

Wednesday, March 9, 2011  
Phalguna 18, 1932 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Seventh Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## CONTENTS

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**No. 12, Wednesday, March 9, 2011/Phalguna 18, 1932 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
<b>SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS</b>	
(i) Re: Reported killing of a Delhi University student in Delhi .....	1—2
(ii) Re: Situation arising out of Indians held hostage by Somali Pirates .....	446—448
<b>ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
*Starred Question No. 181 to 186 .....	3—35
<b>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
Starred Question Nos. 187 to 200 .....	35—82
Unstarred Question Nos. 2071 to 2300 .....	82—428
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE .....	428—443
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA .....	443—444
<b>COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS</b>	
15th Report .....	444
<b>STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT</b>	
12th to 14th Reports .....	444
<b>MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 .....</b>	
(i) Need to remove the anomalies in the National Crop Insurance Scheme	
Shri Manicka Tagore .....	455—456
(ii) Need to take steps to evacuate Indian citizens stranded in strife-torn-Libya	
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu .....	456—457
(iii) Need to revive the Khadi and Village industries in Badanval village in Chamrajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka	
Shri R. Dhruvanarayana .....	457
(iv) Need to release funds for Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh under Special Development Plan for the naxal affected districts	
Dr. Kruparani Killi .....	458

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\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(v) Need to sanction funds for special project under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana in Vizianagaram Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi .....	458—459
(vi) Need to include private schools under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan all over the country particularly in Uttarakhand Shri Satpal Maharaj .....	459
(vii) Need to expedite the admission process in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country Shri Anto Antony .....	460
(viii) Need to provide a special package for development of tourism in Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala Shri K.P. Dhanapalan .....	460—461
(ix) Need to provide Rajasthan its due share of water from surplus water of Rabi-Beas for Sidhmukh-Nohar Irrigation Project Shri Ram Singh Kaswan .....	461
(x) Need to pass the Food Security Bill in the Parliament Shri A.T. Nana Patil .....	461—462
(xi) Need to ensure proper disbursement of loans by banks under centrally sponsored schemes to deserving people in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar Shrimati Rama Devi .....	462
(xii) Need to expedite implementation of centrally sponsored development schemes in Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	462—463
(xiii) Need to provide adequate power to Uttar Pradesh from Central Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh Shri Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal Tiwari .....	463
(xiv) Need to undertake repair of roads, railway staff quarters and parks in Danapur under East Central Railway in Bihar Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav .....	464
(xv) Need to re-open the closed unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited situated at Durgapur, West Bengal Sk. Saidul Haque .....	464
(xvi) Need to extend special financial package to the state of Punjab for setting up of hospitals for treatment of cancer patients Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan .....	464—465
(xvii) Need to install high power transformers under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Siwan Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar Shri Om Prakash Yadav .....	465

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xviii) Need to expedite the opening of LPG Agency at Kargil, Jammu and Kashmir	
Shri Hassan Khan .....	465—466
GENERAL BUDGET (2011-12)—GENERAL DISCUSSION	
AND	
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2010-11 .....	466
Shri Nishikant Dubey .....	466—471
Shri Kodikunnil Suresh .....	471—475
Dr. Baliram .....	475—477
Shrimati Supriya Sule .....	477—482
Shri Nama Nageswara Rao .....	482—486
Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel .....	486—494
Shri Mohd. Asrarul Haque .....	494—496
Shri Pakauri Lal .....	497
Shri Abu Hasem Khan Chowdhury .....	497—499
Shri Shivkumar Udasi .....	499—503
Shri Ramen Deka .....	503—504
Shri Ram Singh Kaswan .....	504—508
Dr. Jyoti Mirdha .....	508—513
Shri Ganesh Singh .....	513—517
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	517—521
Shri Dara Singh Chauhan .....	521—524
Dr. Bhola Singh .....	524—530
Shrimati Rama Devi .....	530—534
Shri Gajanan D. Babar .....	534—537
Shri Arjun Roy .....	537—541
Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar .....	541—545
Shri P. Kumar .....	545—548
Shri Lalji Tandon .....	548—553
Shri P.C. Mohan .....	553—555
Shri Ashok Argal .....	555—556
Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure .....	556—558
Dr. P. Venugopal .....	558—561
Shri Vijay Bahuguna .....	562—565
Shri Virendra Kumar .....	565—568

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg .....	568—569
Shri Satpal Maharaj .....	569—577
Shri C. Sivasami .....	577—581
Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar .....	581—582
Shri A. Sampath .....	582—586
Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam .....	586—588
Shri Radha Mohan Singh .....	588—591
Shri Haribhau Jawale .....	592—596
Shri P.L. Punia .....	596—606
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani .....	606—610
Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla .....	610—614
Shri A.T. Nana Patil .....	614—617
Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve .....	617—620
Shri H.D. Devegowda .....	620—627
Shri Ratan Singh .....	627—629
Shri Rudramadhab Ray .....	629—630
Shri P. Lingam .....	631—634
Shri C.R. Patil .....	634—636
Shri S.D. Shariq .....	636—640
Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid .....	640—643
Shri Narahari Mahato .....	643—644
Shri Asaduddin Owaisi .....	644—647
Shri Pralhad Joshi .....	647—650
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal .....	650—651
Shrimati Priya Dutt .....	651—654
Shri Adhir Chowdhury .....	654—657
Shri Chandu Lal Sahu .....	657—659
Dr. Charles Dias .....	659—660
Shri Ramesh Bais .....	660—662
Shri Hassan Khan .....	662—663
Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba' .....	663—667
Shri P.T. Thomas .....	667—670
Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik .....	670—672
Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi .....	672—675

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri L. Rajagopal .....	675—678
Dr. Tarun Mandal .....	678—680
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan .....	680—682
Shrimati Darshana Jardosh .....	682—684
Shrimati Annu Tandon .....	684—686
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu .....	686—692
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal .....	692—693
Shri Om Prakash Yadav .....	693—695
Prof. Ramshankar .....	695—696
Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe .....	696—698
Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' .....	698—700
Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia .....	700—701
Shri Ramsinh Rathwa .....	701—703
Shri Virender Kashyap .....	704—719
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey .....	719—720
Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary .....	720—722
Shrimati Shruti Choudhary .....	722—725
Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi .....	725—730
Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey .....	730—732
Shri Rajaram Pal .....	732—733
Shri Jitender Singh Malik .....	733—735
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh .....	735—741
Shri Kapil Muni Karwariya .....	741—743
Dr. Thokchom Meinya .....	743—747
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir .....	747—750
Shri Bhudeo Choudhary .....	751—753

## ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	769
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	770—778

## ANNEXURE II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	779—780
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	779—780



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Wednesday, March 9, 2011/Phalgun 18, 1932 (Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now question hour, question No. 181, Shri Hamdullah Sayyed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAJ HUSSAIN: Madam, I had given a notice to postpone question hour. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is all right. Please put your point.

11.01 hrs.

### SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

#### (i) Re: Reported killing of a Delhi University student in Delhi

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAJ HUSSAIN: Madam, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak. Yesterday was Women's Day and you had congratulated the women of the country from your Chair. You took resolution for reservation to women. The leader of the House supported the resolution put forth by the leader of Opposition. Yesterday itself a student of Delhi was shot dead in broad day light in Delhi. Law and order situation in Delhi is worst and all newspapers have reported it as a shameful incident.

Madam, I have a copy of statement made by Chief Minister Smt. Sheila Dixit wherein she has mentioned that capital is unsafe for women ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, you have mentioned your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAJ HUSSAIN: No other thing can be more important than this. The hon'ble Minister should give a statement in the House ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, you have said what you intended to say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAJ HUSSAIN: Women cannot go side of their homes in Delhi. Crimes have become a common feature in Delhi, women are being shot. The Government should make a statement in the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, you have mentioned your point.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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): Hon. Speaker, Madam, the hon. Member, a very senior Member of this House, Syed Shahnawaz Hussain ji has raised the issue; I will convey the message to the hon. Home Minister. ...(Interruptions) I will convey the message to him; I will get back to the House today itself. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I would like to inform you that our Uttar Pradesh Samajwadi Party President Shri Akhilesh Yadav went Lucknow by flight, as he had to attend a programme in Kannauj. But he was arrested at the airport. It is contempt of the House. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, the House is being misled. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 181. Shri Hamdullah Sayeed.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Rakesh Sachan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the 'Question Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have said what you had to say.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have listened your point. I have given you opportunity to speak, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

11.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 181, Shri Hamdullah Sayeed.

### Rehabilitation of Indian Students

+  
\*181. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

\*Not recorded.

(a) whether the Government has urged upon the U.S. Government to rehabilitate the victims of alleged fraud and irregularities perpetuated by the Tri-Valley University, California including transfer to other U.S. Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that innocent students are not duped in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) Government's primary concern is the welfare of the affected Indian students and to ensure that their academic career is not jeopardized due to closure of Tri-Valley University in California, USA for alleged fraudulent practices. The Government has repeatedly conveyed to the US Government that the students, who are themselves victims of the fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities, adjust their status or, if they desire, return to India honourably.

External Affairs Minister personally raised this issue with Secretary of State Clinton. Foreign Secretary also conveyed our expectation of an expeditious resolution of this Issue to US officials during her official visit to Washington D.C on 14 February, 2011.

(c) The United states Immigration and Customs Enforcement (UNICE) has begun the process of adjusting the status and transfer of eligible students on case to case basis. Approximately 700 students are being considered for reinstatement of their status.

(d) The Government expects that the United States would take steps to prevent such universities from exploiting foreign students. Government would also advise Indian students to exercise due diligence in applying to foreign universities.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Madam Speaker, recently innocent Indian students were harassed and humiliated; they were duped by a foreign University called Tri-Valley University in California. Not only they were duped but they were harassed and humiliated to the core. They were treated like habitual offenders and criminals and not like students.

Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is an exclusive policy taken by the Ministry of External Affairs to protect innocent Indian students from being duped or from being harassed or humiliated. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Please go back to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)... \*

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: If so, then was the policy ineffective that it did not act as a deterrent to the authorities who harassed and humiliated Indian students and duped Indian students?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hamdullah Sayeed, please be brief.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Madam, recently there was an incident in Australia. Now, it is in America. Next, it will be in Russia, then France. ...(*Interruptions*) The Ministry takes reactive measures only after the incident takes place. Why can they not take proactive measures? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is an exclusive policy for protecting the Indian students from harassment and humiliation. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker, the issue of the Tri-Valley University students has been taken up at the highest level with the Government of the United States of America. When I was recently there in New York, I had discussions over telephone with the Secretary of State, Mrs. Clinton. I requested her intervention to see that the future of the students who are enlisted, who are registered under the Tri-Valley University is not going to be jeopardized. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, I am very happy to convey to the House that the Government of the United States is going to intervene, and they are now trying the process of finding transfers of these students to various other Universities in the United States of America. That process is on. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back and speak from your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

---

\*Not recorded.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)... \*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat. Shailendra Kumarji, please go back. All are getting full opportunities.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker I seek your protection. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singhji, you also sit down please.

(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You also sit down. You have to learn how to respect the elders. First, please go back and then speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat and then speak. I am giving you opportunity. Let the Question Hour be continued. First, you go back to your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am giving you protection. First you listen to me, you cannot interrupt the Question Hour in this way. You cannot desecrate the sanctity of the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)... \*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Firstly, you go back to your seat. Please take your seat. Shailendra Kumarji, first you go back to your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

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\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat first. First you go back to your seat. Go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do all these.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is very wrong.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hamdullah Sayeed, please put your second supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why not the Ministry of External Affairs in coordination with the Ministry of Human Resource Development also formulate a policy and give directions officially to Universities in India to humiliate the foreign students studying in India as a reciprocal measure. Why did the Ministry not look into this aspect?...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, the Government of the United States has assured us that they are looking at it in a manner, which is going to be helpful to the students so that they are going to be adjusted in various other universities. I do not think that it would be fair for India to act in a very hasty manner. I think we should give a chance, provide an opportunity to the Government of the United States to intervene so that all the students are going to be transferred to various other universities.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Jose K. Mani - Not present.

...(Interruptions)

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Madam, many students are going for studies to foreign universities. We have observed - there are reports in the media also - that many universities in abroad are fake universities. They

enroll the students. After going there, the students find that there are no infrastructures. So, they close those universities...(Interruptions)

Therefore, what are the steps that the Government of India is taking? Is there any system to monitor regarding the credibility of the institutions or universities there?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, I think it is necessary for the students, who are planning to go outside the country for pursuing their higher studies, to verify the credibility of the universities to which they are going to apply. It is also necessary for us to keep the larger picture of the United States in view. There are about 100,000 students in the United States of America. Just because one university, which is supposed to be a fraud university and about which the Federal Government of the United States has also been conducting an investigation, it would not be fair for us to take a decision in haste. On the other hand, we will have to think in terms of rehabilitating those students so that their academic year is safeguarded and they are provided with the necessary assistance from the Minis-try...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.K. BIJU: Madam, our Government is going to allow the foreign universities in our country. According to the BBC report, the UK and US Trading Standards Officials, last year, closed down 14 websites offering the fake British Degrees up to 1,000 pound. In the US, the State of Michigan listed around 6,000 fake, unauthorized and substandard institutions. All over the world, this is going to happen.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the mechanisms to be set up by the Ministry of External Affairs to judge as to which university is fake.

11.14 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Rakesh Sachan and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, it is necessary for the students, who would like to pursue their studies outside the shores of India, particularly in the United States of America, to verify the credibility of the institution, the track record of the institution and then make the necessary application and incur the necessary expenditure. The Government of India is also closely monitoring about various educational institutions in the United States. There

are 100s of institutions there. So, I think basically, it is for the students themselves to make verifications with their friends and also verify on the website as to the credibility of these institutions. The Government of India is always willing to help such students in pursuing their higher studies abroad.

As I made a submission earlier, Madam Speaker, there are 100,000 Indian students who are pursuing their studies in the United States of America. So, we will have to keep the larger picture in mind while formulating a policy about one dubious university which has come to light, that is, the Tri-Valley University where the Federal Government of United States has instituted an investigation. So, let us await the outcome of the investigation that they have taken up.

At the same time, we know that it is a bogus university. We know that it is a university which does not exist and our focus must be to rehabilitate those victims, the students. There are about 1,500 of them. Our Counsel General in San Francisco and then our Ambassador in the United States have taken it up with the Federal Government of United States. I myself took it up with Secretary of State, Mrs. Clinton when I was in New York and then she had assured me that she certainly will be helpful in trying to rehabilitate those students in terms of providing them transfer to various other universities. So, let us give that a chance.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Of course, the hon. Minister has endeavored to answer the query but it does raise a further question that when a visa is granted, necessarily such inquiries precede the granting of visas, and I am sure the Ministry has examined this aspect with embassy concerned. It is an unsatisfactory situation and I am sure the Government would address it with dispatch I enquire about a somewhat unrelated aspect, which I am sure is in the knowledge of the Ministry and the hon. Minister.

Several thousand Indian labourers were contracted after hurricane Katrina to go and work in Florida so that the damage by the hurricane could be repaired with their assistance. They were given several assurances, amongst which was grant of citizenship. I am now told that that has all been withdrawn. The workers, who had gone there, are without any assistance. They have had to take recourse to courts of law. This is a fit case for Counselor action in the United States of America, and no doubt the Government is aware of it.

He does not have to accept this because my question does not strictly fall within the purview of the main question relating to the students but I would be grateful if the Minister answers the query.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker, as the hon. senior Member of the House did concede that this question does not strictly fall within the purview of the main question but the issue, which the hon. Member has raised, is of utmost importance. Whatever assurances the United States has given with reference to those people, who were involved, in Florida during hurricane Katrina, we will certainly take it up with them and see that the Government of United States will redeem the promise if they have made, and we will take it up with them.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, now, you please listen to our points. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We have given him one minute. As we promised we have given him one minute. Now, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: That is all right.

11.19 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Rakesh Sachan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...*(Interruptions)*

### **Air Safety**

\*182. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the frequent breakdowns/technical glitches of Air Traffic Control (ATC) including an instance of delayed response to takeoff instructions by an aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of times such kind of incidents surfaced in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/guidelines issued by the Government to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. There have been few instances of equipments failure/technical glitches which have been taken care of by the standby system/procedural control. There has never been any instance of complete breakdown of ATC system. The delayed response to take-off instructions by an aircraft is not attributable to breakdown/technical glitches of ATC services.

(b) The details aborted take-off due to delayed response to take off instructions by aircraft in last three years and current years is as under:-

Name of Airport	2008	2009	2010	2011
CSI Airport, Mumbai	1	Nil	2	Nil
Bengaluru International Airport	Nil	1	1	Nil

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India has issued following guidelines in this regard in Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) India:-

- (i) The pilot-in-command shall not run-up on the runway in use unless authorized by Aerodrome Control. Engine run ups in the holding pan or runway holding position clear of the runway in use may be carried out subject to approval by Aerodrome Control.
- (ii) Pilot who require to back-track the runway for departure must notify ATC prior to commencement of taxi.
- (iii) As far as possible cockpit checks should be completed prior to lineup and any checks requiring completion while on the runway should be kept to the minimum required. Pilots should ensure that they are able to commence the take off run immediately after take off clearance is issued. Pilots not able to comply with this requirement must notify ATC prior to commencement of taxi.

DR. RATNA DE: Madam, air safety is paramount. There cannot be two opinions about it but it is widely believed that one of the major reasons attributed to a number of air crashes is aircraft exceeding the life span and flouting the air safety rules. Hence, maintenance of the aircraft becomes very vital to ensure air safety in air space. What are the comments of the hon. Minister on this? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You all please take your seats. I am in touch with your problems for the last two days. We are enquiring about that. We will take decisions on this after finding the facts. You have my protection. I request to all of you to sit down and let us proceed with the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please come to my office, we will listen to your points.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.21 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Rakesh Sachan and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, we need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)* He is misleading the House by giving wrong information. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This is not a wrong information. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: He has been arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. We will take decision after finding the facts. Now you please sit down. Hon'ble Minister, you please carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: He has been dragged from the airport and misbehaved with. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH C HAUHAN: Madam Speaker, he also interrupted the House for a long time on that day. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, you please sit down. Hon'ble Minister, you please carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going into the record.

*(Interruptions)*... \*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the Question Hour. The Question Hour is loosing its significance, please let it be meaningful. Hon'ble Minister, you please carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Member has asked about the aircraft which is mainly connected with the ATC and the traffic. In this connection I will have to make it very clear as mentioned in the answer that for the last three or four years only five incidents have happened. I have explained the reasons also. If you take the last three years, almost four million flight traffics have been controlled by the ATC. Out of these four million, only five incidents have happened. That also is not justified. But the Government has taken all the steps to see that it is not going to be repeated.

I could go through the record and find that the problem is not with the ATC. It is a problem within the ground. It is true that aircraft has some problem. That problem has to be rectified. Sometimes it is because the pilot comes to the run way when the flight may not be fully correct, sometimes there may be an electricity failure. There are three or four reasons like this. But, we are taking all the steps. We have instructed them to go through the two manuals which are there. I believe the ATC functions according to the manual. We are in contact

\*Not recorded.

and discussion with the pilot and do things as deemed proper. Definitely, the Government will take all the steps not to repeat such incidents.

DR. RATNA DE: Fake pilots are emerging fast. I would like to specifically mention about the recent development concerning Dum Dum airport in West Bengal. On 7th March 2011, the Ministry has installed a new monitoring system. It is fine. I have no issues with that. But what about development of the infrastructure at Dum Dum airport? Much is desired there particularly when it comes to facilities being provided to air passengers. We find long queues for security checks and other rituals to be fulfilled at the airport. Staff is the barest minimum; with the result, reserved passengers are put to a lot of difficulties before they board the flight. I want some answer from the hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No construction is going on at the International Airport site. I understand the point raised by the hon. Member. Definitely I can assure the hon. Member that we will look into all the points and the difficulties like long queue, security check, etc., faced by the passengers. All this will be look into definitely to the satisfaction of the hon. Member and others.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, through you I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that five accidents have taken place due to technical fault at the airport. Our airstrip is so short that whenever a plane lands, it seems that it is not landing but falling. People who happened to visit Jammu, might be knowing about this. It is a matter of grave concern. Whenever brake is applied it seems that the plane is going to over turn. I want to know the reasons from the hon'ble Minister as to why he is not extending that strip? This airport should be shifted to somewhere else. Airport should be constructed to any other place. We are in the worst condition. Five major accidents have taken here. Whether the Government is waiting for a major accident to take place. If proper action is not taken in this respect, a major accident will certainly take place.

Madam, through you, I am asking the hon'ble Minister what action he is contemplating to take to address this problem.

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, this is a matter to be looked into because this is the first time I am hearing such a complaint. Definitely, it can be referred to the Airports Authority of India.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, through you, I want to ask hon. Minister one question. Mumbai airport is one of the heaviest airports in terms of traffic. I have come to know that a new airport is coming up at Navi Mumbai. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the work of this airport will start.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, the work has been given. It has been given to a private operator under PPP and the work has to be completed. The time-frame is fixed and I hope, it will be completed in time.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Madam, whether the pilots being in an inebriated condition during flight operations is also one of the factors responsible for delayed reactions?

I want to know from the hon'ble Minister about action taken against such pilots so far? What measures have taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In such cases, the DGCA is taking very strict action. There have been one or two incidents, but the DGCA has cancelled the flying licences of the pilots and also registered criminal cases. Recently also, it happened.

#### Quality Improvement in Technical Education

+  
\*183. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the proposals received from the State Governments relating to the second phase of the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) have been considered and acted upon;

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

(c) whether funds have been allocated to States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the time by which the funds are likely to be allocated;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Technical Teachers Training Institutes on the pattern of the National Institute for Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) in the country including in the State of Odisha; and

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

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b) 361 proposals have been received under Sub Component 1.1 (Strengthening institutions to improve learning outcomes and employability of graduates) and 130 proposals received under sub component 1.2 (Scaling-up Post Graduate Education and Demand-Driven R&D&I) from the State Governments, Union territories and Centrally Funded Institutions for the TEQIP-II. Details are given in the annexure.

(c) No funds have been allocated to States so far under TEQIP-II.

(d) Funds will be allocated as and when institutions are finally selected.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration to set up Technical Teachers Training Institutes on the pattern of National Institute for Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) in the country, including in the State of Odisha.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Annexure

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received under Sub-component 1.1	No. of proposals received under Sub-component 1.2
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88	17
2.	Bihar	03	-

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	05	-
4.	Gujarat	17	03
5.	Haryana	14	04
6.	Himachal Pradesh	02	-
7.	Jharkhand	02	02
8.	Karnataka	41	18
9.	Kerala	19	05
10.	Madhya Pradesh	06	04
11.	Maharashtra	31	14
12.	Odisha	10	01
13.	Punjab	21	01
14.	Rajasthan	11	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	33	15
16.	Uttar Pradesh	20	09
17.	Uttarakhand	01	03
18.	West Bengal	25	10
19.	UT: Chandigarh	02	01
20.	NCT of Delhi	-	05
21.	UT: Puducherry	01	-
22.	CFIs	09	18
Total		361	130

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, Shri Hemanand Biswal, kindly shift a little. You are behind the pillar.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: I would request the Minister to give details on TEQIP. Will the Minister also give a detailed report State-wise in respect of NITTTR?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, this is the second phase of the TEQIP. The first phase of the programme, which was a World Bank funded project and a Centrally-sponsored scheme, was started on 12th March, 2003 and ended on 31st March, 2009. The second phase started in 2010 and will continue till 2014.

Now, I come to the objective. Madam, about 90 per cent of the engineering colleges in this country are run

by the private sector and there is a huge problem about employability and the quality of engineers that come out of these institutions. Through this World Bank funded project and through the Centrally-sponsored scheme, we are picking up Government institutions and non-government institutions. Under two separate components, we are going to give financial assistance to Government and nongovernment institutions. Hopefully, through certain parameters relating to governance, to improvement in academic standards, to setting up Centres of Excellence in the future, we hope to have quality graduates emerging from these institutions so that they are employable because ultimately unless our engineers are able to compete in the global market, we will not be able to compete with the rest of the world. This in essence is the objective of the programme.

As far as NITTTRs are concerned, there is no plan to set up similar institutions under this programme.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: I have to ask the hon. Minister specifically regarding the institutions of Odisha. I would like to know whether that work is in progress and when it is going to be completed and what the time-bound programme for that is.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Regarding the institutions of Odisha, I would like to say that very many institutions apply for the purposes of getting grants under this proposal. They have to agree to certain parameters. If they pass those parameters, then they are considered along with other institutions. The number of proposals would be many and the number of allocations to be made is few. So, the institutions of Odisha will have to compete with those, from rest of the country and whoever actually passes the test, will get the assistance.

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Thank you, Madam. I am happy to note that the second phase of the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) is being implemented as the Centrally-sponsored programme. Has the Government received any proposal from the States to relax the rules in providing sufficient amount to implement this scheme in the States, which are most backward and cannot afford such an amount? If so, the details thereof State-wise, and the action taken thereof.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, as far as the funding plan is concerned, the funding plan is quite clear. It states that for the first component of the Centrally-sponsored scheme, which involves about 140 colleges, 120 colleges

will be Government institutions who will get assistance and 20 institutions will be in the private sector who will get assistance. The ratio of funding is 60 per cent from the Central Government; 20 per cent from the State Government; and 20 per cent by the private institution itself. So, all those institutions that are willing to fulfill the parameters will be considered.

As regards the second component of the scheme, it applies to 60 colleges of which 45 will be Government and 15 will be in the private sector. The funding pattern is somewhat different there, that is, 75 per cent by the Central Government and 25 per cent by the State Government. So, this is the funding pattern, and the institutions will compete for this fund.

As regards the question of relaxation, it does not arise. This is a World Bank sponsored scheme as well as a Centrally-funded scheme. The Cabinet has set out the parameters, and the Government has - in consultation with the World Bank - set out these parameters. Therefore, the question of relaxation does not arise.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, I want to know from the hon'ble Minister that second phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme was launched in 2010 but the hon'ble Minister in his reply has stated that

*[English]*

No funds have been allocated till now for the second phase.

*[Translation]*

It means that this important programme which intends to improve the standard of technical education across the country is not being taken seriously by the Government. At the same time, I also want to know from hon'ble Minister about the Tribal Development Plan, a component of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme. What progress has so far been made with regard to Tribal Development Plan? I also want to know that as to why monitoring is not being done properly under the present monitoring process in which the State Government is required to monitor the plan. Whether the Government is considering to centralize the said monitoring process?

SHRI KAPIL SIBBAL: Madam Speaker, I want to say on the question raised by the hon'ble Member that second

phase of the scheme is yet to be launched as most of the persons who had applied for the same, are not eligible. We are giving them time as they have to accept some provisions but they have not accepted those provision so we are giving them time to accept the provisions thereafter we would start it. We have given time to some institutions till June whereas we have given time till October for governance structure. Once we get more institutions, we will go ahead. Monitoring will be done only after the institutions are chosen. Both the Central Government and the State Governments will monitor. As far as tribal areas are concerned, centrally sponsored scheme and World Bank initiative scheme will cover not only the tribal areas but also the areas wherever institutions apply and accept the provisions laid down for this purpose.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, I want to tell the hon'ble Minister that the tribal development programme constitutes a component of the scheme.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, it is a component but it serves no purpose unless the institutions accept the provisions. No institutions from North-East are coming forward as they do not accept the provisions.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I through you, want to know from the hon'ble Minister the number of proposals received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh under Technical Educations quality improvement programme. The condition of ITI of the state is very bad. Condition of technical education is very bad.

Second point is this that students should be given employment oriented education.

Thereafter, have you any policy or arrangement to provide employment as per his interest. Whether the Government is thinking about it? If you have made this type of arrangements, please tell us.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to tell the hon. Member that so far as the ITI is concerned, it does not come under my Ministry. You are aware that it is under the Ministry of Labour. As far as the employability is concerned, we are trying to bring 90 percent of institutions, engineering colleges into private sector.

*[English]*

Many of them are unaided.

[*Translation*]

We are trying to improve some private sector institutions also.

[*English*]

Many of them are unaided. Otherwise, the private sector has to improve their institutions themselves. The problem is that their governance structures are not in place; the problem is that the right kind of investment does not come in; and the problem is that the faculty is not there. Many of the institutions do not have faculty. I am sorry to say that in institutions, apart from renting the faculty, they also rent the furniture. This is a very serious situation. In fact, we want the private sector to collaborate with us to improve the quality of education in this country especially.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam Speaker, as replied by the Minister, the first phase of the project ended on 31st March, 2009. I want to know as to how many States have been included in the first phase and how many States are supposed to be included in the second phase. I would also like to know whether there is one cycle or two cycles in the first phase; if there is one cycle, whether that one cycle has been finished; and if there is a second cycle, whether it still remains to be finished.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as the first phase is concerned, I am not too sure of the number of States that were included because the first phase of the programme was over in March 31, 2009. As far as the second phase is concerned, apart from Assam and North-East, all other States are included.

[*Translation*]

#### **Allocation of Coal Blocks**

184. <sup>+</sup> SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not been able to adequately meet the demand for supply of coal to various industries which are using it as feed stock;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of coal blocks allotted to various private and public sector companies during the last one year, State-wise and company-wise;

(d) whether irregularities in allocation of coal blocks have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the punitive action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the country is likely to become self-reliant in the production of coal?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) As part of the Annual Plan 2010-11, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission had initially projected all India coal demand at 656.31 Million Tonnes against which the indigenous availability was estimated at 573.42 Million Tonnes. However, as per the revised projections, the All India coal demand during 2010-11 is now estimated at 624.78 Million Tonnes and the indigenous availability estimated at 536.05 Million Tonnes. The gap of 88.73 Million Tonnes is likely to be met through import by various consumers.

(c) During the last one year, only one coal block namely Bankhui has been allocated to M/s Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Limited (a Special Purpose Vehicle of M/s Power Finance Corporation, a public sector company under Ministry of Power, Government of India) for development of first additional Odisha Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP), in the State of Odisha, based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply given at (d) above.

(f) As per the assessment of the Planning Commission, the coal demand in 2021-22 is projected at 1353 Million Tonnes against the total coal production assessment at 1084 Million Tonnes. There is thus likely to be a shortfall of 269 Million Tonnes of coal in 2021-22. In view of the widening demand-supply gap of coal, the country is unlikely to become self-reliant in meeting the demand of coal indigenously in near future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Madam Speaker, earlier there was a saying that evil association must leave its

impression but now coal trading is equivalent to money making. I had asked whether attention of the Government had been drawn to the irregularities committed in allocation of coal blocks. Hon. Minister has replied "No Sir". Whereas it has regularly been appearing in news papers that there was a scam in the allotment of coal blocks. Many industries have not been set up as yet, but coal blocks have been allocated to them. This is the position in the whole country regarding coal. Government has itself accepted that the country could not self-reliant till 2021 regarding production of coal. This is the present position of coal production. The Government had set target of 30 crores tonnes coal production for the last five year plan, but during the current financial year the coal production is 3.5 crores tonne only. There is such a huge gap between demand and supply of coal due to which industries of the entire country are adversely affected. Specially, the coal producing States are not getting coal allocations whereas other coal non-producing States are getting coal allocations. The industries in the coal producing states are on the verge of closing down.

Madam Speaker, through you, I demand from the Government that the industries of coal producing states should be allocated coal on priority basis so that industries located there, can function smoothly.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Madam Speaker, hon. Members are asking that industries located in coal producing States should be given Coal on priority basis. I would like to assure the hon. Member that in our policy we give importance to priority and coal-producing states should be provided the maximum quantity of coal.

Madam Speaker, our hon. Member from Chhattisgarh. I would like to tell him that Chhattisgarh has been allocated 9 coal-blocks and 5 to 7 years have passed after this allocation, but production has not been commenced in any of the coal blocks as yet. Similarly, I also want to tell the hon. Members from Maharashtra that 7 coal blocks have been allocated to Maharashtra, but so far production has not been started in any of them, too.

Madam, it is our priority, our efforts and it is also our policy to give maximum quantity of coal to the States where there are coal properties and from which coal is extracted.

SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has just now told that coal producing States are given coal and quoted the example of Chhattisgarh but for this

the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has to sit on hunger strike that there are coal mines and the state should be provided coal on priority basis for the industries situated therein. But this demand has not been met so far. I would like to know whether their demands will be fulfilled?

Madam, in the last financial year Show Cause notices were served to 85 companies. I would like to know the action taken by the Government so far against those 93 coal blocks out of which 45 are in Public sectors and 48 are in Private Sector to which you had given ultimatum as to why not the said allotment be cancelled in the light of their failure to produce coal from those blocks so far.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the very first question of the hon. Member is that the Madhya Pradesh is either not given coal or given coal in less quantity. I would like to tell that 10 Coal blocks were also allotted to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am constrained to say that the production has not started till date any of the Coal blocks. Hon'ble Chief Minister was on fast to demand that all the coals, which is produced in Madhya Pradesh, should be given to Madhya Pradesh only. Whether such fast or demand is in accordance with the spirit of our constitution? Take for example, if Punjab starts saying that the wheat which is being produced in their state, would not be given any other state to that matter other state start saying that rice which is being produced in their state, would not be given to any other state then how this will work? ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to assure the House that we don't discriminate between states and priority is given to the state where coal is extracted. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to request the hon. Minister to correct his record that as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh never said like that. In fact, he has not only stated but written as well that the coal which is being produced in the state should first cater the demand of the state and then given to other state, if there is surplus. He also met the hon. Prime Minister in this regard. I have the copy of his letter and he also met with the hon. Minister. He requested only that after fulfilling their demands, give the rest of coal to other states. He also wrote that as it is a national asset, they do not have the only right on it. So, first fulfill their demands, and then,

give the rest to others. He never said that give the whole coal that is produced. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, as I have already stated that the said demands of Government of Madhya Pradesh is not appropriate. It has been around 5 years when 10 Coal blocks were allotted to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, but the production has not commenced even in the single Coal block so far. Hence, I don't understand the justification of this complaint. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has not replied my Question.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, I have given answer to the question of the hon. Member. If he wants to ask anything else, I am ready to answer that too.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that what is the reason behind less production from the underground mines and what are the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production. I would also like to know the number of grades the coal divided on the basis of its quantity and also the total percentage of 'A' grade coal out of the total coal produced and what steps has been taken by the Government to increase its production.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the factual position is that the source of the production of good grade coal is only 10 percent in our country. In our country, 90 percent of the coal produced is of average quality. As far as good quality coal is concerned, coal has been left in the O.G.L. As for example, Sponge Iron Plants, Cement Plants, Steel Plants need good grade coals, therefore, they are allowed to import coal from overseas and they are importing it too. They are also fulfilling their needs. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: The farmers, whose lands have been acquired for the allocation of coal blocks, are not only facing hardships in life but also suffer the consequence of pollution. There is an alternative technology known as coal gasification. Is it operational in our country?

The second thing that was raised in the House was coal sector should be given priority. If policy is followed than 20 to 25 percent of total oil reserves which are in

my own area should be used by the people of that respective area. I would like to submit to the House that it will be detrimental to national interests if it is viewed in a parochial manner. The people of that area will exploit these resources at their will and may adopt ways and means. That will not be in the interest of the country. It is submitted to the House that we have to shun our narrow mindset and think in national interest.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Hon. Minister in his statement has intimated that the country is unlikely to become self-reliant in meeting the demand of coal indigenously in the near future. West Bengal has very huge coal dominated areas. West Bengal has its own coal blocks also. What impression is being presented whoever - whether small or big industry - is asking for allotment for coal blocks along with their steel factories because they are in a mood to set up one captive power plant, followed by their intention to set up steel industry over there?

My questions are - What is the basic policy of the Government to make allotment of coal blocks? Is allotment of coal blocks done through Coal India Limited or straight away from the Ministry or through State Governments who in turn make allotment to the concerned industry - private or public - or person?

These are the questions which have to be clarified. Allegations of corruption are coming up and allotment of coal blocks in West Bengal is coming up. What is the process or system which is followed for allotment of coal blocks in this country?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, there are certain criteria for allotment of coal blocks. The first and foremost is — Government Company dispensation route. Wherein coal blocks are directly allotted to Government Companies irrespective of whether they are P.S.U. of Government of India or P.S.U. of State Government. The second method, is,

[*English*]

allocation of coal blocks under tariff-based competitive bidding.

[*Translation*]

Under this method, we allot Coal blocks for U.M.P.T. third method was to allot coal blocks through screening

Committee route. This route was found highly objectionable which was scrapped after UPA-2 returned to power. We have passed a Bill where in there was a provision that here onward coal blocks will be allotted through by way of competitive bidding. Therefore, let me assure honourable member that we have plugged all loopholes in the allotment and allotment of all coal blocks will be done through competitive biddings and if demands come from the states we will allocate from accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, it is a very important question. ...*(Interruptions)* The imbalance which is due to allotment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. First let Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh to raise the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: There should be a discussion on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may give notice for a Half na Hour discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, coal is directly related to the progress of our country because it is not only necessary for the industries but also caters the need for power in the power sector. Seventy percent of our power plants are thermal based. We are unable to produce the quantum of coal required for these plants, we are not able to utilize our full potential for coal production. This is the reason that we are mostly importing the coal and it is naturally affecting our economy. I would like to know from the hon.

\*Not recorded.

Minister as to what percent of the production targeted for the 11th five year plan has been achieved and what steps are being taken to meet the gap in the demand and supply so as to improve the situation in future?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Madam Speaker, hon. Member has asked a very good question. I appreciate his concern about this natural resource which is before the nation. Firstly, we are depending on imports completely and importing the maximum share. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: I never said so. You are quoting wrongly. I did not say this. I am saying that we are producing less due to which we are importing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: If the hon. Member has not said so, then I take back my words. Only five percent coal is imported from abroad while 95% coal is supplied through Coal India or some other sources. There is no doubt that coal production in the country in the last 8-10 years; the pace with which industrialization has occurred in the country. Coal India had made efforts for this and its growth has had been 7 to 8 percent every year. It is not true to say that Coal India has not grown or we have not increased the production of coal. The need for coal has increased more than its production because in the power sector, cement sector, sponge iron sector, steel plant sector-in-fact need for coal has been experienced everywhere. That is why there is some shortfall in coal production. We are making efforts not only to increase the indigenous production by adopting new system and new technology but also to see that the coal based units be it sponge iron, steel plant or power plant unit-they should also adopt latest technology so that maximum power or steel could be produced through maximum use of coal. The Government is serious about this and we are making efforts so that we can decrease the shortfall of coal in the coming years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam, we want your protection ...*(Interruptions)* What was the target set for the 11th five year plan and what was the achievement? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 185, Shri Ramkishun—Not present.

Shri Viswanathan.

**Courier Services**

\*185. <sup>+</sup> SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the private courier companies are providing better services as compared to the Speed Post Service;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of deficiencies in the services and other complaints with respect to the Speed Post Service of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the Speed Post Service in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) India Post provides a number of services to the people of India in the areas of transmission of mail, small savings, insurance and retail etc. Presence of other private services providers in these areas including that of mail transmission is a source of competition to the Department of Posts. This competition provides the Department of Posts an opportunity as well as impetus to improve its quality of service in its various areas of operations so as to meet the expectations of the customers and increase its volume of business.

In the area of mail transmission, Department of Posts has introduced Speed Post Service to meet the customers' need for a faster and time bound express mail service.

There is no authoritative data available regarding quality of service of private courier companies *viz-a-viz* Speed Post Service. However, Speed Post Service has been able to face the competition and gain the trust and the confidence of the customers, which is reflected in the

steady growth of traffic of Speed Post articles booked as well as revenue generated in the country over the years. The revenue of Speed Post grew at an annual rate of 19% in the year 2009-10 over that of last year.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Department of Posts takes note of the deficiencies in services and complaints received in connection with Speed Post Service. Occasional complaints arise which are on account of dependence on external agencies for transmission and last mile delivery of Speed Post. The number of complaints received during the last 03 financial years and the percentage of complaints with respect to the Speed Post traffic is given as under:-

Year	Number of Complaint	Traffic in lakh	Complaints percentage w.r.t. Traffic
2007-08	122868	1773	0.069
2008-09	148627	2114	0.070
2009-10	174040	2408	0.072

A mechanism has been set up in the department for prompt disposal of complaints through Customer Care Centre in all Postal Divisions. Instructions are issued to Divisions for cent-percent handling and settlement of web-based complaints. All Speed Post complaints are to be handled/settled in a period of maximum 15 days and the pendency of Speed Post complaints in the States is closely monitored. Department has introduced Customer Care Centres in major cities and provided the Track and Trace system to help the customers to track their Speed Post articles.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Department has prepared an action plan for making Speed Post effective in the country including rural areas and has taken a number of steps in this regard. The details are as under:-

- A project for Mail Network Optimization has been initiated in March, 2010 in order to make Speed Post and other mail services more effective. The objective of this project is to optimize the existing mail network and effectively monitor the same through Key Performance Indicators. The Project, *inter-alia*, involves:-
  - Development and deployment of data-based Key Performance Indicators to measure the service delivery performance of Speed Post and other mail services.

- Suitable upgradation of Speed Net, which is the web-based Track and Trace Software for Speed Post, to measure the Key Performance Indicators.
- Monitoring and review of quality of Speed Post operations in twenty eight major cities (that handle majority of the total speed post traffic in the country) with the help of the Key Performance Indicators through fortnightly video conferences.
- Technological upgradation of 74 Speed Post Centres during the current plan period for improving the efficiency of the operations.
- Establishment of 39 premium Speed Post delivery Centres during the current plan period for improving the quality of delivery.
- Establishment of 25 new Speed Post Centres during the current plan period.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: The Speed Post traffic has been growing at the rate of 25 per cent, on an average, annually. The Speed Post service is much better compared to other ordinary services of the Postal Department; but it is not very efficient when compared to private courier agencies like Blue Dart, DHL, TNT, etc. It is because these prestigious private courier services offer excellent service, but at higher costs. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plan or proposal to make Speed Post services in an independently managed corporation to improve the efficiency of service.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I am thankful to the learned Member to have asked this question, but I have to state that our Speed Post services are rather efficient.

"In fact, if you look at the traffic you will find that the speed post traffic is around 24 crores and the number of complaints is only 1.74 lakh". So, our speed post service is rather efficient and, of course, our speed post service provides service to the remote areas of this country which the private sector does not provide. The private sector service is far more costly. Our speed post service is less expensive and efficient. We have, in fact, speednet which is the software that we use to ensure that the service is efficient and fast; that service is working very well. We need to improve our own system but I do not think we need to bring in private sector into our service.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Madam Speaker, my second supplementary is, is there any proposal to have a common

National Tariff for articles mailed by speed post instead of present dual tariff for local speed post and for speed post to other parts of the country?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as the common tariff is concerned, may I just inform the hon. Member that for parcels or documents up to 50 g. there is one India one rate. So, there is a uniform tariff already. But, of course, for larger parcels and documents, the tariff will vary and we do not want to change that system.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Madam Speaker, a little while ago it has been stated in the House that courier services are providing better services. But I would like to say that the services provided by almost all couriers are not upto the mark in the country. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether they are embezzling government revenue. Are they following the same norms as has been laid down for the Speed Post or some other norms have been laid down for them? We release commemorative postage Stamps in the name of our eminent personalities in order to acknowledge the services rendered by them. At present, Correspondence is gradually decreasing. Speed Post or Courier has emerged as a better means of communication and they are constantly growing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are asking a lot of question. Please ask only one question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, it is equally important to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We have dearth of time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he will force the private courier operators to use postage stamps. I am of the opinion that private courier operators should be forced to use commemorative postage stamps in order to acknowledge the service rendered by the eminent personalities. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like the Minister to reply in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, the issue of stamps and the private sector courier service are two unrelated

issues. As far as private couriers are concerned, there are in fact no guidelines. There is in fact no regulatory mechanism. Some time ago we wanted to actually put in a regulatory mechanism but that was opposed. So, what we are now thinking of doing is to amend the Indian Posts Act and bring out a registration procedure so that at least we know the private courier services operating in this country. Apart from some very good quality services and private operators, there are a large number of local operators who we have no knowledge about. In fact, they are inefficient. They may be fleecing customers. We are going to bring about legislation so that we ensure the registration of all operators in this country in the speed post courier area.

#### **Payment of Fuel Dues**

\*186. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL) is in default for payment of aviation fuel dues to various Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering measures to make airlines pay the State oil companies in time for the Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is also considering measures to ensure that private airlines cover all the Indian sectors in an appropriate manner to increase aviation connectivity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India's (erstwhile National Aviation Company of India Limited) overdue payments for aviation fuel to oil companies during the last three years and the current year were/are as under:-

(Figures in Rs. crores)

Name of the Company	As on 31.03.2008	As on 31.03.2009	As on 31.03.2010	As on 28.02.2011
IOCL	133.01	389.35	1000.99	1256.01
HPCL	14.91	104.15	218.36	284.91
BPCL	18.88	139.90	293.52	363.36

In addition, the cumulative interest for IOCL, BPCL and HPCL are Rs. 270.72 crores, Rs. 57.62 crores and Rs. 47.64 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) In January, 2011, Government of India has infused an amount of Rs. 1200 crores out of which Rs. 475 crores were paid by Air India to Oil PSUs. Besides, an amount of Rs. 12.5 crores is being paid daily by Air India to oil companies on cash and carry basis. Till date an amount of Rs. 1147.5 crores has been paid under Cash and Carry.

(e) and (f) The Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country, including the 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. Airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of the Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by the Government.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Madam, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of any measures being taken by the public sector oil companies against airlines, including private airlines, for non-payment of monies owed by them or of any measures being taken by the Government on such airlines that owe the public sector oil companies such huge monies.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, the oil companies have tightened everything against Air India. As it is today, no credit facility is extended to Air India. In 2011, the Government of India has infused Rs. 1200 crore, out of this, we have given about Rs. 475 crore to the Air India. As it is, it is true that Rs. 1900 crore are pending. But they have extended the credit facility to all the private airlines and not to Air India. Air India is paying Rs. 12.5 crore to them everyday. That is why, we are facing the problems and it is not all that simple. If you look at the

whole thing, the total income per day is Rs. 36 crore. Out of this, we are paying compulsory payment abroad of Rs. 16 crore and committed payment here in India is Rs. 20 crore. But the total expenditure comes to about Rs. 57 crore. The oil companies are not at all yielding to our requests and they are not even giving any concession to us. This is the position today. We are requesting that Air India must get the treatment which is being extended to the private companies.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Expansion of Infrastructure in Border Areas

\*187. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various infrastructural/ development works including railway network on Indo-China border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether expansion of Tibet railways network to Chumbi Valley which is next to Sikkim and Siliguri corridor is likely to pose a threat to the security of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in the Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. This includes the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, with proposed extension upto Xigaze and Nyingchi, and development of road and airport facilities. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. This includes the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

### Antrix-Devas Deal

\*188. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) commercial arm Antrix Corp, had entered into an agreement with Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd. in the year 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the findings of the Committee;

(e) whether the Government is considering to annul the said agreement;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) the estimated loss of revenue suffered, if any, by the exchequer in this regard; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the officials responsible and the further action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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.

Consequent to a Memorandum of Understanding signed in July 2003 between M/s Antrix Corporation Limited and M/s Forge Advisors of USA and the subsequent discussions, Antrix had entered into an agreement with M/s. DEVAS Multimedia Private Limited on 28th January 2005, for leasing part of the space segment capacity in S-band on two geostationary satellites. This agreement together with the option exercised by DEVAS in June, 2007 provided for leasing of 90% of the space segment capacity by ANTRIX to DEVAS on two satellites for 12 years. The objective of the Agreement was to enable Satellite-based Digital Multimedia services in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. On receipt of the complaints on the implementation of the Agreement received in November 2009, Department of Space set up a Committee on December 8, 2009 chaired by Dr. B.N. Suresh, a former Member for Space Commission. This Committee was mandated to review and examine the legal, commercial, procedural and technical aspects of the Antrix-Devas Agreement that was considered by the Space Commission in July 2010 before directing Department of Space to take up action to annul the Antrix-Devas Agreement.

Subsequently, on February 10, 2011, the Government has constituted a High Powered Review Committee to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the agreement between ANTRIX and M/s Devas Multimedia Pvt., Ltd, to suggest corrective measures and to fix responsibility for lapses, if any. The Committee will be submitting its report very shortly.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Taking note of the fact that Government policies with regard to allocation of spectrum have undergone a change in the last few years and the increased demand for national needs, including for the needs of defence, para-military forces, railways and other public utility services as well as for societal needs, and having regard to the needs of the country's strategic requirements, Government directed Antrix to annul the Antrix-Devas agreement. Accordingly, Antrix has sent the Agreement termination notice to Devas on 25.2.2011.

(g) There is no loss of revenue to the exchequer as no spectrum has been given either to Antrix or to Devas.

(h) Steps to be taken by the Government will be decided after receipt of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee.

#### **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**

\*189. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in different States;

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

(c) the deficiencies noticed in the working of the Abhiyan;

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the number of proposals received and cleared relating to each State/UT during the last three years and the current year alongwith the funds released and utilized so far under the programme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) A Conference of State Education Secretaries and State Project Directors for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was held on 15.12.2010 in New Delhi to review implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes in secondary education, including RMSA. Issues like school mapping, strategy for improvement of existing secondary schools, maintenance of secondary education management information system, professional development of secondary teachers, preparation of annual plan and the perspective plan, financial management and procurement, monitoring and evaluation and quality interventions were discussed in the conference.

It was noted that several States/Union Territories did not submit Perspective Plans under RMSA. Some of the States also did not submit their annual plan proposals within the stipulated date.

Due to continuous follow-up, annual plan proposals were received from 34 states/UTs for the year 2010-11 and were appraised.

(d) For the year 2011-12, all States/UTs have been requested to submit their annual plan proposals before end of the current financial year to enable early appraisal, so that the States/UTs have enough time to implement the activities during the year.

(e) RMSA was launched in March 2009. Annual plan proposals were received from 31 States/UTs for 2009-10 and from 34 States/UTs for 2010-11. State-wise details of proposals cleared, fund released and fund utilised under the annual plans for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Status of release of fund, utilisation under RMSA Annual Plan proposals 2009-10 & 2010-11 (as on 07.03.2011)*

Sl.No	States/UTs	Annual Plan 2009-10			Utilization against central share of grant released as on 31.12.2010	Annual Plan 2010-11		
		Approved outlay 2009-10	Central share 2009-10	Fund released		Approved outlay 2010-11	Central share 2010-11	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.53	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.74	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	753.40	565.05	269.75	143.66	338.31	253.73	54.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.28	1.15	0.29	0.00	52.14	46.93	0.56
4.	Assam	28.26	25.43	6.35	4.01	341.13	307.02	19.35
5.	Bihar	226.35	169.76	81.14	18.67	454.42	340.82	12.85
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.20	3.15	
7.	Chhattisgarh	150.17	112.63	56.32	52.98	644.99	483.74	13.77
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	1.88	
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.64	1.98	
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11.	Goa	1.63	1.22	0.31	0.16	5.20	3.90	0.33
12.	Gujarat	27.45	20.59	10.06	10.06	55.59	41.69	0.87
13.	Haryana	20.56	15.42	3.85	9.02	366.42	274.82	17.83
14.	Himachal Pradesh	46.99	35.24	27.58	15.26	156.84	117.63	12.18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.76	65.82	27.13	16.80	122.60	91.95	
16.	Jharkhand	193.67	145.25	71.17	6.64	268.54	201.41	
17.	Karnataka	379.37	284.53	71.13	21.11	459.15	344.36	
18.	Kerala	47.65	35.74	18.22	4.97	122.51	91.88	5.84
19.	Lakshadweep	5.87	4.40	1.10	1.10	0.15	0.11	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	493.79	370.34	213.97	121.80	572.75	429.56	28.61
21.	Maharashtra	9.99	7.49	3.74	0.39	156.80	117.60	9.73
22.	Manipur	78.41	70.57	41.77	34.81	37.16	33.44	
23.	Meghalaya	4.71	4.24	1.06	0.00	17.95	16.16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Mizoram	67.70	60.93	16.41	15.94	41.84	37.66	
25.	Nagaland	48.64	43.78	10.94	4.19	20.92	18.83	
26.	Odisha	203.88	152.91	71.40	0.00	509.00	381.75	21.04
27.	Puducherry	8.01	6.01	3.37	1.88	9.68	7.26	
28.	Punjab	62.00	46.50	38.74	35.03	433.71	325.28	172.76
29.	Rajasthan	43.19	32.39	16.18	16.18	329.15	246.86	52.96
30.	Sikkim	10.23	9.21	2.30	1.74	13.44	12.10	
31.	Tamil Nadu	139.16	104.37	96.42	61.47	613.57	460.18	25.39
32.	Tripura	42.59	38.33	21.55	21.55	49.42	44.48	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	154.93	116.20	68.33	21.75	271.03	203.27	
34.	Uttarakhand	57.13	42.85	36.16	17.24	97.57	73.18	42.07
35.	West Bengal	58.65	43.99	10.99	9.00	5.79	4.34	
	India	3453.96	2632.74	1297.70	667.41	6578.09	5019.67	490.71

Note: Under RMSA annual plan 2010-11, utilization reports from State Governments are not due yet.

[English]

#### Admission in Schools

\*190. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints from parents who are seeking admissions for their kids in nursery classes in public schools of Delhi and other metropolitan cities for the academic year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the nature of such complaints and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether most of these schools are not admitting 25% students of weaker sections of the society as mandated under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure transparency in these admissions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) and (b) In case of metropolitan city of Delhi, Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has informed that it has received complaints from parents seeking admissions for their kids in nursery classes in public schools. These complaints relate to, *inter alia*, overcharging for the prospectus and forms, denial of admission on the ground of over age, lack of proper publicity regarding date of drawal of lots, lack of transparency in drawal of lots, not receiving call for admission even after applying to several schools and denial of application form for admission under the quota for the disadvantaged. For redressal of grievances, the District Admission Monitoring Committees (DAMC) have been constituted by Government of NCT of Delhi at district level.

Education is a concurrent subject and a majority of schools are within the purview of the State Governments. It is for the concerned State Governments to regulate admission issues in such schools. The Central Government does not monitor the admission process in those schools.

(c) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that no public school in Delhi has denied admission to the

children belonging to the economically weaker section (EWS) of the society. It is for the State Governments to monitor the admission process in case of schools under their purview.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government of NCT of Delhi has issued detailed guidelines on 7.1.2011 for admission of students under "economically weaker section" category.

#### **Appointment of Vigilance Commissioners**

\*191. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Act, 2003 mandates the constitution of CVC to inquire into the offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act by Government servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any norms/guidelines have been framed for the appointment to the post of Vigilance Commissioners/ Central Vigilance Commissioner;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether instances of violation of such norms/guidelines have been reported recently; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 Preamble as well as Section 8(1) of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 mandates the Central Vigilance Commission to inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be made on a reference made by the Central Government or on a complaint received by it wherein it is alleged that a public servant being an employee of the Central Government or a corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government company, society and any local authority

owned or controlled by that Government, has committed an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(c) and (d) Section 3(3) and Section 4 of the CVC Act, 2003 lay down the eligibility criteria and method for appointment of Central Vigilance Commissioner and Vigilance Commissioner.

(e) and (f) Recently, the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 3rd March, 2011 in WP 348/2010 and 355/2010 have found non-compliance of some of the provisions of Section 3(3) of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 in the appointment of Shri P.J. Thomas as Central Vigilance Commissioner and have issued direction/guidelines for laying down norms/criteria for preparation of panel for selection of Central Vigilance Commissioner and Vigilance Commissioner. The Supreme Court being the apex Court of the country, its directions have the force of law.

#### **Approach to Twelfth Plan**

\*192. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has initiated the exercise to formulate the Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has held discussions with various stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether trade unions and civil society organisations are also proposed to be got involved in the consultation process; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Planning Commission has initiated the exercise to formulate the Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan. In this exercise various consultations with stakeholders have been initiated. The first consultation with Civil Society organizations to take the process forward was held on October 1, 2010 and

views of representatives NGOs and civil society organizations were heard. The list of organizations/NGOs invited for consultation is given in the enclosed Statement-I hereto. Planning Commission has also launched a website specifically for the purpose of inviting comments and views from all interested persons and organisations in order to widen the consultation process. Approximately 600 comments from various stakeholders have been received and are being examined. In addition, the Planning Commission proposes to hold five regional consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders including civil society, business, trade unions, academia and youth to ascertain their views on various issues before finalizing the Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The details of the proposed regional level consultations are given in the enclosed Statement-II hereto. The purpose of this exercise is to widen the ambit of consultation towards a more participatory decision making process.

#### **Statement I**

*List of Civil Society List Organisations/NGOs invited for consultation on 15th October, 2010*

1. Women Power Connect
2. Arghyam
3. National Alliance of Women Organizations (NAWO)
4. National Campaign For Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR)
5. Self Employed Women's Organization (SEWA)
6. Jan Swasthya Abhiyan
7. Pratham
8. Wada Na Todo Abhiyan
9. Jamia Hidayat Trust
10. Centre for Science and Environment
11. North East Network
12. Campaign Against Child Labour
13. Right to Food Campaign
14. National Association of Street Vendors in India
15. Salaam Balak Trust
16. Water Support Services and Activities Network (WASAN)

17. Prayas (Pune)
18. TATA Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)
19. Institute of Rural Management (IRMA)
20. Help Age India
21. Young Indians
22. National Centre for promotion of employment for Disabled Persons

#### **Statement II**

*Details of regional consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders from States, to be held in March/April, 2011*

	Tentative Venues	State Governments and other stakeholders
1.	Shillong	Eight NE States, including Sikkim
2.	Kolkata	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal
3.	Bangalore	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, and Tamil Nadu
4.	Mumbai	Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.
5.	Delhi	Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh

#### **Inactive Accounts in Post Offices**

\*193. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of savings and other accounts in various post offices in the country are inactive and the deposits unclaimed for several years;

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

(c) the total amount in such accounts throughout the country, State-wise;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the safety of the money lying in such accounts;

(e) whether the Government proposes to utilise the funds locked in such accounts lying unclaimed for development projects; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are inactive and unclaimed accounts under the Savings Account Scheme. As on 31.3.2009, about 4.09 crores savings accounts were lying as inactive (silent). As per rules framed under the Government Savings Bank Act 1873, a saving account in which a deposit or withdrawal has not taken place for three complete years, shall be treated as an inactive (silent) account.

(c) to (f) Total amount in silent accounts is not maintained centrally or at State level but remains in the books of the respective post offices. The balance amount from such accounts remains in the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) and is used towards the purposes of the fund. The depositor continues to earn yearly interest and can reactivate his account anytime after making an application and a transaction such as deposit/withdrawal. To ensure the safety of the money lying in such accounts, due identification of the depositor is made before allowing a transaction.

[Translation]

#### Contribution to GDP

\*194. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in their recent study has stated that 20% population of lower strata contributed 5.2% in the growth/Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 20% population of upper strata contributed 52.7%;

(b) if so, the main findings of the study;

(c) the efforts being made to reduce this disparity;

(d) whether the Planning Commission maintains the data about the value of assets of leading industrial houses;

(e) if so, the details of total assets of top ten industrial houses separately alongwith the percentage in national growth/GDP; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not taking into account such relevant factors while computing the national income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in their study titled 'How India Earns, Spends and Saves', has brought out that bottom 20% of the population contributed 5.2% of the total income where as top 20% of the population contributed 52.7% of the total income in 2004-05. The main findings of the study include:

- I. The number of low-income households (those earning under Rs. 45,000 per annum at 2001-02 prices) is estimated to have fallen from 84 million in 1985-86 to 65 million in 2001-02, and this number is projected to further decline to 41 million by end of the decade.
- II. The number of middle-income households (earning Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 180,000 per annum at 2001-02 prices) is estimated to have increased from 43 million in 1985-86 to 109 million in 2001-02 and is expected to rise further to 141 million in 2009-10.
- III. Bottom 25.5 percent rural Indians contribute 8.4 percent of the total rural income as compared to about 14 percent rural Indians belonging to top income quintile contributing 41 percent of the total rural income.
- IV. Bottom 6.2 percent of the urban Indians contribute 1.1 percent to total urban income as against 36 percent belonging to top income quintile of urban population contributing 68 percent of total urban income.
- V. The high-income households (earnings over Rs. 180,000 per annum at 2001-02 prices) are projected to have risen from 1.4 million to 13.8 million during the same period and expected to further rise to 47 million in 2009-10.

The study report highlights gradual and steady increase in the income and living standards of each level of households implying that the number of low income households is declining. The report states as under:

'The wheel of fortune continues to spin in India, with each level of household income set to move a notch higher by end of the decade'.

(c) Reduction of economic disparities between the rich and the poor has been one of the primary policy objectives of development planning in India. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all the sections of the society. Government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAW), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc towards this end. In addition, implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is one of the initiatives to strengthen the social security. These programmes individually and collectively are expected to narrow the gap between the affluent and the disadvantaged sections of the society.

(d) and (e) The information on the assets of industrial houses is not maintained in the Planning Commission.

(f) National income, measured by Net National Income (NNI) at factor cost, is the money value of all goods and services produced in an economy in a year plus the net factor income from abroad net of depreciation. National Income is computed by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) and not by the Planning Commission. The methodology for estimating National Income is contained in the CSO's publication of 'National Account Statistics-Sources and Methods (2007)' and brochure on 'New Series of National Accounts Statistics, Base Year 2004-05'.

[English]

#### **Unfair Practices in Educational Institutions**

\*195. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received certain complaints of unfair practices in Technical Institutes and Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details including the nature of complaints therein;

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such educational institutes of the country; and

(d) the further action proposed to check unfair practices in higher educational institutions and universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) and (b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has reported that it has received 101 complaints against technical institutions on the alleged unfair practices in the last year and the current year. Similarly, University Grants

Commission (UGC) has reported that it has received 23 complaints against Universities/institutions deemed-to-be Universities for indulging in alleged unfair practices. The complaints are mostly related to running of fake institutions and award of fake degrees, charging high fees, fee fixation or charging Capitation Fees, non-refund to fees, misleading advertisements, running of un-approved courses, complaints related to admission, complaints/suggestions relating to entrance examinations and regarding complaints against private managements etc.

(c) UGC and AICTE have reported that they are issuing show-cause notices wherever complaints are received about alleged unfair practices. Inspections by Expert Committees are undertaken wherever necessary. UGC and AICTE are also regularly publishing information in their respective websites about fake Universities, unapproved institutions and unapproved courses respectively, from time to time. Public notices are also issued from time to time for information of students and general public.

(d) To prohibit and punish malpractices and adoption of unfair practices in technical and medical educational institutions and in the university system, The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010, has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010.

[Translation]

#### **Drop out Rate of SC/ST Students**

\*196. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drop out rates in respect of SC/ST students in various educational institutions in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the special schemes implemented by the Government to increase their enrolment in schools;

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent in each State/UT for the purpose during the above period; and

(d) the steps being taken to bring down the drop out rates in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) State/UT-wise drop out rates for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 of Classes, I-V, I-VIII and I-X of SC & ST students are given in the Statement.

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan intend to increase the enrolment of students including students belonging to SC & ST categories in schools.

(c) 16.2% and 8.0% of plan allocation are earmarked notionally under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Only total releases are made State-wise under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operative 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. Framework of Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a flagship programme for universalization of elementary education, has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 in terms of provisioning for additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools, as well as quality interventions.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has adopted an equity-based approach that focuses on the needs of educationally backward areas and disadvantaged social groups. Concern for education of socially disadvantaged groups is interwoven in SSA. Educational incentives to offset the cost of education are provided to SC, ST children and girls. SSA facilitates context specific interventions for promoting educational opportunities to such groups. Districts with substantial population of SC, ST and minority (Muslim) communities have been identified as special focus districts for targeted interventions under SSA.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities. Mid Day Meal Scheme aims at enhancing enrolment, retention & attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children belonging to disadvantaged sections.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic barriers and achieving universal retention by 2020.

#### **Statement**

##### *Dropout Rates in Classes I-V*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	SC Students			ST Students		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.10	20.82	20.19	48.14	46.26	39.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	47.31	44.06	41.51
3.	Assam	36.68	0.00	6.88	52.58	0.00	-
4.	Bihar	61.02	45.99	50.07	49.13	34.67	4.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	-1.98	41.38	29.06	31.46	25.62	37.77
6.	Goa	3.13	0.00	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	3.35	46.93	46.94	35.75	52.57	52.58
8.	Haryana	14.49	9.02	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.99	12.52	15.11	0.00	0.00	3.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.28	6.97	-	34.80	34.80	4.65
11.	Jharkhand	28.92	2.57	20.12	53.81	22.63	29.89
12.	Karnataka	14.83	12.11	7.14	12.30	15.27	5.38
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	-	2.07	3.00	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2.59	18.49	0.00	0.00	17.75
15.	Maharashtra	0.27	13.50	21.81	15.43	29.20	33.15
16.	Manipur	-	58.18	35.47	66.82	66.70	52.15
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	49.93	48.02	52.96
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	49.60	47.82	40.08
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	43.83	32.82	9.82
20.	Odisha	35.09	28.17	25.65	34.18	39.11	35.21
21.	Punjab	27.31	0.00	23.50	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	49.00	51.12	50.70	37.73	50.44	39.54
23.	Sikkim	39.10	48.46	52.00	0.00	28.04	37.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	12.84	0.00	-	12.50	0.00	-
25.	Tripura	-5.77	0.00	8.98	39.06	38.26	32.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57.23	46.77	31.87	84.05	0.00	-
27.	Uttarakhand	33.64	26.09	34.42	16.68	10.23	15.99
28.	West Bengal	39.85	38.01	22.61	47.02	46.76	49.91
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	0.57	21.61	22.65
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.81	5.26	21.97	38.48	25.82	24.55
32.	Daman and Diu	-2.40	0.00	-	-0.93	11.42	-
33.	Delhi	0.00	37.16	8.97	13.75	0.00	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	1.69	1.24	6.13
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
INDIA		35.91	30.09	26.71	33.09	31.34	31.26

P - Provisional

(-) means either there is no SC/ST or required data for calculation of drop-out is not available.

Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school.

*Dropout Rates in Classes I-VIII*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	SC Students			ST Students		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.19	52.75	43.85	77.98	72.40	68.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	57.98	50.60	48.30
3.	Assam	70.55	69.53	-	77.31	77.11	-
4.	Bihar	80.62	77.79	73.11	97.81	97.66	63.81
5.	Chhattisgarh <sup>1</sup>	-	-	42.04	-	-	53.30
6.	Goa	25.56	30.57	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	48.86	49.60	48.83	64.52	63.43	65.28
8.	Haryana	16.05	27.89	21.78	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.33	10.70	18.61	0.00	-19.43	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.70	17.70	-	37.55	37.55	-
11.	Jharkhand <sup>2</sup>	-	-	61.62	-	-	70.93
12.	Karnataka	41.82	43.28	41.27	36.90	38.22	30.47
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	-	9.48	-2.44	10.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43.73	67.00	33.65	61.03	68.91	39.03
15.	Maharashtra	24.00	31.27	28.57	46.46	42.72	48.95
16.	Manipur	-	3.07	-	62.83	63.95	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	79.25	63.67	60.26	79.74
18.	Mizoram	-	-	69.15	62.67	63.16	65.72
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	34.06	37.47	17.23
20.	Odisha	70.27	70.53	70.56	82.13	82.99	83.61
21.	Punjab	49.87	43.27	28.66	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	65.01	65.39	64.16	59.68	63.31	66.30
23.	Sikkim	69.53	67.59	49.23	34.98	45.03	14.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	18.62	0.00	-	47.76	22.21	-
25.	Tripura	41.77	43.39	31.03	64.62	66.30	62.78
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59.44	55.97	58.76	77.52	8.05	26.58
27.	Uttarakhand <sup>3</sup>	-	-	45.82	-	-	29.33
28.	West Bengal	68.79	67.10	59.78	78.93	78.39	75.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	27.93	27.16	25.82
30.	Chandigarh	43.73	46.86	15.62	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.38	-5.76	9.35	49.52	42.74	43.33
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	-	34.63	33.71	-
33.	Delhi	37.29	35.16	-	-8.87	-42.78	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0.00	-11.70	12.24
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
	INDIA	53.05	52.47	47.89	62.54	62.48	58.26

P - Provisional

1-Included in Madhya Pradesh, 2-Included in Bihar, 3-Included in Uttar Pradesh- for 2006-07 &amp; 2007-08

(-) means either there is no SC/ST or required data for calculation of drop-out is not available

Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

*Dropout Rates in Classes I-X*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	SC Students			ST Students		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.78	69.09	66.22	81.92	82.26	81.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	72.09	65.57	66.13
3.	Assam	74.67	83.84	83.88	79.75	86.36	83.63
4.	Bihar	92.12	89.47	88.39	98.99	98.80	98.60
5.	Chhattisgarh <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	73.12	66.33	62.95	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	67.33	65.39	65.05	72.68	73.64	73.99
8.	Haryana	61.35	60.33	48.36	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51.08	47.33	39.56	33.39	29.63	18.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.99	50.72	50.72	36.96	65.30	65.30
11.	Jharkhand <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	56.79	60.33	56.33	57.66	56.63	48.13
13.	Kerala	8.70	9.30	-	44.07	38.91	35.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66.23	65.00	63.58	85.04	84.43	82.86
15.	Maharashtra	52.45	47.71	41.78	75.28	72.07	70.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	-	0.13	6.58	68.36	70.61	71.66
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	70.63	79.03	77.22	77.47
18.	Mizoram	-	-	59.12	72.78	70.00	68.91
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	66.12	66.28	67.28
20.	Odisha	74.06	74.09	77.08	84.52	84.79	85.78
21.	Punjab	64.90	65.00	70.06	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	81.23	73.26	75.09	77.71	67.65	70.76
23.	Sikkim	89.17	83.83	86.87	68.97	60.41	63.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	32.74	35.04	11.17	68.31	72.93	50.37
25.	Tripura	75.21	68.26	63.66	84.37	81.51	78.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	74.62	75.71	75.71	83.39	53.93	53.93
27.	Uttarakhand <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	81.79	81.27	77.68	87.04	86.70	87.12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	31.78	40.24	28.53
30.	Chandigarh	73.47	77.94	60.04	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.48	32.80	37.40	74.46	66.66	68.62
32.	Daman and Diu	24.79	0.00	-	75.46	55.06	56.56
33.	Delhi	26.71	61.40	47.56	25.17	14.92	0.11
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	7.30	30.03	29.94
35.	Puducherry	15.96	7.59	11.88	-	-	-
	INDIA	69.01	68.42	66.56	78.07	76.85	76.18

P - Provisional

1-Included in Madhya Pradesh, 2-Included in Bihar, 3-Included in Uttar Pradesh

(-) means either there is no SC/ST or required data for calculation of drop-out is not available

Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

*[English]***Common Syllabus**

\*197. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the present status of the Government's commitment towards 'one nation, one syllabus, one exam' and 'core curriculum' concept for the 10th and 11th classes;

(b) whether a common entrance test for all professional and non-professional colleges in quantified and non-quantified subjects is proposed to be introduced;

(c) if so, the time by which this plan is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether various State Education Boards and at her stakeholders have been consulted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) At present there is no proposal with Government for one syllabus and one examination for the 10th and 11th classes throughout the country. Council of Boards of School Education (COBSE) has prepared core curriculum in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics at higher secondary stage, in consultation with its member Boards.

(b) and (c) A Committee headed by Prof. D. Acharya, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur was constituted to explore the possibility of having one entrance examination for all engineering programmes in the country. The Committee has suggested to create a National Testing Agency for admission to Science, Engineering and Pharmacy programmes to start with. The interim report of the Committee has been referred to another Committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology. Further, a Committee of Vice Chancellors has recommended a Common Entrance Test for admission to Central Universities in a phased manner. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) conducts All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination (AIPMT) for 15% merit positions for the Medical/Dental Colleges of India and also conducts All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) for various Engineering and Architectural Institutions including National Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and other higher educational institutions of Central and State Governments.

(d) No, Madam. There has been no consultation with State Education Boards on the plan for common entrance test.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Theft of Coal

\*198. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof, subsidiary-wise and year-wise alongwith the quantum/value of loss;

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials during the above period;

(d) whether connivance of officials of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries and law enforcement/security agencies, has been reported;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check these illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Theft/pilferage/illegal mining/black marketing of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage/illegal mining/black marketing of coal.

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	2010-11 (till Dec., 10) (Prov.)		2009-10		2008-09		2007-08	
	Qty. recovered (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ECL	1101.00	22.02	4137.00	48.460	9152.00	91.52	13117.00	131.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BCCL	7976.43	153.62	7662.00	163.699	9714.54	189.66	11071.52	186.90
CCL	279.50	3.32	393.75	4.424	2524.00	27.60	1803.07	23.09
NCL	0	0	3.00	0.060	9.00	0.18	0	0
WCL	114.63	1.69	275.48	4.654	353.15	5.99	250.01	4.08
SECL	7.50	0.13	378.67	5.601	843.98	15.04	1910.57	32.03
MCL	10.10	0.10	1562.70	12.571	607.10	4.42	343.55	2.76
NEC	0.20	0.01	15.00	0.330	2.80	0.08	0	0
CIL	9489.36	180.89	14427.60	239.799	23206.57	334.49	28495.72	380.03

**Illegal Mining of Coal:**

Company	2010-11 (till Dec., 10) (Prov.)		2009-10		2008-09		2007-08	
	Qty. recovered (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)
ECL	5138.00	101.760	8161.00	96.300	6529.00	65.290	2497.00	24.97
BCCL	930.96	17.461	2131.18	36.012	2050.96	35.920	131.00	2.034
CCL	15.00	0.150	30.00	0.300	93.00	0.855	429.90	7.549
NCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WCL	0	0	0	0	11.00	0.110	41.00	0.80
SECL	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.00	0.60
MCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIL	6083.96	119.371	10322.18	132.612	8683.96	102.175	3138.90	35.953

**Black marketing:**

The instances of misuse of coal supplied under Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) are reported from time to time. Investigations are carried out and appropriate action is taken thereafter. As reported by Coal India Limited, the coal supply to 21 consumers has been discontinued by the coal companies on account of the above.

(c) to (e) As reported by CIL there is no information about the connivance of the officials in the above activities. However, in Western Coalfields Limited one officer was suspended for lacklustre attitude towards curbing illegal mining and a penalty was imposed after proper enquiry.

(f) Law and Order is a State subject, hence primarily; it is the responsibility of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining of coal. However, coal companies have taken the following steps to check illegal mining of coal:-

- (i) Dozing off and filling up of rat holes with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Dug trenches to isolate illegal mining sites.
- (iii) Concrete walls created on mouth of abandoned mines.
- (iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying sign-boards.

- (v) Dumping of overburden on outcrop zones.
- (vi) Regular and surprise raids/checks conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of concerned State Governments.
- (vii) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing District Authorities for the same for taking preventive action.
- (viii) Installation of check posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents
- (ix) Coal companies seek help from time to time from the State authorities to control it.

[Translation]

#### Accidents in Coal Mines

\*199. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of caving in of coal mines and other mine accidents have been reported in some of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, coal mine-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of persons killed/injured in each of these accidents;

(d) whether the causes of accidents have been inquired into;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Caving is done after extraction of coal by depillaring using the caving method, where it is permitted. For this, the mine management obtains permission from DGMS. No person got injured or died due to caving in CIL during the last three years.

Coal-mine-wise, year-wise, details of other mine accidents reported in the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited

(CIL) during the last three years (2008 to 2010), and the number of persons killed in each of these accidents are given in Statement-I and the details of company-wise and year-wise serious accident and serious injuries in CIL during the last three years (2008 to 2010) are given in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The causes of all such accidents have been enquired into. The causes and circumstances leading to mine accident have been identified and recommendations of enquiring authorities for preventing such incidents /accidents have been complied with.

(f) Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) through the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is responsible for monitoring and enforcing safety in coal mines as per the provisions of the Mines Act 1952. Coal mine operators are responsible for compliance of safety standards in mines as per the Mines Act 1952 and the Rules and Regulations thereunder. Safety performance monitoring is a continuous process and DGMS is the nodal agency for prescribing the standards of safety in coal mines. Safety circulars are issued by DGMS taking into account the necessary improvements in safety standards and Coal Mines Regulations (CMR) are amended from time to time incorporating the necessary changes in safety standards on the basis of observations made during safety inspections and recommendations of various safety committees and courts of inquiries. All the major accidents/fatal accidents are enquired in detail by the mine managements as well as the DGMS. Government also constitutes Courts of Inquiry under the provision of Mines Act 1952, depending on the severity of the accidents. Persons found guilty are prosecuted by the Government and the mine managements also take disciplinary action against the guilty. Tripartite safety committees comprising of mine management, Trade Unions (TUs) and DGMS officials review and monitor the safety standards in mines and make recommendations. At the national level, the safety aspects of coal mines in the country are reviewed periodically by a Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines under the Chairmanship of Minister of Coal. Based on the decisions taken in various meetings coal companies are taking the following action:

- Regular safety audit of mines and risk assessment to mitigate the potential dangers
- Filling up statutory vacancies on priority for effective safety monitoring
- Safety monitoring through multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO)
- Workers participation in safety management

- Thrust on training & retraining of supervisors and workmen including contractor's workers
- Scientific roof support systems based on rock-mass-rating
- Regular monitoring of mine environment for detecting inflammable and noxious gases
- Mechanization of mining operations

**Statement I**

*Coal-mine-wise, year-wise details of accident occurred in CIL and its Subsidiaries and number of persons killed therein during the last three years*

**YEAR: 2008**

Company	Accident Date	Name of Mine	Fatalities
1	2	3	4
BCCL	14-Jan-08	BLOCK-II	1
BCCL	07-Apr-08	BARAREE	1
BCCL	10-Jun-08	BURRAGARH	1
BCCL	27-Jun-08	LOYABAD	1
BCCL	12-Jul-08	WEST MUDIDIH	1
BCCL	16-Jul-08	JAMUNA OCP	1
BCCL	25-Sep-08	BASTACOLLA	1
BCCL	03-Oct-08	AKWMUG	1
BCCL	05-Nov-08	MOONIDIH PROJECT	1
BCCL	19-Nov-08	LODNA	1
BCCL	21-Nov-08	MURAI DIH OC	1
CCL	09-Feb-08	JARANGDIH UG	1
CCL	24-Jul-08	TARMI	1
CCL	25-Jul-08	KDHOC	1
CCL	07-Nov-08	JARANGDIH OC	3
ECL	23-Jan-08	MOHANPUR OCP	1
ECL	17-Feb-08	Chora 7 & 9 Pit	1
ECL	21-May-08	PARASCOLE (W)	1
ECL	07-Jun-08	PARASEA 6&7 INCLINE	1
ECL	17-Jun-08	JAMBAD	1
ECL	20-Jun-08	PARBELIA	1
ECL	25-Jun-08	KHOTTADIH	1

1	2	3	4
ECL	04-Jul-08	BANSRA	1
ECL	03-Oct-08	SODEPUR-R	1
ECL	04-Nov-08	MANDMON	1
ECL	22-Dec-08	KHOTTADIH OCP	1
MCL	28-Feb-08	ORIENT MINE NO.4	1
MCL	30-Mar-08	LAJKURA OC	1
MCL	8-Jun-08	SAMLESWARI OCP	1
MCL	24-Aug-08	ANANTA OCP	1
NCL	16-Jan-08	NIGAH	1
NCL	01-Feb-08	KHADIA OC	1
NCL	20-Jun-08	NIGAH PROJECT	1
NCL	08-Sep-08	DUDHICHUA PROJECT	1
NCL	17-Dec-08	JAYANT PROJECT	5
NCL	27-Dec-08	KAKRI PROJECT	1
NEC	23-Apr-08	BARAGOLAI	2
NEC	04-Nov-08	LEDO	5
SECL	25-Jan-08	JAMUNA OCM	1
SECL	17-Feb-08	GEVRA OCP	1
SECL	17-May-08	GEVRA OCP	1
SECL	26-May-08	PINOURA	1
SECL	05-Jun-08	BIJURI	1
SECL	18-Jun-08	CHURCHA	1
SECL	01-Jul-08	UMARIA	2
SECL	04-Aug-08	MANIKPUR OCM	1
SECL	12-Sep-08	DIPKA	1
SECL	03-Nov-08	NCPH (New)-R-2	1
SECL	09-Nov-08	JAINAGAR 5 & 6 INCL.	1
SECL	10-Dec-08	PANDAVPARA	1
WCL	22-Jan-08	DURGAPUR RAYATWARI	1
WCL	26-Feb-08	NANDGAON	1
WCL	15-Apr-08	DURGAPUR	1

1	2	3	4
WCL	27-Apr-08	DHORWASA OC	1
WCL	11-May-08	NEHARIYA	1
WCL	19-May-08	VISHNUPURI MINE NO. 2	3
WCL	22-May-08	PADMAPUR OC	1
WCL	05-Jul-08	TANDSI 3&4 INCLINE	1
WCL	18-Jul-08	PATHAKHERA MINE NO. 1	1
WCL	06-Oct-08	PADAMPUR OC	1
WCL	12-Nov-08	GOURI OC-II	1

**YEAR: 2009**

Company	Accident Date	Name of Mine	Killed
1	2	3	4
BCCL	05-Jan-09	LODNA	3
BCCL	20-Jan-09	BHAGABAND	1
BCCL	02-Feb-09	SIMLABAHAL	1
BCCL	17-Mar-09	BASTACOLA	1
BCCL	16-Apr-09	NORTH TISRA-SOUTH TISRA OC	1
BCCL	05-May-09	BLOCK-II OCP	1
BCCL	23-May-09	KUSUNDA OC	1
BCCL	09-Jul-09	AKASHKINERI	1
BCCL	15-Jul-09	GHANOODIH OCP	1
BCCL	24-Jul-09	NICHITPUR OCP	1
BCCL	28-Jul-09	SENDRA BANSJORA	3
BCCL	19-Sep-09	P B Project	1
BCCL	22-Oct-09	BASDEOPUR	1
CCL	13-Mar-09	JARANGDIH OC	1
CCL	15-May-09	JARANGDIH UG	1
CCL	17-May-09	PIPARW AR OC	1
CCL	24-Jul-09	KARMA OC	1
CCL	03-Sep-09	SIRKACHP	1
CCL	18-Nov-09	JHARKHAND OC	1

1	2	3	4
ECL	28-Feb-09	AJMAHAL OCP	1
ECL	03-Mar-09	BHANORA WEST BLOCK	1
ECL	02-Apr-09	HARJPUR	1
ECL	26-Jun-09	JKUNUSTOR1A	1
ECL	10-Aug-09	RAJMAHAL OCP	1
ECL	10-Aug-09	KUMARDIH "A"	1
ECL	27-Aug-09	SATGRAM	2
ECL	17-Sep-09	NORTH SEARSOLE	1
MCL	17-Mar-09	HINGULA OC	1
MCL	28-Aug-09	JAGANATH OCP	1
MCL	22-Sep-09	ANANTA	1
NCL	25-Jan-09	KARRI PROJECT	1
NCL	26-Jul-09	DUDHICHUA PROJECT	1
NCL	02-Sep-09	BINA PROJECT	1
NCL	15-Dec-09	BINA PROJECT	1
SECL	03-Feb-09	CHURCHA	1
SECL	04-Feb-09	BARTUNGA HILL	1
SECL	19-Feb-09	DIPKA OC	1
SECL	18-Apr-09	DIPKA OC	1
SECL	06-May-09	Navgaon UG	1
SECL	08-Jun-09	DIPKA OCM (No. 1A)	1
SECL	02-Sep-09	AMLAI OCM	1
SECL	29-Oct-09	GEVRA OCP	1
SECL	30-Oct-09	KUSMUNDA OC	1
SECL	25-Nov-09	CHURCHA	1
WCL	09-Feb-09	NEW MAJRI MINE NO. 3	1
WCL	19-Mar-09	MANDAN-1 MINE	1
WCL	03-May-09	MANNA INCLINE	2
WCL	30-May-09	RAWANWARA KHAS (PENCH EAST)	1
WCL	04-Jun-09	SASTI OC	2
WCL	12-Jul-09	DAMUA	1

1	2	3	4
WCL	15-Jul-09	SARNI	1
WCL	12-Nov-09	MATHANI	1
WCL	17-Dec-09	SHOBHAPUR	1
WCL	23-Dec-09	MAHAKALI	1
WCL	23-Dec-09	GAURI OC	1

Note: Figures are provisional and subject to reconciliation with DGMS.

**YEAR: 2010**

Company	Accident Date	Name of Mine	Killed
1	2	3	4
BCCL	17-Feb-10	MURAI DIH OCP	1
BCCL	30-Mar-10	ALKUSA	1
BCCL	08-Aug-10	NORTH TISRA/SOUTH TISRA OCP	1
BCCL	23-Sep-10	MOONIDIH	1
BCCL	15-Dec-10	GONDUDI H	1
BCCL	21-Dec-10	MUDIDIH	1
BCCL	26-Dec-10	KESHALPUR-WEST MUDIDIH	1
CCL	27-Jan-10	IARANGDIH OC	1
CCL	28-Jan-10	SELCT. DHORI QRY. 1	1
CCL	05-Apr-10	BHURKUNDA UG	2
CCL	20-May-10	AMLO OPENCAST PROJECT	2
CCL	01-Apr-10	KAROOC	1
CCL	20-Aug-10	BHURKUNDA OCM	1
CCL	12-Sep-10	SARUBERA (EAST) COLLIERY	1
CCL	29-Nov-10	CARMAOC	1
ECL	02-Jan-10	SHANK ARPUR	1
ECL	13-Feb-10	NAKRAKONDA-B PATCH OC	1
ECL	16-Apr-10	UAMBAD OCP (WB)	1
ECL	22-Apr-10	SODEPUR(R) COLLIERY	1
ECL	05-Jun-10	RAJMAHAL OCP	1
ECL	12-Jun-10	IHANJRA PROJECT	1

1	2	3	4
ECL	03-Sep-10	CHITRA-A-OCP	1
ECL	12-Sep-10	KHAS KAJORA	1
ECL	02-Sep-10	KHAS KAJORA	1
ECL	14-Oct-10	NAKRAKONDA B OCP	1
ECL	27-Oct-10	PARASEA COLLIERY	1
ECL	14-Dec-10	RAJMAHAL OCP	1
MCL	04-Jun-10	3ALRAM OCP	1
MCL	09-Jun-10	SAMLESWARI OCP	1
NCL	11-Jan-10	ECHADIA OCP	1
NCL	09-Feb-10	BLOCK - B PROJECT	1
NCL	24-Jan-10	WLOHRI PROJECT	1
NCL	20-Feb-10	SAKRI PROJECT	1
NCL	14-Mar-10	NIGAH I PROJECT	1
NCL	30-Apr-10	NIGAH I PROJECT	1
NCL	11-Jul-10	NIGAH I	1
NCL	20-Jul-10	BINA PROJECT	1
NCL	21-Jul-10	DUDHICHUA PROJECT	1
NCL	26-Aug-10	DUDHICHUA OCP	1
NCL	15-Dec-10	A.MLOHRI OCP	1
NEC	08-Sep-10	FIRAP COLLIERY	1
SECL	10-Feb-10	IAMUNA 1 & 2 INCLINE	1
SECL	24-Feb-10	Bartarai	1
SECL	20-Mar-10	BALGI 3 & 4 INC.	1
SECL	03-Apr-10	BIRSINGHPUR 3 & 4	1
SECL	16-Apr-10	PA WAN INC.	1
SECL	23-Apr-10	PALKIMARA MINE	1
SECL	24-Apr-10	DHANPURI OPEN CAST	1
SECL	06-May-10	ANJAN HILL UG	14
SECL	19-May-10	DIPKAOCM (NO.IA)	1
SECL	22-Jun-10	BARTUNGA HILL MINE	1
SECL	03-Jul-10	BHATGAON COLLIERY	1

1	2	3	4
SECL	01-Aug-10	SURAKACHHAR MAIN	1
SECL	12-Aug-10	RAJNAGAR RO UG	1
SECL	12-Sep-10	(CATKONA 3 & 4 INCLINE	1
SECL	28-Oct-10	SINGHALI UG MINE	1
SECL	30-Oct-10	NOWROZABAD	1
SECL	19-Nov-10	GEVRA OCP	1
SECL	11-Nov-10	DIPKA OCM-1A	1
SECL	09-Dec-10	NCPH (OLD)	1
SECL	26-Dec-10	RAJNAGAR RO UG	1
WCL	02-Jan-10	UMREROC	1
WCL	10-Mar-10	BARKUI OPENCAST	1
WCL	15-Apr-10	CHHATARPUR-1 MINE	1
WCL	23-Apr-10	DAMUA COLLIARY	1
WCL	07-Jun-10	PK 2 MINE	2
WCL	31-May-10	GHUGHUS OC	1
WCL	20-Jul-10	UMRER OC	1
WCL	27-Sep-10	SILEWARA UG	2
WCL	28-Sep-10	UMRER OC	1
WCL	16-Oct-10	GONDEGAON OPENCAST	1
WCL	30-Oct-10	CHHATAPUR-II MINE	2

Note: Figures for are provisional and subject to reconciliation with DGMS.

### **Statement II**

*Company-wise details of Serious Accidents & Serious Injuries in CIL during the last three years*

Company	Serious Accidents			Serious injuries		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ECL	133	74	88	134	75	88
BCCL	69	50	60	69	50	61
CCL	11	12	11	11	12	11
NCL	22	11	11	23	11	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WCL	44	46	42	45	46	46
SECL	72	47	44	74	50	57
MCL	4	8	6	4	8	6
NEC	1	0	0	3	0	0
CIL	356	248	262	363	252	280

Note: Figures for 2009 & 2010 are provisional and subject to reconciliation with DGMS.

[English]

### Security Lapses at Airports

\*200. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of security lapses reported from each airport during the last three months;

(b) the action taken against guilty security personnel for dereliction of duty;

(c) whether the Government proposes to install non-intrusive body scanners on trial basis in some of the airports;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost of installation and the salient features of the equipment;

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

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Five cases of security lapses have been reported at various airports by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS).

(b) In two cases, involved personnel belonging to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), a driver in another case have been suspended for violations and in remaining two cases concerned Airport Director has been advised to take action against the defaulters.

(c) and (d) The Government has not installed non-intrusive body scanner. However, assessment of the body scanners from security point of view is being carried out by security agencies. A Committee has also been constituted by this Ministry for the assessment of body scanner from the point of view of effectiveness, privacy and health.

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

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

### Tightening of Visa Rules for Minority People

2071. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have tightened visa rules for persons belonging to minority communities;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No. No instance has to come to our notice of tightening visa rules by any foreign country for persons belonging to minority communities.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Indira-Mujib Agreement**

2072. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3947 on 23.08.2005 and state:

(a) whether the prepared strip maps in South Berubari area under adverse possession have been finalised and exchanged under Indira-Mujib Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether the discussion and decision in Home Secretary Level Summit held at Dhaka includes the issue of exchange and/or dissolves adverse possession alongwith exchange or dissolve enclaves of the India or Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) The strip maps in South Berubari area have been jointly surveyed. As the issue of Adverse Possessions between

India and Bangladesh is yet to be resolved between the two sides, they have not been exchanged. Both sides are in the process of conducting a joint survey of the Adverse Possessions held by India and Bangladesh. In the HS Level Talks held from January 17-20, 2011 in Dhaka both sides inter alia discussed the issue of Adverse Possessions and exchange of enclaves between the two sides and called for improved understanding on these issues.

#### **Insufficient Provision under RTI for Prosecution**

2073. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present provisions under the RTI Act are insufficient to prosecute those information officers who have been found guilty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to bring in suitable legislations to deal with such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 Right to Information Act, 2005 has several provisions to penalize public authority and/or the Public Information Officer in cases of non-supply of information etc. as detailed below:-

- (i) Under Section 19(8)(b), the Information Commission may require the public authority to compensate complainant for any loss or other detriments suffered as a result of non-supply of information or supply of incorrect information.
- (ii) Under Section 20(1), Information Commission, may at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal, impose a penalty of Rs. 250/- each day till application is received or information is furnished, with the total amount of such penalty not exceeding Rs. 25,000, in cases where Public Information Officer (i) has refused to receive an application without any reasonable cost (ii) has not furnished information within the time specified; (iii) malafidely denied the request for information; (iv) knowingly given incorrect, incomplete or misleading information; (v) destroyed information which was the subject of the request or (vi) obstructed in any manner in furnishing the information.

In addition to the above, under Section 20(2) the information commission may also recommend for disciplinary proceeding against the Public Information Officer for such delinquency.

(c) to (e) The above provisions are considered adequate for ensuring that provisions of the RTI are enforced. As such, there is no need to bring in any other legislation for this purpose.

#### **SAARC Women Entrepreneurs**

2074. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) women entrepreneurs called for exploration of possibilities for improving infrastructure and providing tax holiday for innovative ventures of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such proposal having been submitted to it or the SAARC Secretariat.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

[Translation]

#### SC/ST/OBC Employees under MDMS

2075. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST and OBC employees working as cook under the Mid-day Meal Scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether for the recruitment of cook, reservation of rules have been followed under the said programme;

(c) if so, the reasons for lesser number of cooks from the reserved categories; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a): A statement is annexed

(b) As per Mid Day Meal Guidelines, cook-cum-helpers are part time workers who are engaged by the States/UTs on honorarium basis; and preference is to be given to persons from SC, ST and OBC categories in their engagement.

(c) Currently, 20% of cook-cum-helpers are SC; 14% are ST and 34% are from OBC category.

(d) In view of (b) & (c) above, question does not arise.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Cooks/Helpers under MDM : Category-wise : 2009-10*

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30461	18662	66078
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2010	18094	0
4.	Assam	11411	22655	24987
5.	Bihar	35800	2000	37050
6.	Chandigarh	158	0	263
7.	Chhattisgarh	7945	17556	15548
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	457	0
9.	Daman and Diu	14	35	177
10.	Delhi	3935	0	6559
11.	Goa	683	163	1138
12.	Gujarat	8163	22983	40482
13.	Haryana	4423	0	3198

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4178	0	2089
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2280	3167	2191
16.	Jharkhand	12980	31948	23575
17.	Karnataka	34133	0	30192
18.	Kerala	1986	248	6205
19.	Lakshdweep	0	50	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	80532	78568	104056
21.	Maharashtra	52058	23663	82819
22.	Manipur	125	1557	530
23.	Meghalaya	147	7541	0
24.	Mizoram	0	2790	0
25.	Nagaland	0	1903	0
26.	Odisha	9732	20650	0
27.	Puducherry	65	0	227
28.	Punjab	10872	19	3376
29.	Rajasthan	7804	13914	38467
30.	Sikkim	132	1135	189
31.	Tamil Nadu	23311	809	78649
32.	Tripura	800	1500	500
33.	Uttarakhand	1380	732	2208
34.	Uttar Pradesh	39593	2240	77125
35.	West Bengal	37710	954	59567
Total		424821	295993	707445

[English]

**Cancellation of Non-Refundable Air Tickets**

2076. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic airlines, both in public and private sectors, have agreed to refund passengers all

costs barring the base fare if a non-refundable air ticket is cancelled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Scheduled domestic airlines have a policy on refund of airfare in case of cancellation, which is displayed on their respective websites.

[*Translation*]**Assistance to Neighbouring Countries**

2077. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the share of grant and loan in the annual financial assistance provided to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh by India during 2008-09 to 2010-11; and

(b) the details of the proposed assistance to be given to these nations for the year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The details of grant-in-aid and financial assistance given to Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 is as under:

FY	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Afghanistan
2010-2011	US Dollars 25 million (Rs. 114.7 Crores approximately)	Rs. 1.65 Crore	Rs. 323.5 Crores*
2009-2010	Nil	Rs. 1.37 Crore	Rs. 208.49 Crores
2008-2009	Rs. 1.01 Crore approximately	Rs. 75 lakhs	Rs. 410.41 Crores

\*Upto February 2011

During the visit of Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to India in January 2010, India agreed to extend US\$ 1 billion Line of Credit to Bangladesh at the fixed rate of 1.75 % per annum.

(f) the manner in which the same is compared to those of Coal India Ltd. (CIL); and

(g) the reasons for keeping CIL out of this venture?

[*English*]**Coal Mining in Deocha-Pachami**

2078. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the distinctive features of the Deocha-Pachami coal reserve in Birbhum district in West Bengal;

(b) whether a Joint Venture (JV) has been formed between National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)

and a West Bengal Government undertaking for mining coal in Deocha-Pachami;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the process followed for entrusting the mining to the JV;

(e) the salient details of technological expertise essential for exploration of coal in this reserve vis-à-vis those/coal mining experience possessed by JV partners;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Deocha-Pachami Coal Block (area about 10 sq. km.) is located in the south western part of Birbhum Coalfield, West Bengal and has been regionally explored by Geological Survey of India. Four coal seam zones have been identified in the block. However, the coal seams are concealed by a thick cover of Trap formation. An indicated category coal resources of 2025 Mt. has been reported in Deocha-Pachami and adjoining eastern sector in Grade-C to G and upto 850 m depth.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Coal is not aware of formation of Joint Venture between National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) and a West Bengal Government undertaking for mining coal in Deocha-Pachami. However, a request has been received from the Government of West Bengal for allocation of Deocha Pachami coal block to a Special Purpose Vehicle to be formed by Coal India Limited, National Mineral Development Corporation and West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Ltd.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply given to parts

(b) and (c) above.

(e) and (f) Normal coal exploration techniques required for detailed exploration of trap covered deep seated coal reserves will be applied in Deocha-Pachami Block. This includes use of different type of bits with high capacity drills. Similar type of drilling is carried out by Coal Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. in trap covered/deep seated blocks.

(g) Does not arise in view of the reply given to parts (b) and (c) above.

#### **User Charges of AAI from Private Airlines**

2079. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of dues as user charges in respect of services of Airports Authority of India from private airlines;

(b) the area of services for which the user charges are being charged;

(c) whether they are revised as per the increase of airfare by the private airlines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The total amount of dues from private airlines for services of Airports Authority of India as on 31.01.2011 is Rs. 402.13 crore.

(b) The Charges are on account of Route Navigation Facilities Charges (RNFC), Terminal Navigation Landing Charges (TNLC), landing, housing and parking, passenger service fees and rent, etc.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. These charges are fixed irrespective of fare charged by the airlines.

[Translation]

#### **Technical Educational Institutes in Gujarat**

2080. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI  
RADADIYA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to set up technical educational institutes in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the locations where the said institutes have been set up in Gujarat as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons for the Government not providing assistance for setting up of such institutes in the remote and backward areas in Gujarat; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There are one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Gandhinagar, one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Ahmedabad and one Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT) at Surat have been set up by the Government in the State of Gujarat. Also the Government has released financial assistance to State Government of Gujarat for setting up of new Polytechnics in all the 5 unserved and underserved districts.

#### **Facilities to Overseas Indians**

2081. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities the Government proposes to provide to overseas Indians especially with regard to visa and dual citizenship;

(b) the number of incidents of killing/ attacks on overseas Indians occurred in various countries during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure safety of Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Government of India is issuing Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) cards to the Persons of Indian Origin. Details of OCI and PIO cards are at Statements-I and II respectively. No dual citizenship is being provided to overseas Indians.

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

**Statement I**

Details and Salient Features of the OCI Scheme are as follows:

- The Scheme provides for registration of Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- The Scheme was introduced by an amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005 and was made operational from January, 2006.
- Registered OCIs are issued an OCI registration certificate and a life-long multiple entry, multi purpose visa for visiting India.
- Registered OCIs are exempted from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office for any length of stay in India.
- Registered OCIs are granted parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties'. However, specific benefits have to be notified under section 7B(1) of the Citizenship Act.

**Statement II**

Details of PIO cards:

- A person of Indian origin is eligible for PIO card.
  - (i) who held Indian citizenship at any time
  - (ii) he or either of his parents or grand parent or great grand parents was born in India or permanently resident of India, provided neither was a citizen of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
  - (iii) Belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15 August 1947.
- PIO card is issued to foreign spouses of PIOs and holders of PIO card.
- A PIO card holder is entitled to visa valid for 15 years.

- A PIO cardholder is required to register with local Police authority for any stay exceeding 180 days in India on any single visit.
- Registered PIOs are granted parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties.

**Functioning of Department of Posts**

2082. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has become obsolete in the era of information technology;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to make the Department of Posts competitive and effective; and

(c) the number of departmental and extra departmental personnel in the country, circle-wise?

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) The Departmental and Extra Departmental Employees (Grameen Dak Sewaks) in the country, circle-wise are given in the Statements-I and II.

**Statement I**

*Statement showing the number of Departmental employees (Category-wise and Circle-wise) in the Department of Posts as on 30.11.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Group "B" (other than Postal Superintendent Service Group B)	Group "C"
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	369	12618
2.	Assam	99	4474

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	495	8045
4.	Chhattisgarh	71	2084
5.	Delhi	281	7824
6.	Gujarat	239	14087
7.	Haryana	61	3646
8.	Himachal Pradesh	127	2133
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	1683
10.	Jharkhand	63	3385
11.	Karnataka	216	11915
12.	Kerala	173	9892
13.	Madhya Pradesh	173	6917
14.	Maharashtra	489	25932
15.	North-East	37	1756
16.	Odisha	185	4679
17.	Punjab	106	5389
18.	Rajasthan	261	7435
19.	Tamil Nadu	611	18027
20.	Uttar Pradesh	346	18712
21.	Uttarakhand	71	2321
22.	West Bengal	313	11327

**All India Cadre**

Sl.No.	Category	Number
1.	Postal Superintendent Service Group 'B'	808
2.	Indian Postal Service Group 'A'	475

**Statement II**

*Actual Strength of Gramin Dak Sewaks  
As on 31.03.2009*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	GDS Strength
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26503
2.	Assam	8576

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	14772
4.	Chhattisgarh	5386
5.	Delhi	304
6.	Gujarat	15175
7.	Haryana	4219
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6304
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2571
10.	Jharkhand	6044
11.	Karnataka	14194
12.	Kerala	12095
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13926
14.	Maharashtra	19887
15.	North-East	7009
16.	Odisha	15922
17.	Punjab	6091
18.	Rajasthan	14335
19.	Tamil Nadu	23272
20.	Uttar Pradesh	31763
21.	Uttarakhand	6150
22.	West Bengal	18838
Total		273336

*[English]***INSAT Series Satellite Programme**

2083. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of INSAT series satellite programme;

(b) whether several satellites in the INSAT series have performed satisfactorily and greatly improved the communication network in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether based on experiential learning from the satisfactory performances of the launched satellites, the enhanced scope of next satellites in the INSAT or other satellite series in terms of launching newer services becomes more predictable;

(e) if so, the details of the scope of the services to be performed by GSAT-6 and GSAT-6A satellites at the time of their project and budget approval by the competent authority; and

(f) the details of the specific changes that were approved in the scope of services to be offered by the GSAT-6 and GSAT-6A satellites after their original approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Self reliance in the field of satellite communication, applications and technology is the goal of the INSAT System.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. In all 19 satellites have been built so far since early 1980's out of which 9 satellites are operational today, namely INSAT-2E, INSAT-3A, 3C, 3E, INSAT-4A, 4B, 4CR, GSAT-2 and Kalpana-1. These satellites are fulfilling the national requirements of telecommunications, TV and Radio broadcasting and Meteorological services. In addition, strategic and societal applications are also part of the services being provided by the INSAT systems.

(d) Yes, Madam. ISRO is now building new satellites with transponders operating in S, C, Extended C, Ku and Ka frequency bands with a view to cater to new requirements.

(e) The scope of services to be performed by GSAT-6 and GSAT-6A satellites at the time of their project and budget approval by the competent authority is "Introduction of Satellite based digital multimedia broadcast services in the country, demonstration of mobile satellite applications to strategic and social sectors and advancing the frontiers of satellite technology involving use of large unfurlable antenna".

(f) No changes have been made.

[*Translation*]

### Employment in IT Sector

2084. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the National Association of Software and Services Company (NASSCOM) has conducted any study on job opportunities in IT sector;

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

(c) whether there is a marked decline in job opportunities in IT sector both within and outside the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of qualified IT professionals including SCs/STs in the country who are unemployed; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to create more job opportunities in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) has not conducted any study specifically focused on job opportunities in the IT/ITES sector. However, NASSCOM brought out a study titled "Perspective 2020: Transform Business, Transform India" which *inter alia* states that Indian IT/ITES industry can grow to a size of USD 225 Billion by the year 2020.

(c) and (d) No decline has been reported in job opportunities in the IT/ITES sector in the country. The job opportunities in IT/ITES sector outside the country are not tracked. The direct employment in the IT/ITES sector in the country have grown from 1.62 million in 2006-07 to 2.30 million in 2009-10 and is estimated to reach 2.54 million in the year 2010-11. Thus the industry has been a net hirer. The IT/ITES industry in India is expected to continue to demonstrate a growth trajectory in the near future in both the exports and in the domestic markets.

(e) No such data is maintained.

(f) A number of IT/ITES SEZs are coming up in the country, which would further generate employment in the sector. The Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has also amended and liberalized its guidelines for setting up SEZs in Tier II and Tier III cities.

[English]

#### **Foreign Students in Indian Madrasas**

2085. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign muslim students who have come to India to study in Indian Madrasas during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Indian missions abroad have denied visa to many such students on citing various reasons;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these Missions are issuing visas to foreign students desirous to study in other universities and colleges in India;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines to its missions to grant visa to those students who wish to study in Indian Madrasas; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Student visas are granted to all eligible foreigners coming to India for full-time studies in any recognized educational institution. No figures on visas granted or denied, institution-wise or religion-wise, are compiled.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) Figures on student visas issued, institution-wise or college-wise, are not compiled.

(f) and (g) Guidelines for issue of visas to foreigners interested in theological studies already exist. According to the guidelines, Indian Missions and Posts abroad may grant visas to those students who wish to study in Indian Madrasas with the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **Delay in Establishment of New IITs**

2086. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Governments have failed to provide land for new Indian Institutes of Technologies (IITs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to switch over the proposed IITs from the States which failed to provide land to those States which are willing to allot land instantly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The land earmarked for the IIT at Indore and Mandi have been handed over only partly by the respective State Governments, while that of IIT, Gandhinagar has not been handed over by the Government of Gujarat.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Unsatisfactory Service of BSNL**

2087. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) whether the BSNL service in Madhya Pradesh is affected due to shortage of essential equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the details of mobile towers installed and their coverage in the State including Indore and Ujjain circles; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to install more mobile towers for better mobile coverage in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) BSNL rolls out its mobile services based on its techno-commercial decisions. BSNL is augmenting its network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and Quality of Service. The status of Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) installed in Madhya Pradesh (MP) Telecom circle along with Indore and Ujjain is as follows:

Name of Unit	No. of GSM based BTSs as on 31.03.2010	Additional No. of GSM based BTSs to be installed during 2010-11	GSM based BTSs installed from 1.4.2010 to 28.2.2011
MP	2846	1553	1035
Indore	152	53	50
Ujjain	109	13	11

#### Disposal of Nuclear Waste

2088. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any effective plan for the disposal of nuclear waste; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 Government have an effective plan in place for the disposal of nuclear waste.

(b) Nuclear waste in the form of gaseous, liquid and solid is generated during various activities of nuclear energy programme. The plan for management of various type of nuclear waste is as follows:

- (1) Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter. The treated gases are then diluted with exhaust air and discharged through tall stack with monitoring.
- (2) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, thermal and solar evaporation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis etc.
- (3) Solid wastes are first segregated and then subjected to volume reduction techniques such as incineration and compaction.
- (4) The concentrate from treatment of gaseous, liquid and solid waste are immobilized in inert materials like cement, polymer and glass.
- (5) Solid waste with low activity content is disposed in near surface engineered facilities such as reinforced concrete trenches, tile holes and vault. Solid waste containing higher level of radioactivity is stored in air-cooled facility for 30-50 years before their planned disposal in geological formation. The disposal facility is monitored through a systematic surveillance programme to ensure containment of radioactivity within controlled area.

#### Prices of Coal

2089. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decontrolled the prices of coal extracted by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which consumers' interests are likely to be protected as a result thereof; and

(c) the extent to which State Governments are likely to be benefited from the enhanced prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The price of coal has been fully deregulated w.e.f. 1.1.2000. Since the coal pricing is deregulated, Coal companies are fixing the price of coal themselves from time to time on the basis of market forces like the demand of coal, increase in the input of cost for producing coal and change in the landed price of the imported coal.

(c) The coal bearing State Governments are benefiting from the enhanced prices as increase in price of the coal leads to the increase in royalty. The royalty paid by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies has increased to Rs. 4599.24 crore in 2009-10 from Rs. 1897.78 crore in 2000-01

#### **Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

2090. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central team has reviewed/inspected the mid-day meal scheme in various districts of Gujarat recently;

(b) if so, the findings of the central team;

(c) the follow up action taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the other measures taken for improving the functioning of the said scheme in the State?

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

(b) The Review Mission has recommended narrowing the gap between the children attending school and actual number of children availing Mid Day Meals (MDM); filling of vacant posts; creation of separate MDM Cells at State, District and Taluka levels. The Mission also recommended fixing of monthly targets for inspection of schools, encouraging community participation in monitoring the scheme, utilizing funds provided for management, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme and setting up of a grievance redressal mechanism. It also recommended delivering foodgrains (rice) at school level, to pay full unit cost to centralized kitchens and serving vegetables as per norms in the meals.

(c) Suitable directions have been given by the State Government to the district level officials to implement the recommendations. The State Government have also formed the State level Monitoring Committee to monitor the execution of mid day meal scheme under the supervision of Chief Secretary.

(d) Besides Review Missions, the implementation of the Scheme in the State is also monitored through Quarterly Progress Reports, National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings, and discussions with

State Government officers in the meetings of Programme Approval Board for Mid Day Meal every year. In addition independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

[English]

#### **Exchange of Nuclear Installations Lists**

2091. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan exchanged lists of their nuclear installations and facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to our country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) India and Pakistan exchanged on 1st January, 2011, through diplomatic channels simultaneously at New Delhi and Islamabad, the list of nuclear installations and facilities covered under the Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installations between India and Pakistan.

The Agreement, which was signed on December 31, 1988 and entered into force on January 27, 1991, provides, inter alia, that the two countries inform each other of nuclear installations and facilities to be covered under the Agreement on the first of January of every calendar year. This is the twentieth consecutive exchange of such lists between the two countries, the first one having taken place on January 1, 1992. The exchange of lists of nuclear installations and facilities is a confidence building measure between India and Pakistan.

#### **Representations of Disabled Persons in Government Services**

2092. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether disabled persons/physically challenged persons are not adequately represented in various Central Government departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the posts earmarked and actual strength of physically challenged persons both gazetted and nongazetted;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to fill the backlog of vacant posts of disabled persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) In order to ensure adequate representation of persons with disabilities in services under the Government, the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 provides that not less than three percent vacancies in each establishment shall be reserved for persons with disabilities. Of this, one percent each, shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment; (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability.

Accordingly, it has been provided that in all establishments under the Central Government three percent vacancies shall be reserved for persons with disabilities in case of direct recruitment for Group A, B, C, and D. In case of promotions, three percent reservation is available for identified posts in Group C and D where direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75 percent.

As per information received from 69 Ministries/Departments of Government of India, the representation of persons with disabilities in services of the Government of India as on 01.01.2008 was 11,134.

(c) and (d) A Special Recruitment Drive has been launched in November, 2009 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of persons with disabilities. As per information received from 69 Ministries/Departments of Government of India, 8335 backlog reserved vacancies, existed as on 15.11.2009, of which, 1235 vacancies have been filled up.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Sale of Surplus Coal**

2093. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow the developers of captive coal mines to sell the surplus coal to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has recommended to open up trading in coal to private players;

(d) if so, whether the Government has accepted the proposal; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) to (e) No such recommendation has been received from the Planning Commission to open up trading in coal to private players. However, the Planning Commission has written to the Ministry on a representation by a company regarding use of surplus coal from the allotted captive mine for the end use plant of their associated company.

#### **Infrastructure for Implementing RTI Act**

2094. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have created separate infrastructure for implementing the Right to Information Act (RTI);

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have requested for financial assistance for implementing it;

(c) if so, the details of the financial assistance required by the States in this regard;

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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. All the States to which the Right to Information Act applies, have constituted a separate and independent Information Commissions as provided in the Act.

(b) to (e) Some States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Nagaland have sent proposals seeking financial assistance for construction of building for the State Information Commissions. The Planning Commission has not concurred in the proposal to initiate a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for facilitating construction of SIC buildings on account of resource constraints and that this is a responsibility of State Governments.

[Translation]

#### Grant for Literacy

2095. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for providing grant to 13 girl education complexes in the districts having low literacy percentage in Madhya Pradesh in 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be sanctioned and released for the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No specific proposals for grant to 13 girl education complexes in the districts having low literacy percentage have been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2010-11. However during the meeting of the Project Approval Board to consider supplementary Annual Work Plan & Budget for SSA-RTE held in October, 2010, 6 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are residential schools for girls belonging to SC/ST, OBC minorities have been sanctioned in educationally backward blocks of the State. The details of 6 KGBVs is indicated below:

Sl.No.	District	Block	FLR
1.	Barwani	Niwali	30.62
2.	Dhar	Gandhwani	32.55
3.	Guna	Guna	30.9
4.	Indore	Indore	44.8
5.	Shahdol	Pushparajgarh	39.4
6.	Vidisha	Phanda (Bhopal)	41.7

The Project Approved Board (PAB) has approved Rs. 12 lakh for 6 KGBVs in 2010-11 so that the State can begin preliminary work on inviting tenders for construction. Rest of the amount will be sanctioned in the PAB meeting for Madhya Pradesh in 2011-12.

In addition 30 girls' hostels have been sanctioned in the State of Madhya Pradesh in an equal number of Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) under the "Girls Hostel Scheme" for Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools.

[English]

#### International Airport in Surat

2096. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an international airport in Surat under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to give a boost to tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said international airport is likely to be set up in the State;

(d) whether the proposal to extend the runway at the Surat airport is still lying pending; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Flight Delays

2097. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the frequent flight delays and the resultant sufferings to the passengers;

(b) if so, whether the Government has implemented stick-to-slot policy at major airports in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the improvements made on the implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme to more airports in the country in near future;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The "Stick-to-Slot" Policy issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) vide Air Transport Circular 10/2009 have been implemented by DGCA and Airports Authority of India (AAI) at major airports in the country where there are flight delays.

(c) Salient features of this policy are as follows:-

1. Departure Slots have been distributed evenly within an Hour with not more than five departure Slots in 10 minutes and total 30 per hour.
2. Airlines shall file flight plan with scheduled time of departure as per approved schedule.
3. Aircraft shall contact Air Traffic Control (ATC) for departure clearance not more than 45 minutes prior to scheduled time of departure and not later than 15 minutes prior to scheduled time of departure and contact Surface Movement Control (SMC) at least 15 minutes prior to schedule time of departure.
4. Approval for push back and start up shall be valid for five minutes only. Aircraft not adhering to pushback clearance will go back in the sequence. Subsequent clearance will be given based on the available slot.

Significant improvement in On-time performance of airlines have been noticed after implementation of the above Air Transport Circular.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Not applicable in view of above.

(f) At smaller airports where there are only few flights operating, delays are not significant.

#### **National Knowledge Network**

2098. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established the National Knowledge Network (NKN);

(b) if so, the objectives and the salient features of NKN;

(c) the main applications identified for implementation and delivery of NKN; and

(d) the time frame for setting up of the Network and its status at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Government of India has approved a Project on 25.03.2010 for setting up of the National Knowledge Network (NKN). The outlay approved for the project is Rs. 5990 cr. over a time frame of 10 years. NKN is to be implemented by National Informatics Center (NIC).

The Objective of the NKN is to inter-connect all knowledge institutions across the country through high speed data communication network to encourage sharing of resources and collaborative research. These would cover over 1500 Institutes comprising of all Universities, and Research Institutions. The core and associated links to about 1500 institutions are likely to be established in a span of 2-3 years.

The salient features of the NKN are:-

1. Establishing an ultra high-speed national information network for the country.
2. Connecting all major knowledge institutions (Universities and Research Institutions) for knowledge creation, collation and dissemination.
3. Connecting the Indian knowledge institutions to the International knowledge community for knowledge sharing.
4. Enabling sectoral virtual networks in various application areas (Agriculture, Health, Education, E-governance and Grid Computing).
5. Setting up a platform for development of new processes and technologies based on high bandwidth and low latency networks.
6. Enabling a test-bed for network and securing technology development for the country.

7. Link to Global Networks like TEIN3 (Trans Eurasia Information Network Phase-3), and GLORIAD (Global Ring Network for Advanced Applications Development) to collaborate with the research communities across the globe.

The application areas envisaged under the NKN include Agriculture, Education, Health, e-governance, Grid Computing (High Performance Computing).

As of February, 2011, 18 Points of Presence (PoPs) have been established. 110 institutions have been connected and 26 virtual class rooms have been set up.

#### **UN Security Council Reforms**

2099. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that China was not in favour of a move by the G-4 Group of Nations to push for a concrete outcome on United Nations Security Council reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is not unlikely that China opposes India's bid when the reforms process comes to vote;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any contacts with China in this regard; and

(e) if so, the response received by the Government from China in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) There has been no specific comment from China on a move by the G-4 to push for a concrete outcome on United Nations Security Council reform. The spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, in reply to a question on the on-going intergovernmental negotiations on UN Security Council reforms on February 14, 2011 stated that there still exist serious differences among all parties over certain important issues of the UNSC reform and consensus has still not been reached. He further said that presetting results for the reform or forcing premature reform plans will not only undermine the unity of UN member nations, but also harm the reform process itself. Therefore, China advocates to seek a package solution for the UNSC reforms, he said.

(c) to (e) China supports India's aspiration to play a greater role in the United Nations, including in the Security Council. A Joint Communique of the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China, issued on December 16, 2010, during the State visit to India of China's Premier, H.E. Mr Wen Jiabao stated, "China attaches great importance to India's status in international affairs as a large developing country, understands and supports India's aspiration to play a greater role in the United Nations, including in the Security Council."

[Translation]

#### **Direct Flight Service to Europe and USA**

2100. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any direct international flight to Europe and USA is being operated from Kolkata airport;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start direct flights to Europe and USA from Kolkata airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Kolkata is available as a point of call to USA and to 13 European countries. As far as Indian carriers are concerned, they are free to mount services to foreign destinations from any point in India including Kolkata in accordance with the respective bilateral air services arrangements. However, actual operations by any airlines are always decided by its own commercial judgement.

[English]

#### **Committee on Enhancing Indigenous Capabilities**

2101. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee on Enhancing the Indigenous Capabilities in Telecom Manufacturing and Research and Development;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

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

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

(b) and (c) A Committee was constituted by the Government to submit a report on 'Enhancing Indigenous Capabilities in Telecom Manufacturing and R&D' in March 2009. The Committee submitted its report on 30.06.2009. Further to elaborate on this report, another Committee was constituted for 'Suggesting Specific Measures for Enhancing Indigenous Manufacturing and R&D in Telecom' in September 2009. This Committee also submitted its report on 02.06.2010.

(d) As the Committees were constituted based on the decision taken in a Committee of Secretary (COS) meeting headed by Cabinet Secretary, both the reports have been sent to Cabinet Secretary on 31.08.2009 and 27.09.2010 respectively.

#### **Relation with African Countries**

2102. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements signed with African countries during the last three years;

(b) the names of African countries with which the Government is planning to strengthen its relations in future; and

(c) the steps the Government proposes to take to strengthen the political, economic and diplomatic relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) A list of agreements signed with African countries in the last three years is annexed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Government accords great priority to build on India's historical and multidimensional relationship with Africa. For this purpose various policies and mechanisms have been put in place, including high level visits, Foreign Office Consultations, Joint Commission Meetings, extending lines of credit for development projects and grant in aid in the field of Health, Human Resource Development, Information Technology, Disaster Relief. India hosted the first ever India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) in April, 2008 at New Delhi which built upon the foundations of the historical relationship that exists between India and Africa, and designed a new architecture for a structured engagement and cooperation between India and Africa in the 21st century. During the summit, India has *inter-alia* committed additional lines of credit amounting to US \$ 5.4 billion and grants amounting to US \$ 500 million to Africa over the period 2009-2013. The next India-Africa Forum Summit is proposed to be held in Africa this year which is a step forward in further strengthening of India-Africa relations.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Agreements Signed with African countries during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Agreements signed by India
1	2	3
1.	Angola	MoU between the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GOI and the Ministry of Petroleum of Government of Angola for Promoting Cooperation in the Oil and Natural Gas Sector, 1.11.2010.
2.	Mali	(i) Protocol for Consultations between Ministry of External Affairs, GOI and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali, 9.10.2009; (ii) Agreement of Political Economic, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation between India and Mali, signed on 09.10.2009.

1	2	3
3.	Liberia	(i) A Protocol of Consultations between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Liberia was signed in September 2009; (ii) An MoU for setting up "Hole-in-the Wall" computer education Centres in Liberia was signed in July 2010.
4.	Sierra Leone	A Joint Technical and Economic Cooperation Agreement between GOI and Sierra Leone was signed in January 2009.
5.	Senegal	Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) between India and Senegal signed in July 2008.
6.	Cape Verde	Protocol of Consultations between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cape Verde was signed in July 2009.
7.	Gambia	Protocol of Consultations between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and the Gambians Abroad was signed in August 2010.
8.	Democratic Republic of Congo	(i) Agreement on setting up a Joint Commission for Political, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Socio-cultural Cooperation signed on 12th March, 2008; (ii) Cultural Cooperation Agreement signed on 29th October, 2009; (iii) Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement signed on 13th April, 2010; (iv) MoU for setting up IT Centre for Excellence in Kinshasa, signed on 21.10.2010.
9.	Republic of Congo	A Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations, signed on 17th March, 2010.
10.	Central African Republic	(i) A Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations, signed on 3.9.2010; (ii) MoU for setting up two learning stations under the "Hole in the Wall" project, signed on 03.09.2010; (iii) MoU for setting up an IT Centre for Excellence in Bangui, signed on 16.03.2010.
11.	Ghana	MoU between GOI and Government of the Republic of Ghana for setting up a Joint Venture Fertilizer Project in Ghana, signed in March, 2010.
12.	Burkina Faso	Agreement between GOI and Government of Burkina Faso for the establishment of the Joint Commission for Political, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Socio-cultural Cooperation, signed on 20.03.2009.
13.	Nigeria	MoU for Mutual Recognition on Standardization between Bureau of Indian Standards and Standards Organization of Nigeria, signed on 3.9.2009.
14.	Benin	(i) Agreement between India and Benin for Creation of the India-Benin Joint Committee for Political, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation was signed in March, 2009; (ii) An MoU on Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Benin, signed in October, 2009; (iii) Protocol of Consultations between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and African Integration of Benin, signed in March 2009;

1	2	3
		(iv) MoU on setting up IT Centre of Excellence in Benin, signed in March, 2009;
		(v) MoU between the Government of Benin and National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, signed in March, 2009;
		(vi) MoU on Mutual Cooperation between National Small Industries Corporation of India and the Government of Benin signed in March, 2009.
15.	Chad	Oreign Office Consultations, on 4.8.2010.
16.	Ethiopia	Accession to Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for LDCs in August, 2008.
17.	Eritrea	Accession to Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for LDCs in 2009.
18.	Burundi	An MoU for setting up of an IT Centre in Burundi has been signed in April, 2010.
19.	Madagascar	A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Ambassador on behalf of the Government of India with the Malagasy Minister for Telecommunications on 18 September, 2008 for implementation of an Intranet Project costing around US\$ 6 million in order to link the Malagasy Presidency with all the Ministries and Departments of the Government of Madagascar.
20.	Seychelles	(i) Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) was signed in New Delhi in June, 2010, which is awaiting ratification by the National Assembly of Seychelles; (ii) An MoU for setting up of an Information Technology Centre in Seychelles was also signed in Seychelles in February, 2010.
21.	Tunisia	(i) MoU on Cooperation between Tunisian Chamber of Service Enterprises and Computer Engineering (UTICA) and the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) in Feb. 2009; (ii) MoU on institutional tie up between EEPC and UTICA in February, 2009; (iii) MoU between El Ghazala Technological Park of Tunisia and the Software Technological Park of India (STPI) in April, 2009.
22.	Egypt	(i) Agreement on the abolition of visa requirement for holders of diplomatic, special, and official/service passports in November, 2008; (ii) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Health and Medicine in November, 2008; (iii) MoU on Cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space in November, 2008; (iv) MoU on Trade and Technical Cooperation in November, 2008; (v) A Joint Action Plan (JAP) for cooperation between the Egyptian Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Indian Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), was signed in October, 2009 during the visit of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma, to Cairo.
23.	Sudan	A Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of India and the Ministry of Energy and Mining of Sudan for Cooperation in Oil and Gas Sector, was signed in New Delhi in December, 2009 by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri Jitin Prasada, and the Sudanese Minister of State for Energy and Mining, Ms. Angelina Jany Teny.

1	2	3
24.	Malawi	<p>(i) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Allied Sectors - January, 2010;</p> <p>(ii) Protocol for Consultations between Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malawi and Ministry of External Affairs of India - January, 2010;</p> <p>(iii) National Small Industries Corporation of India and One Village One Product of Malawi for cooperation in the development of small scale enterprises in Malawi- January, 2010;</p> <p>(iv) General Cooperation Agreement - November, 2010;</p> <p>(v) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Mineral Resources Development- November, 2010;</p> <p>(vi) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Rural Development- November, 2010.</p> <p>(vii) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Health and Medicine- November, 2010;</p> <p>(viii) MoU on Pan African E-Network Project.</p>
25.	Namibia (September, October, 2009)	<p>(i) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Geology and Mineral Resources;</p> <p>(ii) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Defence;</p> <p>(iii) MoU on Pan African E-Network;</p> <p>(iv) Agreement on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; and</p> <p>(v) MoU on Waiver of Visas for Diplomatic and Official Passports.</p>
26.	Mozambique	<p>(i) Bilateral Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investment (BIPA) was signed during the second JCM held in New Delhi on 18-19 February, 2009;</p> <p>(ii) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) was signed on 30 September, 2010 during the visit of Mozambican President to India;</p> <p>(iii) MoU on cooperation in the field .of Mineral Resources was signed on 30 September, 2010 during the visit of Mozambican President to India;</p> <p>(iv) MoU on cooperation in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) was signed on 30 September, 2010 during the visit of Mozambican President to India;</p> <p>(v) US \$ 25 million - LOC Agreement between Exim Bank of India and Government of Mozambique signed in July, 2010;</p> <p>(vi) MoU on Pan African e-Network Project.</p>
27.	Swaziland	MoU with Swazi Government on setting up of Hole in the Wall project in July, 2008.
28.	South Africa	<p>(i) Bilateral Air Services Agreement (Revised) - June, 2010;</p> <p>(ii) MoU on Cooperation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors - June, 2010;</p> <p>(iii) MoU on Cooperation between FSI and SA Diplomatic Academy - June, 2010.</p>
29.	Botswana	<p>(i) MoU on Pan African E-Network Project;</p> <p>(ii) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Agriculture - January, 2010;</p> <p>(iii) Exchange Programme for Cooperation in the field of Education - January, 2010;</p> <p>(iv) MoU on Cooperation in the field of SMME- June, 2010;</p> <p>(iv) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology - June, 2010;</p> <p>(vi) Agreement on Establishment of joint Ministerial Commission - January, 2011.</p>

1	2	3
30.	Lesotho	MoU on Pan African E-Network- July, 2009
31.	Mauritius	<p>(i) MoU on the setting up of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) in Mauritius based on Indian PKI model (2009);</p> <p>(ii) Protocol on the Sale of Navigational Charts (2009);</p> <p>(iii) Agreement on Cooperation for the establishment of telemetry, tracking and telecomm and station for satellites and launch vehicles and for cooperation in the fields of space research, science and applications (2009);</p> <p>(iv) MoU for the sharing of e-procurement platform of Government of Andhra Pradesh with Mauritius (2009);</p> <p>(v) MoU on Plant Health Cooperation (2009);</p> <p>(vi) MoU for supply of the Coastal Surveillance Radar System (2009);</p> <p>(vii) MoU for supply of one Dhruv Advanced Light Helicopter (2009);</p> <p>(viii) MoU for providing of one Offshore Patrol Vessel (2010);</p> <p>(ix) MoU between the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology of Mauritius and the National Informatics Centre of India (NICS) (2010);</p> <p>(x) MoU on Cooperation for Early Warning Arrangement for Coastal Hazards Between The Indian National Centre for Ocean Services (INCOIS), Government of the Republic of India and The Meteorological Services, Government of the Republic of Mauritius;</p> <p>(xi) Programme for Cultural Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius for the years 2010-2013;</p> <p>(xii) MoU between Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), Department of Information Technology, Republic of India and National Computer Board (NCB) of the Republic of Mauritius;</p> <p>(xiii) MoU between the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the Mahatma Gandhi Institute (MGI) in consideration of Visiting Chair of Sanskrit and Indian Philosophy at MGI, Moka.</p>

#### **India Development Foundation**

2103. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch more such policies to connect with the Diaspora;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), is a not-for-profit trust registered by the

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India to provide a credible window for Overseas Indian Philanthropy in India's Social Development.

(b) to (d) At present, Government has no proposal to launch more such policies as multiple policies with same focus may not get desired results.

#### **Medium of Instructions in KVs**

2104. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether English is the only medium for imparting education and conducting exams in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a provision for questions and answers in Hindi, in Hindi speaking areas;

(d) if so, the provisions being made in this regard; and

(e) 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) and (d) Both English and Hindi are the mediums of instruction of Kendriya Vidyalayas. The examinations are conducted in both English and Hindi mediums.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Convention on Supplementary Compensation**

2105. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ratified the Convention on Supplementary Compensation developed under the auspices of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed at Vienna;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) India has signed the Convention on Supplementary Compensation (CSC) in Vienna on 27 October 2010. The Convention has not yet been ratified by India. Ratification would be possible after completion of necessary internal procedures by India.

[English]

#### **Issue of UID in North-Eastern States**

2106. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drive for issue of Unique Identification (UID) number has started in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of illegal migrants are living in different parts of Assam and other North-Eastern States;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made some strategy or guidelines to keep away these migrants from issuing UID; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Enrolments have commenced in Tripura, among the North Eastern States, for the issue of Unique Identification (Aadhaar) numbers.

(b) 2,68,442 Aadhaar numbers have been generated as of date in Tripura.

(c) to (e) The UIDAI proposes to collect the demographic and biometric attributes of residents through various agencies of the Central and the State Governments and others who, in normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are described as 'Registrars' of the UIDAI. The recommended verification procedure for demographic data includes documents, introducer system and National Population Register process of public scrutiny. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with all the State Governments including those in the North East for the implementation of the Aadhaar Programme. There are reports of illegal migrants being in different parts of Assam and other North Eastern States. The verification procedure to be carried out by the Registrars is meant to ensure that only genuine residents get enrolled into the system.

#### **Vacant Land of Postal Department**

2107. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial part of land under the Department of Posts is lying unutilized;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to sign new agreements with other Ministries/State Governments/local bodies etc. for the use of the vacant land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, the Department of Posts has 1871 plots lying vacant.

(b) The details thereof; State-wise/UT-wise, is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has no proposal to sign new agreements with other Ministries/State Governments/local bodies for the use of the vacant lands. However, in order to generate non-tariff revenue as recommended by the Expenditure Reforms Commission and the Planning Commission, the Department has initiated a move for commercial utilization of these vacant lands under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model. The issue is still at consultation stage.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Total No. of plots
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229
2.	Assam	33
3.	Bihar	86
4.	Chhattisgarh	8
5.	Delhi	20
6.	Gujarat	112
7.	Haryana	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
10.	Jharkhand	65
11.	Karnataka	364

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	145
13.	Maharashtra	87
14.	Goa	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
17.	Tripura	2
18.	Meghalaya	3
19.	Manipur	3
20.	Nagaland	7
21.	Mizoram	10
22.	Odisha	42
23.	Punjab	17
24.	Rajasthan	200
25.	Tamil Nadu	154
26.	Uttar Pradesh	80
27.	Uttarakhand	20
28.	West Bengal	87
29.	Sikkim	1
Total		1871

[Translation]

**Disconnection of Ongoing Calls**

2108. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from customers against various telecom operators regarding frequent disconnection of ongoing calls leading to inflated bills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Complaints have been received from customers against the telecommunications service providers alleging various problems which include billing, metering & service related issues. However, no separate data corresponding to complaints regarding frequent disconnections of ongoing calls leading to inflated bills is maintained.

(c) (i) The complaints received are forwarded to the concerned service provider for redressal/resolution/appropriate action.

(ii) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) vide its Regulation namely "The Telecom Consumers Protection & Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007" has institutionalized a mechanism for redressal of grievances of consumers.

(iii) The performance of the service providers in respect of Call Drops is monitored by TRAI through the two parameters of Standards of Quality of Services *i.e.* Call Drop Rate and Percentage of worst affected cells. TRAI takes necessary action whenever required.

#### **Legal Assistance to Indians in Foreign Countries**

2109. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to provide legal assistance to Indians in foreign countries who have fallen victim to frauds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Government provides legal assistance to Indians in foreign countries through Indian Missions abroad.

(b) (i) The Ministry provides legal and financial assistance to Indian women who are victims of fraudulent marriages and deserted by their overseas Indian husbands

or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country through Indian Missions in USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Gulf. The funds are placed at the disposal of the Indian Missions/Posts. This scheme, introduced in 2006, provides assistance limited to US\$ 1,500 per case for meeting the legal costs and incidental charges for documentation and filing of the case by the Indian women's organization/NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions/Posts.

(ii) Ministry has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) at the disposal of the Indian Missions in 42 countries to meet contingency expenditure incurred by the Indian Missions for carrying out onsite welfare measures for overseas Indian workers in distress including initial legal assistance in deserving cases.

(iii) An Indian Workers' Resource Centre (IWRC) has also been set up in the Indian Mission in Dubai, UAE which provides 24x7 assistance to the Indian workers in that country. One of the objectives of IWRC is to extend legal, financial and medical counseling to the workers.

#### **Infrastructural Schemes**

2110. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States have prepared comprehensive scheme for infrastructural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the project in this regard; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government for implementation of these projects?

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

(b) As per the enclosed Statement. PPP Projects in Infrastructure published by the Planning Commission, the following projects have been implemented/are under implementation in various States.

**Statement***Status of PPP Projects in States (as on December 2009)*

	Completed Projects Implementation		Projects under Pipeline		Projects in	
	No. of projects	Projects costs (Rs.crore)	No. of projects	projects costs (Rs.crore)	No. of projects	Projects costs (Rs.crore)
Andhra Pradesh	31	8,887	23	20,895	37	23,797
Assam	1	102	5	852	10	3,783
Bihar	1	4			10	6,452
Chandigarh	1	15	1	60	1	25
Chhattisgarh	3	50	6	1,578	14	1,910
Delhi	1	15	5	513		
Gujarat	37	25,709	47	29,701	40	43,509
Haryana	4	75	7	9,725	3	1,769
Jharkhand			3	376	2	150
Kerala	6	198	9	258	13	7,625
Karnataka	3	67	6	289	2	130
Madhya Pradesh	11	760	19	2,890	13	1,469
Maharashtra	7	673	25	22,957	22	33,057
Odisha			9	744	16	7,330
Punjab	12	531			18	8,064
Puducherry	1	416			2	2,785
Rajasthan	41	2,033	7	6,473	3	385
Tamil Nadu	7	1,319	8	2,400	9	2,009
Uttar Pradesh			7	57,634	12	44,917
Uttarakhand					10	1,672
West Bengal	9	430	13	1,415	3	97
Total	176	41,284	209	1,65,197	252	1,91,754

(c) Further, 70 PPP projects sponsored by various State Governments with an estimated cost of Rs. 46,171 crore were approved by Empowered Committee/ Empowered Institution till January 31, 2011 for providing viability gap funds of upto 20 per cent of the projects cost by the Central Government.

[English]

**Assistance to Australia**

2111. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any assistance to Australia which has recently been hit by devastating floods; and

(b) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Hon'ble Prime Minister and EAM sent condolence messages to their Australian counterparts and offered to extend any possible assistance to the victims of floods in Australia. It is learnt that Australia has declined all such offers of assistance from other countries except from New Zealand.

(b) Not applicable.

#### **Nuclear Reactors**

2112. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build Nuclear Reactors abroad with the collaboration of other countries to demonstrate India's ability in the nuclear energy sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) India has developed comprehensive capabilities in all aspects of nuclear power and associated fuel cycle, with expertise in Small and Medium size nuclear power reactors (SMRs) of 220, 540, and 700 MW size. India has ambitions to export/set up nuclear power reactors in desirous friendly countries, particularly those with small grids and planning to introduce nuclear power. An export model of 220 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor has also been developed in this regard.

#### **Paperless Body**

2113. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission will soon become a paperless body, with all official work, right from drafting of proposals to approval of projects and grant of funds, done through computers over an internal network; and

(b) if so, the complete details worked out so far and its implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As a part of reform of internal work processes, it has been decided to implement a new online software tool "e-file" in the Planning Commission in a phased manner. This tool enables operation of digital files. Under the project, digital certificates have been created and training has been imparted to most of the officials. A trial run has been made in some divisions. Scanners are under procurement. Some difficulties have also been identified which require modification of software.

#### **Implementation of Integrated Action Plan**

2114. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for selected tribal and backward districts in the naxal-hit areas in the country has been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has decided to de-link the Tribal Welfare Schemes from the security aspect;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any difference of opinion between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission over the implementation of Integrated Action Plan;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for successful implementation of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts has been approved by the Government in November, 2010 as an ACA Scheme on 100% grant basis with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. Under the IAP, funds are 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 schemes so selected would show results in the short term. An amount of Rs. 25 crore for 2010-11 has already been released for each of the districts. The works under the IAP are at various stages of implementation.

(c) to (f) A holistic view is taken with focus on both security related aspects and on development schemes. However, Planning Commission deals with the development related aspects and Ministry of Home Affairs with the security related aspects. There is no difference of opinion between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs with regard to the implementation of the IAP.

(g) The implementation of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) is regularly monitored/reviewed. The Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Further, the IAP is monitored/reviewed at the macro level by the Planning Commission through regular video conferences/meetings with the States/Districts so that immediate remedial measures are taken at the ground level.

#### WIMAX Franchises

2115. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines prescribed by BSNL for shortlisting WiMAX franchise and the names of the companies which have been shortlisted for this purpose;

(b) the names of franchises appointed by BSNL as on date, circle-wise;

(c) whether any shortlisted company does not meet the criteria prescribed in the guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The selection/shortlisting for Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) franchisees was done based on the outcome of the open Expression of Interest (Eoi) floated by BSNL. The shortlisted companies are as follows:-

1. M/s Teracom Ltd.
2. M/s Starnet
3. M/s Take Solutions

(b) The names of franchisees appointed by BSNL as on date, circle-wise are as follows:-

Name of Franchisee	Circles allotted
M/s Teracom Ltd.	Rajasthan, Karnataka and Bihar
M/s Starnet	Chennai Telecom district and Himachal Pradesh
M/s Take Solutions	Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh (West) and Odisha

(c) and (d) A direct enquiry is being conducted by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on "irregularities in allotting BSNL's Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) franchisee". Department of Telecommunications has also constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Member (Finance), Telecom Commission for detailed examination of the course of actions taken by BSNL while floating tender/EOI for short listing of bidders for WiMAX franchisee.

[Translation]

#### Fake Educational/Technical Institutes

2116. SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether large number of fake universities and educational/technical institutes are functioning in various States/UTs of the country;

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

(c) the details of the action taken against such fake universities/institutes; and

(d) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of the students pursuing studies therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have been entrusted with the responsibilities of maintenance of standards and coordination in the University education and technical education system, respectively. The UGC has identified 21 fake universities/institutions functioning in different parts of the country in contravention of the UGC Act, 1956; out of which, 8 are in Uttar Pradesh, 6 in Delhi and one each in Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Similarly, the AICTE has also identified 350 unapproved institutions running technical and management courses/programmes in violation of the AICTE Regulations dated 6th January, 2005. Out of these 350 unapproved institutions, 75 each are in Delhi and Maharashtra, 52 in Andhra Pradesh, 34 in West Bengal, 30 in Uttar Pradesh, 27 in Karnataka, 17 in Haryana, 14 in Tamil Nadu, 9 in Chandigarh, 4 in Gujarat, 3 in Punjab, 2 each in Bihar, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Goa, and one each in Uttarakhand and Kerala.

(c) and (d) The name of such fake universities and unapproved technical institutions has been included in the list maintained by the UGC and the AICTE, respectively and is placed on their respective official websites for information to the students and general public. With a view to create awareness in this regard, wide publicity is given by the UGC and the AICTE every year through print/electronic media, as well as on their official websites, cautioning the students and parents not to take admission in such unapproved institutions. Show cause notices have been issued to these fake/ unapproved institutions advising them to seek approval of the competent body or close down such courses. Statutory bodies have also been advised to launch effective campaign against such universities/institutions and to take appropriate penal action under law. Further, the State and UT Governments have been requested to take action under Indian Penal Code against these fake/unapproved universities and institutions. A legislative proposal to prohibit unfair practices in higher educational institutions has been introduced in the Parliament.

[English]

### Smart Schools

2117. 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and 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. 55 smart schools in 11 States and 2 UTs have been cleared so far. State-wise details of smart schools recommended are annexed as Statement.

### Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Smart Schools recommended
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02
3.	Daman and Diu	02
4.	Himachal Pradesh	05
5.	Kerala	05
6.	Manipur	04
7.	Meghalaya	04
8.	Nagaland	04
9.	Punjab	05
10.	Sikkim	04
11.	Tamil Nadu	05
12.	Uttar Pradesh	05
13.	West Bengal	05
Total		55

**Review of Performance of Hilly States**

2118. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to undertake a review of the plan performances of the hilly States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of assistance provided to hilly States under Border Area Development Programmes and Hill Area Development Programme; and

(f) the various programmes implemented in this regard alongwith the funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) During annual plan discussions with States, Planning Commission reviews plan performance of all States including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh which can be considered as hilly States as substantial portion of their territory is of hilly terrain.

(e) The detail of assistance provided under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) to these States and assistance provided under Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(f) The State Governments implement a large number of schemes/programmes through their State's Annual Plans. The Approved State Plan Outlay (including Central Assistance) and expenditure for these States is enclosed as Statement-III.

**Statement I***Allocation under Border Area Development Programme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08 Allocation	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.08	79.66	66.47	66.91
2.	Assam	19.69	21.07	23.96	48.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	11.19	12.97	12.76	12.80
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.83	103.95	98.78	107.00
5.	Manipur	12.45	15.33	20.86	18.43
6.	Meghalaya	11.28	12.67	16.47	22.02
7.	Mizoram	20.86	25.35	24.94	29.30
8.	Nagaland	10.00	26.74	19.50	25.00
9.	Sikkim	10.00	11.50	15.21	20.00
10.	Tripura	22.83	26.04	30.06	35.79
11.	Uttarakhand	11.92	19.16	21.79	24.61

**Statement II***Allocation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) under Hill Area Development Programme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08 Allocation	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation
<b>Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)</b>					
1.	Assam (North Cachar Districts) and Karbi Anlong	82.67	99.92	99.92	99.92
2.	Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris District)	35.50	42.93	42.93	42.93
3.	West Bengal (Darjeeling District)	31.83	38.48	38.48	38.48

**Statement III***Approved Outlay (Including Central Assistance) and Expenditure to States*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11	
		Approved Outlay	of which Central Assistance	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	of which Central Assistance	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	of which Central Assistance	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	of which Central Assistance
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	132000.00	103331.00	108298.47	226460.00	187829.00	173928.17	210000.00	216896.00	201600.00*	250000	225560
2.	Assam	380000.00	352836.00	258039.12	501151.00	368405.00	359375.52	600000.00	444537.00	502308.95	764500	472672
3.	Himachal Pradesh	210000.00	140350.00	209874.62	240000.00	173925.00	228595.2	270000.00	202121.00	280767.30	300000	258835.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	485000.00	364007.00	440331.05	551297.00	440327.00	482670.01	550000.00	759565.00	527914.11	600000	768092
5.	Manipur	137431.00	123621.00	133650.32	166000.00	148850.00	152150.23	200000.00	189912.00	178441.38	260000	199107
6.	Meghalaya	112000.00	77362.00	98406.54	150000.00	101470.00	138695.78	210000.00	154014.00	165526.00*	223000	147580
7.	Mizoram	85000.00	76963.00	76733.35	100000.00	95052.00	82252.81	125000.00	137645.00	106722.08	150000	139160
8.	Nagaland	90000.00	80978.00	84695.31	120000.00	99108.00	109741.51	150000.00	116284.00	142849.57	150000	184915
9.	Sikkim	69114.00	47349.00	60704.24	85200.00	42216.00	114024.86	104500.00	77320.00	101925.57	117500	95307
10.	Tripura	122000.00	108049.00	106715.07	145000.00	127289.00	143115.77	168000.00	143118.00	173556.78	186000	187601
11.	Uttarakhand	437863.00	223833.00	394488.22	477500.00	281130.00	365356.78	580081.00	341774.00	351408.71	680000	338830

\*Anticipated expenditure.

**Phone Tapping**

2119. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether a large number of telephones are tapped in the country every year;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the remedial measures taken to safeguard the right to privacy of the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Madam, inputs on the matter are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Per Capita Income**

2120. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Per Capita Income (PCI) in the country is likely to increase; and

(b) if so, the details of PCI in the country during the last one year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 Per Capita Income (PCI) of the country measured by per capita Net National Income at constant (2004-05 prices) is estimated at Rs. 33,731 for the year 2009-10 and is expected to increase to Rs. 36,003 in the year 2010-11 registering an annual growth rate of 6.7% in real terms as per the Advance Estimates of National Income released on 7th February, 2011 by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

The details of State-wise Per capita Income (PCI) in the country, measured by Per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices during the year 2009-10 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Per-capita income of the States/UTs at current prices  
(2004-05 series)*

(in Rupees.)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51025
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51644

1	2	3
3.	Assam	27197
4.	Bihar	16119
5.	Jharkhand	30719
6.	Goa	132719
7.	Gujarat	63961
8.	Haryana	78781
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50365
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30582
11.	Karnataka	50676
12.	Kerala	59179
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27250
14.	Chhattisgarh	38059
15.	Maharashtra	74027
16.	Manipur	28531
17.	Meghalaya	42601
18.	Mizoram	45982
19.	Nagaland	NA
20.	Odisha	33226
21.	Punjab	62153
22.	Rajasthan	34189
23.	Sikkim	48937
24.	Tamil Nadu	62499
25.	Tripura	35799
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23132
27.	Uttarakhand	55877
28.	West Bengal	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74340
30.	Chandigarh	120912
31.	Delhi	116886
32.	Puducherry	82767
All India NNI (2004-05 series)		46492

Note: NA: Not Available.

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 — Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective.

State Governments, and for All-India — Central Statistical Organisation.

*[English]***BPL Population**

2121. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population of the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey recently regarding the people/families living below poverty line in the country;

(c) if so, the average monthly/annual income of the said people/families; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure overall improvement in the living standard of BPL population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Planning Commission is the nodal institution for estimation of the number of poor in the country. The Tendulkar Committee appointed by the Planning Commission in 2005, reviewed the methodology for estimation of poverty and submitted its report in 2009. The report has placed the poverty head count ratio for 2004-05 at 37.2 per cent of which the rural poverty ratio is 41.8 per cent and urban poverty ratio is 25.7 per cent. As per Tendulkar Committee estimates, the State-wise number of people below poverty line is given in the Statement-I. The poverty head count ratio for rural and urban areas is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the households living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted for getting the benefits under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002.

The BPL Census is conducted by the respective States/UTs and the BPL lists are prepared and maintained

by the respective State Governments/UT administrations. The existing criteria/methodology for identification of BPL households *i.e.* criteria/methodology for BPL Census 2002 was adopted on the recommendation of an Expert Group.

The methodology is based on Score Based Ranking (SBR) of each household on socio-economic indicators taken as proxy indicators of poverty. In this method, 13 socioeconomic parameters reflecting the levels of living and quality of life of the rural population were used to identify the poor households in rural areas. At present there is no uniform criteria for identification of persons below poverty line in urban areas.

Recently the Ministry of Rural Development has conducted a Pilot survey to field test methodology suggested by the Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena and alternative options and to arrive on methodology for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. The Pilot survey has been conducted in two stages.

- (i) Stage I: Household Survey has been conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.
- (ii) Stage II: Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) has been conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES has been conducted in the same 254 villages where household survey has been conducted. The results of the PRA are expected to be used for corroborating the findings of the survey.

(c) Information about income of all the households is not collected in the Pilot survey sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development. Therefore, information about average monthly/annual income of households covered in Pilot survey is not available.

(d) Government of India is implementing various schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) to alleviate poverty.

**Statement I***Estimated Number of Poor based on Tendulkar Committee Poverty Estimates for 2004-05*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Projected Population *(in lakhs)	State-wise Head Count Ratio (%)	Number of People Living Below Poverty Line (in lakhs) = (Col. 3* Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	798.52	29.9	238.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.56	31.1	3.60
3.	Assam	282.73	34.4	97.26
4.	Bihar	892.64	54.4	485.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	222.51	49.4	109.92
6.	Delhi	155.69	13.1	20.40
7.	Goa	14.50	25.0	3.63
8.	Gujarat	541.40	31.8	172.17
9.	Haryana	228.83	24.1	55.15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	63.83	22.9	14.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	107.83	13.2	14.23
12.	Jharkhand	288.46	45.3	130.67
13.	Karnataka	555.97	33.4	185.69
14.	Kerala	329.89	19.7	64.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	652.02	48.6	316.88
16.	Maharashtra	1032.18	38.1	393.26
17.	Manipur	22.80	38.0	8.66
18.	Meghalaya	24.40	16.1	3.93
19.	Mizoram	9.35	15.3	1.43
20.	Nagaland	20.94	9.0	1.88
21.	Odisha	384.90	57.2	220.16
22.	Punjab	257.24	20.9	53.76
23.	Rajasthan	611.36	34.4	210.31
24.	Sikkim	5.69	31.1	1.77
25.	Tamil Nadu	646.23	28.9	186.76

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	33.66	40.6	13.67
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.24	40.9	735.48
28.	Uttarakhand	90.73	32.7	29.67
29.	West Bengal	842.77	34.3	289.07
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.05	28.9	1.17
31.	Chandigarh	10.50	20.9	2.19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.52	38.1	0.96
33.	Daman and Diu	2.05	25.0	0.51
34.	Lakshadweep	0.70	19.7	0.14
35.	Puducherry	10.57	14.1	1.49
Total		10957.26	37.2	4076.10

\*Projected Population of Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2005.

Notes: Tendulkar Committee has not given head count ratio for the UTs. except for Puducherry. However, the same assumptions for UTs as was done earlier for the official estimates have been used in the present exercise, viz.

\*Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

\*Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for Chandigarh.

\*Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

\*Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.

\*Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

### **Statement II**

#### *Final poverty lines and poverty Head count ratio by State and sector (Tendulkar Report)*

State	Poverty Line (Rs.)		Poverty Head Count Ratio (Per cent)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	522.30	602.89	14.1	10.4
Himachal Pradesh	520.40	605.74	25.0	4.6
Punjab	543.51	642.51	22.1	18.7
Uttarakhand	486.24	602.39	35.1	26.2
Haryana	529.42	626.41	24.8	22.4
Delhi	541.39	642.47	15.6	12.9
Rajasthan	478.00	568.15	35.8	29.7
Uttar Pradesh	435.14	532.12	42.7	34.1
Bihar	433.43	526.18	55.7	43.7

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	531.50	741.68	31.8	25.9
Arunachal Pradesh	547.14	618.45	33.6	23.5
Nagaland	687.30	782.93	10.0	4.3
Manipur	578.11	641.13	39.3	34.5
Mizoram	639.27	699.75	23.0	7.9
Tripura	450.49	555.79	44.5	22.5
Meghalaya	503.32	745.73	14.0	24.7
Assam	478.00	600.03	36.4	21.8
West Bengal	445.38	572.51	38.2	24.4
Jharkhand	404.79	531.35	51.6	23.8
Odisha	407.78	497.31	60.8	37.6
Chhattisgarh	398.92	513.70	55.1	28.4
Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26	53.6	35.1
Gujarat	501.58	659.18	39.1	20.1
Maharashtra	484.89	631.85	47.9	25.6
Andhra Pradesh	433.43	563.16	32.3	23.4
Karnataka	417.84	588.06	37.5	25.9
Goa	608.76	671.15	28.1	22.2
Kerala	537.31	584.70	20.2	18.4
Tamil Nadu	441.69	559.77	37.5	19.7
Puducherry	385.45	506.17	22.9	9.9
All India	446.68	578.8	41.8	25.7

#### Education of Minority Girls/Women

2122. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level/standard of education among minority girls in the State of Assam is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to publicize education amongst minority girls and women, especially in the interior areas of Assam;

(d) whether the Government will consider a special financial package for education of minority girls for the State of Assam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) In order to boost education among minority communities including girls, Ministry of Human Resource Development has sanctioned during 2010-11, 785 Primary Schools, 2711 additional class rooms, 2219 new Primary Schools and 6406 teacher positions under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the

districts of Assam with substantial minority population. Additionally, Rs. 60.00 crores for construction of women's hostels in polytechnics and Rs. 19.35 crores under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) have been released to the State of Assam during 2010-11.

[Translation]

#### **Minority Status to Universities**

2123. DR. SHAFIQR REHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments has received representations for granting minority status to 'Aligarh Muslim University' and 'Jamia Millia Islamia University', Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons for not granting minority status to these universities; and

(d) the time by which such universities are likely to be granted minority status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, several representations have been received in this regard, from time to time, from various stakeholders including representative bodies of students, teachers, employees, alumni and distinguished persons from public life.

(c) and (d) While the Government had taken the stand that as per the Aligarh Muslim University Act, it is a minority institution, this issue is pending adjudication before the Apex Court. As regards Jamia Millia Islamia, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions has recently declared it a minority educational institutions.

#### **Filling of Vacancies**

2124. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for filling of vacancies by the various Government departments as per their requirement under the current guidelines and rules;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies filled under the said guidelines and rules during the last three years, category-wise;

(c) the number of times the said guidelines and rules have been violated during the above period;

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The vacancies in the Government Departments are to be filled up as per the provisions of recruitment rules/regulations framed for that post. Information on specific details regarding number of vacancies filled up by Government Departments is not maintained centrally. The Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned are required to monitor the vacancy position under their jurisdiction and adhere to recruitment rules/regulations while filling up the posts.

#### **Subsidy for Haj Pilgrimage**

2125. SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the subsidy provided by the Union Government for performing Haj Yatra per person alongwith the details of the total subsidy provided during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing hundred per cent subsidy by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the number of personnel employed for convenience of Haj Pilgrims and the details of expenditure incurred thereon during the above period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make Haj Yatra more affordable and convenient for pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation makes arrangements for air travel of pilgrims proceeding for Haj through Haj Committee of India. For Haj 2008 and 2009, each adult pilgrim paid Rs. 12000/- as fare and Rs. 16000/- for Haj 2010 for Haj Charter Flight. The balance cost of operating Haj Charter Flights was borne by the Government. State-wise figures of cost are not maintained. The provisional total cost (including Service Tax) and per pilgrim cost borne by the Government for last three years is as under:

Year	Total Cost borne by Government (Rs. in crore)	Per pilgrim cost borne by Government (in Rs.)
2007	476.74	43,340
2008	894.77	73,526
2009	689.91	57,430

For Haj 2010, the Government has so far released an amount of Rs. 580/- crores towards cost of travel of 1,26,191 pilgrims.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Haj Committee of India (HCI) undertakes the duties of arrangement of the Haj and takes care of the convenience of the pilgrims.

(e) Out of the total airfare, a nominal amount of fare is collected from the Haj pilgrims to make Haj Yatra more affordable. The pilgrims are carried from/to 21 embarkation points in India. This year, except from Srinagar and Patna which had technical constraints, the pilgrims were carried by direct flights. Specific provisions like facilities to be provided to pilgrims before and after boarding of flights, on cancellation/delay of flights, baggage etc. are provided in the MOU signed with the airlines. Assistance of various kinds are also made available during their stay in Saudi Arabia.

#### UN Anti Corruption Resolution

2126. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ratified the United Nations Convention against corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 of India signed the United Nations Convention Against Corruption on 9th December, 2005. The Convention is yet to be ratified.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It was considered appropriate to first complete the due diligence process for complying with the mandatory provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption before its ratification.

#### Kailash Manasarovar Yatra

2127. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims who applied for Manasarovar Yatra, the number of pilgrims given permission and the number of pilgrims who actually proceeded for pilgrimage during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the facilities provided by the respective States and the Union Government to the pilgrims;

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Government in the wake of natural calamities or any other contingency alongwith the details of relief provided during the last three years; and

(d) the cooperation provided by the Government of China during Manasarovar Yatra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The lists giving details of pilgrims/Yatris who applied for Kailash Manasarovar Yatra organized by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), the number of pilgrims/Yatris who were granted permission to perform Yatra and the number of pilgrims/Yatris who actually proceeded for the Yatra during last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Government of India is involved in providing transportation, accommodation, food, security and health

facilities to pilgrims throughout the Yatra both in India and in China. The Yatra is organized in coordination with District Administration of Pithoragarh, Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam and Chinese authorities on self-payment basis. Delhi Government also provides some assistance to the pilgrims during their stay in Delhi. MEA appoints a Liaison Officer for each batch. In case of any emergency, air-lift of pilgrims by Indian Air Force helicopters are also arranged on self-payment basis. MEA remains in regular contact with Chinese authorities regarding the smooth conduct of the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra.

**Statement**

Name of States	No. of Pilgrims who applied for KM Yatra	No. of Pilgrims approved for KM Yatra	No. of Pilgrims who actually proceeded for KM Yatra
1	2	3	4
<b>Kailash Manasarovar Yatra 2010</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	113	107	41
Assam	13	13	5
Chhattisgarh	50	48	14
Delhi	295	277	126
Gujarat	411	394	155
Haryana	64	60	21
Himachal Pradesh	11	10	7
Jharkhand	13	13	6
Karnataka	121	115	43
Kerala	34	32	14
Madhya Pradesh	73	70	29
Maharashtra	312	295	130
Odisha	10	10	5
Punjab	26	25	10
Rajasthan	59	58	6
Tamil Nadu	52	49	20

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	118	113	34
Uttarakhand	66	64	37
West Bengal	74	69	34
Others	39	39	17
Total	1954	1861	754

**Kailash Manasarovar Yatra 2009**

Andhra Pradesh	41	41	19
Assam	10	10	5
Chhattisgarh	25	25	17
Delhi	205	205	100
Gujarat	364	364	166
Haryana	53	53	19
Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5
Jharkhand	4	4	4
Karnataka	87	87	40
Kerala	14	14	5
Madhya Pradesh	71	71	35
Maharashtra	219	219	96
Odisha	2	2	0
Punjab	19	19	6
Rajasthan	29	29	13
Tamil Nadu	26	26	13
Uttar Pradesh	78	78	31
Uttarakhand	24	24	18
West Bengal	41	41	11
Others	17	17	4
Total	1334	1334	607

**Kailash Manasarovar Yatra 2008**

Andhra Pradesh	21	21	12
Assam	8	8	1
Chhattisgarh	45	45	12

1	2	3	4
Delhi	168	168	73
Gujarat	300	300	111
Haryana	27	27	9
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0
Jharkhand	6	6	1
Karnataka	113	113	29
Kerala	18	18	9
Madhya Pradesh	68	68	18
Maharashtra	169	169	68
Odisha	3	3	2
Punjab	21	21	3
Rajasthan	26	26	2
Tamil Nadu	27	27	16
Uttar Pradesh	69	69	14
Uttarakhand	19	19	11
West Bengal	33	33	10
Others	44	44	6
Total	1187	1187	407

[English]

**Socio-Economic Development of NER**

2128. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified measures which are found to be necessary to be implemented on short-term and on long-term basis respectively with a view to enhance the pace of socio-economic development of the people of the North-Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating projected scenario consequent to their implementation;

(c) the details of the status of their implementation as on 31 January, 2011 indicating respective dates of their commencements, State-wise;

(d) whether any review of the implementation has been carried out; and

(e) if so, the details of its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 growth process of the North Eastern Region (NER) had been slow for the reasons like difficult terrain, transport and communication bottlenecks, natural calamities, etc. Recognizing the need for special attention for faster growth of the region, the various policy initiatives taken by the government include categorizing the States of NER as Special Category States for liberal plan funding, mandatory earmarking of at least 10% of the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) by the Central Ministries for development programmes in the region, creation of Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) out of the unspent balance of 10% budgetary allocation of the Ministries, establishing the North Eastern Council (NEC) for economic and social planning and balanced regional development, creation of a dedicated Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region, etc.

In addition, keeping in view the poor resource base of the States of NER, substantial Central Assistance have been provided during the 11th Plan period in the form of Special Plan Assistance to meet the resources gap, which has enable the States to take care of their priority short term and long-term infrastructure requirement.

Apart from the above, the Government of India has also taken up special programmes during the 10th and 11th Plan, particularly in the areas of connectivity like (i) Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East (SARDPNE), (ii) East-West Corridor (extending upto Silchar), (iii) Trans Arunachal Highway, (iv) Railway gauge conversion and extension of new lines, (v) Upgradation and operationalization of airports and setting up of new green field airports, (vi) helicopter services to the important places in the hill areas, etc.

In the Power sector, in addition to the initiatives taken by the States under their plan for developing small and micro hydel projects, Government of India has taken up major Hydro Power projects like Lower Subansiri Project, Pare Hydroelectric Project, Kameng Hydroelectric project, Dibang Hydroelectric project in the NER.

All the projects taken up under various initiatives are at various stages of implementation and are being monitored by the concerned Ministries, M/o Development of NER and also reviewed at the highest level from time to time for expeditious implementation. Project-wise scenario and their status of implementation would be available with the respective ministries concerned.

#### **Promotion of Classical Languages**

2129. SHRI R. DHIRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any proactive steps in providing the grants for the development of classical languages especially Kannada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to establish the Kannada study centres in the international universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has fixed time limit to provide Central aid under classical language status; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Union Cabinet's decision to classify Kannada as 'Classical Language', the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has taken follow up action by sending a draft Standing Finance Committee (SFC) Note to the Planning Commission for obtaining their 'in principle' approval relating to the grant of annual international awards for scholars of eminence in Classical Kannada alongwith setting up of a Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada at the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, a Subordinate Office of the MHRD.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to establish Kannada study Centres in the International Universities.

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

#### **Cases Registered under Corruption Act**

2130. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases which have been investigated resulting in charge-sheeting of those involved in corrupt practices;

(c) whether there is any structural deficiencies in the anti-corruption regime; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to address the shortcomings and to provide more teeth to the anti-corruption regime?

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

(a) As per information provided by CBI, 2276 cases were registered by CBI under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during three years *i.e.* 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.01.2011).

(b) After completion of investigation, charge-sheets in 1924 cases have been filed by the CBI under the PC Act during the above period.

(c) and (d) There is no such structural deficiencies in the anti-corruption regime. However, it is the endeavor of Central Government to increase the efficiency of the two premier anti-corruption agencies *i.e.* the CBI and the CVC. To improve the efficiency of the CBI, the Central Government has taken various measures which inter-alia include modernization, improvement in training, infrastructure, housing and improved conditions of work and employment of staff of the CBI.

The Central Government has created 284 posts in the CBI in the grades of Public Prosecutor, Inspector, Head Constable and Steno Clerks for Additional Special Courts; and 25 posts of various ranks have been created for Fake Indian Currency Note Cell of the CBI. In addition, 62 posts lying vacant in various grades in the CBI were also revived. The Recruitment Rules were relaxed allowing 77 vacancies at the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the CBI to be filled through promotional quota instead of deputation quota. Approval of new schemes

for Contractual engagement of prosecutors and technical officer for a period upto 5 years has been accorded and a decision has been taken to set up 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in various States. Orders for setting up of 54 additional courts have already been issued.

Steps taken by the Central Government to strengthen the Central Vigilance Commission inter-alia include:-

- Giving statutory status to the Central Vigilance Commission;
- Bringing the CBI under the supervision of the CVC;
- IT enabling core CVC processes to enhance the efficiency of the Commission in handling complaints and processing of investigation reports;
- Creation of 12 posts which includes six posts of Directors/Deputy Secretaries.

#### **Co-operation with USA**

2131. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI PURNMAJI RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ISRO is planning another moon mission jointly with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aims and objectives of the mission; and

(c) the quantum of funds contributed by both the countries for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) of Department of Space (DOS) is considering participation in a future moon mission named 'Moonrise' being conceptualized by Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of USA to bring samples from moon. Moonrise mission is one of the three planetary missions short-listed by NASA for final selection by middle of 2011.

On final selection and also with necessary approvals, ISRO is proposing to provide an Orbiter spacecraft to communicate with sample return spacecraft of JPL. Initial estimate indicates Rs. 150 crore as the cost of the Orbiter including its operations.

[Translation]

#### **Reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs Posts**

2132. DR. BALIRAM:  
SHRI T.R. BAALU:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes lying vacant in Government sectors and PSUs as on 31.01.2011;

(b) the steps taken by the concerned authority for special recruitment drive to fill up the vacant posts alongwith the time frame in this regard;

(c) whether there are instances of permanent posts of reserved SCs, STs and OBCs posts being filled up on contract basis as a result of which the staff on contract basis are being absorbed as permanent staff subsequently;

(d) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to implement reservation in the appointments on contract basis; and

(e) the details of survey undertaken about the vacancies for SCs/STs and OBCs in the above sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Information is not centrally maintained. However, 73 Ministries/Departments of Government of India have informed that there were 25,187 backlog reserved vacancies of Scheduled Castes, 28,461 of Scheduled Tribes and 23,066 of Other Backward Classes in the Ministries/Departments and their attached office, subordinate offices, public sector undertakings, autonomous bodies etc. as on 01.11.2008. A Special

Recruitment Drive was launched in November, 2008 to fill up these backlog reserved vacancies. All the Ministries/ Departments have been requested to fill up these vacancies by 30.06.2011.

(c) and (d) Reservation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in services is available only in the matter of filling up of posts by direct recruitment and promotion. It has come to the notice of the Central Government that some Ministries/ Departments etc. fill up some posts on contract basis in absence of recruitment rules etc. It has been clarified that if appointment made to any grade has all the ingredients of direct recruitment, policy of reservation would apply even if appointment is termed as on contract basis.

(e) No survey has been undertaken to ascertain the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. However, as per information received from 73 Central Ministries/ Departments, there were a total of 76,714 backlog reserved vacancies of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes as on 01.11.2008.

[English]

#### **Cap on BPL family**

2133. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has maintained any State-wise cap on the number of BPL families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the total number of BPL families in Punjab have been determined on the basis of score of 15;

(d) if so, whether the total number of BPL families is fixed once and for all; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission is the nodal institution for estimation of the number of poor in the country. Presently Details of

State-wise number of BPL households to be identified by States/UTs are given in Statement-I. The Tendulkar Committee appointed by the Planning Commission in 2005, reviewed the methodology for estimation of poverty and submitted its report in 2009. The report has placed the poverty head count ratio for 2004-05 at 37.2 per cent of which the rural poverty ratio is 41.8 per cent and urban poverty ratio is 25.7 per cent. As per Tendulkar Committee estimates, the State-wise number of people below poverty line is given in Statement-II.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the households living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted for getting the benefits under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002. The BPL Census is conducted by the respective States/UTs and the BPL lists are prepared and maintained by the respective State Governments/UT administrations. The existing criteria/methodology for identification of BPL households *i.e.* criteria/methodology for BPL Census 2002 was adopted on the recommendation of an Expert Group. The methodology is based on Score Based Ranking (SBR) of each household on socio-economic indicators taken as proxy indicators of poverty. In this method, 13 socio-economic parameters reflecting the levels of living and quality of life of the rural population were used to identify the poor households. The thirteen indicators are Land Holdings, Type of House, Availability of Clothing, Food Security, Sanitation, Ownership of consumer durables *viz.* TV, Electric Fan, Kitchen appliances, Cooker, Radio etc., Literacy status of highest literate, Status of Household Labour, Means of livelihood, Status of Children, Type of Indebtedness, Reason for migration and Preference for Assistance.

Recently the Ministry of Rural Development has conducted a Pilot survey to field test methodology suggested by the Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. N. C. Saxena and alternative options and to arrive on methodology for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. The Pilot survey has been conducted in two stages:-

Stage I: Household Survey has been conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.

Stage II: Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) has been conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES has been conducted in the same 254 villages where household survey has been

conducted. The results of the PRA are expected to be used for corroborating the findings of the survey.

As per guidelines issued for BPL census 2002 there was a ceiling on the number of BPL households to be identified in conformity with the poverty estimates of Planning Commission. The States were asked to identify the number of BPL families in such a manner that it should be equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission, whichever is higher. In addition, the States

were given the flexibility of another 10% to account for the transient poor. States/UTs were given flexibility to decide State/District/Block level cut off score considering overall State level cap and variation of poverty situation within the State/UT.

(d) and (e) The planning Commission has already decided that identification of beneficiaries for the schemes targeting for the BPL population would be done using the new poverty estimates for 2004-05 recommended by the Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar.

**Statement I**

*Rural BPL families allowed for identification as per adjusted share or poverty estimates - 1999-2000 under BPL Census, 2002*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families as per Adjusted share \$	10% of Col. 3	Total number of BPL families allowed to be identified Including 10%
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.526	2.753	30.279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh \$	0.760	0.076	0.836
3.	Assam \$	18.434	1.843	20.277
4.	Bihar	66.322	6.632	72.954
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.019	1.502	16.521
6.	Delhi	—	—	—
7.	Goa	0.063	0.006	0.069
8.	Gujarat	10.361	1.036	11.397
9.	Haryana	6.096	0.610	6.706
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.567	0.257	2.824
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.177	0.318	3.495
12.	Jharkhand	23.851	2.385	26.236
13.	Karnataka	20.786	2.079	22.865
14.	Kerala	9.327	0.933	10.260
15.	Madhya Pradesh	30.687	3.069	33.756
16.	Maharashtra	41.089	4.109	45.198
17.	Manipur \$	1.306	0.131	1.437

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya \$	1.578	0.158	1.736
19.	Mizoram \$	0.280	0.028	0.308
20.	Nagaland \$	1.042	0.104	1.146
21.	Odisha ®	31.484	3.148	38.000
22.	Punjab	2.962	0.296	3.258
23.	Rajasthan	15.784	1.578	17.362
24.	Sikkim\$	0.400	0.040	0.440
25.	Tamil Nadu	24.339	2.434	26.773
26.	Tripura	2.506	0.251	2.757
27.	Uttar Pradesh	93.768	9.377	103.145
28.	Uttarakhand	5.468	0.547	6.015
29.	West Bengal \$	36.022	3.602	39.624
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.146	0.015	0.161
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.146	0.015	0.161
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005	0.001	0.006
34.	Lakshadweep	0.010	0.001	0.011
35.	Puducherry	0.185	0.019	0.204
Total		493.496	49.350	546.213

\$ - Number of families as per Adjusted Share or Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000, whichever is higher.

® Revised ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission.

### **Statement II**

*Estimated Number of Poor based on Tendulkar Committee Poverty Estimates for 2004-05*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Projected Population *(in lakhs)	State-wise Head Count Ratio (%)	Number of People Living Below Poverty Line (in lakhs) = (Col. 3* Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	798.52	29.9	238.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.56	31.1	3.60
3.	Assam	282.73	34.4	97.26
4.	Bihar	892.64	54.4	485.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	222.51	49.4	109.92

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	155.69	13.1	20.40
7.	Goa	14.50	25.0	3.63
8.	Gujarat	541.40	31.8	172.17
9.	Haryana	228.83	24.1	55.15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	63.83	22.9	14.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	107.83	13.2	14.23
12.	Jharkhand	288.46	45.3	130.67
13.	Karnataka	555.97	33.4	185.69
14.	Kerala	329.89	19.7	64.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	652.02	48.6	316.88
16.	Maharashtra	1032.18	38.1	393.26
17.	Manipur	22.80	38.0	8.66
18.	Meghalaya	24.40	16.1	3.93
19.	Mizoram	9.35	15.3	1.43
20.	Nagaland	20.94	9.0	1.88
21.	Odisha	384.90	57.2	220.16
22.	Punjab	257.24	20.9	53.76
23.	Rajasthan	611.36	34.4	210.31
24.	Sikkim	5.69	31.1	1.77
25.	Tamil Nadu	646.23	28.9	186.76
26.	Tripura	33.66	40.6	13.67
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.24	40.9	735.48
28.	Uttarakhand	90.73	32.7	29.67
29.	West Bengal	842.77	34.3	289.07
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.05	28.9	1.17
31.	Chandigarh	10.50	20.9	2.19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.52	38.1	0.96
33.	Daman and Diu	2.05	25.0	0.51
34.	Lakshadweep	0.70	19.7	0.14
35.	Puducherry	10.57	14.1	1.49
Total		10957.26	37.2	4076.10

\*Projected Population of Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2005.

Notes: Tendulkar Committee has not given head count ratio for the UTs. except for Puducherry. However, the same assumptions for UTs as was done earlier for the official estimates have been used in the present exercise, viz.

\*Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

\*Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for Chandigarh.

\*Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

\*Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.

\*Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

**Fraudulent Agents**

2134. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of workers migrate/sent by recruitment agencies abroad for job/work;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether any complaints have been received by the Government from the Overseas Indian workers related to fraudulent offers for overseas employment, contractual violations and cheating on the part of foreign employers/recruiting agents;

(d) if so, the details thereof for last three years, country-wise and year-wise;

(e) the number of agencies found guilty during the above said period;

(f) the action taken against them during the last three years, case-wise;

(g) the number of registered recruitment agencies functioning in the country particularly in Rajasthan, State-wise; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to protect the workers from cheating by the recruitment agents/their foreign employers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of workers in respect of whom emigration clearance has been granted are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) From time to time complaints relating to false/forged travel documents provided by recruiting agents to emigrant workers come to the notice of the Government. Most of the complaints relate to not being provided promised job, non-payment of wages by the foreign employer, poor working conditions and accommodation, deployment of workers for employment on visit/commercial visas, etc.

(d) to (f) Immediate action is initiated in such cases under the Emigration Act, 1983 to suspend/cancel the registration certificate of the registered recruiting agents and to file FIRs against the offenders, if required. During 2009 the Protector General of Emigrants suspended/cancelled 54 Registration Certificates. Position relating to complaints received against registered recruiting agents during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	No. of complaints	Show Cause Notices issued	No. of Registration Certificates Suspended/ cancelled	No. of Complaints dropped/ resolved	Cases pending which are being followed up
2008	118	118	29	89	0
2009	158	158	54	41	63
2010	145	145	33	27	85

Country-wise data is not maintained.

Indian Missions also recommend inclusion of such foreign employer in the Prior Approval Category (Black list) based on the merits of the cases. On the basis of such recommendations, Ministry places the concerned foreign employers in the Prior Approval Category. A foreign employers - when included in the Prior Approval Category list - is no longer allowed to recruit workers from India unless approved by the Indian Mission in that country.

Presently, 406 foreign employers are in the Prior Approval Category list. The country-wise break up is given in the Statement-II.

(g) As on 03-12-2010 there were 1655 registered recruiting agencies and out these, 20 registered recruiting agents were from Rajasthan. State-wise details are given in Statement-III.

(h) For the protection and welfare of the emigrants, the following preventive measures have been taken by the Government:-

- (i) Age restriction of 30 years for all women emigrating on ECR of Overseas passports.
- (ii) A 24x7 Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) helpline has been set up to enable emigrants/prospective emigrants to seek information and file complaints against Recruiting Agents/Foreign Employers;
  - A comprehensive Insurance Scheme, viz. Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana, 2006, is in place, which was further upgraded with effect from 1.4.2008;
  - A vigorous campaign in the print and electronic media to educate potential

emigrants, including labourers and other vulnerable sections like women emigrants, is undertaken on regular basis to propagate the benefits of legal migration and hazards of legal and illegal migration;

- The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs coordinates with the State Government authorities, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Civil Aviation for making necessary arrangements for transportation of the migrant and for ensuring their safe passage back to their respective homes, if need be.
- Indian Community Welfare Fund has been established in 42 countries including all ECR countries for on-site welfare of emigrants.

*Statement I*

Sl.No.	Country	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	6
1.	Afghanistan	405	395	256
2.	Bahrain	31924	17541	15101
3.	Brunei	607	2	1
4.	Indonesia	33	9	3
5.	Iraq	-	-	390
6.	Jordan	1377	847	2562
7.	Kuwait	35562	42091	37667
8.	Lebanon	75	250	765
9.	Libya	5040	3991	5221
10.	Malaysia	21123	11345	20577
11.	Maldives	ECNR	ECNR	0
12.	Mauritius	ECNR	ECNR	0
13.	Oman	89659	74963	105807
14.	Qatar	82937	46292	45752
15.	S. Arabia	228406	281110	275172
16.	Sudan	1045	708	957

1	2	3	4	6
17.	Syria	74	0	2
18.	Thailand	15	5	05
19.	U.A.E.	349827	130302	130910
20.	Yemen	492	421	208
Total		848601	610272	641356

**Statement II***Foreign employers (PAC) list country-wise break up*

Sl. No.	Name of the country	No. of foreign employers placed in PAC
1.	Azerbaijan	2
2.	Bahrain	27
3.	Brunei	2
4.	Jordan	8
5.	Kenya	4
6.	Kuwait	39
7.	Libya	2
8.	Malaysia	131
9.	Malta	2
10.	Mauritius	1
11.	Nigeria	1
12.	Oman	46
13.	Qatar	21
14.	Saudi Arabia	80
15.	Sri Lanka	01
16.	Uganda	2
17.	Ukraine	10
18.	United Arab Emirates	23
19.	USA	1
20.	West Indies	1
21.	Yemen	2
Total		406

**Statement III***List of all recruiting agents having valid registration certificates - State-wise*

State	3.12.2010
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands=01	0
Andhra Pradesh=02	57
Arunachal Pradesh=03	0
Assam=04	0
Bihar=05	1
Chandigarh=06	30
Chhattisgarh=07	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli=08	0
Daman and Diu=09	0
Delhi=10	253
Goa=11	13
Gujarat=12	13
Haryana=13	12
Himachal Pradesh=14	1
Jammu Kashmir=15	2
Jharkhand=16	0
Karnataka=17	14
Kerala=18	235
Lakshadweep=19	0
Madhya Pradesh=20	1

1	2
Maharashtra=21	753
Manipur=22	0
Meghalaya=23	0
Mizoram=24	0
Nagaland=25	0
Odisha=26	1
Puducherry=27	1
Punjab=28	75
Rajasthan=29	20
Sikkim=30	0
Tamil Nadu=31	150
Tripura=32	0
Uttar Pradesh=33	12
Uttarakhand=34	0
West Bengal=35	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1655</b>

#### **Surveillance System**

2135. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a centralized surveillance and interception system across communication platforms to address national security concerns;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial; and

(c) the other steps taken to address national security concern in the country?

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

(b) The Centralised Monitoring System (CMS) is proposed to be set up for Lawful Interception and Monitoring of communications to address the national

security concerns. It will automise the present manual system of interception and monitoring, which will enhance the secrecy of intercepted numbers and will cut down the delay in provisioning.

(c) (i) The Licence Terms and Conditions of all the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have been amended to take care of known security concerns.

(ii) A report for enhancing the Manufacturing and R&D of Telecom equipments indigenously also has been submitted.

[Translation]

#### **Crazy Call Software**

2136. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint have been received about a software "crazy call" through which a person is able to make a calls from some other persons' phone number;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said software is being widely used in the country including Delhi; and

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

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

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

(c) No such information has come to notice so far.

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

#### **Eve Teasing/Molestation**

2137. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) the number incidents of eve teasing/molestation in schools/colleges reported during each of the last three years, state/UT-wise alongwith the action taken in each of these cases;

(b) the details of the directions issued by the Government to the college and school authorities to check the recurrence of such events; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to setup helpline to help the victims of such offence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There have been reports of sporadic incidents of eve teasing/molestation in schools/colleges. As education is a concurrent subject and majority of schools/colleges are under the purview of State Governments, data on number of such incidents is not centrally maintained in this Ministry.

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development have issued instructions to States/Union Territories on 8.8.2006 and 5.8.2010 to take suitable remedial measures to ensure safety of girls in schools. UGC has also framed Regulations on curbing the menace of ragging in higher educational institutions in 2009 which have been enforced from 17.6.2009.

(c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has set up a Helpline (1800116888) in State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) to attend to the queries of the school children. University Grants Commission has established a 24x7 tollfree anti-ragging helpline (1800-180-5522) with call centre facilities in English, Hindi and regional languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati and Bengali) for helping victims.

[English]

#### **Below Poverty Line**

2138. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of 8% GDP growth rate, the number of poor people is increasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has maintained any figures of rise in poverty during the Eleventh Five Year Plan so far; and

(d) if so, the details of income and poverty during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of people living below the poverty line at the national and State levels separately for rural and urban areas on the basis of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) data obtained from the large sample survey on household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are conducted with an interval of five years approximately and therefore the poverty estimates are made once in five years. The latest poverty estimates are available for 2004-05. The number of people living below poverty line at all India level, as per 2004-05 estimates, is 301.7 million as compared to 320.3 million in 1993-94. The poverty ratio during this period came down from about 36% to 27.5%.

The Per capita income of the country, measured by per capita Net National income at constant (2004-05) prices, increased from Rs. 28,083 in 2006-07 to Rs. 36,003 in 2010-11 (Advance Estimates) registering an annual average growth rate of 6.4 per cent during the first four years of the Eleventh five Year Plan (2007-12).

#### **Shortage of Air Traffic Management Services in AAI**

2139. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of shortage of air traffic management services like ATC and Communication, Navigation and surveillance personnel in the Airports Authority of India, the day-to-day functioning is being affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Philatelic Exhibition**

2140. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the World Philatelic Exhibition 2011 was held recently in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the department has come up with a unique philatelic concept of customised and personalised stamp— 'My Stamp';

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the public can avail this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The World Philatelic Exhibition/INDIPEX-2011 was held recently in New Delhi from 12th to 18th February, 2011 at Pragati Maidan. Exhibitors of stamps Postal stationary and philatelic literature from over 60 countries participated in the exhibition.

(c) and (d) A new philatelic product called 'My Stamp' has been introduced during world Philatelic Exhibition Indipex 2011. This permits individuals to print their photograph next to a postage stamp, separated by a perforation on a stamp sheet. The photograph does not carry text or any matter other than the image of the customer.

(e) This product was piloted during Indipex 2011. Department of Posts may use it on special occasion such as exhibitions at present.

[Translation]

**Drop out from Schools**

2141. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial number of students from rural backward drop out before completing twelfth standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof, gender-wise in each State/UT at present;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for this drop out;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to 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 drop-out of rural backward students is not maintained. However, as per National Sample Survey Report, "Education in India: 2007-08, Participation and Expenditure", percentage of ever enrolled persons (aged 5-29 years) in Higher Secondary, who are currently not attending and have either achieved desired level or not completed Higher Secondary level are 32.8, 28.7 and 28.4 for rural ST, SC and OBC categories respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government has assessed the reasons for drop out or discontinuation and is published in National Sample Survey Report, "Education in India: 2007-08, Participation and Expenditure". As per the Report, during 2007-08 major reasons for drop-out or discontinuance in rural area are as follows:

- (i) Financial constraints - 21.2%.
- (ii) Child not interested in studies - 20.7%
- (iii) Unable to cope up or failure in studies. - 11.3%
- (iv) Parent not interested in studies - 9.7%
- (v) Completed desired level/class - 7.9%

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operative 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. Framework of Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a flagship programme for universalization of elementary education, has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 in terms of provisioning for additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools, as well as quality interventions.

Sarva Shiksha Abhyan (SSA) has adopted an equity-based approach that focuses on the needs of educationally backward areas and disadvantaged social groups. Concern for education of socially disadvantaged groups is interwoven in SSA. Educational incentives to offset the cost of education are provided to SC, ST children and girls. SSA facilitates context specific interventions for promoting educational opportunities to such groups.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities.

Mid Day Meal Scheme aims at enhancing enrolment, retention & attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children belonging to disadvantaged sections.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic barriers and achieving universal retention by 2020.

[English]

#### **Appointment under Rehabilitation Scheme**

2142. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of appointments under Rehabilitation Assistance Scheme during the last three years in the Postal Circles of Odisha;

(b) the total number of applications received for such appointments in these Circles;

(c) whether there is pendency in the cases of eligible candidates; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government for immediate relief of eligible candidates under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) There is no Rehabilitation

Assistance Scheme in the Department of Posts.

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

#### **Compulsory Passport for Haj**

2143. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haj Committee of India has decided to accept applications for the Haj-2011 from only those who have valid passports;

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

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

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to familiarise the public about this new rule; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Saudi Authorities have made it obligatory that the pilgrims proceeding for Haj should have valid Passport for endorsement of Haj visa. Accordingly since Haj-2009 all the Haj pilgrims have been traveling on international passports. Therefore, Haj Committee of India has decided that the intending pilgrims for Haj-2011 should submit the prescribed application form to their respective State/Union Territory Haj Committee alongwith a copy of valid passport before the closing date. Persons who do not possess a passport should apply for passport first, and attach a copy of the receipt obtained from Regional Passport Office before submitting the application form.

(c) All Regional Passport Offices have been directed to issue passports to all intending pilgrims on priority basis.

(d) and (e) Haj Committee of India has given it proper publicity. The fact has also been posted at the website of the Haj Committee.

#### **Training of Officers**

2144. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on foreign language training for officers in the Ministry during the last two years;

(b) the number of senior-level posts (Ambassadors and Deputies) currently occupied by officers with language skills relevant to their country of posting;

(c) whether it is true that there is no Arabic-speaking Ambassador posted in countries where Arabic is the official language;

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

(e) whether the posting policy relects the utilization of services of officers on whom expenses have incurred in providing training in specific languages relevant to service in those countries where they have been currently posted; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

The expenditure incurred on foreign language training for officers in the Ministry during the last two years is Rs. 2,70,85,056 (Rupees two crores seventy lakhs eighty five thousand and fifty six).

(b) Posting of officers to our Missions and posts abroad is on the basis of functional requirements of the post in question and the suitability of the proposed officer to fill it. A list of senior level officers posted in countries with language skills relevant to their country of posting is placed at Statement-I.

(c) A list of Arabic speaking Ambassadors posted in countries with Arabic as the official language is placed at Statement-II.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Posting of officers to Missions and posts abroad is on the basis of functional requirements of the post in question and the suitability of the proposed officer to fill it. Subject to the above, language skills and work experience of the officer being posted are also taken into consideration while deciding the posting.

### *Statement I*

#### *List of officers with the language skills relevant to their country of posting*

#### **Ambassadors/High Commissioners:**

Sl.No.	Name	Language	Designation	Station	Date of joining
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nagesh Rao Parthasarathi	French	Ambassador	Dakar	06.10.2008
2.	Asit Kumar Nag [Re-employed till July 2011]	French	High Commissioner	Victoria	05.04.2008
3.	Hamid Ali Rao	German	Ambassador/PR to UNCOD	Geneva [PMI]	17.12.2007
4.	Prabhat P. Shukla	Russian	Ambassador	Moscow	28.09.2007
5.	Deepak Kishinchand Bhojwani	Spanish	Ambassador	Havana	13.08.2010
6.	Pradeep Kumar Kapur	Spanish	Ambassador	Santiago	24.01.2009

#### **Deputies:**

1.	Raveesh Kumar	Bahasa Indonesia	Counsellor	Jakarta	20.09.2010
2.	Abhilasha Joshi [Ms.]	Portuguese	Consul	Sao Paulo	11.12.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Other Senior Officers:</b>					
1.	Arun Kumar Sahu	Chinese	Counsellor	Beijing	05.08.2010
2.	Amandeep Singh Gill	French	Counsellor	Geneva [PMI]	07.05.2010
3.	Sanjeev Kumar Singla	French	Counsellor	Geneva [PMI]	08.01.2009
4.	K. Nandini Singla [Ms.]	French	Counsellor	Geneva [PMI]	08.01.2009
5.	Puneet Agrawal	German	Counsellor	Vienna	11.05.2009
6.	Manish Prabhat	Russian	Counsellor and Dir, JNCC	Moscow	13.05.2008
7.	Munu Mahawar	Russian	Counsellor	Moscow	02.02.2009
8.	Nutan Kapoor Mahawar [Ms.]	Russian	Counsellor	Moscow	02.02.2009
<b>Head of Posts:</b>					
1.	Madan Mohan Sethi [Dr.]	Burmese	Consul General	Mandalay	13.09.2010
2.	Gina Utka [Ms.]	Russian	Consul General	Vladivostok	26.07.2010
<b>Posted to countries where the language is spoken widely:</b>					
1.	Lalduhthlana Ralte	Chinese	High Commissioner	Bandar Sen Begawan	06.10.2010
2.	Kuldeep Singh Bhardwaj	French	Ambassador	Algiers	15.05.2010
3.	Satbir Singh	Russian	Ambassador	Ulaanbaatar	18.05.2010

**Statement II**

*List of Arabic-speaking Ambassadors and Deputies posted in countries with Arabic as the Official Language*

Sl.No.	Name	Language	Designation	Station	Date of joining
1.	Talmiz Ahmad	Arabic	Ambassador	Riyadh	24.01.2010
2.	B.B. Tyagi	Arabic	Ambassador	Rabat	27.12.2008
3.	Ramachandran Swaminathan	Arabic	Ambassador	Cairo	22.03.2009
4.	Manimekalai Murugesan [Ms.]	Arabic	Ambassador	Tripoli	13.02.2008
5.	Ravi Thapar	Arabic	Ambassador	Beirut	19.11.2009
6.	Ausaf Sayeed [Dr.]	Arabic	Ambassador	Sana'a	19.09.2010
7.	J.S. Mukul	Arabic	Ambassador	Muscat	Designate
<b>Arabic-speaking Representatives of India:</b>					
1.	Bishwadip Dey	Arabic	Representative of India	Ramallah	12.04.2008
<b>Arabic-speaking Deputies:</b>					
1.	Sanjiv Kohli	Arabic	Minister	Doha	17.04.2008
2.	B.S. Mubarak	Arabic	Consul	Jeddah	28.06.2008

### Relations with Neighbouring Countries

2145. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a major role in maintaining peace in Afghanistan and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) As a neighbour and strategic partner, India is committed to assisting the people and Government of Afghanistan as they build a peaceful, democratic, pluralistic, and prosperous country. India is committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan in an atmosphere free from terror and violence. Pakistan must fulfill its solemn commitment not allowing its territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner. Pakistan's credible and effective action against terrorism is in its own interest and in the interest of the region. Government remains vigilant and takes all necessary steps to meet our legitimate strategic and security requirements.

### Allocation of S-Band Spectrum

2146. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) followed laid down procedure for allocation of S-band spectrum to a private company;

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

(c) the extent to which the private company has benefited as a result of the said allocation; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) ISRO has not allocated any S-band spectrum to any private company. However, M/s Antrix Corporation Limited, the commercial arm of ISRO/DOS, had entered into an agreement with M/s. DEVAS Multimedia Private Limited in January 2005, for leasing part of the space segment capacity in S-band on two geostationary satellites, as per the provisions under the Satcom Policy.

(c) The private company has not benefited from this agreement as the satellite has not yet been launched and hence the use of S-band transponder capacity by the company did not arise. Meanwhile, the Central Government had directed to annul the Antrix-Devas Agreement. Antrix Corporation has accordingly served a notice of termination on Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd., on 25.2.2011.

(d) The Central Government has constituted a High Powered Committee to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the agreement between ANTRIX and M/s Devas Multimedia Pvt., Ltd., to suggest corrective measures and to fix responsibility for any lapses, if any. The Committee will also review the adequacy of procedures and approval processes and

### Sale of TCIL's Stake in Bharati Hexacom

2147. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted to decide the sale of 30% stake of Telecommunication Consultants India Limited (TCIL) in Bharati Hexacom Limited;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference made to EGoM on this issue;

(c) whether certain complaints have been received regarding the sale of 30% stake of TCIL in Bharati Hexacom Limited; 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 HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) already stand

constituted to decide the price band and final price of sale of shares held by Government of India in all Central Public Sector Enterprises which is required to consider all cases including present case.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The representations have been received regarding the sale of 30% stake of Telecommunication Consultants of India Limited in Bharti Hexacom Limited from Members of Parliament on various issues including E-Auction. The response of E-Auction during 3G and BWA spectrum has been encouraging. The process of examination on issues raised by Hon'ble Member of Parliaments has already been initiated.

#### **Collection of User Development Fee**

2148. SHRI NAMA NAGESWRA RAO:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of user development fee collected from passengers in domestic and international air routes at the four international airports of Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Delhi and Mumbai;

(b) the criteria followed in levying the fees;

(c) whether the fee collected from the above four airports are not uniform;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to further increase this fee; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) User Development Fee (UDF) is collected from embarking domestic and International passengers at Bengaluru International Airport, Devanahalli @ Rs. 260/- per departing domestic passenger and @ Rs. 1070/- per international passenger and at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad @ Rs. 430/- per departing domestic passenger and Rs.1700/-per departing international passenger (exclusive of service tax if any).

There is no UDF being collected at IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai. However, Development

Fee (DF) @ Rs. 200/- per departing domestic passenger and @ Rs 1300/- per departing international passenger at IGI airport, Delhi and @ Rs. 100/- per departing domestic passenger and @ Rs. 600/- per departing international passenger, inclusive of all applicable taxes at CSI airport, Mumbai is being collected.

(b) UDF is a revenue enhancing measure to ensure economic viability of airport operations and in case of major airports is approved by Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) so as to ensure that the airport operator gets a fair return on the Regulatory Asset Base. However, DF is a pre-funding mechanism for the project and is approved by AERA in case of major airports in case of their inability to finance the project through other options.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The UDF and the DF in respect of the airports is levied on a case to case basis as per the above mentioned criteria.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal for increase in UDF at Bangalore and Hyderabad Airport. However, the proposal for review of DF at IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSIA Airport Mumbai has recently been received by AERA.

#### **Shortage of Coal**

2149. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has pegged country's coal demand for 2011-12 at 713.24 million tonnes but the domestic supply is restricted to 591.78 million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether the shortfall will be met through import of coal;

(c) if so, whether the Government will propose to allow phased extraction of coal from prohibited areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to increase the domestic supply of coal to power units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the Annual Plan Document 2011-12, the likely demand for

coal in the country is 696.03 MT and the projected domestic coal production is 554.00 MT. However, 5 MT of coal stocks are proposed to be liquidated by CIL bringing down the gap to 137 MT. The gap will have to be met through imports.

(c) and (d) The issue of restricted/prohibited areas pertain to the issue of "Go and No Go Concept" proposed by Ministry of Environment and Forest. A group of Ministers has been constituted to address the issue.

Apart from a series of measures initiated by CIL and SCCL, Government has allotted 208 coal blocks to private/public companies to increase domestic supply of coal to various consumers including power units.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of IT in Rural Areas

2150. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote information technology sector in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total percentage of rural areas covered under this sector during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under National e-Governance Plan, the Government has sanctioned the scheme of Common Service Centre (CSCs) under which 1,00,000 kiosks are being established in rural areas. These kiosks are equipped with Computers, Connectivity and trained and incentivized manpower. These centers provide public services alongwith facilities of Internet and E-mail. The scheme is being implemented on Public Private Partnership model with Government of India providing only revenue viability gap funding. Till 28th Feb. 2011, about 90,000 CSCs have been established. Each CSCs is established on the basis of 1 for every 6 villages criteria. State-wise details of CSCs set up is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The percentage of rural areas covered under this sector till 28th Feb. 2011 is given in Annexure.

#### Statement

##### *State-wise Status on Common Service Centers as on 28th February 2011*

Sl.No.	State	Total CSCs to be set up	Roll out as on 28th February, 11	% wise
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5452	2177	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	112	56
3.	Assam	4376	3875	89
4.	Bihar	8463	6989	83
5.	Chhattisgarh	3385	2464	73
6.	Chandigarh	13	13	100
7.	Delhi	520	520	100
8.	Goa	160	160	100
9.	Gujarat	13695	13695	100
10.	Haryana	1159	1159	100

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3366	2592	77
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1109	539	49
13.	Jharkhand	4562	4556	100
14.	Karnataka	5713	800	14
15.	Kerala	2694	2694	100
16.	Madhya Pradesh	9232	8850	96
17.	Maharashtra	10484	7928	76
18.	Manipur	399	399	100
19.	Meghalaya	225	184	82
20.	Mizoram	136	118	87
21.	Nagaland	220	156	71
22.	Odisha	8558	6044	71
23.	Puducherry	44	44	100
24.	Punjab	2112	38	2
25.	Rajasthan	6626	2911	44
26.	Sikkim	45	45	100
27.	Tamil Nadu	5440	3952	73
28.	Tripura	145	145	100
29.	Uttar Pradesh	17909	9032	50
30.	Uttarakhand	2804	1709	61
31.	West Bengal	6797	6118	90
Total		126043	90018	71

71% rolled out if taken 126043 to be the rolled out number

90% rolled out if taken 100000 to be rolled out mandate

Sl.No.	States/UTs	CSCs	Remarks
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	SCA Selected. MSA signing under process
33.	Lakshadweep	10	Implementation strategy being finalized
34.	Daman and Diu	12	Under discussion
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	Under discussion

[English]

**Quota for Haj**

2151. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quota allotted for Haj Pilgrims during the last three years; State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether a large number of persons could not perform Haj due to limited Haj quota during the above period;

(c) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the criteria laid down for providing quota to States for Haj pilgrimage; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The details of quota allotted during last three years; State-wise and year-wise alongwith total number of pilgrims

proceeded for Haj are attached as Statements-I, II, III, IV, V and VI.

(b) and (c) Yes. The details regarding total number of applications received and total number of pilgrims proceeded during last three years are as under:-

Year	Total No. of applications received	Total No. of Pilgrims proceeded from Haj Committee of India
Haj-2008	2,70,962	1,21,787
Haj-2009	3,57,368	1,20,127
Haj-2010	3,00,680	1,26,018

The quota allotted by the Ministry for Haj pilgrims proceeding on Haj Charter flights under the aegis of Haj Committee of India is distributed amongst the State/Union Territory Haj Committees in accordance with the Muslim population as per 2001 Census.

(d) The Saudi Government allots a quota of one seat for Haj per thousand Muslims in countries having Muslim population. Over and above this national quota, every year, Government of India requests the Saudi Government to allocate more quotas to accommodate the excess demand.

**Statement I**

*The numbers of application received till the closing date i.e. 31.05.2008 and final quota allotted for Haj 1429 (H) - 2008*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Symbol	No. of Appl. Recd.	Original Quota	Excess Appl.	Surplus Seat Available	Addl. Seats Allotted	Final Quota	Excess, if any	W/L = 1.75% * Final Quota where excess Appl. Recd. (nearest multiple of 5)	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	AN	67	22	45	45	67				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	AP	17127	5258	11869		1146	6404	10723	115	
3.	Assam	AS	3090	6332		3242		3090			
4.	Bihar	BR	5420	10327		4907		5420			
5.	Chandigarh	CH	52	27	25		25	52			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Chhattisgarh	CG	1272	308	964		67	375	897	10	
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DN	51	5	46		46	51			
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	DD	37	9	28		28	37			
9.	Delhi	DL	6872	1222	5650		266	1488	5384	30	
10.	Goa	GA	176	69	107		107	176			
11.	Gujarat	GJ	25039	3457	21582		754	4211	20828	75	
12.	Haryana	HR	2564	920	1644		201	1121	1443	20	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	HP	191	90	101		101	191			
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK	15831	5113	10718		1115	6228	9603	110	
15.	Jharkhand	JR	2392	2808		416		2392			
16.	Karnataka	KA	18052	4864	13188		1060	5924	12128	105	
17.	Kerala	KL	29054	5918	23136		1290	7208	21846	130	
18.	Lakshadweep	LD	413	44	369		248	292	121	5	Including GQ-239
19.	Madhya Pradesh	MP	13471	2891	10580		630	3521	9950	65	
20.	Maharashtra	MH	33941	7730	26211		1685	9415	24526	165	
21.	Manipur	MN	376	143	233		233	376			
22.	Odisha	OR	846	573	273		273	846			
23.	Puducherry	PY	289	45	244		244	289			
24.	Punjab	PB	1151	288	863		63	351	800	10	
25.	Rajasthan	RJ	11987	3604	8383		786	4390	7597	80	
26.	Tamil Nadu	TN	10503	2612	7891		569	3181	7322	60	
27.	Tripura	TR	114	191		77		114			
28.	Uttar Pradesh	UP	59175	23135	36040		5043	28178	30997	495	
29.	Uttarakhand	UA	3487	762	2725		166	928	2559	20	
30.	West Bengal	WB	7922	15233		7311		7922			
31.	Government Quota	GQ		6000				5761			
Total			270962	110000	182915	15953	16192	110000	166723	1495	

**Statement II***The State-wise Pilgrims Proceeded during Haj 1996-2008*

State/Union Territories	Number of Pilgrim Proceeded													
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006-II	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	12	18	11	15	30	13	31	22	37	23	38	39	75	67
Andhra Pradesh	1753	1599	1935	2406	3459	3711	4634	4841	4584	5299	6206	6980	6992	7187
Assam	461	485	596	472	620	1067	1106	1102	1240	1461	2026	2157	2599	3014
Bihar	597	862	907	1212	1580	1771	1308	1508	1436	1517	2104	2324	3260	5296
Chandigarh (UT)	Nil	3	2	4	21	4	10	22	37	36	33	28	45	50
Chhattisgrah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	210	287	310	395	580	641	680	465
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	(*)	5	34	33	30	15	18	5	5	14	4	15	23	47
Daman and Diu (UT)	23	13	12	12	31	23	30	27	9	24	14	10	33	39
Delhi (UT)	1517	1684	2173	2422	3083	2649	2456	2435	2623	3000	2688	2419	1909	2287
Goa	33	15	13	27	28	28	26	19	20	25	36	74	113	175
Gujarat	5673	4837	5628	5310	7269	7082	5993	4351	5168	5901	6359	4760	4565	5823
Haryana	1568	942	1040	855	867	720	577	480	515	926	949	1489	1303	1305
Himachal Pradesh	6	15	11	24	15	39	25	44	51	70	94	110	108	190
Jammu and Kashmir	2430	2835	3656	3252	4443	5746	6383	7701	8923	8593	9196	10616	8102	6393
Jharkhand	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	692	811	832	921	1045	1310	1631	2331
Karnataka	2396	2804	3820	3606	4455	4848	3900	3608	3653	4057	5527	6735	6576	6905
Kerala	4588	3908	5361	4192	6969	6221	6780	7813	7503	9121	10742	7870	7811	9009
Lakshadweep (UT)	87	87	143	234	205	216	156	156	123	159	226	247	292	53
Madhya Pradesh	2628	3021	3932	3604	3638	3406	3282	2895	2588	3306	5297	3775	3789	4292
Maharashtra	8521	8706	10340	10517	10413	10682	10583	8900	9180	9625	11359	11639	10467	12212
Manipur	120	157	116	170	126	198	173	132	172	206	191	195	249	359
Odisha	144	83	185	152	240	214	270	236	284	306	423	525	573	803
Puducherry (UT)	32	32	52	34	60	72	63	43	53	59	85	145	205	287
Punjab	411	141	151	126	158	144	180	225	237	230	256	351	580	392
Rajasthan	2967	3263	3422	3119	3987	4297	4202	3585	3348	3862	5522	4923	4783	5062
Tamil Nadu	2449	2049	3309	2661	3537	2858	2682	2743	2621	2578	3812	3608	3447	3801

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tripura	Nil	18	5	21	10	9	47	16	25	18	23	39	54	111
Uttar Pradesh	9853	13664	13789	15064	13925	12085	11749	11944	12923	14401	18389	27025	29639	30033
Uttarakhand	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	423	596	897	1377	1966	1081	1192
West Bengal	1296	1378	1711	1916	2227	2056	2278	1972	2336	2231	3316	4561	5634	7685
Government Quota	781	1046	1238	640	483	959	432	1449	279	1476	1743	2240	3797	4922
Nepal		100												
Next of Kin										(**) 35				
Total	50346	53770	63592	62100	71909	71133	70276	69795	71711	80772	99660	108816	110415	121787

(\*) Not exist(\*\*) 35 Next of Kin of the deceased stampede victims of Haj - 2004.

### **Statement III**

*State-wise distribution of Haj Quota for Haj 1430 (H) - 2009, based on Muslim Population in India as per Census of 2001*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	Proportion of Muslim Population	Proportion of Muslim Population	Quota	No. of Appl. Received by SCH's	Surplus Seats Available	Excess Application	Surplus Seats Allotted (I)	Total final Quota	Excess if any	2% waiting list on final quota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	29,265		22	118		96	96	118	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69,86,856	69,86,856	5258	23687			965	6223	17464	124
3.	Assam	84,13,252		6332	3804	2828			3504	0	
4.	Bihar	1,37,22,048		10327	6499	3828			6499	0	
5.	Jharkhand	37,31,308		2808	2975		167	167	2975	0	
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	35,548		27	78		51	51	78	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,09,615	4,09,615	308	1568			57	365	1203	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6,524		5	103		98	98	103	0	
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12,281		9	55		46	46	55	0	
10.	Delhi (NCT)	16,23,520	16,23,520	1222	8661			224	1446	7215	29
11.	Goa	92,210		69	374		305	305	374	0	
12.	Gujarat	45,92,854	45,92,854	3457	34164			634	4091	30073	82
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,19,512		90	149		59	59	149	0	
14.	Haryana	12,22,916	12,22,916	920	6126			169	1089	5037	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	67,93,240	67,93,240	5113	21172			938	6051	15121	121
16.	Karnataka	64,63,127	64,63,127	4864	22695			893	5757	16938	115
17.	Kerala	78,63,842	78,63,842	5918	44706			1086	7004	37702	140
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	57,903	57,903	44	781			8	52	729	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	38,41,449	38,41,449	2891	16704			531	3422	13282	68
20.	Maharashtra	1,02,70,485	1,02,70,485	7730	50997			1419	9149	41848	183
21.	Manipur	1,90,939		144	329		185	185	329	0	
22.	Odisha	7,62,985	7,62,985	673	1145			105	678	467	14
23.	Puduchery (UT)	59,358		45	371		326	326	371	0	
24.	Punjab	3,82,045	3,82,045	288	969			53	341	628	7
25.	Rajasthan	47,88,227	47,88,227	3604	17959			661	4265	13694	85
26.	Tamil Nadu	34,70,647	34,70,647	2612	16735			479	3091	13644	62
27.	Tripura	2,54,442		191	72	119			72	0	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3,07,40,158	3,07,40,158	23135	63067			4246	27381	35686	548
29.	Uttarakhand	10,12,141	10,12,141	762	3464			140	902	2562	18
30.	West Bengal	2,02,40,543		15233	8067	7166			8067	0	
31.	Government Quota										
	Total	13,81,88,240	9,12,81,010	1,04,000	3,57,294	13,941	1,333	13,941	1,04,000	2,53,293	1,626

**Statement IV**

## State-wise and Embarkation-wise break-up of Pilgrims for Haj 1430(H) 2009(AD)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	Sym- bol	Ahmedabad		Aurangabad		Bangalore		Calicut		Chennai		Delhi		Guwahati		Hyderabad		Jaipur		Kolkata	
			Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	AN									101											
2.	Andhra Pradesh	AP					354										6343	22				
3.	Assam	AS													3057	2						
4.	Bihar	BR											41									9
5.	Jharkhand	JR												2								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	CH											61									
7.	Chhattisgarh	CG																				
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	DN																				
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	DD																				
10.	Delhi	DL											2636	4								
11.	Goa	GA																				
12.	Gujarat	GJ	5751	5																		
13.	Himachal Pradesh	HP											129									
14.	Haryana	HR											1258	1								
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK																				
16.	Karnataka	KA					5248	16									821	1	2			
17.	Kerala	KL							7944	5												
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	LD							285													
19.	Madhya Pradesh	MP											2									
20.	Maharashtra	MH			2299	4											3					
21.	Manipur	MN													268							
22.	Odisha	OR																			666	
23.	Puducherry (UT)	PY							74		274											
24.	Punjab	PB											377									
25.	Rajasthan	RJ																5241	12			
26.	Tamil Nadu	TN									3624	9										
27.	Tripura	TR																			60	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	UP											11706	40								
29.	Uttarakhand	UA											1040	5								
30.	West Bengal	WB																			7043	
	Govt. Quota(*)	GQ	1229		12		307		232		179		333				50		142		3	232
	Khadimul Hujjaj	KH			7		6		14		12		31		8		21		14		3	36
	HC	HC											28				2				3	
Total			6980	5	2318	4	5915	16	8549	5	4190	9	17644	50	3333	2	7240	23	5399	12	7787	0

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1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
26.	Tamil Nadu	TN																			3624	9
27.	Tripura	TR																			60	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	UP	12690	39	56								4101	6							28553	85
29.	Uttarakhand	UA																			1040	5
30.	West Bengal	WB			2																7045	0
	Govt. Quota(*)	GQ	232		192		29				28		24		71		1				3064	0
	Khadimul Hujjaj	KH	36		15		6				22		2		11				4		212	0
	HC	HC			69																102	0
Total			12964	39	10676	42	3155	9	5569	6	7640	3	4127	6	3391	9	673	0	2577	5120127	245	

**Statement V**

*State-wise distribution of Haj Quota for Haj 1431 (H) - 2010, based on Muslim Population in India as per Census of 2001*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	Proportion of Muslim Population	Quota	No. of Application Received by SHC's	Surplus Seats Available	Excess Application Received	Surplus Seats Allotted	Total Final Quota	Excess if any	Confid. under RCS	Quota Allotted for Qurrah	5% W/L on final Quota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	29,265	22	119	-	97	97	119	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69,86,856	5,258	17,831	-	12,573	769	6,027	11804	154	5,873	301
3.	Assam	84,13,252	6,332	4,220	2,112	-	-	4,220	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	1,37,22,048	10,327	6,268	4,059	-	-	6,268	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	35,548	27	43	-	16	16	43	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	4,09,615	308	1,322	-	1,014	45	353	969	-	353	18
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6,524	5	15	-	10	10	15	-	-	-	-
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12,281	9	54	-	45	45	54	-	-	-	-
9.	Delhi (NCT)	16,23,520	1,222	6,305	-	5,083	179	1,401	4904	195	1,206	70
10.	Goa	92,210	69	341	-	272	272	341	-	-	-	-
11.	Gujarat	45,92,854	3,457	27,085	-	23,628	506	3,963	23122	1363	2,600	198
12.	Haryana	12,22,916	920	4,337	-	3417	135	1,055	3282	296	759	53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,19,512	90	187	-	97	97	187	-	-	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	67,93,240	5,113	22,763	-	17,650	748	5,861	16,902	854	5,007	293
15.	Jharkhand	37,31,308	2,808	2,896	-	88	88	2,896	-	-	-	-
16.	Karnataka	64,63,127	4,864	16,719	-	11,855	712	5,576	11,143	234	5,342	279
17.	Kerala	78,63,842	5,918	38,113	-	32,195	866	6,784	31,329	1556	5,228	339
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	57,903	44	561	-	517	6	50	511	-	50	3
19.	Madhya Pradesh	38,41,449	2,891	16,197	-	13,306	423	3,314	12,883	770	2,544	166
20.	Maharashtra	1,02,70,485	7,730	37,183	-	29,453	1,131	8,861	28,322	909	7,952	443
21.	Manipur	1,90,939	144	354	-	210	210	354	-	-	-	-
22.	Odisha	7,61,985	573	948	-	375	84	657	291	-	657	33
23.	Puduchery (UT)	59,358	45	321	-	276	276	321	-	-	-	-
24.	Punjab	3,82,045	288	798	-	510	42	330	468	-	330	17
25.	Rajasthan	47,88,227	3,604	14,235	-	10,631	527	4,131	10,104	510	3,621	207
26.	Tamil Nadu	34,70,647	2,612	11,999	-	9,387	382	2,994	9,005	202	2,792	150
27.	Tripura	2,54,442	191	108	83	-	-	108	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3,07,40,158	23,135	55,711	-	32,576	3,384	26,519	29,192	339	26,180	1,326
29.	Uttarakhand	10,12,141	762	3,322	-	2,560	111	873	2,449	219	654	44
30.	West Bengal	2,02,40,543	15,232	10,325	4,907	-	-	10,325	-	-	-	-
31.	Government Quota											
	Total	13,81,88,240	1,04,000	3,00,680	11,161	2,07,841	11,161	1,04,000	1,96,680	7,601	71,148	3,937

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	CH													41									
7.	Chhattisgarh	CG																						
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	DN																						
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	DD																						
10.	Delhi	DL													1919	4								
11.	Goa	GA															276	1						
12.	Gujarat	GJ	5226	8																				
13.	Himachal Pradesh	HP													171									
14.	Haryana	HR													1203	2								
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK																						
16.	Karnataka	KA					4978	12												763	3			
17.	Kerala	KL									8201	2												
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	LD									59													
19.	Madhya Pradesh	MP							2179	6														
20.	Maharashtra	MH		2637	2									3										
21.	Manipur	MN																	307					
22.	Odisha	OR																						
23.	Puducherry (UT)	PY									81		204											
24.	Punjab	PB													394	1								
25.	Rajasthan	RJ													3									
26.	Tamil Nadu	TN					2						3744	3								5164	14	
27.	Tripura	TR																						
28.	Uttar Pradesh	UP													13545	24								
29.	Uttarakhand	UA													1145	6								
30.	West Bengal	WB																						
	Govt. Quota(*)	GQ	2011	68		709		120		584		393		906						107		469		
	Khadimul Hujaj	KH	3	11		15		7		14		10		23				8		18		14		
	HC	HC													10									
Total			7240	8	2716	2	6056	12	2306	6	8939	2	4463	4	19364	37	276	1	3928	2	7659	20	5647	14

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1	2	3	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
30.	West Bengal	WB	9576	4																			9576	4
	Govt. Quota(*)	GQ			404		548		122				42		57		96		134				6770	0
	Khadimul Hujaj	KH	8		41		20		7		11		23								9		242	0
	HC	HC	2				82						2										96	0
Total			10513	6	13363	30	9291	13	2200	1	5432	3	6887	0	4373	7	1800	2	867	1	2698		2126018	173

### Air Connectivity to Important Cities

2152. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new flights to various destinations in both the domestic and international sectors from Surat and Rajkot airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of suggestions received from various organisations/corporate houses/business communities in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government on these proposals?

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

(c) and (d) The details of the proposals received by the Government in the last 4 years for increase in air services from Surat and Rajkot are as under:-

Sl.No.	Applicant	Request
1.	Shri Kunvarji Bhai, MP (LS), Gujarat.	Flight from Rajkot to Delhi
2.	Dr. T.Chowdhary, MOS (LS), Gujarat.	Air connectivity Surat to Delhi
3.	Shri Ajoy Bhattacharya President, Southern Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry	National Air connectivity to Surat

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.

### Rationalization of Sources of Coal

2153. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force constituted on the issue of rationalization of sources of coal has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (a) of the Question.

(c) The Task Force is likely to submit its recommendations to the Competent Authority by 24th April, 2011.

### Utilisation of Spectrum

2154. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the spectrum allotted to various Government and private agencies is lying underutilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for effective utilisation of the allotted spectrum by Government as well as private agencies?

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) to (e) TRAI in its recommendations dated 11th May, 2010 on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Frame-work" stated that:-

"In most countries the Regulator is responsible for spectrum management. The Authority, while keeping this aspect in view has examined the areas where a beginning could be made and has identified the following Junctions which it would be carrying out by itself:-

- Spectrum Audit
- Interference monitoring and control
- Spectrum reforming
- Identification of newer technologies"

These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

#### Composite Dialogue

2155. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been agreed that before the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in July 2011, there would be official level meetings on a range of issues;

(b) if so, the manner in which these issues are different from the ones enunciated in the composite dialogue being pursued with Pakistan earlier; and

(c) the expectations of the Government from the current round of engagement with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the mandate given by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, following their meeting in Thimphu in April, 2010 and the meeting of the Minister of External Affairs of India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in Islamabad in July, 2010, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relations. The Foreign Secretaries agreed on the need for a constructive dialogue between India and Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues. The two sides have agreed on the following:-

- (i) They have agreed to resume dialogue on all issues following the spirit of the Thimphu meeting between the two Prime Ministers.
- (ii) The Foreign Minister of Pakistan will visit India by July, 2011 to review progress in the dialogue process with his counterpart. This will be preceded by a meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries.
- (iii) They have agreed that prior to the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, meetings at the level of respective Secretaries will be convened on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial); Humanitarian issues; Peace and Security, including CBMs; Jammu and Kashmir; promotion of friendly exchanges; Siachen; Economic issues; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; and Sir Creek (at the level of Additional Secretaries/Surveyors General).
- (iv) Dates of the aforementioned meetings will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

[Translation]

#### Indian Institute of Public Administration

2156. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of establishing Indian Institute of Public Administration alongwith the achievements thereof;

(b) the number of suggestions and complaints received by the institute and the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the laxity and irregularities in the institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; 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 Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) was set up with the purpose of promoting and providing for the study of Public Administration and Economics and Political Science with reference to Public Administration and the machinery of the Government and for educational purposes incidental thereto.

The achievements/significant activities of the IIPA are in the areas of training, organization of Seminars/Conferences/Workshops/Endowment Lectures, taking up Research and Consultancy assignments, Publications, Case Study Programmes, etc. The details of these activities can be seen in the Annual Report of the IIPA for the year 2009-2010 which was laid in the Lok Sabha on 1st December, 2010 in the Winter Session of Parliament.

(b) and (c) The Institute receives suggestions from its members during the Annual General Body Meeting and annual meeting of Heads of Regional/Local Branches. During the last three years, i.e., 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08, the Institute received one hundred and twenty eight (128) suggestions. Necessary action is taken on the suggestions with the approval of the Executive Council of the IIPA. No complaints regarding laxity and irregularities have been received by the Institute.

[English]

#### **Aircraft Capable of Operating in Dense Fog**

2157. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop certain aircrafts which can operate in dense fog and the Government has given green signal for such aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new standards have since been devised for the purpose on the lines of other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Fishermen in Foreign Jails**

2158. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:  
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen detained, killed and released alongwith their boats by the neighbouring countries during the last three years, year-wise and countrywise and the number of fishermen presently languishing in their jails and the States to which they belong; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the release of the detained fishermen and to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The details of the Indian fishermen apprehended and released by Pakistan and Sri Lanka during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:-

Country	Fishermen					
	2008		2009		2010	
	A	R	A	R	A	R
Pakistan	223	195	256	100	100	454*
Sri Lanka	1456	1456	127	127	34	34
Bangladesh	Nil	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil

A : Apprehended; R : Released.

\*Number of 454 includes those apprehended in previous years.

In the incidents of alleged firing/attack by Sri Lankan Navy on Indian Fishermen, 5 fishermen were killed in 2008, none in 2009, one was killed in 2010 and 2 were killed in January 2011. In 2008, two Indian fishermen died in Pakistani jails, one fisherman died in 2009 and one fisherman died in 2010.

The details of the Indian fishermen and fishing boats presently in custody of Pakistan and Sri Lanka are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Fishermen in Custody	No. of Boats in Custody	State belong to
1.	Pakistan	243	487	Most of them belong to Gujarat and Diu and Daman
2.	Sri Lanka	Nil	Nil	
3.	Bangladesh	2	Nil	West Bengal

(b) Government has been making persistent efforts for the release of Indian fishermen and their boats from Pakistan and Sri Lanka. 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. 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). As part of these practical arrangements, it was decided that there will be no firing on Indian fishermen and vessels, and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by GoSL along its coastline. After the October, 2008 understanding through Joint Statement, incidents of apprehension have come down significantly. The Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka in January, 2011, to convey Government of India's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. A joint statement was issued during Foreign Secretary's visit where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. During his meeting on 7th February, 2011 with the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peris in Thimphu, EAM took up strongly the issue of attacks on Indian fishermen and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

As soon as the matter of arrest of Indian fishermen by Bangladesh authorities is brought to Government's notice, immediate steps are taken by our High Commission to secure early repatriation of the detained fishermen. Efforts are on to repatriate the two fishermen currently detained in Bangladesh.

### Delayed Projects

2159. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects, including the joint venture projects of the Ministry, its PSUs and subordinate offices costing over 20 crore or more which are running behind schedule, project-wise;

(b) the reasons for the delay in each case and the total estimated loss to the exchequer as a result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to complete them expeditiously and to save expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) 38 projects of the Ministry including its PSUs and subordinate offices costing over Rs. 20 crore are running behind schedule as indicated below:-

Ministry/PSU/Subordinate Office	Number of Projects running behind schedule
Department of Telecommunications	Nil
Department of Information Technology	4
Office of Universal Service Obligation Fund	4
Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL)	3
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	5
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	20
Centre for Development of Telematics	2
Department of Posts	The information is being collected

(b) The reasons for the delay include delay in resolving inter operability issues, getting permission from local bodies for erection of roof top towers in some of

the States, getting electricity connections from State electric companies, supply of equipments from the vendors, supply of infrastructure items by equipment vendors due to shortage of supply sources in the market etc.

The total loss to the exchequer is either nil, negligible or unquantifiable for various reasons in all cases.

(c) To complete the projects expeditiously and to save expenditure, approval from local bodies and other agencies are being followed up. Monitoring and follow-up mechanism are being strengthened, Vendors are being penalized for delay as per tender terms.

[Translation]

#### Diesel Generators in Mobile Towers

2160. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the number and percentage of mobile towers being powered by diesel generators in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to assess the quantum of carbon emissions from these towers;

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

(d) whether the telecom companies have ever been asked to declare their green house gas emissions and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the carbon footprint of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) There are 5.88 lakhs Telecom BTS Towers in the country. The breakup is as under:

Sl. No.	Licensed Service Area/State	No. of BTS
1	2	3
1.	Assam	9771
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47458

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	36911
4.	Chennai	14718
5.	Delhi	18455
6.	Gujarat	36420
8.	Haryana	15161
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5811
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8235
11.	Karnataka	41502
12.	Kerala	26812
13.	Kolkata	15434
14.	Madhya Pradesh	34874
15.	Maharashtra	41306
16.	Mumbai	19313
17.	North East	5750
18.	Odisha	18680
19.	Punjab	23957
20.	Rajasthan	30183
21.	Tamil Nadu	37638
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	40626
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	32277
24.	West Bengal	26785
Total		588077

Due to non-availability of power round the clock, the operators depend on diesel generator to power the Cellular Towers across the country.

(b) and (c) No study has been conducted by the Government to assess the quantum of carbon emissions from these towers.

(d) The telecom companies have never been asked to declare their green house gas emissions.

(e) (i) Pilot project for solar & solar-wind hybrid system to power the Mobile Base Terminal Stations are being carried out to examine the technical feasibility and reduction in generator operating hours and carbon footprint.

(ii) USOF is providing subsidy support on pilot basis in 5000 villages for setting up solar based charging centre for recharging mobile phones in co-ordination with TERI's "Lighting a billion lives" programme.

[English]

#### OCI and PIO Cards

2161. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow visa free travel, right of residency, participation in business and other activities to Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) and Person of Indian Origin (PIO) card holders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Government of India is issuing Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) cards to the Persons of Indian Origin. The facilities available under these two schemes and details thereof are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

#### Statement I

Details and Salient Features of the OCI Scheme are as follows:

- The Scheme provides for registration of Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- The Scheme was introduced by an amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005 and was made operational from January, 2006.
- Registered OCIs are issued an OCI registration certificate and a life-long multiple entry, multi purpose visa for visiting India.
- Registered OCIs are exempted from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office for any length of stay in India.
- Registered OCIs are granted parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities

available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties'. However, specific benefits have to be notified under section 7B(1) of the Citizenship Act.

#### Statement II

Details of PIO cards:

- A person of Indian origin is eligible for PIO card:-
  - (i) who held Indian citizenship at any time.
  - (ii) he or either of his parents or grand parent or great grand parents was born in India or permanently resident in India, provided neither was a citizen of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
  - (iii) Belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15 August 1947.
- PIO card is issued to foreign spouses of PIOs and holders of PIO card.
- A PIO card holder is entitled to visa valid for 15 years.
- A PIO cardholder is required to register with local Police authority for any stay exceeding 180 days in India on any single visit.
- Registered PIOs are granted parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties.

#### Development of Airports

2162. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports proposed for development in Maharashtra during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the present status of development of airports in Maharashtra;

(c) whether these airports in Maharashtra are proposed to be provided World Class facilities;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) There are seven airports managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in the State of Maharashtra which are Aurangabad, Nagpur, Pune, Akola, Juhu, Gondia and Jalgaon. The development works at these airports are taken up from time to time to provide world class facilities to the passengers. In addition, Central Government has given 'in-principle' approval for the development of new Greenfield airports at Navi Mumbai and Sindhudurg.

The present status of development of these airports are as under:-

Navi Mumbai - Central Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the State Government of Maharashtra Undertaking "City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO)" for development of a Greenfield international airport. The Environmental and Coastal Zone Regulation (CRZ) clearance has been accorded to this project by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India.

Sindhudurg - Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a greenfield airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in September 2008. The State Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) as nodal agency for construction of the airport. 271 hectares of land has been acquired by MIDC. The works pertaining to diversion of telephone, electricity and water supply lines has been completed.

#### **Construction of Primary Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

2163. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any primary school building has been constructed at Boalcha Village in Baratang Islands of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure incurred on construction of the building;

(c) the number of students studying in this school, temporarily;

(d) whether there is any proposal for construction of pre-fabricated class-rooms in remote/backward areas according to students strength to save plan funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A primary school building has been constructed at Boalcha Village in Andaman and Nicobar Islands at a cost of Rs. 17,46,568/-. 19 students are temporarily studying in this school.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal for construction of pre-fabricated class rooms in the Union Territory.

#### **IIT and IIM Campuses Abroad**

2164. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) campuses abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quota for the Indians or NRI students in such campuses; and

(c) the time by which such campuses are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no proposal to set up

Campuses abroad of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) or of Indian Institute of Management (IIM).

(b) and (c) Does, not arise.

#### **Settlement Charges for Calls**

2165. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is a disparity in settlement charges for calls to middle east countries, amongst operators in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering a proposal for ensuring level playing field for operators so that customers are benefited;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Department of Telecommunications (DOT) and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) have been assigned the task of intervening in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has reported that it has been brought to its notice that operators in Middle East have unilaterally raised the settlement rate paid by Indian International Long Distance Operators (ILDOs) for the traffic from India to those countries. However, the settlement rates paid by the foreign operators to Indian operators is low due to intense competition amongst Indian service providers.

(c) and (d) Regulation of tariff for telecom services has been mandated to TRAI vide TRAI Act of 1997.

(e) and (f) TRAI, in exercise of its powers, has put carriage charges for International Long Distance calls including International termination charges (*i.e.* International settlement) under forbearance. However, in view of (a) and (b) above, TRAI has sought views of the stakeholders on the issue.

[Translation]

#### Tele-Density in Rural Areas

2166. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the tele-density in rural areas is very low as compared to urban areas;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to bring the tele-density in rural areas at par with urban areas;

(d) whether the mobile network in the rural and backward areas are very poor; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the network in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The rural tele-density in the country is 31.22% as compared to urban tele-density of 147.52 %, as on 31.12.2010. The service area-wise rural and urban tele-density as on 31.12.2010 is given in the Annexure. Following are the reasons for the low tele-density in rural areas:

- (i) Lower per capita income.
- (ii) Poor availability of infrastructure viz. Power, road etc. which is not conducive to the development of telecom.
- (iii) Poor literacy rate.
- (iv) Socio-economic status of rural population.

Most of the demand of telephone connections in rural areas is from far-flung scattered areas where laying telecom network is techno-commercially non-viable. The cost of provisioning of service in rural areas is more than the revenue generated through the services.

(c) The following steps are taken/being taken by the Government to increase the tele-density in rural areas of the country:

1. To meet the demand of wire line telephones in rural areas, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is now laying cable up to 5 Kms. of exchange against the earlier standard of 2.5 Kms. based on demand and techno-commercial consideration.
2. BSNL has deployed Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network in rural areas to meet the demand of scattered and far-flung rural areas where connection of telephone is not techno-commercially feasible on landlines.
3. BSNL has deployed its mobile network on national highways, important towns, pilgrim centres and state highways.

4. As on 31.01.2011, about 5,74,673 villages i.e. 96.81% 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 Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) schemes.
5. 1,85,121 number of VPTs which were earlier working on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) technology and installed before 01.04.2002, are being replaced with reliable technologies. A total number of 1,84,649 MARR VPTs (99.74%) have been replaced as on 31.01.2011.
6. A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7363 number of infrastructure sites/ towers (revised from 7871) in 500 districts spread over 27 States, for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. As on 31.01.2011, 7251 towers i.e. about 98.48% towers have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31.12.2010, 13866 BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers and mobile services are being provided.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based Cellular Mobile Telephone Service being provided by BSNL is working satisfactorily in its Licensed Service Areas and is, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India). However,

following steps are being taken by the Government to improve the mobile network in rural and backward areas of the country:

1. BSNL is augmenting its mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the Quality of Service.
2. BSNL is also optimizing its network continuously for improving its performance.
3. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring the performance of service providers in terms of Quality of Service benchmarks laid down by TRAI, through the quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) and monthly congestion reports submitted by the service providers. As per the Performance Monitoring Report for the quarter ending September 2010, the service providers (Basic and Cellular) are generally meeting the benchmarks for various network related quality of service parameters in different service areas barring some cases of fault incidences and fault repair related to the Basic Service Providers.
4. TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure quality of service by the service providers such as monitoring Point of Inter-connection (POI) congestion on monthly basis, taking up the matters with Service providers for meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks and seeking detailed action plan to address the problem of deficiencies, undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services by means of survey through independent agencies etc.

#### **Statement**

*Service area-wise rural, urban and overall tele-density in the country  
(as on 31.12.2010)*

Sl.No.	Name of the service area	Tele-density (in %)		
		Rural	Urban	Overall
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.28	171.99	70.27
2.	Assam	22.16	114.10	35.88
3.	Bihar	20.73	157.28	39.34

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	43.69	124.23	76.12
5.	Haryana	47.55	136.77	77.49
6.	Himachal Pradesh	69.70	389.47	104.86
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.02	97.48	46.62
8.	Karnataka	32.28	166.84	82.25
9.	Kerala	51.26	228.94	96.67
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.31	112.22	44.66
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	41.90	105.77	63.88
12.	North East	29.14	119.61	50.89
13.	Odisha	26.80	179.25	52.31
14.	Punjab	53.32	162.13	97.97
15.	Rajasthan	36.73	144.01	62.37
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	46.03	145.90	93.89
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)*	24.13	132.77	48.28
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)*			
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	32.59	139.64	47.80
20.	Kolkata	#	#	150.74
21.	Chennai	#	#	159.80
22.	Delhi	#	#	208.94
23.	Mumbai	#	#	174.83
	All India	31.22	147.52	66.17

\*Population for UP (East) and UP (West) Service Areas is not available separately.

#There are rural telephones in the four metro cities but the rural-urban population is not available.

Note: The figures of West-Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (West) service areas also include GSM telephones of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal respectively as the private telecom service providers provide data service area-wise only.

#### **Vacant Posts of SCs/STs/OBCs**

2167. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to fill up the vacant posts of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes in the universities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such reserved posts filled up during the current year, as on date;

(c) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding not providing the scholarships to the students of SC/ST/OBC categories in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information provided by University Grants Commission (UGC), universities are

advised from time to time to fill the posts reserved for SCs/STs and Other Backward Classes. State Universities come under the purview of State Governments and follow the respective policies of reservation of posts.

(b) Details of the number of reserved posts filled up during 2009-10 are as under:

	SCs		STs		OBCs	
	Teaching	Non-Teaching	Teaching	Non-Teaching	Teaching	Non-Teaching
Central Universities	357	1783	182	948	63	1666
State Universities	893	3994	208	883	1450	5279
Private Universities	28	88	1	6	86	449
Deemed Universities	88	551	27	215	249	835
Instt. of National Importance	73	184	21	69	93	304

(c) According to the information received from the UGC no such complaints have been received.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Purchase of Helicopters

2168. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recently reviewed the functioning of Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. (PHHL);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of helicopters likely to be purchased/leased during the next two years;

(d) the details of profit/loss of the PHHL during each of the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of the PHHL?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Review of the performance of the organisations under the administrative control of Ministry of Civil Aviation is a continuous process. One such review meeting in respect of Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited (PHHL) was held on 23.02.2011 in which the performance

of the organisation and its strategy towards its holistic growth was discussed.

(c) PHHL has plan to procure two twin engine light helicopters and two ultra light helicopters. It also has a plan for taking one heavy duty helicopter on wet lease.

(d) The net profit, after tax, of PHHL during the last three years are 2007-08 - Rs. 23.17 crores; 2008-09 - Rs. 25.12 crore and 2009-10 - Rs. 35.59 crores.

(e) PHHL has taken various steps to improve its functioning, which *inter alia* include expansion of the customer base, exploring new areas of operations such as medical evacuation, expansion of heli - tourism, sea - plane services, training of technicians, construction of heliport at Rohini, Delhi.

#### Acquisition of Coal Mines in Foreign Countries

2169. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to acquire Coal Mines in different foreign countries including in South Africa to enable Indian companies to acquire coal assets there and also help them develop clean coal technologies;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with whom discussion was held in this regard and the response of these countries in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government seeks clean coal technology from South Africa for captive coal mines in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India and Malawi have explored possibility of entering into a MoU on development of southern African nations mineral resources, particularly coal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Ltd (CIL) had floated a global Expression of Interest (EOI) in July, 2009 for selecting a Strategic Partner(s) in preferred destinations like Australia, USA, South Africa and Indonesia to acquire stakes in existing or Greenfield coal resources under the following deal structures:-

- a. Equity investment by CIL with a long-term offtake contract at a price less than the prevailing import price.
- b. Only long-term off-take contract on cost plus basis at a price less than prevailing import price, with financial assistance (if required) by way of loan from CIL for augmentation of production.
- c. Formation of JV for exploration, development and operation of coal assets in any of the destination countries.

Through the above deal structures, CIL proposes to import coal with the dual objective of ensuring security of supply and insulation from the volatility of global prices. However, presently no acquisition proposal from South Africa is under consideration by CIL.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

(e) and (f) A team from Coal India had visited Malawi in May 2008. The visit had revealed that the coalfields in Malawi are not fully explored with even the geological prospecting undertaken not of the required precision and that re-mapping of the potential coal bearing areas in

Malawi might be essential to identify suitable coal blocks for acquisition. However, it was felt that there was potential for co-operation in the coal sector.

#### **British Aid to India**

2170. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government welcomes the British Government's decision to continue its aid to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a decision by the Government to voluntarily surrender money if Britain decides to cut aid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The Government of India and the Government of United Kingdom are in discussions on the future bilateral development cooperation partnership.

[[*Translation*]]

#### **Shortage of Faculty in Central Universities**

2171. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is huge shortage of faculty in various higher educational institutions and Central Universities in the country including in State of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the vacancy position of teaching posts in the Central Universities, as on date;

(d) whether the Task Force, constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Dhande to come with a solution to deal with the acute shortage of faculty in the Central Universities, had given its report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the time by which the Task Force is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The total number of sanctioned teaching posts in 26 older Central Universities, as on 31.3.2010 is, 13765, out of which 4913 posts are lying vacant. A detailed Statement of sanctioned teaching posts and the vacancies therein, including the Central Universities located in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, is enclosed.

Besides this, there are 12 newly established Central Universities under the Central Universities Act, 2009 (excluding converted Central Universities) in which UGC has sanctioned 544 teaching positions (90 Professor, 180

Associate Professor and 274 Assistant Professors) against which the Universities have, appointed 20 teaching positions on regular/deputation basis and 186 teaching positions on contract/guest faculty as on 1.2.2011.

(d) to (f) While the Task Force constituted by the Government has not yet submitted its Report, in its Interim Report submitted in August, 2010, the committee has recommended, *inter-alia*, a number of remedial policies and other measures to meet the shortfall in quality faculty. Apart from suggesting suitable incentives in the form of academic career Assistantship programme, Summer Research Fellowship Scheme, Best Educationist Award, it has focused on management of non-regular faculty members like faculty on contract, guest faculty, adjunct faculty, distinguished mentor faculty, international adjunct faculty and introduction of a flexible cadre structure with mandatory annual exercise to fill up the vacancies, through recruitment/promotion

### Statement

#### Teaching Staff Strength as on 31.3.2010 (Existing & Vacant Positions)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Sanctioned Posts					Existing Strength								No. of Vacant Positions								
		P	R	L	O	SG	professor		Reader		SL/ SG	Lect	O	Total		Grand Total	P	R	L	O	SG		
							DR	CAS	DR	CAS				CAS	DR							DR	CAS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Andhra Pradesh																							
1.	M.A.N. Urdu University	35	58	355	91	339	18	0	33	0	0	79	29	159	0	159	17	25	76	62	180		
2.	Hyderabad University	106	221	214	0	541	87	71	126	19	19	32	0	245	112	357	19	95	70	3	184		
3.	The English & Foreign Languages University	32	60	145	0	237	28	24	48	4	0	78	0	154	28	182	4	12	39	0	55		
Arunachal Pradesh																							
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University	16	31	95	0	142	5	10	16	8	0	56	0	77	18	95	11	15	21	0	47		
Assam																							
5.	Assam University	32	91	199	0	325	27	18	81	0	18	152	0	260	36	296	5	13	11	0	29		
6.	Tizpur University	18	64	120	0	232	23	5	34	11	20	52	0	115	36	151	19	30	32	0	81		
Chhattisgarh																							
7.	Guru Ghasidasvishwa Vldyalaya	38	53	137	0	238	10	4	16	11	0	44	0	70	25	85	28	47	78	0	153		
Delhi																							
8.	Delhi University	307	654	691	50	1702	124	0	296	0	0	319	23	792	0	792	183	358	342	27	910		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9.	Jamia Millia Islamia	113	176	434	47	770	92	78	157	29	72	195	35	479	179	658	21	19	60	12	112
10.	Jawaharul Nehru Univ.	165	287	271	5	728	101	122	195	0	0	67	5	368	122	490		92	32	0	238
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>																				
11.	Dr. Harisinghgour Vishwavidyalaya	50	92	178	7	327	9	62	42	14	0	26	3	80	76	156	41	50	76	4	171
12.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	8	15	26	0	50	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	26	0	50
	<b>Maharashtra</b>																				
13.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	16	10	45	0	69	9	0	6	0	0	28	0	13	0	43	7	4	15		26
	<b>Manipur</b>																				
14.	Manipur University	35	81	141	0	257	8	42	55	11	0	54	0	114	33	167	27	29	34	0	90
	<b>Meghalaya</b>																				
15.	North Eastern Hill Univ.	87	133	186	0	406	60	36	96	23	28	50	0	206	92	258	27	37	44	0	108
	<b>Mizoram</b>																				
16.	Mizoram University	43	67	228	0	338	20	2	40		10	137	0	197	16	213	23	27	75	0	125
	<b>Nagaland</b>																				
17.	Nagaland University	32	59	120	5	216	14	11	23	5	16	62	0	105	32	137	18	30	26	5	79
	<b>Puducherry</b>																				
18.	Pondicherry University	69	138	253	0	460	33	46	69	27	0	83	0	185	73	258	36	69	97	0	202
	<b>Sikkim</b>																				
19.	Sikkim University	29	65	154	0	251	0					0	0	0	0	0	29	68	104	0	201
	<b>Tripura</b>																				
20.	Tripura University	16	27	54	0	97	8	9	20	6	13	19	0	47	28	75	S	7	7	0	22
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>																				
21.	Aligarh Muslim University	173	356	353	373	1755	128	230	280	143	173	182	340	930	556	1486	45	76	115	33	269
22.	Banaras Hindu University	347	680	1358	0	2395	175	460	418	137	0	300	0	893	597	1490	172	262	471	0	905
23.	B.B.A.U.	22	13	65	0	130	11	1	19	1	0	43	0	73	2	75	11	14	20	0	55
24.	University of Allahabad	70	167	534	0	771	13	86	73	70	0	79	0	164	156	320	58	94	299	0	451
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>																				
25.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	29	55	235	8	327	18	86	37	64	16	41	7	103	166	269	11	18	28	1	58
	<b>West Bengal</b>																				
25.	Visva Bharati	62	128	359	163	712	53	78	106	45	61	115	138	416	184	600	9	22	56	25	112
	<b>Total</b>	1980	3828	7208	749	13765	1079	1484	2289	642	451	2327	580	6275	2577	8852	501	1539	2304	169	4913

**Teachers Education Institutes**

2172. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Teacher Education has cancelled the recognition of many Teacher Education Institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Teacher Education Institutes in Chhattisgarh whose recognition has been cancelled during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Regional Committees of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have withdrawn recognition, between January to December 2010, in respect of 404 teacher education courses/institutions which were found to be violating the NCTE Act and the Rules/Regulations made thereunder.

(c) Recognition in respect of 15 teacher education courses/institutions of Chhattisgarh was withdrawn during the last three years.

**Unsolicited Calls/SMS**

2173. SHRIMATI ASWAMEDH DEVI:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Do Not Disturb (DND) Services, meant to prevent unsolicited calls and SMS, take a lot of time for activation;

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

(c) whether the new regulation put in place to curb unsolicited commercial communication has fixed any time frame for activation of DND Services by operators;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to block such calls/SMS immediately after opting for the service by the customer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam, in order to curb Unsolicited Commercial Communications, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) notified the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations, 2007 dated 5th June, 2007, putting in place a framework for controlling unsolicited commercial communications. It envisaged establishment of a National Do Not Call (NDNC) Registry to facilitate registration of requests from customers who do not wish to receive Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC). As per the provisions of regulations total time taken for customer registration was 45 days. A time of 45 days was given for updating the data by telecom service providers to NDNC registry, once a subscriber registers for not receiving any Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC).

(c) and (d) It is observed that the framework that has been put in place to curb UCC in 2007 has not been effective and needs revision. Therefore, TRAI has 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. The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 have been framed keeping in view the interest of the customers and telemarketers while ensuring effective implementation. As per the provisions of these regulations, the Access Provider has to update the registry within 24 hours once the subscriber registers for not receiving Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC). The activation time for subscribers' registration has been reduced to 7 days as compared to previous 45 days.

(e) Various provisions have been made to prevent unwanted call/SMS under The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010. Main features of regulations in this regards are:

- (i) Sharing of National Customer Preference Register with Access Providers and telemarketers so that telephone databases can be effectively scrubbed before initiating telemarketing activities.
- (ii) Filtering and auto-blocking of calls and SMS to customers according to their options, if any.
- (iii) Disconnection of telecom resources of defaulting telemarketers and blacklisting to ensure that they do not get any telecom resources from any other access provider.
- (iv) Provisions to effectively implement the provisions of the Regulations.

**Technique and Equipment for Investigation***[English]*

2174. DR. SANJAY SINH:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) use advanced techniques and modern equipments while executing investigations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the use of the above technique and equipments has speeded up the investigation work;

(d) whether the officers of CBI have been provided training to handle these equipments and techniques;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; 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 uses advanced forensic techniques and modern equipments while conducting investigations. Technical and Forensic Support Units have been established in 16 Zonal offices of CBI to provide technical and forensic input to investigators.

(c) It is not possible to quantify the reduction of time in investigation work. However, these techniques have resulted in better detection of cases.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. CBI has established a Centre for Training in Cyber and Hi-tech Crime Investigation in CBI Academy. During the year 2010, CBI Academy has imparted training to 3080 CBI officials in different areas. In addition, 24 CBI officers underwent the Computer forensic certified Examiner (CFCE) certification course from International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists (IACIS) at Florida, USA.

(f) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Airwaves by BSNL**

2175. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is found to have given costly airwaves to private franchisee companies for free though the BSNL had paid entry fee in crores to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) BSNL has paid Rs. 8313.80 crore for Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum. To use this spectrum, BSNL has gone for franchisee model on revenue sharing basis. As per the provision of Expression of Interest (EOI) and agreement signed with the franchisee companies, they are required to pay amortised value of spectrum/cost to BSNL on monthly basis.

(c) and (d) A direct enquiry is being conducted by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on "irregularities in allotting BSNL's Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) franchisee". Department of Telecommunications has also constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Member (Finance), Telecom Commission for detailed examination of the course of actions taken by BSNL while floating tender/EOI for short listing of bidders for WiMAX franchisee.

**Visually Challenged Persons in IAS Cadre**

2176. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has issued orders to the Government to induct two visually challenged persons, who were denied IAS Cadre after they had cleared UPSC exam with good ranks in 2009, within 8 weeks into service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not responding to the CAT orders so far?

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

(b) Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide its Order dated 08.10.2010 in O.A. No. 2369 and O.A. No. 2717 of 2009 filed by Shri Ajit Kumar and Shri Ashish Kumar Thakur, ordered consideration of allocation to IAS to these two candidates within eight weeks from the receipt of the Order. These two candidates had been declared successful on the basis of Civil Services Examination, 2008. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

#### **Selection of SCs, STs and OBCs in Civil Services**

2177. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories selected in general category on the basis of merit in civil services examination conducted by UPSC since 2005 and the cadre allotted to them;

(b) whether reserved category candidates were kept in waiting list and instead general candidates with lower rank than reserved category candidates were given postings since 2002; and

(c) if so, the number of appointments made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Number of candidates belonging to SC, ST and OBC

categories selected in general category (called general merit) as recommended by UPSC on the basis of Civil Services Examination (CSE) since 2005 were as under:-

CSE Year	Total	SC	ST	OBC
2005	32	1	-	31
2006	58	15	2	41
2007	96	19	1	76
2008	90	11	5	74
2009	114	18	8	88

These candidates who are recommended as general merit candidates are allotted service as per CSE Rules. The Cadre allotment is done after allocation of service only in respect of IAS and IPS.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Funds for Welfare of SC, ST and OBC**

2178. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to States for the development and welfare activities of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) have remained unutilised;

(b) if so, the total funds allocated by the Union Government to each State during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans utilised by each State;

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation or under-utilisation of funds earmarked for the above purpose; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure proper and full utilisation of the allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Information is being collected.

**Cases Disposed of by CBI**

2179. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases disposed of by CBI during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the number of cases pending with CBI as on date;

(c) the number of cases in which chargesheets were filed by CBI during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the number of cases in which closure reports have been filed by CBI during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 disposed of from investigation by CBI during the last three years *i.e.* 2008, 2009, 2010 and upto 31.01.2011 is as under:-

Year	Number of cases disposed of from investigation
2008	1127
2009	1127
2010	1173
2011 (upto 31.01.2011)	42

(b) 859 cases are at different stages of investigation as on 31.01.2011.

(c) The number of cases in which charge-sheets were filed by CBI during last three years and current year, year-wise is as under:-

Year	Number of cases in which charge sheets were filed
2008	843
2009	806
2010	842
2011 (upto 31.01.2011)	29

(d) Number of cases in which closure reports were filed during the last three years and current year is as under:-

Year	Number of cases closed
2008	213
2009	212
2010	164
2011 (upto 31.01.2011)	13

**Madrasas Qualifications**

2180. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to recognize qualifications from Madrasas for the purposes of enrolment in all universities on the pattern followed by minority institution like Jamia Millia Islamia and Aligarh Muslim University etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The certificates/qualifications of the State Madrasa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Education Boards to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification have been equated with corresponding levels of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) and other School Examination Boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels of education. Necessary notifications have been issued by Ministry of Human Resource Development and Department of Personnel and Training.

[Translation]

**Construction of Runways**

2181. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States/UTs have submitted proposals for construction of new runways/expansion of existing runways during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the details of proposals cleared/pending as on date; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their early clearance?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Attacks on Indians**

2182. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether Indians have been attacked/have faced racial violence in foreign countries particularly in Australia and USA;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which came to the notice of the Government during 2010, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the safety of the Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Power from Nuclear Energy**

2183. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a very small part of the total electricity being generated is from nuclear energy;

(b) if so, the comparative position of India against other countries in the production of electricity through nuclear energy;

(c) whether the efficiency of the nuclear power plants is low;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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. In India only 3% of the total electricity generated is from nuclear energy.

(b) Nuclear power generation constitutes about 3% of the total electricity generated in the country. The low share of nuclear power in the country is due to the low capacity base of 4780 MW of the total installed capacity of 170229 MW. The comparative position *vis-a-vis* some other countries with nuclear power is as follows

Country	Share of Nuclear Generation (%)
France	75
Republic of Korea	34
Japan	29
USA	20
Russian Federation	18
Brazil	3
China	2

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A large expansion of the nuclear power capacity by setting up reactors based on indigenous technologies and additionally with international cooperation is planned to increase the nuclear share progressively.

[English]

#### **Maharatna Status to Coal India Limited**

2184. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. is likely to be conferred Maharatna status; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it is likely to improve the financial performance of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) A proposal for conferring Maharatna status has been received from Coal India Limited and the same is under consideration at present, in consultation with Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) A Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), conferred with the Maharatna status would have greater delegation of financial and operational powers to its Board of Directors so as to further expand its operations, and improve its financial performance, especially in global markets. The Board of Directors of such Maharatna CPSE shall also have the powers for mergers and acquisitions, subject to certain conditions.

[Translation]

#### Elections to Students Union

2185. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Allahabad University has prepared necessary rules with regard to the election of student's union in accordance with the recommendations of Lyngdoh Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the said rules are likely to be framed?

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

(b) and (c) A committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Y.C. Symhadri, former Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University was constituted by the Academic Council of the University of Allahabad to frame Regulations on the subject in accordance with the Ordinance LXVII framed under clause (k) of Section 29 and clause (2) of Statute 31 of the University of Allahabad Act, 2005. The recommendations of the Committee since received are yet to be approved by the Academic Council before the same are incorporated in the University Regulations.

[English]

#### Regional Officers of JNVs

2186. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any norms for opening regional offices of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up these offices in each State;

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

(e) the time by which the said regional offices are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There are no such specific norms.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Misconduct by Indian Diplomat

2187. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of misconduct by Indian diplomats have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such diplomats who have been recalled by the Government during the last one year;

(d) the details of the action taken against them;

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue any code of conduct for diplomats; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) An Indian diplomat posted in London was accused

of domestic violence recently. The officer was transferred back to India prematurely. He returned on 22 January 2011 and has since been reverted to his parent cadre. Department of Personnel and Training was advised of the decision to transfer the officer back to Headquarters and requested that they take further necessary action at their end. Separately, a case of inappropriate behaviour by an Indian diplomat travelling to New York was reported to the Ministry. The diplomat was immediately transferred back to Headquarters. An enquiry is currently underway under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

(e) and (f) All officers posted abroad are governed by the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. Special instructions are issued from time to time on behaviour expected from officers. In this context, Foreign Secretary has recently reiterated such instructions to all officers and staff in Missions abroad and emphasized that any reported case of harassment will result in the officer/officials recall to headquarters where he/she will face disciplinary action.

[English]

#### **Computerisation of Postal Services**

2188. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to computerize all post offices in the country including Rajasthan to improve people's access to postal services for development of telecom and postal sector;

(b) if so, the details of the plan prepared by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has launched any special drive to computerize all post offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which all post offices will be provided computer with internet facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) The Government has approved a proposal for the IT Modernization project of Department of Posts to be implemented in a phased manner by 2012-13, subject to availability of funds for

improving postal operations. The proposal includes computerization of all non-computerized Post Offices, development of software for various operations of Department of Posts, commissioning of a data centre, provision of network connectivity and implementation of rural technology solution. The number of post offices so far computerized in the country including, State-wise, is given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise abstract of total Computerised Post Offices upto 28.02.2011*

Name of States	Total Computerised POs
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	855
Assam	631
Bihar	563
Chhattisgarh	167
Delhi	299
Gujrat including Daman and Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli	907
Haryana	305
Himachal Pradesh	275
Jammu and Kashmir	132
Jharkhand	224
Karnataka	871
Kerala including Lakshadweep	1098
Madhya Pradesh	530
Maharashtra including Goa	1344
North East (Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)	295
Odisha	502
Punjab	518
Rajasthan	559
Tamil Nadu including Puduchery	1493
Uttar Pradesh	1510

1	2
Uttarakhand	222
West Bengal including Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1115
Total	14415

[Translation]

### Regional Disparity

2189. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between per capita income and the annual growth rate in various States inspite of various Central Plan Schemes being implemented in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps to remove the regional disparity are proposed to be taken in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some experts have been consulted to bring about uniformity in the annual growth rate and bridge the gap in the per capita income in various states; and

(f) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) There are variations among States in per capita income and the annual growth rates in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The details are given in Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) to (f) The process for the formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is in initial stages and the proposals thereof have not been worked out as yet. However, the objective of the Government is to bridge the gap and eventually reduce regional disparity in economic growth rates.

### Statement I

*Per capita Net State domestic product during 2005-06 to 2009-10*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Per capita NSDP at current prices (rupees)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26662	30439	35600	40902	44081
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22291	25717	28945	33302	NA
3.	Assam	18378	20194	21991	23993	26242
4.	Bihar	7840	9796	11074	13663	14654
5.	Jharkhand	16267	18474	19928	21465	NA
6.	Goa	78612	87501	105582	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	34264	39459	45433	49251	NA
8.	Haryana	41857	50611	59008	68914	77878
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33943	36766	40107	44538	49211
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20799	22426	24214	NA	NA
11.	Karnataka	28734	31718	36945	41513	45199

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Kerala	33044	37947	43104	49316	NA
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15596	17257	19149	21648	24146
14.	Chhattisgarh	19501	24556	29776	34483	38534
15.	Maharashtra	36048	42051	49058	54867	64953
16.	Manipur	17772	18630	19780	21062	NA
17.	Meghalaya	23355	26387	29811	33674	NA
18.	Mizoram	24029	26220	28170	30292	NA
19.	Nagaland	20255	20892	NA	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	17576	21282	26654	29464	32814
21.	Punjab	36277	39874	46686	52879	61035
22.	Rajasthan	18008	21203	23986	27001	28885
23.	Sikkim	26628	29819	33349	37553	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	31663	37190	40757	45058	NA
25.	Tripura	25700	27816	28806	NA	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13302	14651	16436	18710	21874
27.	Uttarakhand	24928	29373	33381	36675	42031
28.	West Bengal	24457	27905	32065	36322	41617
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37127	41962	44304	NA	NA
30.	Chandigarh	88456	100146	110728	119240	128743
31.	Delhi	60951	70283	78790	88421	NA
32.	Puducherry	52408	71719	78302	84625	89129
	All-India Per Capita NNI (1999-00 base)	26003	29524	33283	37490	NA

Source: CSO

**Statement II***GSDP of States/UTs and corresponding growth rates during 2005-06 to 2009-10*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		GSDP at constant prices (1999-00)					Annual Growth rates				
		Rs. in crore									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	194437	216140	239372	251431	265140	10.24	11.16	10.75	5.04	5.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2364	2689	2860	3028	NA	-4.25	13.75	6.36	5.87	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Assam	45282	47502	50222	53319	56702	4.94	4.9	5.73	6.17	6.34
4.	Bihar	67243	82394	89620	104491	109420	1.89	22.53	8.77	16.59	4.72
5.	Jharkhand	43347	48780	51794	54655	NA	2.79	12.53	6.18	5.52	NA
6.	Goa	8991	9923	11028	NA	NA	11.33	10.37	11.14	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	173654	189436	213092	228460	252528	13.44	9.09	12.49	7.21	10.53
8.	Haryana	83436	94268	103244	111420	120407	9.77	12.98	9.52	7.92	8.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20916	22843	24800	26646	28632	8.48	9.21	8.57	7.44	7.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20421	21698	23060	NA	NA	6.17	6.25	6.28	NA	NA
11.	Karnataka	142241	152794	171984	179809	189773	13.41	7.42	12.56	4.55	5.54
12.	Kerala	104104	115103	126378	135202	NA	10.26	10.57	9.8	6.98	NA
13.	Madhya Pradesh	94777	101627	108376	117772	127896	7.5	7.23	6.64	8.67	8.6
14.	Chhattisgarh	38434	45164	50451	53886	60080	6.94	17.51	11.71	6.81	11.49
15.	Maharashtra	347187	388611	427818	442320	480335	9.68	11.93	10.09	3.39	8.59
16.	Manipur	4129	4283	4573	4899	NA	4.61	3.73	6.77	7.13	NA
17.	Meghalaya	5173	5508	5971	6459	NA	8.04	6.48	8.41	8.17	NA
18.	Mizoram	2105	2286	2449	2620	NA	2.38	8.6	7.13	6.98	NA
19.	Nagaland	4554	4850	NA	NA	NA	4.04	6.5	NA	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	61594	70216	78082	83274	90229	5.86	14	11.2	6.65	8.35
21.	Punjab	85125	91299	97577	103826	110775	4.5	7.25	6.88	6.4	6.69
22.	Rajasthan	110293	124339	135654	144568	148200	7.86	12.74	9.1	6.57	2.51
23.	Sikkim	1413	1514	1626	1756	NA	8.94	7.15	7.4	8	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	188076	209302	218538	228479	241122	11.89	11.29	4.41	4.55	5.53
25.	Tripura	7813	8019	8350	NA	NA	9.09	2.64	4.13	NA	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	222242	239070	258067	276677	294836	5.6	7.57	7.95	7.21	6.56
27.	Uttarakhand	21076	23103	25482	26968	29507	5.66	9.62	10.3	5.83	9.41
28.	West Bengal	187709	204948	222683	236806	NA	5.61	9.18	8.65	6.34	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1320	1466	1559	NA	NA	9.18	11.06	6.34	NA	NA
30.	Chandigarh	7596	8687	9687	10693	11759	9.94	14.36	11.51	10.39	9.97
31.	Delhi	84376	97191	109682	120694	NA	11.05	15.19	12.85	10.04	NA
32.	Puducherry	4318	5864	7321	8110	9059	6.88	35.8	24.85	10.78	11.7
	All-India GDP (99-00 base)	2616101	2871118	3129717	3339375	NA	9.52	9.75	9.01	6.7	NA

Source: CSO

[English]

### Widening Inequalities

2190. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widening inequalities become glaring from the fact that while 100 individuals in a country of 120 crore population own wealth equal to one fourth of the GDP of the country while 84 crore Indians are forced to survive on less than Rs. 20 per day;

(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 PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 information on wealth of individuals is not maintained in the Planning Commission.

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) set up by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in 2004 brought out a report on 'Conditions on Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector'. In this report, it was reported that 77% of the population totaling 836 million people had a per capita daily consumption of up to Rs. 20 in 2004-05 and this section of population was termed as poor and vulnerable. The Committee did not provide any justification for using the cut-off amount of Rs. 20 per day. However, the Economic Survey 2008-09, brought out that based on the calculations of data on household consumption expenditure for 2004-05 (NSS 61st round-2004-05), the population with less than Rs 20 per day per capita consumption expenditure was 60.5% only.

A comparative assessment of data on Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) obtained from NSS 50th round (1993-94) *vis-a-vis* 61st round (2004-05) suggests that MPCE of all percentile groups of population has increased in real terms during this period. The rate of increase is about 10-12% for most of the lower percentile groups in the rural areas and higher for the top two groups.

(c) Reduction of economic inequalities has been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted

the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all the sections of the society. The government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAW), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end. In addition, implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is one of the initiatives to strengthen the social security.

### Online Initiatives to Enhance Engineering Education

2191. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IIS) have started online initiative to enhance engineering education in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of this initiative;

(c) whether such initiative will run as a University on par with other Universities;

(d) if so, whether the Government recognizes this initiative for issuing degrees and diplomas to the students; and

(e) the time by which the online University is likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) is an online initiative undertaken by Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Under this Programme, course contents for engineering and science disciplines are developed for free online access.

(b) Under NPTEL, courses as of now are to be in four quadrant approach, which makes the understanding of contents comprehensive and more user friendly.

(c) to (e) Do not arise since there is no online university as on date.

[*Translation*]

**Committee for Prisoners**

2192. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have formed a Judicial Committee to ensure expeditious release and humane treatment of prisoners and fishermen in either country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms of reference of the said committee alongwith its members;

(c) whether the said committee has visited various jails in both the countries and met prisoners and fishermen in custody;

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

(e) the details of the meetings held and recommendations made by the said committee; and

(f) the extent to which both countries have implemented the recommendations of the said committee and the number of prisoners released after the constitution of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) During the visit of the External Affairs Minister to Pakistan on 13-14 January 2007, it was decided to establish a Committee on prisoners comprising retired judges of the superior judiciary to visit jails in the two countries and propose steps to ensure humane treatment and expedite release of prisoners who have completed their prison terms. The members of the Committee for the three meetings held were Justice (Retd) Mr. Nagendra Rai, Justice (Retd) Mr. Amarjeet Choudhary, Justice (Retd) Mr. A.S. Gill and Justice (Retd) Mr. M.A. Khan from the Indian side and Justice (Retd) Mr. Abdul Qadeer Chaudhary, Justice (Retd) Mr. Fazal Karim, Justice (Retd) Mr. Nasir Aslam Zahid, and Justice (Retd) Mr. Mian Muhammad Ajmal from the Pakistan side. The Committee has to-date met thrice on 26-27 February 2008, 9-14 June 2008 and 18-23 August 2008.

These meetings were combined with visits to jails. Some of the recommendations of the Committee include prompt notification of arrests/deaths; expeditious provision of consular access (within a month of arrest); regular and timely exchange of consolidated lists with full particulars and present status of nationals in each other's jails; provision of immediate release of those whose nationality status has been confirmed and who have completed their sentences; special consideration on compassionate and humanitarian basis to women, juvenile and disabled prisoners and those convicted for minor crimes, for their expeditious repatriation and need for both the countries to follow the commitments made in the Agreement on the Consular Access. The fifth round of Home/Interior Secretary level talks commended the work of the Committee and expressed agreement on the need for the continuation of its work. On 27 January 2010, we requested Pakistan to suggest dates for the next meeting of the Judicial Committee. A response is awaited from the Pakistan side.

[*English*]

**Light Water Reactors**

2193. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of light water reactors functioning in the country at present, location-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more light water reactors in the country during the current plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) At present there are two Light Water Reactors (LWRs) in operation at Tarapur in Maharashtra (TAPS 1&2 - 2 x 160 MW). In addition, two LWRs, being set up in technical cooperation with Russian Federation, are at an advanced stage of commissioning at Kudankulam in Tamilnadu (KKNPP 1&2 - 2 x 1000 MW).

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) In the current plan period start of work on four LWRs is planned. The details are:-

Project	Location	State	In Cooperation with	Capacity (MW)
KKNPP 3&4	Kudankulam	Tamil Nadu	Russian Federation	2 x 1000
JNPP 1&2	Jaitapur	Maharashtra	France	2 x 1650

[Translation]

#### Setting up of IIITs

2194. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in various States of the country including State of Himachal Pradesh during last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether land is provided for setting up of such IIITs by the States concerned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has approved setting up of 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. As per the approved scheme, the Central Government, the Governments of the respective States where IIIT will be established, and the industry will be stakeholders. The capital cost of each IIIT would be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 (57.5:35:7.5 in the North-Eastern region) by the Central Government, the State Government, and the industry respectively. In addition, the State Governments will also provide 50-100 acres of land, free of cost, for establishment of IIIT. The location of new IIIT depends upon the response of the State Governments, availability of land and interest shown by private partners.

#### Setting up of Schools, Colleges and Universities in UTs

2195. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up schools, colleges and universities in the union territories of the country;

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

(c) the details of the schemes formulated to establish various schools, colleges and universities in backward union territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas established by the Central Government in various Union Territories are enclosed as Statement. There are also four Central Universities in Delhi and one Central University in Puducherry. Besides these, several colleges, schools and other educational institutions have also been set up by the respective Union Territory administrations.

(c) The schemes of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas have been formulated to establish Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the States and Union Territories. The Government has identified 374 educationally backward districts in the country, including seven in the various Union Territories, for establishment of model degree colleges.

#### Statement

*Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas  
Established by the Government of India in  
Union Territories*

Sl. No.	Name of the UT	No. of Kendriya Vidyalaya	No. of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	02

1	2	3	4
2.	Chandigarh	05	01
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	01
4.	Daman and Diu	01	02
5.	Delhi	42	02
6.	Lakshadweep	01	01
7.	Puducherry	04	04
Total		56	13

#### Encroachment by China

2196. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been violations of Indian territory by China in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has lodged its protest with China in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border area between India and China. On account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if there was a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

#### Irregularities in Awarding Tender

2197. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in awarding tender for WLL, CDMA, FWTs has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard;

(c) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has advised BSNL to fix responsibility against the erring officials for these irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has fixed responsibilities in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Irregularities regarding award of tenders for WLL, CDMA AND FWTs came to the notice of the Government in respect of tender nos. MM/SW/072004/000277 dated 15.07.2004 and no. MM/SW/082007/000337 dated 13.08.2007.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) In respect of tender no.MM/SW/072004/000277 dated 15.07.2004, the CVC has advised CVO BSNL to supply all the relevant material to CVO DoT to enable him to obtain clarifications from Government Directors and furnish a report for their 1st stage advice. In respect of tender no. MM/SW/082007/000337 dated 13.8.2007, the CVC had advised CVO, BSNL to fix responsibility of the officials concerned and furnish a report for their 1st stage advice.

(e) and (f) In both the cases the Directors of BSNL board were involved. Therefore, a factual report was taken from CVO BSNL. The same was duly examined in DoT and a report has already been sent to CVC for their 1st stage advice for taking action against the erring officers as per prescribed procedure.

#### Admission of Disabled Children in Private Schools

2198. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making provision for children with autism, dyslexia and other problems to be granted uncomplicated admission in Private schools and colleges;

(b) if so, whether there will be reservation for the children belonging to SCs/STs and minority communities; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Education is a concurrent subject and a majority of schools and colleges come under the purview of the State Government. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) grants affiliation to various categories of schools, including private unaided schools, and such schools are governed by the provisions of the Affiliation Bye Laws of the Board which provide that every school shall promote inclusion of student with disabilities/ special needs in the normal school as per provisions of the 'Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995' and in conformity with 'National Policy on Education'.

Further, the Scheme of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) has been implemented with the a view that disabled children passing out of elementary school will be able to study in secondary schools in an inclusive environment. This incorporates children with autistic, dyslexia and other problems.

(b) and (c) No reservation policy is laid out.

[Translation]

#### **Uranium Mining by Private Sector**

2199. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open up domestic uranium exploration and mining in line with New Exploration Licensing Policy to increase domestic output as well as to reduce dependence on import of uranium;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to allow private sector to explore and mine uranium in the country and encourage to go overseas in a big way in acquiring uranium assets for energy security of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) At present Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is responsible for exploration of uranium bearing minerals. However, they engage private sector for drilling and Heliborne Electro Magnetic Survey for exploration activities. Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under DAE, is the only agency in the country which is engaged in mining of uranium bearing minerals. A proposal to form a joint venture between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), another PSU under DAE, and UCIL (as a subsidiary of NPCIL) for acquiring uranium assets abroad will be useful for meeting India's long term nuclear fuel requirement.

[English]

#### **Satellite Surveillances of Coal Mines**

2200. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce satellite surveillance of its open cast coal mines;

(b) if so, the number of coal mines where the system has been introduced;

(c) the time by which the remaining coal mines are likely to be brought under the scanner of satellite surveillance;

(d) the details of land reclamation and afforestation targets set in by the Government; and

(e) the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Coal India Limited has already introduced satellite image monitoring through Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL) for its opencast mines (OC) on annual basis from the year 2008 onwards.

(b) Satellite image monitoring system for 50 OC mines producing more than 5 million cubic metre of coal of overburden together, has been taken up in phase-I.

(c) 113 OC mines producing less than 5 million cubic metre of coal and OB together will be brought under satellite image monitoring at a regular interval of 3 years from the year 2011-12 in phase-II.

(d) and (e) There is specific MOU target for afforestation between Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited. The target for the current year *i.e.* 2010-11, as per MOU for tree plantation is 13.20 lakhs. During 2010-11, till December 2010, 15.60 lakhs of trees have been planted and the biological reclamation done during the year, for 610 ha of land.

#### **Flight Operations by Undertrained Pilots**

2201. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether undertrained pilots are flying commercial flights for reputed airlines in the country thereby risking the lives of hundreds of passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to probe the incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure the safety of passengers in flights?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Additional Facilities for Air Passengers**

2202. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India management propose to introduce additional facilities for the air passengers travelling in domestic and international sectors so as to compete with other international carriers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Air India management to obtain necessary feed back from passengers before embarking on any programme?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India has initiated various steps to compete with other international airlines which includes (i) State-of-the-art software solution which enable the members to enjoy multiple benefits including enhanced web servicing and call centre servicing, (ii) Joining Star Alliance to provide enhanced opportunities and connectivity to its passengers, (iii) More non-airline partners of various Programmes to offer increased mileage earning opportunities, (iv) Launching of "Air Bazaar" facilities on certain Domestic sector flights, (v) Upgradation of Menus on international sectors.

(c) Air India routinely takes feedback from its field sales and marketing officials besides suggestions from various business associations, Chamber of Commerce, important flyers etc. All these inputs contribute to finalising plans for schedule implementation.

#### **Advice to Workers**

2203. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has brought out any advisories/guidelines for workers and labourers emigrating to Malaysia and other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has placed on its website, guidelines for workers from India seeking employment in Malaysia and has also issued advisories for workers emigrating to Oman and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The guidelines for workers from India seeking employment in Malaysia include the dos and don'ts and warnings before they go to Malaysia and the necessary

precautions/steps they are required to take on their arrival in Malaysia. The guidelines also provide information on the working condition in Malaysia.

The advisory in respect of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) include vital information on local systems, local laws precautions to be taken and legal recourse/assistance available from Embassy of India in KSA. The advisory in respect of Sultanate of Oman advise the workers about the implications of royal decree 63/2009 of Oman amending the Omani Labour Law.

[Translation]

#### **Inclusive Education Programme**

2204. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen the Inclusive Education Programme (IEP) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for children with special needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted all the stakeholders including NCERT in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the funds earmarked for this purpose during the current five year plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Based on feedback from the implementation of programmes in the field the norm for Inclusive Education Programme (IEP) has been enhanced from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 3000/- per child/annum from 2010-11. This amount can be used for identification of children with special needs (CWSN), assessment of the specific nature of their disability, appropriate educational placement, provision of aids and appliances, removal of architectural barriers, teacher training, engaging Resource Teachers, etc.

Resource support from NCERT has been taken in order to develop Guidelines for Text Books, Effective Teaching and Learning, and Teacher Training specifically for CWSN.

(e) Funds earmarked for this purpose during the current five year plan are as under:-

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Fund allocation
2006-07	28,068.70
2007-08	22,848.55
2008-09	24,574.13
2009-10	28,309.65
2010-11	75,308.2

[English]

#### **Overcharging by Telephone Operators**

2205. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether TRAI has received complaints from people on over-billing, false billing and other unfair levies from the private telecom operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof, companywise, during the last three years and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create a grievance redressal mechanism to deal with such complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of plans a telecom operator can offer in a circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been receiving complaints against telecom service providers alleging various problems which include billing, metering and tariff related issues and activation of chargeable value added services without explicit consent of the customer. The company-wise details of complaints against private service providers during last three years is given in the Statement. These complaints are forwarded by TRAI to the concerned service providers for appropriate action/resolution.

(c) and (d) TRAI has notified the Telecom Consumers Protection and redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007 which makes it mandatory for every service provider to establish a three tier system consisting of Call center, Nodal officer and Appellate Authority for redressal of grievances of telecom consumers. The regulation also outlines the processes, procedures and time limits. In order to improve the effectiveness of the grievance redressal system, TRAI has issued a Consultation Paper on review measures to protect interest of consumers in the telecom sector.

(e) A telecom operator can offer at any given point of time a maximum of 25 tariff plans in a service area. The cap of 25 tariff plans (post paid and prepaid inclusive) is applicable on the Service segments of Fixed wireline, Fixed wireless, Mobile (GSM) and Mobile (CDMA) separately.

#### *Statement*

*Complaints received by TRAI against private service providers during last 3 years*

Operator	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Dec., 2010)
Airtel	773	1736	1062
Tata	232	678	329
Reliance	466	1000	685
Vodafone	477	881	538
Idea	129	425	371
Others	109	370	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>2186</b>	<b>5090</b>	<b>3285</b>

#### **Direct AI Services to International Destinations from Bengaluru**

2206. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the direct services to international destinations introduced and withdrawn by Air India from Bengaluru during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reasons for the withdrawal of these services; and

(c) the details of number, frequency and international destinations operated by all airlines directly from Bengaluru?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As part of route rationalisation and resource constraints, Air India has introduced/withdrawn the following services ex-Bangalore during the last three years and current year:-

#### **During 2008**

- (i) The 3 weekly Bangalore-Dubai-vice-versa flights have been restructured to operate for weekly flight on Bangalore-Goa-Dubai-vice versa route from Summer 2008 schedule.
- (ii) The Bangalore-Sharjah-vice-versa flight was withdrawn from August, 2008.
- (iii) The services of IC-961/962 on Hyderabad-Bangalore-Sharjah vice versa route were restructured to operate on Hyderabad-Sharjah-Hyderabad sector.

**During 2009 - Nil.**

#### **During 2010**

The Bangalore-Singapore vice versa flight was withdrawn from 1st November 2010.

**During 2011 - Nil.**

(c) The details of international air services operated by various airlines from Bangalore are enclosed as Statement.

#### *Statement*

#### *Details of International Air Services from Bangalore*

#### **Indian Carriers**

Name of the Airline	Sector	Flight Schedule
Air India	Bangalore-Goa-Dubai and VV	04 flights/week
	Bangalore-Hyderabad-Muscat and VV	03 flights/week
	Bangalore-Male-Bangalore	05 flights/week
Kingfisher Airlines	Bangalore-Dubai-Bangalore	07 flights/week

**Foreign Carriers**

Name of the Airline	Sector	Flight Schedule
Air Arabia	Bangalore-Sharjah	07 flights/week
Air China	Bangalore-Chengdu	02 flights/week
Air France	Bangalore-Paris	07 flights/week
Air Mauritius	Bangalore-Chennai-Mauritius	01 flights/week
British Airways	Bangalore-London	07 flights/week
Emirates	Bangalore-Dubai	20 flights/week
Hong Kong Dragon Airlines	Bangalore-Hong Kong	07 flights/week
Lufthansa	Bangalore-Frankfurt	07 flights/week
Malaysian Airlines	Bangalore-Kuala Lumpur	07 flights/week
Oman Air	Bangalore-Muscat	06 flights/week
Saudi Arabian Airlines	Bangalore-Jeddah	02 flights/week
Silk Air	Bangalore-Singapore	05 flights/week
Singapore Airlines	Bangalore-Singapore	07 flights/week
Sri Lankan Airlines	Bangalore-Colombo	08 flights/week
Tiger Airways	Bangalore-Singapore	03 flights/week

**Failure of GSLV**

2207. SHRI PURNAMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has inquired into the cases of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) launch failure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is GSLV's third unsuccessful mission, an earlier attempt, powered by a Russian cryogenic engine, failed in July, 2006 while a more recent attempt in April, 2010 with India's first indigenous cryogenic engine deviated after take off;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the ISRO has decided to review Chandrayaan-II to be launched with GSLV in 2013 keeping in view the failure of recent launch of GSLV and if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has appointed Failure Analysis Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Madhavan Nair, with eleven experts drawn from ISRO and outside ISRO. The report of this Committee is awaited.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The first unsuccessful mission of GSLV was the launch of GSLV- F02 with Russian Cryogenic upper stage, on 10th July, 2006. The primary cause of mission failure has been the loss of thrust in one of the liquid strap-on motor of the first stage. The anomalous behaviour was attributed to the malfunctioning of propellant regulator of the gas generator system in this strap-on motor.

The second unsuccessful launch of GSLV was the flight of GSLV-D3 with Indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage on April 15, 2010. The mission failed as the Indigenous Cryogenic engine (3rd stage) after its ignition couldn't sustain the combustion beyond 1 second.

(e) and (f) Government has appointed a seven member "Programme Review and Strategy Committee" under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, to look into the future of the GSLV Programme and the strategies for meeting the demands of communication transponders in the immediate future. A decision in respect of the Chandrayaan-II Mission will be taken keeping in view the recommendations of this Committee. Their report is awaited.

**Computer Education**

2208. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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 school 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 annexed as 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.

#### Statement

(Rs in lakh only)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Details of funds released and utilised							
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	(as on 04.03.2011)	
								Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3750.00	3750.00	5250.00	5250.00	—	—	6600.00	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	67.38	67.38	105.52	105.52	165.82	—
4.	Assam	1301.23	1301.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Bihar	—	—	895.93	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	—	—	182.75	182.75	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	2417.53	1217.53	—	—	—	—
8.	Daman and Diu	—	—	41.00	41.00	—	—	14.40	—
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.20	—
10.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Goa	571.50	571.50	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	—
12.	Gujarat	1022.15	1022.15	—	—	1871.78	1871.78	6915.57	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Haryana	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1500.00	1500.00	—	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	772.44	772.44	—	—	—	—
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	570.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Jharkhand	1074.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Karnataka	4558.00	4558.00	3150.00	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Kerala	1016.00	1016.00	4071.00	4071.00	4071.00	4071.00	2600.00	—
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	807.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Maharashtra	500.00	500.00	—	—	1250.00	—	—	—
22.	Manipur	195.975	195.975	195.98	195.98	391.95	391.95	—	—
23.	Meghalaya	—	—	428.88	428.88	—	—	386.59	—
24.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	301.50	301.50	408.06	—
25.	Nagaland	1299.46	1299.46	815.00	815.00	111.21	111.21	—	—
26.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Puducherry	259.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Punjab	91.24	91.24	3017.40	3017.40	4305.00	4305.00	3386.42	—
29.	Rajasthan	400.00	400.00	1050.00	1050.00	2300.00	2300.00	4500.00	—
30.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	1312.50	1312.50	2681.00	2681.00	318.72	318.72	—	—
32.	Tripura	209.00	209.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3115.47	3115.47	—	—	—	—	3750.00	—
34.	Uttarakhand	377.25	377.25	150.00	150.00	151.50	151.50	—	—
35.	West Bengal	964.33	964.33	762.42	762.42	—	—	3500.00	—
Total		24745.195	22034.105	27447.96	22202.03	17292.93	16042.93	32690.06	—

**Production of Coal**

(b) if so, the details thereof;

2209. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

(c) whether the actual production in the current Five Year Plan is far below from such targets;

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether the Government has set any target for production of coal from captive blocks allotted to private sector;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The target for production of coal is set for both public and private sector companies based on the guidelines for development of coal block and the terms and conditions of allocation letter. The production target and the actual production from the allocated coal blocks for the current Five Year Plan (2007-2012) is given below:-

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Year	Production Target	Actual Production
2007-08	23.93	21.245
2008-09	36.22	29.997
2009-10	37.11	35.46
2010-11 (Provisional)	35.23 (Projected)	26.921 (Upto Dec., 2010)
2011-12 (Provisional)	38.25 (Projected)	-

(c) and (d) The shortfall in meeting the production target is due to major constraints faced by the allocatee companies in achieving various milestones like purchase of geological report, forest and environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest, obtaining mining lease and acquisition of land. In case of unexplored coal blocks, grant of prospective licence and completion of detailed drilling also takes time.

(e) Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the review meetings. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocatees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. After the review meeting held in June, 2009 show cause notices were issued to allocatees of 48 coal/lignite blocks. Based on the recommendations made by the Review Committees on the basis of progress made by allocate companies, 10 blocks have been deallocated and mining lease in respect of one block has been declared void till date. The State Govts. were requested to form a Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to facilitate expeditious development of coal/lignite blocks. The Coal Controller's office is also monitoring on regular basis the achievement of different milestones.

The last review meeting was held on 20th and 21st July, 2010 with all the coal block allocatees to review the development of coal blocks and the end use projects. Accordingly, show cause notices have been issued to in respect of 84 coal blocks.

[Translation]

#### Border dispute between India and Pakistan

2210. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any border dispute between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress of the dialogue between the two countries to resolve the border dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Pakistan is in illegal occupation of approximately 78,000 sq kms of Indian territory in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, Pakistan has illegally ceded approximately 5,180 sq kms of Indian territory in Pakistan occupied Kashmir to China under the so-called Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement of 1963. The International Boundary in the Sir Creek area and International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) between India and Pakistan have not been demarcated.

India seeks a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all issues with Pakistan, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. The issues of Jammu and Kashmir and Sir Creek were discussed with Pakistan within the framework of the Composite Dialogue.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relationship. India and Pakistan have agreed that prior to the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India by July 2011, among other meetings, a meeting of Foreign Secretaries of the two countries will be convened on Jammu and Kashmir and a meeting at the level of Additional Secretaries/Surveyors General will be convened on Sir Creek. Dates of the aforementioned meetings will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

[English]

#### Vernacular Medium in Primary Schools

2211. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to encourage the vernacular medium in primary school level and for this any incentive will be made in Twelfth Five Year Plan to develop infrastructure in this sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005 recommends that home language or mother-tongue of children should be the medium of learning in schools, particularly at primary stage. Section 29 (2)(7) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which has become operational with effect from 01.4.2010, provides that medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue. Details of incentives to be provided during the 12th Five Year Plan on this account have not been developed.

[Translation]

### Coal Washeries

2212. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open 20 new coal washeries having the washing capacity of 11.1 crore tonnes coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the location identified in this regard, State-wise and the criteria adopted for identifying such locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited proposes to set up 20 coal washeries with a total capacity of 111.1 Million Ton. The details of the proposed washeries are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of Washery	Capacity (Mty)	Type	State
1.	Kusmunda	10.0	Non-coking	Chhattisgarh
2.	Baroud	5.0	Non-coking	Chhattisgarh
3.	Madhuband	5.0	Coking	Jharkhand
4.	Patherdih	5.0	Coking	Jharkhand
5.	Patherdih	2.5	Coking	Jharkhand
6.	Dahibari	1.6	Non-coking	Jharkhand
7.	Dugda	2.5	Coking	Jharkhand
8.	Bhojudih	2.0	Non-coking	West Bengal
9.	Ashoka	10.0	Non-coking	Jharkhand
10.	Konar	3.5	Non-coking	Jharkhand
11.	Karo	2.5	Non-coking	Jharkhand
12.	New Piparwar	3.5	Non-coking	Jharkhand
13.	Dhori	2.5	Coking	Jharkhand
14.	Chitra	2.5	Non-coking	Jharkhand
15.	Sonepur-Bazari	8.0	Non-coking	West Bengal
16.	Basundhara	10.0	Non-coking	Odisha
17.	Jagannath	10.0	Non-coking	Odisha
18.	Hingula	10.0	Non-coking	Odisha
19.	Ib-Valley	10.0	Non-coking	Odisha
20.	Kolarpimpri	5.0	Non-coking	Maharashtra
Total		111.1		

The criteria adopted to identify the location of these washeries is:-

- Availability of non coal bearing land belonging to CIL/coal companies.
- Availability of infrastructural facilities like water, power, railway siding, reject dumping/storage area, etc.
- Availability of inferior quality of coal.
- The new opencast projects of capacity more than 2.5 Mty and not linked to pithead Thermal Power Stations.
- Reserve of coal and life of linked mines.

[English]

#### **Accreditation by NAAC**

2213. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:  
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) the number of Universities and colleges in the country;
- (b) the percentage of Universities and colleges that have been accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC);
- (c) the number of Universities and colleges with over 60 per cent score in accreditation by NAAC; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for quality checks in all the colleges and Universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), there are around 550 Universities and 26,000 Colleges in the Country.

(b) About 29% and 16% of these Universities and Colleges respectively have been accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

(c) Since 2007, the assessment and accreditation of educational institutions by NAAC is done on the basis of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) system taking

into account Curricular Aspects, Teaching-learning and Evaluation, Research Consultancy and Extension, Infrastructure and Learning Resources, Student Support and Progress, Governance and Leadership and Innovative Practices and the accreditation status is indicated in terms of A,B,C and D grades.

(d) During the XIth Plan period, the UGC has launched a scheme for establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cells (IQAC) in higher educational institutions in the country with a view to developing a Quality System for conscious, consistent and catalytic programmed action as also to promote measures for institutional functioning towards quality enhancement through internalization of quality culture and institutionalization of best practices. For the purpose, it provides seed money of Rs 5.00 lakhs to each University and Rs. 3.00 lakhs to each college as a one-time grant. As a post accreditation quality sustenance activity, the NAAC is insisting on submission of Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR) by the IQAC and has made it basic eligibility condition for reaccreditation of the institution.

#### **Exodus of Pilots**

2214. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of trained pilots of Air India and Indian Airlines had left the national carrier to join the private airlines;
- (b) if so, the details of number of such pilots left the national carrier during each of the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the average money that the airlines spend on training of one pilot; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government to check such practices?

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

(b) Does not arise. Only 8 pilots have left Air India during last 3 years, which is normal for the Industry.

(c) The average amount that Air India spends on training of one pilot is Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs.

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

[Translation]

### Post Graduate Diploma in Management

2215. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business schools conducting Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) have recently protested against the new directions of AICTE regarding programmes being conducted by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information given by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), few institutions/management have approached to the Hon'ble Court against the recent AICTE public notification No. Legal 12(06)/2010 dated 24.12.2010 in the matter of Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM). The details of legal cases filed in the matter at various courts are as under:

In the High Court of Delhi at New Delhi : (1) Writ Petition Nos. 599 and 690 of 2011 - filed by Federation of Association of Management of Un-aided Professional Educational Institution of India. (2) Writ Petition No.206 of 2011 filed by School of Communication & Management Studies & Ors Vs AICTE & Ors. (3) Writ Petition No.207 of 2011 filed by Andhra Pradesh Private Engineering College Management Association & Anr. Vs AICTE & Anr.

In the High Court of Mumbai: (4) Writ Petition No. 1334 of 2011 filed by Institute of Professional Management Vs AICTE. (5) Writ Petition No. 1335 of 2011 filed by Consortium of Management and Education Vs AICTE.

In the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad: (6) Writ Petition No. 630 of 2011 filed by Joseph Sriharsha & Mary Indraj Educational Society, Hyderabad. (7) Writ Petition No. 1439 of 2011 filed by Tejwani Education Foundation Society, Savitry College of IT and Management.

In the High Court of Judicature of Odisha at Cuttack:- (8) Writ Petition No. 3597 of 2011 filed by Institute of MGMT & Information Science & Ors Vs State of Odisha & Ors.(9) Writ Petition No. 364 of 2011 filed by CV Raman B. School & Ors Vs State of Odisha & Ors.

(c) The matter is subjudice and as such no action at this stage is required.

[English]

### Arbitrator for Telecom Disputes

2216. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed an arbitrator under Telegraph Act as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to resolve the telecom disputes;

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

(c) whether the general public has been adequately informed about the appointment of such an arbitrator; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Arbitrator is appointed on case to case basis. Concerned persons/parties are informed through letter regarding appointment of Arbitrator in each case. There is no need to inform general public in such individual cases. No direction has been received from Hon'ble Supreme Court to appoint a general Arbitrator to resolve telecom disputes.

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

### Approval to new Vocational Courses by UGC

2217. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new vocational courses approved by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in various universities in order to promote employment oriented education during the last two years;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided by UGC for promoting introduction of job-oriented vocational courses during the last two years; and

(c) the number of requests received by the UGC for introduction of new vocational courses alongwith the number of requests disapproved/rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of new vocational courses approved by the UGC in various Universities/Colleges in order to promote employment oriented education during the last two years are as under:-

Sl.No.	Vocational Courses	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Arts/Social Sciences	91	93
2.	Science	53	82
3.	Commerce	29	52

(b) and (c) The financial assistance provided by UGC for promoting introduction of job-oriented vocational courses Rs. 4683.00 lakhs and Rs. 4930.00 lakhs during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. Further, 609 and 747 proposals have been received out of which 159 and 232 proposals have been disapproved during the financial years 2008-09 and 2009-10, respectively, as those were not found viable and/or complete by the Expert Committee as per UGC guidelines under the Scheme of Career Oriented Courses.

[Translation]

#### GSM Coverage to Villages

2218. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether there is substantial increase of GSM telephone subscribers in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide GSM coverage to the villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof and criteria adopted for the purpose; and

(e) the timeframe set up to cover the selected villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There has been continuous increase in the number of GSM telephone connections in the country. The number of GSM telephone connections in the country which were 192.69 million as on 31.03.2008, now stands at 564.09 million as on 31.01.2011. The service area-wise detail for the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. As on 31.01.2011 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has covered 390552 villages out of 610885 villages with mobile coverage in its area of operation. Further, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited plans to expand the mobile service coverage to the villages having population more than 1000 progressively in next three years subject to techno-commercial feasibility.

A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7363 number of infrastructure sites/towers (revised from 7871) in 500 districts spread over 27 States, for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. As on 31.01.2011, 7251 towers i.e. about 98.48% towers have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31.12.2010, 13866 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been commissioned by Service Providers and mobile services are being provided.

#### Statement

##### Service area-wise GSM telephone connections in the country

Sl.No.	Name of the service area	Number of GSM telephone connections			
		As on 31.03.2008	As on 31.03.2009	As on 31.03.2010	As on 31.01.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,156,780	21,934,044	30,983,374	40,672,342
2.	Assam	3,812,373	5,661,467	8,563,617	10,645,023

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	8,432,726	16,060,803	29,512,424	41,180,678
4.	Gujarat	13,403,445	19,297,585	24,630,640	33,720,855
5.	Haryana	4,537,001	7,191,982	9,075,246	12,604,479
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,922,303	2,805,339	4,425,392	6,219,974
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,097,075	3,363,102	4,846,445	4,781,672
8.	Karnataka	13,147,235	18,378,973	25,312,586	31,409,752
9.	Kerala	8,508,486	12,566,231	17,769,072	23,101,754
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9,419,349	15,041,683	23,422,235	33,130,317
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	14,842,831	22,522,853	27,975,581	38,933,448
12.	North East	2,039,271	3,224,507	5,107,819	6,280,852
13.	Odisha	4,034,921	7,057,842	12,291,238	17,731,604
14.	Punjab	9,332,430	11,807,586	14,754,064	18,757,340
15.	Rajasthan	9,832,754	16,840,034	24,220,498	29,005,956
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	14,494,306	23,223,182	33,004,703	42,739,831
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	11,948,699	20,957,237	32,128,259	43,804,977
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	9,012,824	13,941,620	20,779,790	29,341,069
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	7,485,577	12,875,756	20,846,630	31,053,895
20.	Kolkata	5,149,108	8,157,230	11,551,796	16,049,099
21.	Chennai	5,665,198	7,350,574	8,836,250	10,243,745
22.	Delhi	10,483,600	13,858,962	16,955,964	22,653,927
23.	Mumbai	8,937,200	13,146,363	15,962,593	20,029,397
Total		192,695,492	297,264,955	422,956,216	564,091,986

**Note:**

1. The figures of West-Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (West) service areas also include GSM telephones of Andaman & Nicobar and Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal respectively as the private telecom service providers provide data service area-wise only.
2. Idea Telecommunications have included GSM phones for Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The Reliance Communication
3. Idea Telecommunications have included GSM phones for Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The Reliance Communication Limited and Tata Teleservices have submitted the figures of wireless phones (WLL and GSM put-together).

**Cost and Time Overruns of Projects**

2219. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mega projects being executed by India in the neighbouring countries are suffering from cost and time overruns;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the countries where these projects are being executed and cost of the projects;

(c) the initial time schedule for their completion; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India undertakes several development projects in our neighbouring countries. Non-plan projects exceeding or equal to Rs. 300 crores and plan projects exceeding or equal to Rs. 150 crores are classified as Mega Projects. All efforts are made to ensure timely completion of such projects. However, in a few cases, due to unforeseen circumstances, there have been cost and time overruns.

(b) to (d) Details are enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### **Bhutan**

Of the mega projects being executed by India in Bhutan, Phuentsholing-Thimphu road double laning Phase-II and Phase-III (Damchu-Chukha realignment) have suffered from cost and time overruns.

##### **Phuentsholing-Thimphu Road Double-Laning Phase-II**

Road length:	77.4 km
Work started in:	July 2007
Initial cost (April 2007):	Rs. 152.0157 crores
Initial completion time:	March 2010
Revised cost (August 2008):	Rs. 186.76 crores
Re-revised cost (2009):	Rs. 259.88 crores
Revised completion schedule:	June 2011

The cost overrun in the above project is due to increase in escalation charges, increase in cost of input materials, increase in pay and allowances of personnel (after the Sixth Pay Commission), change in rates of depression, change in method of calculation of Agency charges, increase in contingency and royalty charges.

Time overrun is due to hindrance and disruption of work due to heavy rains, landslides etc. in the mountainous terrain.

##### **Phuentsholing-Thimphu Road Double-Laning Phase-III (Damchu-Chukha realignment)**

Road length:	29.2 km
Work began in:	March 2010
Initial cost (as per Bhutanese Govt's DPR):	Rs. 61.88 crores
Revised cost (as per DANTAK's DPR):	Rs. 216.78 crores
Initial completion time schedule:	April 2012
Revised completion time schedule:	March 2013

Time overrun and revision of initial cost estimates in the above project is due to preparation of a revised DPR (Detailed Project Report) by Border Roads Organisation. The initial DPR prepared by the Royal Government of Bhutan contained only a rough estimate.

Government of India has been closely monitoring the above projects of bilateral cooperation in Bhutan through inter-governmental mechanisms such as the Project Monitoring Committee and Plan Talks. The Embassy of India in Bhutan regularly interacts with the executing agencies and keeps track of ongoing progress in the implementation of these projects.

##### **Afghanistan**

Most of the projects executed in Afghanistan by the Government of India have been completed in time without cost overruns. However, in the case of construction of Salma Dam Power Project (3x14 MW) in Herat Province, there has been time and cost overruns. The Project was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 351.87 crores in November 2004 with an objective of power generation and irrigation facility. The Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure had since approved revised cost of Rs. 800.85 crores plus 54.01 crores as escalation upto December 2010. The project is likely to be completed in December 2012. The project is being executed by Water and Power Consultancy Limited (WAPCOS), a central PSU under Ministry of Water Resources.

The initial time schedule for completion of Salma Dam Power Project was December 2008. The delay in completion of the Project may be attributed to basically three reasons:

- (a) The serious security condition in Afghanistan
- (b) The remoteness of the dam site
- (c) Delay in reaching the construction materials at Dam site. The construction materials are to be transported either through Iran or Uzbekistan.

To expedite the completion of the Project, a high-level Project Review and Technical Advisory Committee (PRTAC) has been constituted for constant monitoring of the Project and help in taking expeditious decision.

#### **Protection of Indian Labourers**

2220. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the problems being faced by the Indian workers in gulf countries particularly in Libya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts made/being made for the protection of Indian citizens employed there by the Indian Embassy situated in Tripoli; and

(d) the number of people brought back to India, the number of people who were provided assistance by the Indian Embassy situated in Libya and the number of people detained as hostages during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Indian workers based in Libya are facing problems because of the internal strife there. Following reports of violence in Libya the emigration clearance for Indian workers for employment in Libya has been temporarily stopped with effect from 21.02.2011. Government is making concerted efforts to evacuate the Indian workers/citizens caught in the strife-torn country by arranging special flights, and also ships/ferry and facilitating road movement to the countries neighbouring Libya.

As a part of the effort to ensure the safe and orderly evacuation of Indian nationals from Libya, staff at Indian Tunisia, Libya and Egypt Embassies has been engaged fully in the evacuation exercise and Indian nationals are being brought back to India.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Percentage of GDP on Agriculture

2221. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on agriculture as percentage of GDP between 2009-2011, year-wise;

(b) the percentage growth of the agriculture sector during the last three years;

(c) the population percentage of rural population in the country engaged in Agriculture;

(d) whether the Government plans to increase expenditure on agriculture in the Twelfth Plan; and

(e) if so, the percentage of the GDP that this will account for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors as a percentage of GDP is given in the following table:-

Year	GDP of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (Rs. in crore at current prices)	Expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Activities by Centre, States and UTs (Rs. in crore at current prices)	Expenditure as percentage of GDP
2008-09	9,28,943	26,598 (Actual Expenditure)	2.86
2009-10	10,89,297 (Quick Estimate)	28,194 (Revised Estimate)	2.59
2010-11	13,41,503 (Advance Estimate)	36,707 (Budget Estimate)	2.74

Source: Press release dated 7th February, 2011 of the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi for GDP and Economic Survey 2010-11, Government of India for expenditure on agriculture and allied activities.

(b) Percentage growth of agriculture and allied sectors at constant 2004-05 prices during last four years is given in the following table:-

Year	GDP of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (at 2004-05 prices) Rs. in crore	Growth of GDP over previous year (Per cent)
2007-08	6,55,080	5.8
2008-09	6,54,118	-0.1
2009-10 (Quick Estimates)	6,56,975	0.4
2010-11 (Advance Estimates)	6,92,499	5.4

Source: Press release dated 7th February, 2011 and 31st January, 2011 of the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

(c) As per Census, 2001, 73% of the total workers of the rural population are engaged in agriculture sector as cultivators and agricultural labour.

(d) and (e) The Twelfth Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated.

#### **Restructuring UPSC**

2222. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposed changes which the UPSC envisages for lateral entry to IPS;

(d) whether there are specific proposal in the offing for overhauling of Civil Services Reforms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The UPSC has recommended Common Annual Examination for selection of State Civil/Police/Forest Service/Non-State Civil Services for promotion/appointment to all India Services which include IPS. Further, there is a proposal in the Ministry of Home Affairs for lateral induction into IPS by way of Limited Competitive Examination.

(d) and (e) The 10th Report of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission titled 'Refurbishing of Personnel Administration-Scaling New Heights' has considered issues pertaining to the Civil Services. This Report has given recommendations, *inter-alia* on entry into Civil Services structure of Civil Services Examination, changes in the existing functions of the Union Public Service Commission, capacity building, performance appraisal, placement at middle management level and top management level, performance management system, civil services code, civil services law, code of ethics and creation of executive agencies in the Government. The report has not yet been considered by the Group of Ministers.

[Translation]

#### **Extension of MDMS**

2223. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) being run in the Government schools, to the private schools also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of schools in which the said scheme is being run; and

(d) the amount being spent by the Government on this scheme every year, State-wise?

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

(c) The scheme is being run in classes I to VIII in 12.61 lakh Government, Government aided, local body and National Child Labour Project schools, in the country.

(d) The amount available and spent by the States/UTs during the year 2009-10 is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Amount available and spent by the States/UTs during the year 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	
		Amount available with State/UT	Amount spent
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26105.62	23040.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1616.82	1032.12
3.	Assam	19996.58	8029.25
4.	Bihar	45157.15	31936.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	17578.58	16553.55
6.	Goa	794.17	578.82
7.	Gujarat	24603.06	21163.78
8.	Haryana	19082.81	17651.91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5065.47	3758.53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4849.93	3546.41
11.	Jharkhand	27777.87	17354.98
12.	Karnataka	26902.33	25847.73
13.	Kerala	13844.74	10198.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53311.19	35598.17
15.	Maharashtra	57771.47	46105.61
16.	Manipur	1478.66	1056.59
17.	Meghalaya	5887.725	5453.08
18.	Mizoram	792.877	740.67
19.	Nagaland	1062.005	1009.32
20.	Odisha	32108.54	28046.40
21.	Punjab	11139.42	10267.42
22.	Rajasthan	40639.53	36328.56
23.	Sikkim	444.55	423.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	40189.23	40012.73
25.	Tripura	4546.42	4358.18

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttarakhand	5680.3	3915.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	89054.39	77136.22
28.	West Bengal	74165.49	60920.71
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	216.48	216.48
30.	Chandigarh	343.12	343.12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	152.62	152.62
32.	Daman and Diu	89.96	89.96
33.	Delhi	4995.74	3817.07
34.	Lakshadweep	46.48	46.48
35.	Puducherry	429.7	366.34
Total		652921.03	537097.99

**Delivery of Letters**

2224. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the norms laid down for delivery of postal letters, articles, etc.;

(b) whether these norms are being observed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the shortage of manpower, especially, postmen has adversely affected efficient services especially in the rural and in the inaccessible terrain/ areas; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The norms laid down for delivery of Postal Letters, articles are as follows:

Category of Mail/Area	Norms for Delivery
With the District	Within 48 hours after the day of posting (D+2)
Within the State	Within 48 to 72 hours after the day of posting (D+2 to D+3)
Mails for other States	3 to 5 days depending on the distance involved and transport links (D+3 to D+5)
	Mails from/to Branch Post Offices take a day more
First Class Mails between Metro Cities- (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore)	Within 48 to 72 hours after the day of posting (D+2 to D+3)
First class mail between State Capitals	Within 48 to 72 hours after the day of posting (D+2 to D+3)
Registered Mail and Money Order	1 to 2 days more than ordinary mail depending on the distance and points of handling
Speed Post	24 to 72 hours depending upon distance/destination
Express Parcel Post	48 to 96 hours depending upon destination

(b) and (c) Efforts are made to ensure that the norms for delivery of mail are observed all the time. Occasional delays in delivery of mail, however, occur due to (i) dependence of the Department on external agencies such as Airlines, Railways, Road Transport Corporations etc. for transmission of mail, (ii) incorrect or incomplete address used by the customers, (iii) non-use of PIN Code, (iv) non-availability of the addressee, (v) mis-sending of mail, and (vi) change in the residence of the addressee without information to the Post Office concerned.

(d) and (e) The shortage of manpower due to promotions, retirement, death or leave is managed by adhoc arrangement, redistribution and combination of duties and by engagement of Short Duty Staff in the post offices and paid substitute for delivery of postal articles specially in rural and in the inaccessible terrain/area. These steps ensure that postal services are not adversely affected anywhere in the country. All the vacancies that arise are filled up according to the provisions in the Recruitment Rules.

#### **Undue benefit to Private Sector**

2225. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any instances of giving undue favour to private commercial establishment through single and proprietary tender in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such irregularities had been brought to light in the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)'s audit report of 2008;

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

(e) whether there was a mention about the shortcomings in the official procurement procedure by the Government in the said audit report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Department has not given any undue favour to any private commercial establishment through single and proprietary tender. Space systems require components with high reliability, radiation hardening and proven heritage. Hence the Department has procured such specialized components, materials, sub-systems etc. like high reliable Crystal Oscillators, space qualified DC-DC converters, Application Specific Integrated Circuits, Space Grade Relays, etc., required for building satellites and launch vehicles on single tender/proprietary basis, following Purchase Procedure of the Department.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. C&AG has made certain observations on Irregularities in procurement actions. The C&AG have stated that certain post tender negotiations were irregular and not in conformity with CVC guidelines and GFRs. The Department has taken appropriate steps in the matter by issuing instructions to all concerned on November 28, 2008.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Short coming relating to absence of time frame for various stages of procurement, lack of competitiveness in the tendering process, delay in inspection of materials, lack of monitoring of Bank Guarantees, non-revision of DOS Purchase Procedure have been pointed out by C&AG in their Audit Report. Accordingly, the Department has revised its Purchase Procedure w.e.f. 1.4.2009.

#### **Special Category Status States**

2226. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have been granted Special Category Status during the last three years;

(b) the conditions/norms on the basis of which the said status has been granted;

(c) whether the demand for grant of special status to Bihar and Rajasthan is still pending for decision; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Government proposes to consider and grant special status to Bihar and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) During the last three years, no state has been granted Special Category Status.

(b) The Special Category State(SCS) status for allocation of Central Assistance to State Plan has generally been accorded in the past to States that have

been 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. The decision to grant Special Category Status to any state is taken by the National Development Council, which is the sole body competent to do so.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Rajasthan had made a request for grant of Special Status to Rajasthan. The considered view of the Planning Commission is that for any State seeking special category status on account of State specific problems, it would be more appropriate to provide Financial Assistance/Additional Central Assistance(ACA) etc.as has been the practice so far, on a case to case basis, rather than changing the status. The decision has been communicated to the Government of Rajasthan in March, 2010.

The request from the Government of Bihar demanding Special Category Status to Bihar is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

#### **Removal of Indian Entities from Blacklist**

2227. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) had been blacklisted by United States of America (USA);

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

(c) whether the said organizations have recently been taken off the blacklist by USA;

(d) if so, the details of the transactions/partnerships with US agencies, thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) "Entity List" is a list of certain foreign entities, like organizations, industries, etc., which is maintained by

the Bureau of Industry and Security of USA. The organizations in the "Entity List" are subject to specific licence requirements for export, re-export and/or transfer of specified items. The following Centres were under the "Entity List" until recently.

- (1) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC)
- (2) Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC)
- (3) Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC)
- (4) Solid Propellant Space Booster Plant (SPROB)

Four laboratories of DRDO as listed below, were also under the entity list of USA.

- (1) Armament Research & Development Establishment (ARDE)
- (2) Solid State Physics Laboratory (SSPL)
- (3) Research Centre Imarat (RCI) and
- (4) Defence Research & Development Laboratory (DRDL).

The reasons for such restrictions by USA have been mainly due to denials associated with high-technology trade in strategic sectors.

(c) and (d) Following the joint statement of Prime Minister of India and President of USA made during November 2010, the US Department of Commerce has made a formal pronouncement through a notification on January 25, 2011 removing the above ISRO Centres and DRDO laboratories from the "Entity List".

ISRO and DRDO are yet to start transactions/partnerships with US agencies, based on this pronouncement. However, it is expected that these removals from the Entity List would be advantageous to ISRO and DRDO in their work in high-technology areas.

#### **Environmental Clearance to Coal Projects**

2228. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
 SHRI P. KUMAR:  
 SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:  
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
 SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:  
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:  
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-clearance to some of the coal projects by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and some other factors have resulted in shortage of coal in the country;

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

(c) whether any discussions have been held between his Ministry and the Ministry of Environment and Forests regarding re-classifying of coal bearing areas under forest areas;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the details of pending coal projects with the Ministry of Environment and Forests for environmental and forest clearance, project-wise and coal subsidiary-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the clearance?

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

(b) Meetings/discussions are regularly held between Ministry of Environment and Forests and this Ministry to expedite Environmental and Forestry Clearances. This is a continuous process. Other issues are like Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R), land acquisition, law and order etc are also taken up regularly for resolution with appropriate authorities.

(c) and (d) The issue of providing move of coal bearing areas under forest cover for coal mining is under deliberation at the highest level by a Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted for the purpose by the Government.

(e) The details of pending coal projects with MoEF are as under:

(i) Pending Stage -I and Stage-II forestry proposals:

Sl.No.	Subsidiaries	Stage-I No. of projects pending at MoEF and State Level		Stage-II No. of projects pending at MoEF and State Level	
		Projects	MoEF/State	Projects	MoEF/State
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited	3	(1) MoEF (2) State	1	(1) State
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	1	(1) MoEF	2	(2) State
3.	Central Coalfields Limited	14	(4) MoEF (10) State	11	(7) MoEF (4) State
4.	Northern Coalfields Limited	1	(1) State	1	(1) MoEF
5.	Western Coalfields Limited	27	(5) MoEF (22) State	6	(6) State
6.	Sourth Eastern Coalfields Limited	47	(9) MoEF (38) State	33	(11) MoEF (22) State
7.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	16	(16) State		
8.	North Eastern Coalfields	7	(7) State		

(ii) Pending for Environmental Clearances

Sl. No.	Total No. of projects	Projects pending for
1.	14	Terms of Reference (TOR)
2.	25	Public Hearing (PH)
3.	8	Environmental Appraisals Committee (EAC)
4.	20	Environment Clearance

(f) The following steps have been taken to expedite the clearances:

- (i) Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition officials of State Govts. to expedite acquisition proceedings.
- (ii) Forest Officials are contacted on regular basis at District & Tehsil level to fulfil the requirement & queries.
- (iii) Periodical contacts are done with the Regional Office of MOEF/MOEF, New Delhi for expediting clearance of the environmental & forestry proposals.
- (iv) Discussions are held with the land owners/villagers for selection of rehabilitation site and

also to persuade them to shift to the rehabilitation site.

- (v) State authorities are apprised regularly for resolving law and order issues.

[English]

#### Purchase of Aircraft by Air India

2229. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:  
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had purchased 111 aircraft in the year 2006 from France and USA so as to improve the market share and profit of Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of market share and profit earned by Air India's said acquisition of these aircraft;

(d) whether objections were raised against acquisition of new fleet of aircraft by Air India and merger of Air India with Indian Airlines;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for loss of market share and profitability by Air India during recent years?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines had placed orders with M/s Boeing and M/s Airbus Industries for purchase of 68 and 43 aircraft respectively during 2005/2006.

(c) The market share of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines before merger was 15.1% and 9.6% respectively. After merger, the market share of Air India for the period January-September, 2010 rose to 23.8%. Air India had incurred a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crores, 5548.26 crores and 5542.44 crores during the financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. As per provisional estimates, the losses before tax for the first half of the current financial year are approximately Rs. 3450.57 crores.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The initial aircraft were used as replacements for leased aircraft or phase out of old owned aircraft. Air India over the last four years could not increase its capacity share in its effort to curtail cost and reduce losses. The market share of Air India has gone down as a result of induction of more capacity by foreign and domestic carriers, entry of Low Cost Carriers (LCC), World wide economic recession etc. although the size of the market has not fallen. Losses are mainly on account of increase in fuel prices, increase in interest and depreciation costs, increase in wage bill and increase in leasing and maintenance cost.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Technical and Professional Institutes

2230. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI K. SIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:  
SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN:

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

(a) the details of the technical and professional educational institutes functioning in each State;

(b) whether these institutes are sufficient to cater to the needs of the students;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutes in various parts of the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise and the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which these institutes are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[English]

#### Setting up of Signal/Mobile Towers

2231. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether BSNL proposes to install more towers in Maharashtra to provide better telecom connectivity;

(b) if so, the details of towers proposed to be installed, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to set up more such towers in remote and Maoist affected areas so as to improve the communication network of security forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b)

Yes, Madam. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) proposes to install an additional number of 281 towers in Maharashtra Telecom circle for providing better telecom connectivity. The Telecom district-wise details are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom District	No. of towers to be installed
1.	Ahmednagar	2
2.	Akola	10
3.	Amravati	30
4.	Aurangabad	16
5.	Beed	5
6.	Buldhana	21
7.	Chandrapur	3
8.	Dhule	4
9.	Gadchiroli	28
10.	Goa	2
11.	Jalgaon	12
12.	Jalna	18
13.	Kalyan	8
14.	Kolhapur	2
15.	Latur	9
16.	Nagpur	31
17.	Nanded	3
18.	Nasik	6
19.	Osmanabad	3
20.	Parbhani	21
21.	Pune	6
22.	Raigad	3
23.	Ratnagiri	10
24.	Satara	1
25.	Solapur	4
26.	Wardha	5
27.	Yeotmal	18

(c) to (e) Although no specific request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra to set up more towers in Maoist affected districts of the State, it is the endeavor of BSNL to provide maximum coverage to all areas of Maharashtra including those affected by Maoist activities.

#### Financial Health of IA and AI

2232. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI ENKATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of Indian Airlines (IA) and Air India (AI) are facing problems in getting their monthly salary on time;

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

(c) whether there is disparity in salaries of IA and AI pilots after the merger;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts made by the Government for removal of this anomaly;

(e) whether AI has sought a bailout package for 2011-12;

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether private airlines are doing much better business both at national and international routes and achieved higher positions while National Carrier has slipped downwards;

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

(i) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in its report has stated the AI has under reported its losses in 2009-10; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) In view of financial constraints, Air India has delayed the payment of salary by a week. As a long term solution to the liquidity problem, Air India has prepared a 'Turnaround Plan'. Besides operational restructuring, the turnaround plan includes financial restructuring to enhance the cash flow of the Company.

(c) and (d) The Employees in Air India, including Pilots, are being paid salary and allowances as per the Wage Agreements signed by the management of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines with the respective Unions/Associations. Air India has been directed to undertake a rationalisation of wage related issues.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A provision of Rs. 1200 crores has been made in the Budget for 2011-12.

(g) and (h) The market share of private airlines has improved with the induction of more capacity by them. Whereas, the market share of Air India has gone down as a result of increase in capacity by domestic and foreign airlines and route rationalisation undertaken to curtail costs and losses.

(i) and (j) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) has made some observations, as a part of their normal procedure. Air India and Ministry of Civil Aviation have clarified to C&AG that this is a normal accounting practice as per standard tax procedures.

#### **Repatriation of Indian Prisoners Lodged Aboard**

2233. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has concluded any agreement with foreign countries regarding the repatriation of Indian prisoners lodged abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government has any plan to conclude such an agreement;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is deliberating a repatriation treaty with the United Arab Emirates (UAE); and

(f) if so, the details of the proposed agreement?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has so far signed agreements regarding repatriation of Indian prisoners lodged abroad with the following countries:-

United Kingdom, Mauritius, Cambodia, Bulgaria, Egypt, France, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia and Iran. Under the agreement, foreign prisoners could be transferred to the country of their origin to serve the remaining part of their sentence and prisoners of Indian origin convicted by foreign courts to serve their sentence in India.

(e) Negotiations have been concluded with United Arab Emirates (UAE) regarding treaty for repatriation of prisoners. Efforts are being made by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) to sign the agreement with UAE at an early date.

(f) The details of the agreement will be finalised as and when the treaty is signed.

[Translation]

#### **PCO in Villages**

2234. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices (PCOs) functioning in the country, especially in rural and backward areas at present, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of PCOs remain out of order;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The data of Public Call Offices (PCOs) is maintained Circle-wise and not State-wise by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL). The number of PCOs functioning in the rural and backward areas as on 31.01.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. Normally, PCOs are functioning satisfactorily.

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

(d) The steps taken to ensure proper functioning of PCOs by BSNL are periodic monitoring, priority in repair in case of fault, rehabilitation of outdoor network, etc. Wireless PCOs have also been introduced. A separate 3 digit number '179' has also been opened for booking of PCO faults by BSNL.

#### **Statement**

*Circle-wise details of PCOs of BSNL working in the country in Rural and Backward Area as on 31.1.2011*

Sl. No.	Circle/District	No. of PCOs working in Rural and Backward Areas
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	247
2.	Andhra Pradesh.	81633
3.	Assam	5543
4.	Bihar	29353
5.	Chhattisgarh	1575
6.	Gujarat	14823
7.	Haryana	6739
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5978
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2629

1	2	3
10.	Jharkhand	6800
11.	Karnataka	71999
12.	Kerala	51184
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13397
14.	Maharashtra	72252
15.	North East-I	3574
16.	North-east-II	1683
17.	Odisha	6191
18.	Punjab	9019
19.	Rajasthan	21385
20.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Metro Telephone District)	53005
21.	U.P. (East)	54711
22.	U.P. (West)	4648
23.	Uttarakhand	3572
24.	West Bengal (including Calcutta Metro Telephone District)	26798
Total		548738

[English]

#### **Parking Charges at Airports**

2235. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2994 on 12.08.2010 and to state:

(a) whether the information in respect of parking charges for vehicles at Delhi and Mumbai airports have been collected;

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

(c) whether Delhi International Airport Ltd. have increased parking fee at the domestic and international terminals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for charging exorbitant parking charges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The details have been provided in the implementation report already furnished.

The details of parking charges at the IGI Airport, Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai are indicated as under:-

- (i) At the General Parking of T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi for four wheelers, the General Parking Charges are Rs. 50/- upto 30 minutes, Rs. 100/- 30 minutes - 2 hours, each subsequent hour upto 8 hrs Rs. 50/- and 24 hrs Rs. 600/-. At the Premium Parking for four wheelers the rates are Rs. 70/- upto 30 minutes, Rs. 140/- 30 minutes - 2 hours, Rs. 70/- for each subsequent hour upto 8 hrs and Rs. 900/- for 24 hours. In respect of Terminal-1, the General Parking Charges for four wheelers are Rs. 40/- upto 30 minutes, Rs. 80/- 30 minutes - 2 hours and Rs. 40/- each for each subsequent hour upto 8 hrs. In the Premium parking Rs. 60/- upto 30 minutes, Rs. 120/- 30 minutes - 2 hours, Rs. 60/- for each subsequent hour upto 8 hrs.
- (ii) At the General Parking of CSI Airport, Mumbai the charges per vehicle are Rs. 40/- upto 30 minutes, Rs. 80/- 30 minutes - 2 hours, Rs. 40/- for each subsequent hour upto 8 hours and Rs. 500/- for 24 hours. At the premium parking the rates are Rs. 60/- upto 30 minutes, Rs. 130/- 30 minutes to 2 hours, Rs. 60/- for each subsequent hour upto 8 hours and Rs. 750/- for 24 hours.

The details of amount collected during the last 3 years namely, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-10 and current year *i.e.* 2010-2011 are as under:-

IGI Airport, Delhi- Rs. 1,71,29,000/-, Rs. 19,94,51,739/-, Rs. 23,40,96,332/- and Rs. 34,73,30,000/- (upto February, 2011) respectively.

CSI Airport, Mumbai - Rs. 11,62,64,547/-, Rs. 14,10,28,686/-, Rs. 13,26,09,644/- and Rs. 9,48,04,839/- (upto December, 2010) respectively.

Consequent upon commencement of operations of T-3, Delhi International Airport Private Limited levied parking charges commensurate with the facilities.

(e) and (f) Parking charges at airports including IGI Airport are levied by the respective airport operator as per their business principles.

#### **National Vocational Education Qualification Framework**

2236. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the State Governments have agreed on "National Vocational Education Qualification Framework" prepared by the Union Government for vocational education in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the nature of assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has initiated the process of developing a National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) to put in place a nationally recognized qualification system, covering higher secondary schools, vocational education institutes, polytechnics, colleges and institutes of higher education. The concept of the framework was discussed in the meetings of State Education Ministers, held on 14th December, 2010 and on 20th January, 2011. The time line for the implementation of the framework can be decided only after the development of the framework is completed.

(d) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education", financial assistance is made available to the States to introduce vocational stream at the higher secondary stage.

[Translation]

### Changing the Name of Raipur Airport

2237. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for naming an airport/changing the name of airport in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal for changing the name of Raipur Airport and also for naming the three airports in Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of the proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There is no specific policy for renaming of airports. However, there is a general practice to name the airports after the cities, which they serve, since passengers in general and especially foreign tourists and other visitors who may not be familiar with the local history, find it easier to identify the airport. In certain cases, when the proposal has been moved by the State Governments and has been approved by the concerned Legislative Assembly, then the proposals of renaming of the airports are considered, and are decided on case to case basis with the approval of the Cabinet.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. A proposal to rename Raipur airport after Swami Vivekanand was received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh, but no recent proposal has been received from State Government of Kerala for renaming of its three airports.

### Resentment Over Jaitapur Atomic Plant

2238. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently given environmental clearance to Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant after a long wait;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the environmentalists and local people are opposing the setting up of Nuclear Power Plant as it would cause large scale damage to environment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the grievances of environmentalists and local people?

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

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) accorded environmental clearance for setting up 6 x 1650 MW Jaitapur project on November 26, 2010 after completion of the prescribed process. The clearance stipulates 23 specific and 12 general conditions to be complied with which include preparation of a bio-diversity conservation plan and study of the environmental impact when the first stage goes into operation. The clearance is valid for 5 years. With regard to environmental clearance for JNPP, NPCIL undertook Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study in December 2005.

The application for environmental clearance was submitted to MoEF in February 2009 as per the provisions of applicable notification. Additional terms of reference as well as directives to NPCIL to proceed with public hearing were issued in June 2009. Public hearing was organized by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board at Jaitapur site on 16th May 2010. Based on the minutes of meeting and public response of public hearing (964 pages submission by public in Marathi) were received by NPCIL on 16th July 2010. Response to the above submission by translating all submissions from Marathi to English was submitted to MoEF on 23rd September 2010. Parallely, NPCIL had various meetings with NGOs like Konkan Bachao Samithi, Mumbai on 3 occasions including at the level of Chairman, AEC & Secretary, DAE, and Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), Mumbai, wherein all environmental and technical issues were fully addressed. In addition, NPCIL had also meetings with the representatives of various political parties from local as well as state level and addressed all the technical and environmental issues raised by them. The concern of

public regarding radiation effects on human health, agricultural produce, fish yield, etc. has been addressed through interactions with Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Fisheries Department of some universities in the region, agricultural scientists of DAE and other Institutions of the State. Environmental Appraisal Committee of MoEF visited JNPP site on 26th October 2010 and reviewed proposal of environmental clearance at Ratnagiri. Based on final submission of quarries during the above review meeting by NPCIL on 15th November 2010, MoEF accorded environmental clearance to JNPP on 26th November 2010. As a part of above environmental clearance and as per NPCIL's Corporate Social Responsibilities, MoEF desired to constitute a Committee for preparing a Bio-diversity Conservation Plan around Jaitapur region upto 10 kms.

(c) and (d) Due to misconceptions and unfounded apprehensions regarding nuclear power and the projects, some sections of environmentalists and local people have been opposing the project.

(e) Addressing the misconceptions and apprehensions of the environmentalists and local people have been taken up through structured public awareness campaigns. These include dissemination of the factual information regarding nuclear power and the project in print and electronic media, relevant literature in local languages, films on harmony between nuclear power & environment, organizing exhibitions on nuclear power, visits of local people to operating nuclear power stations in the country, etc. Several debates and public meetings have also been organized. In this regard, an open discussion with the participation of the surrounding population of the project was held by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra on January 18, 2011 where the apprehensions of the people were addressed. A high level committee, chaired by Director, Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and comprising of environment experts has been constituted for preparing a bio-diversity conservation plan around Jaitapur region.

#### **Air Services from Delhi to Various States**

2239. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals received by the Union Government for increase in air services from various States especially from Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government has accepted all the proposals;

(d) if not, the details of pending proposals alongwith the reasons and the time by which these are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide additional flights on domestic and international routes in the near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The details of the proposals received by the Government from various quarter in the last 4 years for increase in air services from Delhi are as under:

1. Air Connectivity from Kota to Delhi
2. Air Connectivity Delhi-Allahabad
3. Flight from Delhi to Jamnagar
4. Flight from Rajkot to Delhi
5. Air connectivity Surat to Delhi
6. Morning flight Guwahati to Delhi
7. Air Travel between Delhi-Guwahati
8. Extend flight Go Air upto Delhi- Ludhiana
9. Kingfisher flight on Imphal-Guwahati-Delhi
10. Air Connectivity Kota to Delhi

(c) to (f) The details of State-wise stations connected are given in the enclosed Statement.

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.

With regard to additional flights on international routes, the same is subject to allocation of traffic rights by the Government.

**Statement***State-wise Air Connectivity*

Sl.No.	State	Name of Cities Airlinked
1	2	3
<b>States</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur,
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	Delhi	Delhi
7.	Goa	Goa
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara
9.	Haryana	-
10.	Himchal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thosi
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karantaka	Bangalore, Hubli, Mangalore, Mysore
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Pune
17.	Manipur	Imphal
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Pathankot
23.	Rajsthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
24.	Sikkim	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichi, Titucorin
26.	Tripura	Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi
28.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
29.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
5.	Damn and Diu	Diu
6.	Puducherry	-

*[English]***Setting up of Colleges**

2240. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether any proposal from the State Government of Odisha is pending for setting up of 100 new vocational junior colleges, 30 model colleges and to strengthen the 231 existing Government vocational Junior colleges;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A proposal was received from the Government of Odisha for opening 100 new vocational junior colleges and for strengthening of 231 Government Vocational Junior Colleges under the centrally sponsored scheme of "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education". However, no proposal has been received from the State Government of Odisha for setting up of model colleges.

(b) The proposal for vocational education could not be considered as the centrally sponsored scheme is under review.

(c) New proposal from the State Governments would be sanctioned only after the revised scheme is launched.

#### **Development of Greenfield Airports**

2241. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the locations identified for setting up of airports in metro and non-metro cities/towns during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the current status of construction of these airports, airport-wise;

(c) the locations identified for setting up of new greenfield airports and progress made so far in setting up of these airports;

(d) whether the State Governments, where new greenfield airports are proposed to be set up, have expressed difficulties in executing the construction;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of incentives that are proposed to be given to encourage investors under this project; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to construct these airports as per time schedule to avoid time and cost overruns?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers, which has put pressure on air infrastructure and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008. This policy States that it would be the endeavour of the Central Government to ensure that all approvals and clearances are given in a timely manner. State Government may facilitate by giving incentives to an Airport Company such as land, concessional or otherwise; real estate development rights in and around the airports; airport connectivity; rail, road; fiscal incentives by way of exemptions from State taxes; and any other assistance that the State Government deem fit. A Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation has been constituted to coordinate and monitor the various clearances required for setting up of a Greenfield airport. The promoter seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are received from time to time, which are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval, after they have completed all necessary formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. The Status of the project of the Greenfield airports which have been granted 'in-principle' approval is as under:-

- (i) Mopa in Goa: Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval of setting up of a greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa in March, 2000 to the State Government of Goa. While granting the approval, GoI approved that the existing Dabolim Airport should be closed for civilian operations after commissioning of the new airport. However, considering the requirement of the existing airport, GoI has reviewed its decision and allowed continuation of the existing airport at Dabolim for civil operation even after commissioning of the new airport at Mopa. About 1000 acres of land has been acquired.
- (ii) Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra: 'In-principle' approval for setting up of new Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai through Public Private

Partnership has been granted to the Government of Maharashtra in July 2007. Government of Maharashtra has nominated City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) as nodal agency for development of the project. Technical and Legal Consultant has been appointed by CIDCO. Ministry of Environment and Forest has recently given environmental clearance to the project. 2054 hectare land has been identified for the airport project, out of which 1341 hectare is in the possession of CIDCO.

- (iii) Kannur in Kerala: The 'in-principle' approval for setting up of new Greenfield airport at Kannur was granted to the Government of Kerala in February, 2008. Government of Kerala has appointed M/s KINFRA as nodal agency for the construction of the Kannur Airport. On Build Own and Operate (BOO) model. A Company namely Kannur International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (KIAL) has been formed. The quantum of land already acquired is 1277.19 acres.
- (iv) Pakyong in Sikkim: The Government has approved the proposal of Airports Authority of India (AAI) for construction of a Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim at the cost of Rs. 309.46 crores by AAI. Master Plan of the airport project has already been finalised and construction work already started.
- (v) Sindhudurg in Maharashtra: 'In-principle' approval to the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a greenfield airport at Sindhudurg was granted in September, 2008. The State Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) as nodal agency for construction of the airport. 271 hectares of land has been acquired by MIDC. The works pertaining to diversion of telephone, electricity and water supply lines has been completed.
- (vi) Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka: 'In-principle' approval to the Government of Karnataka for setting up of greenfield airports at Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga was granted in June, 2008. The present status of works on these airport projects is as under:-
  - (a) Bijapur Airport: The SOP has been finalised. Project Development Agreement between the State Government and M/s MARG Ltd.

was entered on 18.01.2010. Out of 728.01 acres of land, required for the project 385.22 acres land has been acquired and handed over to the developer.

- (b) Gulbarga Airport: Project Development Agreement (PDA) between State Government and Gulbarga Airport Developers Limited (GADL) was entered on 02.04.2008 and 670 acres of land has been acquired and handed over to GADL during May, 2010. Supplementary PDA and Land Lease Agreement have been signed on 22.05.2010 with GADL. Necessary clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests have been obtained. The construction work has been started according to Master Plan.
- (c) Hassan Airport: Project Development Agreement (PDA) between the State Government and Jupiter Aviation Logistics has been signed on 06.09.2007. Out of 960 acres of land, 536.24 acres of land has been acquired. The developer has obtained the Environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and consent from the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board. Master Plan for the project has also been prepared.
- (d) Shimoga Airport: PDA between State Government and Shimoga Airport Development Limited (SADL) was entered on 02.04.2008. Land to the extent of 662.38 acres has been acquired. Necessary clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests have been obtained. The work on the project has been started in accordance with the Master Plan.
- (vii) Dabra, Gwalior/Datia in Madhya Pradesh: In December 2008, Government has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of an exclusive cargo airport at Badon Kalan/Bhaisnari, District-Datia/Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh to M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Ltd.
- (viii) Andal 'Faridpur Blocks of Bardhaman District in West Bengal: Government has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a domestic greenfield airport at Andal-Faridpur Blocks of Bardhaman district in West Bengal to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. The master plan of the project has already been finalized and construction work started.

- (ix) Paladi-Ramsinghpur Tehsil near Jaipur in Rajasthan: Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a domestic greenfield airport at Paladi-Ramsinghpur Tehsil near Jaipur in Rajasthan to M/s Rajasthan Aviation Infrastructure (India) Ltd. The Airport Promoter has partnered with Fraport AG for establishment of the airport as per world class standard. The promoter has informed that they have completed the construction of work for commencement of operation of 2B category aircrafts.
- (x) Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh: Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh in September, 2010. The necessary clearances from Department of Customs, IMD and Ministry of Environment and Forests have been obtained.
- (xi) Karaikal Airport in Pudduchery: Government has recently in February, 2011 granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a Greenfield airport at the site covering areas of Ponbethy, Puthakudy and Varichikudy Revenue Villages of Karaikal region in Puducherry under public use category.

#### **International Operations by Private Airlines**

2242. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any mandatory clearance is required for private airlines for operating in international sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some private airlines have been recently given permission to start international operations in certain sectors after fulfilling the said criteria; and
- (d) if so, the details of the sectors, airline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the existing guidelines stipulated for international operations, the Indian scheduled carriers having continuous operations of at least 5 years in the domestic sectors and having a minimum fleet size of 20 aircraft are permitted to operate on international routes.

(c) and (d) As per the above guidelines, IndiGo Airlines has been granted permission recently to operate on international sectors.

#### **Tribal Land for Coal Excavation**

2243. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tribal land in acres acquired by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries during the last three years, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether these companies have formulated any rehabilitation package for the displaced tribal families;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of actual rehabilitation package given to tribals including provision of providing jobs to displaced families during each of the last three years, company-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether there is any provision of giving share or quota to the tribal people in the coal mine blocks particularly in scheduled areas of the country;

(f) if so, the details of quota in the coal mine blocks given to tribal people during the last three years, company-wise and State-wise;

(g) whether some of the coal blocks have been allotted to the private sector in the country including in tribal and forest areas of Chhattisgarh in violation of rules framed by the Union and State Governments; and

(h) if so, the details thereof, coal block-wise and State-wise and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The details of tribal land acquired by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries during the last three years, company-wise and State-wise are as follows:-

## Tribal land acquired (in acres)

Year	ECL			WC			SECL		
	West Bengal	Jharkhand	Total	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Total	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Total
2007-08	16.32	30.49	46.81	116.03	11.31	127.34	0.00	219.72	219.72
2008-09	0.00	16.06	16.06	0.00	13.09	13.09	0.00	210.78	210.78
2009-10	6.56	10.17	16.73	13.02	6.22	19.24	22.72	803.79	826.51

(b) Modified Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of CIL is being followed in the all subsidiaries of CIL for all Project Affected People/Families including tribal families with special provision for taking care of their cultivating land under traditional rights.

(c) Benefits provided under the R&R Policy of CIL to the displaced families including the tribal are as under:-

- (i) Alternative house site measuring 100 Sq. meter per family with all necessary infrastructure.
- (ii) Each affected family that is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- or shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.
- (iii) Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- for construction of cattle shed etc.
- (iv) Each affected person, who is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop.
- (v) Each affected family will get subsistence allowance of 25 days of Minimum Agriculture Wages (MAW) per month for one year

OR

- (vi) Each affected family will be offered one time lump sum payment of Rs. 1,00,000/- (One lakh) in lieu of all benefits given in (a) to (e) above.
- (vii) Tribal affected family will be given one time financial assistance of 500 days MAW for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce.
- (viii) Tribal affected families resettled out of the district shall be given 25% higher rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) benefits

(ix) The subsidiary will shift the tribal community as a unit and provide facilities to meet the specific needs of tribal community that will allow them to maintain their unique cultural identity.

(d) Subject to suitability and availability of vacancies, the coal companies offer one employment for every two acres of land acquired. A person who has been offered employment can forego employment and receive cash compensation as announced by the concerned State Government. In case the State Government has no policy in this regard, the monetary compensation being offered by CIL R&R Policy is as under:-

- (i) Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rs. two lakhs) for first acre of land on pro-rata basis subject to a minimum Rs. 50,000/- only.
- (ii) Rs. 1,50,000/- (Rs. One and half lakhs) on pro-rata basis for second and third acre of land.
- (iii) 1,00,000/- (Rs. One lakh) on pro-rata basis for land beyond three acre.

However, CIL Board in its meeting held on 1.2.2011 has decided to enhance compensation in lieu of employment to the extent of Rs. 5 lakh for each acre of land on pro-rata basis subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 lakh.

Employment offered to Tribal family during last 3 years:-

Company		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1		2	3	5
BCCL	Jharkhand	37	00	00
ECL	West Bengal	01	00	00
	Jharkhand	16	10	06

1		2	3	5
CCL	Jharkhand	26	115	82
WCL	Maharashtra	13	00	02
	Madhya Pradesh	00	00	00
SECL	Madhya Pradesh	00	01	00
	Chhattisgarh	29	08	136
MCL	Odisha	80	19	19
NCL	Madhya Pradesh	nil	nil	nil
NEC	Assam	nil	nil	nil

(e) to (g) No instance has come to notice that the coal blocks have been allotted to the private sector in the country including in tribal and forest areas of Chhattisgarh in violation of rules framed by the Union and State Government.

(h) Does not arise in view of the reply given at (e) to (g) above.

#### Luring Indian Students by Foreign Universities

2244. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether a large number of foreign universities in USA, UK, Australia, Singapore and other countries lure the attention of Indian students through educational fairs, advertisement in electronic/print media and agents for admissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to verify the credentials of these foreign universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to warn/protect Indian students from seeking admission in fake foreign universities?

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

is no bar on Indian students availing opportunities for higher studies in reputed institutions in foreign countries, no information of any foreign institutions or their means of canvassing for admissions is centrally maintained.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In view of a recent incident in the USA where a University was shut down by the US Government causing hardship to some Indian students, the Government has requested the US Government to take all possible steps to prevent such incidents in future. Government also hopes that Indian students will exercise due vigilance in applying to foreign universities. A legislative proposal for prohibiting unfair practices, including misleading advertisements, has already been introduced in Parliament.

#### Increase in Visa fees

2245. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Information Technology industry has expressed concern over the latest increase in the visa fees by the USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is inconsistent with the statement exchanged during the last visit of US President to India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken up the visa fee hike issue with the US; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The United States has enacted the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act in August, 2010 to raise \$ 600 million for augmenting US Border Security by hiking the fee applicable to H1B and L category visas until 2014. This would apply to those companies, which have more than 50 employees and 50% of which are on H1B/L visas. In a legislation enacted in December, 2010 termed

9/11 Health and Compensation Act, the period of enhanced fee on H1B and L visa categories has been further extended by a year to 2015. The Government is aware that Indian companies could face an adverse impact from the recent increase in H1B and L category visa fees.

(c) and (d) The Government believes that this measure is inconsistent with the commitment contained in the India-US Joint Statement of 8 November, 2010, issued during President Obama's visit to India, to facilitate movement of professionals, investors and business travelers, students and exchange visitors between their countries and enhance their economical and financial partnership.

(e) and (f) The Government has conveyed its concerns over the protectionist sentiment in the US and on the increase in fee for H1B and L visa categories. The Government continues to be engaged with the US Government on this issue, including at the highest level.

#### **Auction of 3G and Wimax Spectrum**

2246. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has auctioned 3G and Wimax spectrum;

(b) if so, the revenue earned as a result of the auction separately by 3G and Wimax;

(c) the details of the bidders who have already started 3G services in the country, company-wise and circle-wise;

(d) whether any bidder has been allotted all India license for 3G service;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the price of 3G spectrum is considered very high in comparison to expected return on investment; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Government has auctioned 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum.

(b) The revenue earned as a result of auction of 3G and BWA spectrum is Rs. 67,718.95 crores and Rs. 38,543.31 crores respectively.

(c) The details of the successful 3G bidders who have already started services in the country, circle-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) No Madam. 3G spectrum has been auctioned through a controlled, simultaneous, ascending e-auction. However, BSNL has been assigned 3G spectrum for providing services in all the service areas except Mumbai and Delhi Metro service areas.

(f) and (g) The Government has not conducted any study regarding price of 3G spectrum versus expected return on investment.

#### **Statement**

##### *Status of Commercial launch of 3G services by successful bidders – Details:*

Service Area	Successful Bidder	Whether Commercially launched
1	2	3
Delhi	Vodafone Essar Limited	YES
	Bharti Airtel Limited	YES
	Reliance Telecom Limited	YES
	MTNL	YES

1	2	3
Mumbai	Reliance Telecom Limited	YES
	Vodafone Essar Limited	NO
	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	MTNL	YES
Maharashtra	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Vodafone Essar Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES
Gujarat	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	Vodafone Essar Limited	NO
	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES
Andhra Pradesh	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Aircel Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
Karnataka	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	Aircel Limited	YES
	Bharti Airtel Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
Tamil Nadu	Bharti Airtel Limited	YES
	Vodafone Essar Limited ***	NO
	Aircel Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
Kolkata	Vodafone Essar Limited	NO
	Aircel Limited	YES
	Reliance Telecom Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
Kerala	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	Aircel Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES

1	2	3
Punjab	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Reliance Telecom Limited	YES
	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	Aircel Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES
Haryana	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	Vodafone Essar Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES
Uttar Pradesh (E)	Aircel Limited	YES
	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Vodafone Essar Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES
Uttar Pradesh (W)	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
Rajasthan	Reliance Telecom Limited	YES
	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
Madhya Pradesh	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Reliance Telecom Limited	NO
	Tata Teleservices Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
West Bengal	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	Reliance Telecom Limited	NO
	Vodafone Essar Limited	NO
	Aircel Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	S Tel Private Limited	NO
	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Reliance Telecom Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES
Bihar	S Tel Private Limited	NO
	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	Reliance Telecom Limited	NO
	Aircel Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
Odisha	S Tel Private limited	NO
	Aircel Limited	YES
	Reliance Telecom Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES
Assam	Reliance Telecom Limited	NO
	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	Aircel Limited	YES
	BSNL	YES
North East	Aircel Limited	YES
	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	Reliance Telecom Limited	NO
	BSNL	YES
Jammu and Kashmir	Idea Cellular Limited	NO
	Aircel Limited	YES
	Reliance Telecom Limited	YES
	Bharti Airtel Limited	NO
	BSNL	NO

\*\*\*Vodafone commercially launched 3G services in Chennai service Area only.

#### Passport Seva Project

2247. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assigned the Passport Seva Project to the National Institute of Smart Government, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the assignment;

(c) the details of the pilot projects set up so far and outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has finalized the location to set up the Passport Seva Kendras in various parts of the country;

(e) if so, the details of the criteria fixed for identification of sites for the said purpose; and

(f) if not, the time by which the Government will finalize the locations for setting up of such Kendras in the country?

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

(b) The National Institute of Smart Government (NISG) was appointed as the Consultant to study the existing passport issuance system and suggest measures to improve the passport issuance system. At the conclusion of their study, NISG recommended implementation of Passport Seva Project to meet the growing demand and to improve the efficiency of the system. NISG submitted

a Detailed Project Report (DPR) in February, 2007. Subsequently, they framed the Request for Proposal (RFP) for implementation of Passport Seva Project which was released in October, 2007.

(c) The Pilot Project was made operational at 07 Passport Seva Kendras set up in Bengaluru (02), Hubli (01), Mangalore (01), Ambala (01), Chandigarh (01) and Ludhiana (01). The Pilot Project has been functioning since its launch in May 2010. On January 11, 2011, the 3rd Party Audit Agency - Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) has verified the Pilot Project for its compliance with reference to the guidelines in the Request for Proposal.

(d) Yes. The Government has finalized 77 locations (Statement) to set up Passport Seva Kendras under the Passport Seva Project.

(e) NISG recommended the location of the Passport Seva Kendras on the basis of a study conducted by them based on the number of passport applications received from various districts under each Passport Office.

(f) Not applicable.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Passport Seva Kendras finalized*

Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) located within the city of the Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras located in other Districts within the jurisdiction of Passport Office	Total number of Passport Seva Kendra (PSKs)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyderabad 1, Hyderabad 2, Hyderabad 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	Bangalore 1, Bangalore 2	Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore	4
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Rural, Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum rural	3

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana, Ambala	3
Trichy	Trichy 1, Trichy 2	Thanjavur	3
Kolkata	Kolkata	Berhampur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	4
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Total			68
<i>Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) co-located within Passport Office</i>			
Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
Total			9
Total offices			77

*[Translation]***Consumer Protection Parameters**

2248. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the subscriber-oriented parameters mentioned in the Telecom Regulations 2009, regarding standards of quality of basic services/cable lines/ cellular mobile telephone services, customer protection, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any drawbacks in functioning of various telecom companies have come to notice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per section 11(1) (b) (v) of the TRAI Act, 1997, TRAI discharges the function of laying down the standards of quality of service to be provided by the service providers and ensure the quality of service and conduct the periodical survey of such service provided by the service providers so as to protect interest of the consumers of telecommunication service.

TRAI is currently reviewing the subscriber oriented parameters mentioned in "The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009" dated 20th March, 2009 through issue of a Consultation Paper on "Review of measures to protect interest of consumer in Telecom Sector" on 2nd August, 2010 soliciting comments of various stakeholders. Open House Discussions are being held in different places.

(c) and (d) TRAI has received representations from consumers expressing concerns over implementation of the consumer centric parameters contained in the above regulations. The various issues relating to these parameters have been discussed in the above consultation paper so as to have the views of the stakeholders in the matter.

*[English]***Activities in Afghanistan**

2249. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan has invited some Indian companies to make the initial bids for an iron ore mine in that country;

(b) if so, whether the Government is planning to form a consortium of Indian companies and bid;

(c) if so, the present position of the process of bidding for mining activities in Afghanistan; and

(d) the time by which the final results are likely to come out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Government of Afghanistan had invited Expressions of Interest from mining companies, Including India, for developing the Hajigak Iron ore mine In Afghanistan. A number of companies that had submitted Expressions of Interest have been short-listed as eligible by the Government of Afghanistan, including fourteen Indian companies. The Government of Afghanistan is planning to undertake a process of competitive bidding for the project and is currently finalizing the modalities for all phases of the bidding process.

*[Translation]***Reservation for Women in Promotion**

2250. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided for or proposes to provide reservation to women in matter of promotion in Government services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Women are given equal opportunity in the matter of promotion in services.

[English]

#### **E-Governance Projects**

2251. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop affordable communication and information dissemination devices for the farming community in the country under e-Governance projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Space Programme**

2252. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asked US, UK and other countries for assistance in Manned Space Programme;

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

(c) the response received so far from each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) As part of Pre-project Studies on "Manned Space Programme" approved by the Government in 2007, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has initiated preliminary studies to understand the technological challenges involved in undertaking Manned Space Programme.

In December, 2008, an MOU was signed between ISRO and Russian Federal Space Agency on undertaking joint activities in the field of human spaceflight programme. Two feasibility studies were conducted by Russian Agency under this MOU during 2009-2010. Also United States of America has expressed interest to collaborate with India on Human Space Flight as stated in the joint statement of Indian Prime Minister and US President in November, 2010.

[Translation]

#### **Promotion of Technical Education**

2253. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to promote technical education;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievements made as a result thereof so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the various steps taken by the Council for promoting the technical education are as follows:

(i) Applications for opening new institutions are accepted round the year. (ii) New Institutes can now start with enhanced intake capacity for more economic viability. (iii) Upto 5 Under Graduate (UG) courses and/or divisions with intake of 300 is granted to new engineering and technical institutions. (iv) Upto 2 UG courses and /or divisions with intake of 120 is granted to new technical institutions other than engineering. (v) AICTE approval is granted for establishing stand alone Post Graduate (PG) institutions. (vi) Upto 2 courses/ programmes at any level per shift may be granted on self disclosure basis if facilities are available for institution which has completed one batch. (vii) Upto one course/programme any level per shift may be granted on self disclosure basis if facilities are available for institution yet to complete one batch. (viii) One course/programme at any level per shift

may be additionally granted if the institution is accredited. (ix) Approval is granted for 2nd shift to increase utilization of infrastructure at the institutes with additional intake. (x) Additional division (60 seats) is granted for lateral entry of diploma holders in degree programmes in Engineering. (xi) Different institutions established by same society/trust/Government running same or different programmes can be integrated to increase the seats of various courses of engineering. (xii) Land and building norms for the grant of approval to establish new technical institutions has been modified maintaining the quality of education for enhancing participation and increasing the number of seats.

Also a Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) was conceived and designed as a long term project to be implemented 10-12 years in 3 phases to support excellence and transformation in Technical Education in the country. TEQIP Phase-I was implemented with the assistance of World Bank as a centrally coordinated Central and State Sector Project with a total cost of Rs. 1339 crore. Out of this Rs. 306 crore was Central Component and the remaining Rs. 1033 crore was State Component. The Program became effective in March, 2003 and the closing date of the program was 31st March, 2009.

Also under the scheme of "Sub-mission on Polytechnics under coordinated Action for Skill Development" this Ministry provides one time financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic to the State/UT governments for setting up of 300 new polytechnics in unserved and underserved districts of the country subject to State/UT Government providing free of cost land, meeting 100 % recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any. So far, financial assistance has been provided to various state/UT governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 252 districts.

Also during the XI Five Year Plan, 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs) (the IIMs at Udaipur (Rajasthan) & Kashipur (Uttarakhand) will commence from the academic year 2011-12), 10 National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 3 Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) and 2 School of Planning and Architecture have been set up. In addition, Government has already approved for setting up of 20 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) under PPP mode for promotion of technical education.

(c) and (d) AICTE has opened its web portal from 30.12.2010 to 13.03.2011 for online submission of proposals for opening of new institutions with different courses in engineering for academic year 2011-12. The applications so received will then be processed as per process defined under Approval Process Handbook 2011-12 and approval will be granted to the suitable proposals complying with the AICTE norms before the commencement of the Academic year 2011-12.

### Education through Media

2254. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had recently conducted a survey wherein it is established that the education imparted through television in Schools had higher penetration and is very successful;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to start exclusive Television channel for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has informed that it has not conducted any such survey.

(c) and (d) There is a proposal to have a School Education Channel with NCERT and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) as nodal agencies.

### Airports in Bihar

2255. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several airports in Bihar are lying closed;

(b) if so, the details of such airports; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make them operational?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There are five airports belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) in the State of Bihar namely Gaya, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Jogbani and Raxaul airports. Of these, only Gaya and Patna airports are operational.

(c) Since, there is no traffic potential, commercial viability and firm commitment of airlines operators to operate through these three airports, therefore, at present, AAI does not have any proposal to operationalise these three airports.

[English]

#### **Educational Status of Muslims**

2256. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SA), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, Madrasa modernization programme are helping to improve the educational status of muslims in the country with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether nearly 8% of muslim children are out of schools in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(d) whether any action plan was prepared to cover all the children under these schemes before the end of XI Plan;

(e) if so, the achievements made so far in this regard; and

(f) the future strategy chalked out by the Government during the 12th Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Schemes and Madrasa modernization programme are contributing in improvement of educational status of all children including Muslim children across the country including Andhra Pradesh.

As per an independent National Level Sample Survey conducted by Social and Rural Research Institute, a unit

of International Marketing Research Bureau (SRI-IMRB), the percentage of Muslim children who were out of school came down from 10% in 2005 to 7.7% in 2009. The survey indicated that the percentage of out of school Muslim children in Andhra Pradesh came down from 4.29% to 1.41% during the same period.

To cover all the out of school children including Muslim children and to improve elementary education scenario, SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010. The fund sharing pattern between the central and State Government, except for North Eastern States, was revised in the ratio of 65:35 and an outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore has been approved for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme for 2010-11 to 2014-15. Under SSA a total of 14.1 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since inception of the program, against which 11.13 lakh teachers have been recruited. 1,98,907 primary schools and 1,47,419 upper primary schools have been sanctioned.

#### **Guidelines for use of Radioactive Substances**

2257. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has made it mandatory for the colleges to obtain approval from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board for purchase of radioactive substances, intent of its use and safety of storage facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UGC has issued guidelines to the universities in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has issued guidelines for procurement, storage, usages and disposal of radioactive and other hazardous materials/chemicals in Universities, research institutions and colleges. According to guidelines, the applicant needs to submit an application to Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) to obtain consent for procurement of sealed sources. This also requires submission of details indicating

the layout of the site of handling and storage facility for the sources, wherever necessary. These are to be approved by AERB. The guidelines issued by the UGC are available at UGC's website: <http://www.ugc.ac.in/notices/notice.html>. These guidelines have been communicated to all Universities in the country.

[Translation]

#### **Lo-Karlo Baat Scheme**

2258. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has launched 'Lo-Karlo Baat' Scheme in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the name of the circles/State, where the scheme has been implemented and the success achieved as result thereof;

(d) whether the scheme has been discontinued in some States including Madhya Pradesh;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to re-introduce the above scheme in these States including, Madhya Pradesh; and

(g) if so, the date by which it is proposed to be re-introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. 'Lo-Karlo Baat' Scheme was launched by BSNL in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Chattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh(East) telecom circles. BSNL fixedline subscribers of these telecom circles, having this facility were entitled to make unlimited free calls to any BSNL number (mobile/fixed line) within their own telecom circle. However, fixedline subscribers in Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh circles were able to make free calls to Mobile/fixedline subscribers of both Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh circles. In case of Uttar Pradesh (East) the BSNL subscribers were allowed to make unlimited free calls from fixedline to fixedline subscribers only within the circle. This scheme helped BSNL in retaining landline subscribers to some extent.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The scheme was discontinued in Madhya Pradesh Circle w.e.f. 1.11.2008, in Bihar w.e.f. 1.09.2007, in Chattisgarh circle w.e.f. 1.1.2008 and Uttar Pradesh (East) circle w.e.f. 30.11.2009. The scheme was discontinued as Fixedline schemes are revised by BSNL from time to time according to its commercial viability and as per prevailing market scenario.

(f) and (g) The scheme is already operational in Gujarat circle. However, in other states including Madhya Pradesh circle there is no such proposal to re-introduce the scheme.

[English]

#### **KBK Special Plan**

2259. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government to hike the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) special assistance being given to the State at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Odisha submitted the draft Eight-Year Special Plan for the KBK districts for Special Central Assistance of Rs. 4550 crore for the period 2009-17.

(c) The Government of India has recently approved an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected 60 Tribal and Backward Districts with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore for 2010-11 and Rs. 30 crore for 2011-12. All the eight KBK districts are covered in the list of 60 districts covered under IAP, and Rs. 200 crore (Rs. 25 crore for each of the eight KBK districts) have already been released for the current financial year 2010-11. The allocation for eight KBK Districts in 2011-12 is Rs. 240 crore (Rs. 30 crore for each of the eight KBK districts). The KBK districts are, therefore, allocated funds from three different sources viz. Special Plan for KBK Districts (Rs. 130 crore), District Component of BRGF (Rs. 120 crore) and IAP (Rs. 200

crore and Rs. 240 crore during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively). In view of this development, the matter relating to the Eight Year Perspective Special Plan for the KBK Districts for the period 2009-2017 submitted by the State Government was considered in the Planning Commission and it has been decided that there is no need for further enhancing the allocation to the KBK districts during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

#### **Establishment of New AMU Centres**

2260. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has released grants for the establishment of new centres of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) recently; and

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

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

(b) In financial year 2009-10, the UGC has released Rs. 25 crore and Rs.10 crore for establishment of AMU centres at Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Mallapuram (Kerala) respectively.

#### **Outstanding Dues**

2261. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Airlines owes huge amounts to the Airports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to recover the arrears of dues and to improve the facilities at the airports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The dues of Airports Authority of India (AAI) against major airlines in India as on 31.01.2011 are as under (Amount in crores in Rs.): Air India - 720,

Kingfisher - 257.62, Go Airlines - 6.77, Interglobe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo) - 13.29, Jet Airways - 38.49, Jet Lite (India) Ltd. - 13.96, Spicejet Ltd. - 16.99, Paramount Airways - 4.88, Others (Small/Non Operating Airlines) - 50.13.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The matter is taken up by AAI with respective Airlines from time to time to clear the dues. The following steps have been taken up to improve the facilities at the airports:-

1. Modernization of Chennai and Kolkata Airports.
2. Development of 35 Non Metro Airports, with the terminal buildings having state-of-the-Art passenger facilities, user friendly amenities and good ambience.
3. Satellite based navigation system.

(e) Not applicable in view of above.

#### **Education for Women**

2262. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to raise the standard of education of women/ girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds sanctioned/released for implementation of such schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the aims of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). SSA reaches out to girls and children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. SSA provides support to girls in all its mainstream activities, including *inter alia* provision of textbooks, uniforms, appointment of female teachers, separate toilets for girls. In addition, it provides support for girls' empowerment initiatives the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), as well as residential schools under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) in educationally backward blocks in the country. A statement showing the total funds sanctioned outlays for implementation of NPEGEL and KGBV

schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages several measures for girls' education including inter-alia, appointment of female teachers and provision of separate toilets for girls. The scheme of Girls' Hostel was launched in November, 2008 to facilitate girls in educationally backward blocks to pursue secondary education. The State-wise details of hostels sanctioned during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and the funds released under the Girls' Hostel scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Saakshar Bharat programme has been launched to provide functional literacy to illiterate adults in the 15+ age group. The Saakshar Bharat programme aims at reducing gender disparity and, consequently focuses on providing literacy and continuing education to women. A State of funds sanctioned under the Saakshar Bharat scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

There has been significant improvement in all indicators for girls' education: decline in the gender gap in enrolment, increase in share of girls, as also in the gender parity index and transition rate for girls as per details in the table below:-

DISE		2003-04	2009-10
Decline in Gender Gap in enrolment (pp)	Primary	4.8	3.11
	Upper Primary	8.8	3.93
Increase in share of girls in enrolment	Primary	47.47	48.44
	Upper Primary	45.01	48.04
Gender Parity Index	Primary	0.90	0.94
	Upper Primary	0.80	0.92
Transition rate for girls from primary to upper primary		74.15	82.73
National Sample Study on out of School Children		2005	2009
Decline in percentage of out of school girls		7.9	4.6

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	State	KGBV				NPEGEL			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2535.00	11308.83	20380.11	12021.83	12895.01	9582.69	8520.78	3605.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.13	383.03	2081.32	1021.95	90.18	51.43	12.72	12.76
3.	Assam	0.00	344.78	1228.73	1063.60	123.66	122.09	61.29	40.57
4.	Bihar	2330.44	12974.40	22434.27	15387.09	7393.03	4806.03	3827.90	3146.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	473.44	2034.78	2841.03	2359.05	1740.96	1313.36	720.63	1192.46
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	76.27	71.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	48.73	48.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	127.50	1780.67	3131.98	2755.39	918.57	726.46	3131.98	725.87
9.	Haryana	36.56	480.67	380.84	324.12	485.20	484.61	433.55	316.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	127.99	158.60	142.60	73.66	71.10	74.91	41.55
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1527.73	5644.53	4001.35	46.42	997.59	359.36	359.36
12.	Jharkhand	390.00	7511.85	7205.35	6712.66	6088.85	4143.93	3933.98	2563.14
13.	Karnataka	0.00	958.31	1218.86	2332.00	1159.83	553.09	773.50	587.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	975.00	4199.16	8669.78	8162.93	13221.89	12067.03	13634.46	6929.95
15.	Maharashtra	109.69	1543.05	2609.72	2455.92	1334.35	607.21	616.03	456.16
16.	Manipur	33.98	37.43	34.32	25.47	24.65	21.36	12.82	5.09
17.	Mizoram	0.00	19.05	25.47	25.47	41.97	7.20	7.44	7.44
18.	Meghalaya	5.94	13.13	77.48	77.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	97.45	96.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.00	3628.37	5140.89	4454.66	6175.88	4378.60	2825.93	3044.27
21.	Punjab	0.00	15.04	70.03	31.94	5.11	4.80	5.11	5.02
22.	Rajasthan	1689.38	4078.75	6297.81	5985.69	1806.28	12375.60	3933.72	3221.85
23.	Tamil Nadu	706.30	1074.33	1292.72	1189.71	2272.32	1279.99	1185.03	595.93
24.	Tripura	0.00	35.83	91.35	91.32	32.07	3.64	3.67	4.12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1608.75	13482.19	29090.13	23010.06	23852.30	15354.00	14463.94	13296.00
26.	Uttarakhand	180.00	582.93	975.08	585.91	350.83	344.14	255.51	252.68
27.	West Bengal	357.94	1039.18	1377.07	1559.80	2416.99	1547.57	1408.54	1360.12
Total		11633.05	69181.47	122679.90	95995.14	82550.01	70843.52	60202.78	41771.00

**Statement II**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	Hostels Sanctioned in 2009-10	Hostels Sanctioned in 2010-11	Total Funds Released during 2009-10 and 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0.96
2.	Madhya Pradesh	30	0	5.74
3.	Rajasthan	27	159	50.97
4.	Punjab	21	0	8.03
5.	Mizoram	1	0	0.19

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	74	0	14.14
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0.96
8.	Karnataka	62	0	10.56
9.	Tamil Nadu	44	0	8.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	0	3.44
11.	Bihar	92	0	17.59
12.	West Bengal	0	0	0
13.	Gujarat	0	0	0
14.	Odisha	0	0	0
15.	Nagaland	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
17.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
18.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
Total		379	159	121.00

**Statement III**

(In Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	689954848	55167274
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40367883	48703479
3.	Assam	144758782	85808476
4.	Bihar	44940282	851893439
5.	Chhattisgarh	190278401	145361190
6.	Gujarat	239910671	
7.	Haryana	12011239	72755867
8.	Jharkhand	54667320	257608995
9.	Karnataka	184441275	36982862
10.	Manipur	26224890	
11.	Odisha	34988640	
12.	Maharashtra	178226529	47954315

1	2	3	4
13.	Rajasthan	441059406	
14.	Sikkim	6263066	
15.	Tamil Nadu	93632124	54154612
16.	Tripura	8268235	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	648836474	
18.	Uttarakhand	79411275	19092762
19.	West Bengal	141568826	
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1795424
21.	Himachal Pradesh		14634185
22.	Jammu and Kashmir		165933626
23.	Meghalaya		36202317
24.	Nagaland		19626221
25.	Madhya Pradesh		207001450
26.	Punjab		156133369
Grand Total		3259810166	2276809863

*[Translation]***Allocation of Plan Funds to States**

2263. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments get the plan funds allocated by the Central Government on time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Central projects in Madhya Pradesh pending because of non-release of funds by the Central Government;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide Central assistance directly to the project development officer; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Planning Commission approves Annual State Plans in consultation with the States. The State Governments get Central funds from concerned Administrative Ministries or Ministry of Finance based on budget allocation, the guidelines of various plan schemes as well as the utilisation of funds released earlier. For some Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the release of funds is made by the Administrative Ministry directly to the implementing agencies of States without routing it through the consolidated fund of the States. Investment in Central Sector projects in Madhya Pradesh amounted Rs. 1098.85 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 8417.22 crore in 2009-10. Further, during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 4th March, 2011), Rs. 14,741.78 crore and Rs. 15,149.81 crore respectively have been released for the State of Madhya Pradesh on account of all Plan schemes.

*[English]***Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas**

2264. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 593 Navodaya Vidyalayas running in the country, not even a single is situated in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has held any discussions with the Tamil Nadu Government to open Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in the State of Tamil Nadu as the State Government has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

(c) and (d) Both this Ministry and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have made many requests to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for accepting the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme, the latest letter having been sent in August, 2010.

**Expenditure on Education**

2265. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product in India and other countries, each separately;

(b) the comparative figure of expenditure on education in India and other countries, each separately; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the data available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the expenditure on education in India as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 3.78% (Provisional) during 2008-09. Similar data for other countries is not being maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the figures published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in its publication titled, "Global Education Digest 2010", contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product in some of other countries were Egypt (3.8%), Azerbaijan (1.9%), Georgia (2.9%), Tajikistan (3.5%), Hong Kong SAR of China (3.3%), Thailand (4.9%), Peru (2.7%), Jamaica (6.2%), Pakistan (2.9%), Bangladesh (2.4%), Ethiopia (5.5%), United Republic of Tanzania (6.8%) and Zambia (1.4%) during 2008.

(b) The expenditure on education in India was Rs. 186498.57 crore (BE) during 2008-09. However, expenditure on education for other countries is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) During XI Plan, a substantial increase has been made in Central Plan Allocation to augment the funds for education sector. This substantial increase in Central Plan outlay for education represents a very substantial effort on the part of the Central Government towards raising public spending on education towards the goal of spending 6% of GDP on education. Overall progress towards this goal would however, also depend on the efforts made by the States.

#### Rating of Universities/Institutes

2266. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether accreditation system adopted by the Government to allow universities/institutes to compete on the basis of their ratings has failed in its prime objective of healthy competition for quality education;

(b) if not, the reasons for which the system has not been vigorously enforced; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The prime mandate of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), as envisaged in its Memorandum of Association, is to assess and accredit institutions of higher learning, universities and colleges or one or more of their units, i.e., Departments, Schools, Institutions, Programmes, etc.

However, accreditation by NAAC, which as of now is voluntary, do provide impetus to teaching and learning process, which in turn benefit not only students but other stakeholders. The University Grants Commission has, for example, made accreditation a pre-requisite for the colleges and universities for consideration under its 'Potential for Excellence' scheme. The Government has recently introduced The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010 which envisage, *inter-alia*, mandatory accreditation of higher educational institutions.

#### Vacant Posts of IAS, IPS and IFS

2267. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of IAS, IPS and IFS officers during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the intake of IAS and IPS proportionate to the present population; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) The details of the total authorized strength, in-position officers and the gap in the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service as on 01.01.2009, 01.01.2010 and 01.01.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

As on	IAS			IPS			IFS		
	TAS#	In position	Gap	TAS#	In position	Gap	TAS#	In position	Gap
01.01.2009	5671	4572	1099	3889	3332	557	2875	2670	205
01.01.2010	5689	4534	1155	4013	3383	630	3034	2648	386
01.01.2011	*	*	*	4720	3393	1327	*	*	*

Note:- 1. \*Yet to be compiled.  
2. #Total Authorized Strength.

[Translation]

**Promotion of Sex Education**

2268. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce sex education in schools;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has discussed this matter with the State Governments; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) After consultation with representatives of State Govt. and other stakeholders, Ministry of Human Resource Development has introduced an educational programme, known as Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) at secondary and higher secondary level. It is being implemented by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and several States and Union Territories in the country. This programme focuses on making students aware of the concerns of adolescence stage, and dangers of HIV/AIDS and substance use; helping them to acquire necessary life skills to enable them to avoid risky situations; to take informed decisions and to develop healthy and responsible behaviour.

[English]

**Social Security Services in Post Offices**

2269. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned by the Government during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has signed agreement with any State Governments for making wage payments

of Social Security Services/Schemes through Post Office Saving Bank Account; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The total revenue earned by the Department of Posts during the last each of the three years is as under:-

(Rupees in crore)	
Year	Revenue
2007-08	5761.22
2008-09	6163.15
2009-10	6705.64

(b) Yes, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Department of Posts jointly developed model MoU to be signed between the State Governments and Postal Circles for disbursement of wages to the workers under "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)" through Savings Bank Account in Post Offices.

(c) All the Postal Circles were, accordingly advised to sign the MoU with the respective State Governments. Most of the State Governments except Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu have signed the MoU with the Postal Circles.

**Technology based Learning Programmes**

2270. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to promote the technology-based learning programmes in schools especially in rural and scheduled areas of SC/ST in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any collaboration with other countries for implementation of such programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information Communication Technology in schools", financial assistance is provided for coverage of Government and Government aided, secondary and higher secondary schools for technology-enabled learning. Each State is required to cover at least two schools located in each educationally backward blocks (EBB) under the scheme.

11031 schools in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been cleared for coverage under the scheme.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Investment in Infrastructure**

2271. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government may fall short of achieving the target fixed for investment for the development of infrastructure during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) The Eleventh Five Year Plan had projected an investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore over the Plan period in ten major physical infrastructure sectors (electricity incl. NCE, roads and bridges, telecommunications, railways incl. MRTS, irrigation incl. watershed, water supply and sanitation, ports incl. inland waterways, airports, storage and oil and gas pipelines). The Planning Commission as a part of Mid Term Appraisal of the Plan has projected that the investment in infrastructure over the Plan period would be Rs. 20,54,205 crore, which is almost equal to the initial target. The Government has taken the following steps to promote investment in infrastructure:-

#### **Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI)**

The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) was constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister

on July 6, 2009. CCI approves and reviews policies and projects across infrastructure sectors.

#### **Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)**

With a view to streamlining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process for PPP projects, a Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) has been constituted consisting of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs as its Chairman and Secretaries of Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Department of Legal Affairs and the concerned Administrative Department as its members.

#### **Empowered Committee/Institution (EC/EI)**

An institutional framework comprising an inter-ministerial Empowered Committee has been established for the purpose of appraising and approving projects for availing the VGF grant of upto 20 per cent of the cost of infrastructure projects undertaken through PPP.

#### **Viability Gap Funding (VGF)**

Recognising that the externalities engendered by infrastructure projects cannot always be captured by project sponsors, a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme was notified in 2006 to enhance the financial viability of competitively bid infrastructure projects which are justified by economic returns, but do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns. Under the scheme, grant assistance of upto 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to PPP projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body, thus leveraging budgetary resources to access a larger pool of private capital. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of project costs can be provided by the sponsoring Ministry, State Government or project authority.

#### **India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)**

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. IIFCL provides financial assistance of up to 20 per cent of the project costs, both through direct lending to project companies and by refinancing banks and financial institutions. Upto one-half of the lending by IIFCL can also be in the form of subordinated debt, which often serves as quasi-equity.

**Model Documents**

Standardised guidelines and model documents that incorporate key principles and best practices relating to the bid process for PPP projects relating to the bid process for PPP projects have also been developed.

Guidelines for the pre-qualification of bidders alongwith a Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) document have been issued by the Ministry of Finance for application to all PPP projects.

**Visa by Pakistan**

2272. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the denial of visa for Indian train drivers for the Indo-Pak freight train service has been taken up with Islamabad;

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

(c) whether the move has led to trains laden with goods getting stuck at the border and had become a cause of panic among importers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) There was some delay in the issuance of visas for the crew of the Indian goods train that runs between India and Pakistan. During the period 23.12.2010 to 29.12.2010, no goods train could run between India and Pakistan due to non-availability of visa for the Indian crew of the goods train. The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan and resolved satisfactorily. The movement of goods train has since been restored from 30.12.2010.

[Translation]

**Implementation of Reservation Policy**

2273. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy with regard to appointments in the Ministries, departments and Public Sector Undertakings is not being implemented effectively;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in view of the recommendations made by the National Commission for SCs/STs with regard to filling up of vacant posts;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring in a legislation in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has received requests/memoranda from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; 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) Policy of reservation in services under the Government of India is being implemented as per instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vacancies reserved for SCs and STs are filled alongwith other vacancies. However, the Central Government has been launching Special Recruitment Drive from time to time to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs and STs.

(d) to (g) Representations, including those from the Members of Parliament, have been received for enactment of a law on reservation in services. The Government has not taken any decision in the matter.

**Cases Handed Over to CBI**

2274. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decrease in the instances of conviction in the cases submitted by CBI;

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

(c) the details of cases referred to CBI by the States and the courts, the cases pending and the cases in which persons charged with allegation are set free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. The conviction rate of under trial cases of CBI has increased from 64.4% in 2009 to 70.8% in 2010.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 114 cases were referred to CBI by State Government and 256 cases were referred to CBI by Constitutional Courts during the last 3 years i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010 (upto 31.01.2011). The year wise details are as under:-

Year	No. of cases referred by State Government	No. of cases referred by Constitutional Court
2008	42	89
2009	36	57
2010	33	97
2011 (upto 31.01.2011)	3	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>256</b>

Out of these 370 cases, 117 cases are at different stages of investigation as on 31.01.2011.

During the above period 4 (four) no. of accused persons have been discharged/set free by the courts in the above mentioned cases.

[English]

#### **Estimation of Poverty**

2275. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering setting up a new committee to accurately measure the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the method by which the Government is planning to resolve inconsistencies in poverty estimates between Suresh Tendulkar Committee, Arjun Sengupta Committee and the Planning Commission and the figures available from the National Sample Survey (NSS)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 government has no such proposal at present.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of people living below the poverty line at the national and State levels separately for rural and urban areas on the basis of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) data obtained from the large sample survey on household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation after an interval of five years approximately. As per the latest estimates of poverty made by the Planning Commission for the year 2004-05, the percentage of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country is 27.5% comprising 28.3% for rural areas and 27.5% for urban areas. NSSO does not bring out any poverty estimate separately.

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) set up by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in 2004 under the chairmanship of Shri Arjun Sengupta, submitted its report in 2007. In this report, it was reported that 77% of the population had a per capita daily consumption of up to Rs.20 in 2004-05 and this section of population was termed as poor and vulnerable. The Committee did not provide any justification for using the cut-off amount of Rs. 20 per day. However, the Economic Survey 2008-09, brought out that based on the calculations on data on household consumption expenditure for 2004-05 (NSS 61st round-2004-05), the population with less than Rs. 20 per day per capita consumption expenditure was 60.5% only. In any case, the findings of Arjun Sengupta Committee were not based on official poverty lines.

The methodology followed by the Planning Commission to estimate poverty has been reviewed recently by an Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D.

Tendulkar which submitted its report in December 2009. The Tendulkar Committee concluded that while the urban poverty ratio yielded by the official method was generally acceptable as being less controversial, the rural poverty ratio was heavily criticized as being too low. The Committee recommended to adopt the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based household consumption expenditure as the basis for estimation of future poverty lines and the MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to traditional urban headcount ratio (25.7%) as the new reference PLB. The resulting estimate of the all-India rural poverty head count ratio for 2004-05 was placed at 41.8 per cent, urban poverty head count ratio at 25.7 per cent and at all-India poverty ratio at 37.2 percent. These poverty ratios have been accepted by the Planning Commission for the present.

#### **Deals with France**

2276. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agreements/Memoranda of Understanding signed between India and France for cooperation in various fields;

(b) whether any extradition treaty has also been signed between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The details of agreements/Memoranda of Understanding signed between India and France for cooperation in various fields in recent years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes. An Extradition Treaty between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic was signed on 24.01.2003. This Agreement came into force on 01.08.2005. This Agreement which provides for extradition is a significant step in bilateral cooperation in fighting terrorism and enhancing mutual cooperation in matters of justice and crime. It also helps in other consular matters.

#### **Statement**

*Agreements signed during the visit of the President of France to India, December 4-7, 2010.*

1. Agreement on Film Co-Production between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic

2. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic concerning Intellectual Property Rights on the development of the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Protection of Confidentiality of Technical Data and Information Relating to Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

4. Cooperation Agreement between the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) of the Government of India and the Commissariat A L'energie Atomique Et Aux Energies Alternatives (CEA) in the field of Nuclear Science and Technology for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

5. General Framework Agreement between NPCIL and AREVA for Implementation of EPR NPP Units at Jaitapur site, Maharashtra

6. Early Works Agreement between NPCIL and AREVA for Implementation of EPR NPP Units at Jaitapur Site, Maharashtra

7. Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Centre National D'etudes Spatiales (CNES) for Cooperation in Earth System Science and Climate

*Agreements signed during the visit of the President of France to India on 25-26 January, 2008*

1. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of French Republic on Mutual Protection of Classified Information in the field of Defence

2. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the French Republic on Transfer of Sentenced Prisoners

3. Agreement between Commissariat a L' Energie Atomique (CEA), France and DAE, India for construction and operation of Jules Horowitz (JH) Reactor

4. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the French Republic on Indo-French Development Cooperation through AFD

5. Memorandum of Understanding between INSERM and University of Paris VII and National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), India on an International Associated Laboratory in the field of Neuro Science

*Agreements signed during the visit of Prime Minister to France in September 30, 2008*

1. Framework Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.
2. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of French Republic on Social Security. The Administrative Arrangement Agreement (AAA) was signed on 30.6.2010 in Paris, at the official level.
3. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of French Republic on cooperation in the Peaceful uses of Outer Space.
4. Long Term Agreement between ASTRIUM S.A.S, France and ANTRIX CORPORATION LIMITED, India for launch services by PSLV.

*Some other Bilateral Agreements/MOUs*

1. An Arbitration centre was set up in Lyon (France) in 2008 after an Agreement was signed between FICCI and Centre Interprofessionnel de Mediation et d'Arbitrage (C.I.M.A)
2. An MoU on textiles was signed in February 2010 between The Federation Frangaise de la Couture, du Pret-a-Porter des Couturiers et des Createurs de Mode and the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry and Apparel Export Promotion Council of India
3. MOU between Directorate General of Civil Aviation of India and Bureau d'Enquetes et d'Analyses on Cooperation relating to aircraft incident and incident investigation, signed in February, 2010
4. MOU for technical cooperation between DGCA of India and DGCA of France, signed in February, 2010
5. MOU for technical cooperation between DGCA of France and Airports Authority of India, signed in February, 2010
6. An accord for cooperation in the fields of investment (between UbiFrance, Invest India and AFD), was signed in December, 2010
7. A Letter of Intent for enhancing cooperation in the area of food processing sector, between Ministry of Food Processing Industries of India, and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Sea was signed in December, 2010

[Translation]

**Inadequate Facilities at Varanasi Airport**

2277. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether world class facilities are not being provided to air passengers even after awarding international airport status to Varanasi Airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the passengers have to go on foot to the new runway after the necessary security check;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Varanasi Airport has not been declared as an international airport. However, world class passenger facilities like inclined carousals, arrival baggage conveyor, in-line X-ray baggage screening system, aerobridges, etc. have been provided at Varanasi Airport.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Mobile Portability**

2278. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

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

- (a) the number of applications received from mobile users for change of operator under the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) in the country till February 2011, State-wise;
- (b) the number of mobile users who have switched over to other operators after the introduction of MNP so far;

(c) whether the MNP has intensified the competition among the operators;

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

(e) whether some service providers are preventing the subscribers from availing the facility or delaying the process of porting; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Madam, since the launch of MNP Service till 28th February 2011, total 38,33,038 requests for porting were received by the MNP Service Providers. The State-Wise/Service Area wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Total 29,78,518 subscribers have ported their mobile numbers using MNP Service so far.

(c) and (d) Madam, MNP allows the subscribers to retain their existing mobile telephone number when they switch from one access service provider to another irrespective of mobile technology or from one technology to another of the same or any other access service provider. Thus, it is expected to act as a catalyst to increase the competition. The market forces will decide the level of increased competition due to MNP.

(e) and (f) Madam, as per the feedback received from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and subscribers, some problems have been noted in porting the numbers. In general, the reasons for problems in porting are:

- (i) Port-out request are rejected by Donor stating the reason as less than 90 days of activation even though numbers have worked for more than 90 days.
- (ii) Non-disconnection of ported-out number and non-updation of Number Portability Database by the Donor in case of successfully ported-out numbers.
- (iii) Rejection of port-out request by Donor under contractual obligations.
- (iv) Delayed generation/non-generation of Unique Porting Code (UPC) due to failure of UPC generation system.

A close watch on the matter is being kept by the Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells and based on the feedbacks received from TSPs/subscribers; the TSPs have been called for meetings to resolve the issues. In addition, TRAI has also sought compliance of various provisions of "The Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Regulations, 2009 as amended" from the TSPs.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State/Licensed Service Area	Total Porting Applications Submitted to MNP Service Provider
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	173,437
2.	Gujarat	364,849
3.	Himachal Pradesh	20,242
4.	Haryana	319,850
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,291
6.	Maharashtra (including Goa excluding Mumbai)	262,110
7.	Mumbai	136,067
8.	Punjab	194,167
9.	Rajasthan	313,725
10.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	177,368
11.	Uttar Pradesh (West) (including Uttarakhand)	227,752
12.	Andhra Pradesh	2,29,034
13.	Assam	8,308
14.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	83,030
15.	Karnataka	3,18,092
16.	Kerala	1,23,812
17.	Kolkata	96,382
18.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	2,35,039
19.	North East (including Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Tripura)	1,863

1	2	3
20.	Odisha	56,989
21.	Tamil Nadu	2,76,950
22.	West Bengal (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands excluding Kolkata)	2,12,681

[English]

#### Implementation of RTE Act, 2009

2279. SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has been receiving representations from States/UTs regarding the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the nature of such representations and the action taken thereon;

(c) the estimated number of school children in the age group of 6-14 who are still to be enrolled in the schools under the Act;

(d) the estimated requirement of Teachers/Principals and funds for the implementation of Act; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that there is no diversion of funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from the State Governments/UTs on various issues relating to implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including request for additional resources for its implementation, clarification on certain provisions of the RTE Act, etc. The Government has approved an outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore for implementation of the combined RTE-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for 2010-11 to 2014-15 and revised the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and States in the ratio of 65:35 (90:10 for North Eastern States). The Government has also issued

various Guidelines on implementation of the RTE Act, including procedure for admission in schools, seeking relaxation of teacher qualifications under section 23(2) of the RTE Act, and maintaining Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in school in accordance with the norms and standards specified in the Schedule of the RTE Act.

(c) As per National Sample Survey conducted through Social and Rural Research Institute (SRI), a unit of International Marketing Research Bureau (IMRB) in 2009, there are 81.5 lakh out of school children in the 6-14 age group.

(d) The additional requirement of teachers for implementation of RTE Act has been estimated at 5.08 lakh which includes 2.44 lakh Head teachers.

(e) A rigorous monitoring system is in place for 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 and Union Territories is also in place.

#### Emergency Landing

2280. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents of emergency landing/rough landing of aircraft of private airlines and Air India have been requested during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of each such incident;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into all these incidents;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) During the year 2010, there were one

incident each of emergency landing involving aircraft of Air India Express, Kingfisher and Jet Airways, two incidents of emergency landing involving aircraft of Spice Jet and four incidents each of emergency landing involving aircraft of Jet Lite and Go Air. During the same period five incidents of rough landing involving aircraft of Spice Jet were reported.

(c) to (e) All the incidents including Emergency Landing and Rough Landing are investigated as per the provisions of Aircraft Rules, 1937. While the investigation of all the five rough landing incidents have been completed, investigation in 10 out of 13 incidents of emergency landing have been completed. Safety recommendations emanating from these investigations are also implemented to minimize the recurrence of such incidents.

#### **Navi Mumbai Airport**

2281. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental clearance has been accorded to the Navi Mumbai Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of Navi Mumbai Airport; and

(d) the time by which the airport is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The Environmental and Coastal Zone Regulation (CRZ) clearance to the Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA) project was accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO), a Government of Maharashtra Undertaking on 22nd November, 2010 with more than sixty (60) conditions for construction and operation phase, including general conditions. CIDCO has engaged the services of Consultants for airport development and has tentatively laid down 2015 as timeline for completion of the project.

[*Translation*]

#### **Air Service from Agra to Mumbai and Lucknow**

2282. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce direct air service from Agra to Mumbai and Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any private airline also proposes to introduce similar service; 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) 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. 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.

[*English*]

#### **Idle Airports Activation Programme**

2283. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Airports Authority of India has started an Idle Airports Activation Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of airports covered under the programme and activated so far;

(c) the present status of ongoing projects and the reasons for delay, if any, in each case; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to expedite the work and the time by which the work is likely to be completed, Airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. M/s RITES Ltd. was appointed to carry out the feasibility study for 33 idle (Non-operational) small airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) for development/operationalization. 13 of these small airports of AAI were recommended for development/operationalization. The names of the airports

are: Akola, Solapur (Maharashtra), Vellore (Tamil Nadu), Mysore (Karnataka), Warangal, Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh), Chakulia (Jharkhand), Malda (West Bengal), Jharsuguda (Odisha), Tezu, Passighat (Arunchal Pradesh), Rupsi (Assam) and Kamalpur (Tripura).

(c) and (d) Mysore Airport has already been operationalized for ATR-72 type of aircrafts in May, 2010. Work for operationalization of Cuddapah Airport for ATR-72 and Tezu Airport is scheduled for completion by September, 2011 and December, 2012 respectively.

For development of Pasighat Airport, AAI has already granted working permission to Ministry of Defence by Indian Air Force.

AAI has already projected additional land requirement as per master plan for development of Warangal, Malda, Jharsuguda, Kamalpur and Vellore Airports, to the respective State Governments.

[Translation]

#### Indians in Foreign Jails

2284. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians including migrant workers languishing in jails abroad and the punishment given to them by the respective countries during the last three years, year-wise, offence-wise, gender-wise and country-wise;

(b) the details of States to which these jailed persons belong to;

(c) the manner in which the Government helps Indians in jails abroad including measures taken to get them released at the earliest; and

(d) the number of Indian nationals who were executed in foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table on the House.

#### Bharat Nirman Scheme

2285. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of Bharat Nirman Schemes;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies pointed out in the review; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to further strengthen the Bharat Nirman Scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; 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. The Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) conducted by Planning Commission has reviewed the Bharat Nirman Schemes. The Bharat Nirman is a composite business plan for connecting rural India through roads, electricity and telephones; ensuring basic services like housing and water supply and improving agricultural productivity and income through investments in irrigation. The MTA has pointed out the following important issues for the shortfall in the achievement of targets of schemes being implemented under Bharat Nirman:

- (1) **Rural Roads:** Lack of contracting capacity in the States, delay in forest and environment clearance, prevalence of law and order Problems and non-availability of private land
- (2) **Rural Electrification:** Non-availability of adequate sub-transmission system in States
- (3) **Irrigation:** Escalation in cost of construction and financial viability of the projects
- (4) **Housing:** Non-availability of home stead sites to BPL households, low quality housing and inadequate unit cost of housing
- (5) **Drinking Water Supply:** Lack of capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions in maintenance and upkeep of completed water supply schemes and capacity constraints of the community water users

(d) The remedial measures taken for improving the pace of implementation of various components of Bharat Nirman, *inter alia*, include (i) allocating additional budgetary support (ii) strengthening of institutional capacity (iii) augmentation of contracting capacity (iv) pro-active action for getting forest and environment clearance and (v) continuous monitoring of the physical and financial achievements under the different schemes by nodal Central Ministries/Departments. Further, the trend and pattern of expenditure of central Ministries/Departments are reviewed by the Ministry of Finance at regular intervals. The Planning Commission conducts half yearly review of all the sectors and suggests corrective measures to expedite the utilization of funds. This monitoring process ensures strengthening up of Bharat Nirman Schemes through effective and efficient utilization of resources for the desired outcomes.

[English]

#### First Aid Kits in Airlines

2286. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued a circular urging upon all domestic and international flights in India to carry first aid kits to deal with injuries on board and medical kits containing life saving drugs in the flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the airlines are adhering to the above provisions contained in the circular;

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

(e) whether the new kits are as per the international norms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the new kits are different from the previous ones?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 2, Series X, Part-III, Revision 5 effective from 1st March 2011 regarding "Provision of Medical Supplies in Aircraft" to carry first aid kits to deal

with injuries on board and medical kits containing life saving drugs in all domestic and International flights in India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. All the airlines are required to adhere to the provisions contained in Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 2, Series X, Part-III, Revision 5 dated 1.3.2011.

(e) Yes, Madam. They are as per International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) norms.

(f) (i) Universal Protection Kit (UPK) is newly added as per ICAO norms.

(ii) The contents and quality of First Aid Kits and Medical Kits are as per ICAO norms.

Details are in the Civil Aviation Requirement, CAR, Section 2, Series X, Part-III, Revision 5 dated 1st March, 2011.

#### Tour to Afghanistan

2287. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from various quarters including U.S. Government for availing the services of famous cine-celebrities, so as to restore normalcy in Afghanistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Mock Anti-Hijack Drill

2288. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent mock drill on Anti-Hijack Response Mechanism System at Delhi Airport, several glaring flaws were detected;

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

(c) the persons/agencies responsible therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to put in place the proper mechanism to check hijacking?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. Some procedural lapses and lack of coordination among various agencies were noticed.

(b) Details of lapses cannot be divulged on the floor of the House being secret in nature and impinging upon national security.

(c) Some deficiencies were noticed on the part of DIAL AAI.CISF, Air India and Delhi Police. BCAS has taken necessary action and has directed the concerned agencies to improve the system.

(d) Proper mechanism is in place for handling aircraft hijack situation.

[Translation]

#### Roaming in NCR

2289. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone subscribers in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) separately for mobile and landline;

(b) the areas in NCR where roaming is charged/not charged for making a call from/to Delhi;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the whole NCR roaming free;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As on 31.01.2011, there are 36.68 million wireless and 2.82 landline subscribers in Delhi Service area.

(b) to (e) Telecom licenses are issued service area-wise. As per the Telecom License, the Delhi Service area comprises of local areas served by Delhi, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida and Gurgaon telephone exchanges. Roaming charges are not levied when the subscriber is going from one place to another place within the licensed service area and uses the same network. However, roaming charges become payable when the subscriber uses the service outside licensed service area of his operator.

[English]

#### Gram Tells/Rural ATMs at Post Offices

2290. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to install specially-designed Gram Tells (Rural ATMs) at post office;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its objectives and salient features;

(c) the funds earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken to strengthen the role of Indian Post in the Government's agenda of financial inclusion?

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

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

(d) Department is considering introducing Rural ICT devices for branch post offices for disbursement of MGNREGA wages and other postal financial services subject to availability of funds.

#### Network Problem due to Jammer

2291. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) customers about the poor quality of its services due to the installation of mobile jammer at Central Prison, Kannur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar complaints have been reported from other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Complaints have been received from BSNL subscribers of Palikkunnu area Kannur during last few months about the poor quality of its services due to installation of mobile jammer at Central Prison, Kannur. Since, the jammer frequency signals are not limited to the jail compound premise only, it is affecting services of mobile customers in the surrounding area of Central Prison.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) The matter has already been taken up by local BSNL unit at Kannur, Kerala with the Superintendent of Central Prison Kannur for taking necessary action in this regard.

#### SAARC Summit

2292. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Summit was held at Thimphu recently;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken at the Summit;

(c) whether all SAARC countries have ratified the SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS) signed in the previous Summit; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to urge the remaining countries to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. An Inter-Summit Session of the SAARC Council of Ministers (at the level of SAARC

Foreign Ministers) was held in Thimphu, Bhutan from February 89, 2011. This was preceded by the 38th session of the Standing Committee (at the level of Foreign Secretaries) on 6-7 February, 2011. These meetings are held between two Summits, take stock of the progress made since the previous Summit and prepare the ground for the next Summit.

(c) and (d) The SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS) has till now been ratified only by Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The 38th session of the Standing Committee Meeting held on February 6-7, 2011 in Thimphu urged the remaining Member States to complete their respective ratification processes for the Agreement at the earliest.

#### CCE in Schools

2293. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce the system of continuous and comprehensive evaluation of education in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had sought the opinion of the State Governments prior to introducing the above system;

(d) if so, the view of the State Governments in this regard;

(e) whether only 11000 schools were affiliated to the CBSE out of over 12 lakh schools in the country; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to bring more schools under CBSE Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced the system of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in all the schools affiliated to the Board during 2009-10.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The system has been introduced in the schools affiliated to CBSE, and hence the opinion of the State Governments was not sought. However, the general issue of introduction of CCE was taken up for discussion in the meeting of Central Advisory

Board of Education (CABE) held on 31.8.2009. CABE was unanimous that there was a need to reduce examination stress among students. CABE noted the attempt of CBSE to make class X examination optional for students who will continue in the same school in Class-XI while replacing the same with an efficient CCE system. The scheme of CBSE was also presented to many State Boards through the Council of Boards of School Education (COBSE) which held a series of meetings in August, 2009 and December, 2009.

(e) and (f) As on 31.3.2010, there were 11,040 schools affiliated to CBSE. According to the Statistics of School Education 2008-09 published by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the total number of schools in the country as on 30.9.2008 was 13,76,608. CBSE follows innovative practices in curriculum, pedagogy and assessment, as a result of which the number of schools affiliated to CBSE is increasing continuously. Between 31.3.2005 and 31.3.2010, there was an increase in the number of schools affiliated to CBSE by 3301 i.e. 42.7%.

[Translation]

#### **Inordinate Delay of Cases**

2294. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases wherein there has been an inordinate delay in granting permission for prosecution and the Chief Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) made a request to the Government for expeditious decision with regard to the said permissions during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of officers involved in the said cases;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into delay in granting the permission for prosecution;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Government has prescribed a period of three months for processing and taking decision by the department in cases of sanction for prosecution. In the event of delay, the Commission holds meeting with the concerned competent authorities in the Ministries/Department/ Organizations as and when required.

(b): As per the data provided by the Commission, prosecution sanction is pending in 60 cases (as on 31st January, 2011) with the competent authorities. The details of the cases are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) It has been observed that delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with CVC, State Government and other agencies and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

In order to check delay in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has also issued detailed guidelines on 06.11.2006 prescribing time limit at each stage and also fixing responsibilities on deliberate delays.

#### **Statement**

##### *Cases Pending for Prosecution Sanction under PC Act Cases over three months as on 31.01.2011*

1.	RC.13(A)/10-Pat 17.09.10	Kaushal Kumar	BSNL, Deptt. of Telecommunication
2.	RC.4(A)/10-Chhattisgarh	1. S.N. Akhtar 2. K.N. Yadav	RPF, Crime Branch, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
3.	RC 3(A)/2005-SCU.I 12.04.05	Baldev Singh Sandhu,. IRS: 81 Commissioner of Income Tax, Ahmedabad	Secretary. Deptt of Revenue M/o Finance, New Delhi

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4.	RC.15(A)/09-ACB Chennai	Shri R. Selvaraj	M/o Finance. Financial Services
5.	RC.2 (A)/09-NGP28.02.2009	1. Harshad Datar 2. G.V. Taori 3. Navneel Shrivastava 4. Hemant Pandey 5. M.K. Singh 6. Alok L. Kumar 7. Asit Kumar Nandi 8. D.M. Bobde 9. B.C. Singh	Junad Open Cast Mine, Wani North Area: WCL Wani Rly. Siding, Wani, North Area, WCL Junad Open Cast Mine, Wani North Area, WCL Hasdeo Area, SECL, Bilaspur WCL WCL Kolarpimpri Open Cast Mines, Wani North Area. WCL Ghonsa Mines, Wani North Area, WCL Niljai Sub Area, Wani, NorthArea, WCL. Distt. Yavatmal
6.	RC 2(A)/2009-ACU-2 10.06.2009	Shri Sanjay Tripathi	M/o Finance, Income Tax
7.	RC 2(A)-09-PB 19.05.2009	Shri S.K. Sekhar	Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works, Port Blar (ALHW)
8.	RC 4 (A)/08/ACU-II/DLI 28.08.08	Mrs. Justice Nirmal Yadav	Punjab & Haryana High Court.
9.	RC 55(A)/2005/D LI 29.09.05	Kailash Pati Aneja	Ministry of Coal
10.	RC 59(A)/2008/DLI 29.12.08	1. Sunil Prashar 2. Ravi Mathur	CPWD
11.	RC 60(A)/2008/DLI 29.12.08	1. Devesh Chand 2. S.K.Jain	CPWD
12.	RC 61(A)/2008/DLI 29.12.08	1. A.K. Saini 2. C.P. Singh	CPWD
13.	RC.62(A)/2008/D LI 29.12.08	1. Sh. Anil Kumar Saini 2. Sh. Rakesh Kumar Mittal	CPWD
14.	RC 63(A)/2008/DLI 29.12.08	1. Sh. Anil Kumar Pandey 2. Sh. Anil Sachan	CPWD
15.	RC 64(A)/2008/DLI 29.12.08	1. Anil Sachan 2. Manish Bhatnagar	CPWD
16.	RC 20(A)/09-ACBCHN	Smt. Sumathi Ravichandran	Deptt. of Post, New Delhi
17.	RC 9(A)/08-VIZAG 02.04.08	Sri G.B.S. Prasad	RINL
18.	RC 4(E)/04-BSF Kol 29.07.2008	1. S.B.S. Prakash Kumar 2. Smt. C.V. Ramani	State Bank of India

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19.	RC 10(E)/2009-BS&F Delhi Dt. 13.4.2009	M.K. Jain	IDBI New Delhi Branch Office, Red Cross Road, New Delhi
20.	RC 8(E)/2009-BS&FDLI 08.04.2009	1. R.K. Murgai 2. Ravi Prakash Mathur 3. S.K. Sharma 4. M.C. Sethi	UCO Bank, Parliament Street, New Delhi
21.	RC 13(E)/BS&F DLI	S.K. Sharma	Both of UCO Bank, Parliament Street, New Delhi
22.	RC 5(A)/09-BBSR 23.03.09	Smt. Pragyan Subrat	State Bank of Hyderabad
23.	RC 9(A)/08-GNR 19.06.08	1. Abdul Rub 2. P.R. Anil 3. Shrika Prasad	FCI
24.	RC 3(A)/06-ACU-I 28.06.06	Col. F.B. Singh The then Jt. Director, EMGS&C), MGO, New Delhi	Ministry of Defence
25.	RC 6(S)/2005-SHG 21.09.05	1. Shri P.S. Banafar 2. Shri Ashish 3. Shri Babulal Pradhan 4. Shri Ashok Kumar Singha 5. Shri Laxman Singh	Ministry of Defence
26.	RC 30(A)/-10-CHN	Rajasekar	Central Board of Film certification, Sashtri Bhavan Chennai
27.	RC 55(A)/09-CHN	R. Sekar	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
28.	RC 15(A)/09-ACB Chennai	Shri S. Kasimayan	Ministry of Defence
29.	RC 64(A)/2009-ACB Chennai	1. R. Sekar 2. Ashwani Kumar 3. R.L. Jayaseelan 4. K. Saleem Klian 5. A.K. Mohamed Ismal 6. S.H. Mohideen Private persons	Ministry of Oversease Indian Affairs, New Delhi
30.	RC 1(A)/07-ACU.IX Dated 23.04.2007	Shri Rakesh Mohan	The then CEO, Delhi Jal Board, New Delhi
31.	RC 4(A)/08/ACU-IX Dt. 18.12.2008	Shri Arvind Kumar, Chief Engineer (DA Case)	Chief Engineer, Railway
32.	RC 20 (A)/2000-JPR Dt. 21.10.00	Sri Ravi Shankar Srivastava IAS	Director, Medical (IEC), Jaipur
33.	RC 4(E)/06-EOU-IX 19.07.08	1. Ram Chander  2. D.K. Bose	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi  O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi

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	3. Bhagwan Das Singhal	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	4. Rajinder Kumar Saini	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	5. Sunil Kumar	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	6. R.K. Kasotiad	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	7. Paramjit Singh Saini	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	8. Ram Rattan	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	9. Bharat Bhusan	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	10. H.S. Teotia	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	11. Smt. Saroj Chadha	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	12. Inderjeet Kakar	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	13. Appu Kuttan Pillai	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
	14. Shiv Narayan Sharma	O/o DG of Vigilance Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi
34.	RC 4(E)/2005-Mumbai 25.06.05	H.R. Shukla Customs & Central Excise.
35.	RC 1(A)/08-Goa 25.04.08	1. Shri Atchut Mukund Alornekar The Commr. of Customs & Cent. Excise, Goa 2. Sunil Pandurang Bharne The Commr. of Customs & Cent. Excise, Goa 3. Mortoba Lakhba Sardessai The Commr. of Customs & Cent. Excise, Goa 4. Raj Kumar Mathure The Commr. of Customs (General), New Customs HouseBallard Estate, Mumbai-1 5. Mukund S. Shinde The Commr. of Customs & Cent. Excise, Goa 6. Manoj Kumar The Commr. of Customs (General), New Customs House Ballard Estate, Mumbai-1 7. Atmaram Ghadi The Commr. of Customs & Cent. Excise, Goa 8. Virender Kumar Director General of Vigilance, Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi-21 9. Ramesh Sitaram Sawant Director General of Vigilance, Customs & Central Excise, New Delhi-21

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36.	RC.4(A)/2009-Goa	1. Shri Karra Vidyadhara Raod 2. Shri William Bastyaon Miranda 3. Shri Monesh Sidray Patter	BSNL
37.	RC.19(A)/09-ACB CHG	1. K.K. Sharma 2. Maninder Pal	Customs
38.	RC.4 (A)/08-GZB	1. M.R. Chaudhary 2. M.C. Singh 3. A.K. Jain 4. J.P. Talwalia 5. Prakash Chand Meena 6. Gopal Singh 7. G.S. Teotia 8. R.K. Chaudhary 9. Vishpal Singh 10. Vijender Singh 11. R.S. Yadav 12. Subhash Singh 13. Ramesh Pal 14. R.K. Sharma	BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL BSNL
39.	RC.2 (A) 2009-BPL 12.02.09	Pradeep Singh Jadon	BSNL
40.	RC.18(A)/08-ACB B'lore	Shri G. Brahmaiah	Dept. of Telecom, Ministry of Communications & I.T.
41.	RC.14(A)/2009 ACB CHG 14.05.09	S.K. Aggarwal, the then GM	BSNL, Ludhiana
42.	RC.22(A)/04-10-Mum) 14.06.10	Naresh Kumar	DRT, Mumbai
43.	RC.3(A)/10-Mum 28.01.10	Mrs. Savita Mahendra Gangurde	Byculla Rly, Hospital, Byculla (E), Mumbai
44.	RC.23(A)/10-Mum dtd. 19.06.2010	Maj. Dipendra Bhushan	Army Recruitment Office, Colaba, Mumbai.
45.	RC.19(A)/10-Mum dtd. 21.05.2010	1. Shri R.J. Kukkar 2. Shri S.T. Patil	O/o. GE (Independent), Airforce, Ojhar, Nasik.
46.	RC.21(A)/2009-KER Dt. 31.12.2009	1. Susheel Kumar Geeva, Sanction for prosecution U/s. 27 of the Emigration Act, 1983 in respect of 2. Shri Francis Chembola 3. Smt. Mini Francis 4. Smt. Pennamma Thomas.	The Dy. Secretary (Vig), DOPT, North Block, New Delhi. 5.8.2010 2. The Protector General of Emigrants, Government of India, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Akbar Bhavan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

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47.	RC I(A)/2009-KER Dt. 28.02.09	1. Muhammed Kudage 2. Mohammed Kassim (A13)	1. Shri J.K. Dadoo, Administrator, U.T. of Lakshadweep. 2. Smt. Sasikala, IRS Chief Vigilance Officer, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Mumbai. 3. Sh. Sanjay Kaushik, IAS, Secretary of Ports, Govt. of Kerala, Secretariat, Trivandrum. 4. The Addl. Secretary, (UT), MHA, New Delhi
48.	RC 3(A)/2009-KER Dt. 31.03.09	BPCL 1. Shri P.M. Somachoodan. 2. T.S. Sankaranarayan 3. K. Jayaraman 4. K. Govind 5. Babu J. Baby 6. Nedumchezhiyan 7. Koshy Jacob 8. Dax Mohan 9. Joly Sebastian, Area <b>Govt. of Kerala</b> 1. Abdul Manaf	1. Smt. Sasikala, IRS Chief Vigilance Officer, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Mumbai. 2. Sh. Sanjay Kaushik, IAS, Secretary of Ports, Govt. of Kerala, Secretariat, Trivandrum.
49.	RC 19(A)/2009-KER Dt. 31.12.2009	1. Shri P.A. Baby 2. Shri R.V. Suresh Kumar 3. Smt Bilquis Mohammed 4. Smt M.Geetha,	The Chief Vigilance Officer, United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Chennai-600 014.
50.	RC.05/09-HYD, 30.4.09	1. M. Muniswamy 2. S.Kumara Prasad	Central Social Welfare Board, Hyderabad
51.	RC23(A)/2007A CB LUCKNOW (Partly disposed off as sanction received against NGO persons)	Shri U.K. Bajpai	Union Bank of India
52.	RC 07(A)/2009-NGP 10.06.2009	Shri Tarsen Goyal	State Bank of Patiala, 2, C.A. Road, Nagpur
53.	RC 9(A)/2009-NGP 20.07.2010	1. Shri A.K. Ghoshal 2. Shri Madan Kumar 3. Shri Giriraj Gupta	Rayatwari Sub Area, WCL, Distt. Chandrapur Rayatwari Sub Area, WCL, Distt. Chandrapur Durgapur OC Mine, WCL, Distt. Chandrapur
54.	RC 11 (A)/2009-NGP 21.07.2010	1. Shri Yogendra Tiwary 2. Sanjeev Agrawal 3. Sayyed Naushad Ali 4. Madhukar Jayram Bhongale 5. S. Karnawat	Kumbharkhani UG Mine, WCL, Distt. Yavatmal  Wani North Area, WCLf Distt. Yavatma

55.	RC.2(A)/2009-NGP 28.02.09	1. Harshad Datat 2. G.V. Taori  3. Navneet Shrivastava  4. Hemant Pandey 5. M.K. Singh 6. Alok L. Kumar 7. Asit Kumar Nandi  8. D.M. Bobde 9. B.C. Singh	1. Junad Open Cast Mine, Wani North Area, WCL 2. Wani Rly. Siding, Wani North Area, WCL 3. Junad Open Cast Mine, Wani North Area, WCL 4. Hasdeo Area, SECL, Bilaspur 5. WCL, Nagpur 6. WCL, Nagpur 7. Kolarpimpri Open Cast Mines. Wani North Area, WCL 8. Ghonsa Mines, Wani North Area, WCL 9. Niljai Sub Area, Wani North Area, WCL, Distt. Yavatmal.
56.	RC. 10(S)/09- SCB Chennai	1. S. Jaishankar 2. V. Ramkumar 3. S. Kannan	Vijaya Bank
57.	RC.17(A)/09-GNR Dated 03.12.2009	B.S. Rizvi	Railway
58.	RC.38(A)/09- ACBCHN	1. R. Sekar 2. Ashwini Kumar 3. R.L. Jeyaseelan 4. Sanjay Kumar 5. Suraj Sharma 6. Dinesh Basra 7. Dhanasekar 8. S.K. Jeeva 9. Salil Deep Sachan 10. Janak Raj 11. M. Urangan 12. Ramachandra Mahto	Ministry of Oversease in r/o S/Shri Ashwini Kumar, R.L. Jeyaseelan, Sanjay Kumar, Suraj Sharma, Dinesh Basra and Dhanasekar
59.	RC.27(A)/05- ACB Mumbai	Santosh Jha	Railway
60.	RC.39(A)/07- ACB Mumbai	Dhananjay Kumar Sinha	M/o Finance, Income Tax

*[English]***Aviation Security Projects**

2295. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the aviation security projects approved by the Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the present status of these projects;

(c) whether certain projects have not started;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of such projects and the actual cost and time overrun thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR

RAVI): (a) The Government have decided to (i) introduce a new system of access control to airports through contactless Smart Cards and (ii) to establish a joint training academy of DGCA, BCAS and AAI.

(b) Bulk renewal of AEPs (Smart Card) was completed on 31.12.2010 and Indian Aviation Academy has been setup under the aegis of NIAMAR.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

#### Shortage of Fuel for Atomic Plants

2296. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIA:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of uranium reserves with locations in the country;

(b) whether the country is passing through deep crisis on account of shortage of uranium;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey on availability of atomic and nuclear minerals in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government is working on a plan for production of uranium from country's reserves and their optimum utilization with a view to achieve selfreliance in the field of nuclear energy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy has established 1,62,762 tonnes of Uranium resources (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) as on 31.12.2010. The State-wise details of the same are as follows:-

State	Estimated Resources (Tonnes U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	79,142
Chhattisgarh	3,986

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	784
Jharkhand	48,074
Karnataka	4,682
Maharashtra	355
Meghalaya	18,578
Rajasthan	6,276
Uttar Pradesh	785
Uttarakhand	100
Total	1,62,762

(b) Of the total 20 nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 4780 MW in operation, 10 reactors (1940 MW) are fuelled by imported uranium which is available in adequate quantity. The remaining 10 reactors (2840 MW) are fuelled by indigenous natural uranium. Though indigenous uranium is not available in the required quantity, the supply has been improving, enabling the operation of these reactors at power levels ranging from 68 to 100% of their rated capacity.

(c) Yes, Madam. AMD has been conducting exploration of atomic minerals and it has during the XI Plan Period (upto December, 2010) established additional 54,905 tonnes of uranium ore bringing the total reserve to 1,62,762 tonnes.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy is presently operating five underground mines viz. Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih and Bagjata. One opencast mine at Banduhurang and two processing plants at Jaduguda and Turamdih, East Singhbhum District and one underground mine at Mohuldih is under construction at Saraikela Kharswan District, Jharkhand State. Also an underground mine and process plant is under construction at Tummalapalle, Andhra Pradesh. The Lambapur Uranium Project, Nalagonda

District, Andhra Pradesh is under pre-project activities. An underground mine and process plant at Gogi, Karnataka is under pre-project stage. Development of uranium resources at Kyelleng Pyndengsohiong Mawathabah (KPM), Meghalaya is also under consideration. Development of uranium resources available at Rohil, Rajasthan is under exploration by AMD for establishing source of water in the area.

[Translation]

**Backlog Vacancies in Educational Institutions**

2297. SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI T.R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether a number of backlog vacancies have not been filled up in various educational institutions despite launching of special recruitment drive by the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) if so, the details of the backlog vacancies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) identified, advertised and filled up;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to fill up the backlog vacancies reserved for OBCs by 30 June, 2011; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. While backlog vacancies exist in Central Universities, the latest information on such vacancies, including those for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is being collected.

(c) and (d) Government has launched a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up these vacancies by 30.6.2011, and accordingly, instructions have been issued to all Central Universities on 22.2.2011 fill up the vacancies expeditiously.

[English]

**Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas**

2298. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Model	Type	Recurring (Rs. in lakh)	Non-Recurring (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
I	School with hostel for 100 girls	32.07	Rs. 7.25 lakh. Cost of building construction as per State Schedule of Rates (SoR) with carpet area of 60 sq. ft per child for hostels with 100 children

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) set up in the country since the inception of this scheme;

(b) the criteria for allocation of funds for KGBV and the details of the amount allocated under this scheme to various State Governments during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the implementation of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the implementation status of the scheme;

(e) the increase in percentage of female enrolment especially SC/ST and OBCs which have been registered across the country towards female literacy in the last three years;

(f) whether the Government is contemplating upon increasing the budget of these schemes; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched in July 2004 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities in educationally backward blocks (EBBs). Till 2009-10, 2570 KGBVs were sanctioned in the country. In October 2010, an additional 999 KGBVs were sanctioned, taking the total number of sanctioned KGBVs to 3569.

(b) Funds for KGBVs are released to the State Implementation Societies for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as per the approved funding pattern for SSA, presently in the 65:35 sharing ratio between the Central and State Governments. Financial norms for KGBVs are as follows:

1	2	3	4
II	School with hostel for 50 girls	23.95	Rs. 5.375. lakh Cost of building construction as per State Schedule of Rates (SoR) with carpet area of 80 sq. ft per child for hostels with 50 children
III	Hostel in existing school	17.95	Rs. 5.375 lakh. Cost of building construction as per State Schedule of Rates (SoR) with carpet area of 80 sq. ft per child for hostels with 50 children

The details of the amount allocated under the scheme to States/UTs during the last three years is at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Progress in implementation of KGBVs is monitored through Quarterly Review Meetings of State Gender Coordinators. The biannual Joint Review Mission for SSA also reviews the programmatic aspects of KGBVs. Financial aspects are monitored through Quarterly Review Meetings of State Finance Controllers, as well as concurrent financial review, internal audit and statutory audit.

(e) The percentage enrolment of SC, ST and OBCs girls for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given at Statement-II. NKGBVs the percentage distribution of enrolment is 27% for SC girls, 29% for ST girls, and 27% for OBC girls.

(f) and (g) The Government has recently amended the KGBV norms to allow for (a) establishment of more KGBVs, (b) intake of additional girls in existing KGBVs to cover higher number of out of school girls from marginalised communities. The actual physical and financial allocations to States are approved in the meetings of the Project Approval Board for SSA.

### *Statement I*

#### *Funds approved to States under KGBV scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	AWP&B 2008-09	AWP&B 2009-10	AWP&B 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20380.11	12021.830	10972.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2081.32	1021.950	1036.17
3.	Assam	1228.73	1063.598	712.75
4.	Bihar	22504.60	15387.092	13322.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	2841.03	2359.050	2785.21
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.27	71.470	28.14
7.	Delhi	48.73	48.725	0.00
8.	Gujarat	3131.97	2755.393	2431.20
9.	Haryana	380.84	324.120	313.17
10.	Himachal Pradesh	158.60	142.600	147.25
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5644.53	4001.350	4133.23

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	7205.35	6712.657	6401.30
13.	Karnataka	1218.86	2332.000	1813.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8669.78	8162.934	6794.07
15.	Maharashtra	2609.72	2455.920	1396.72
16.	Manipur	34.32	25.470	26.22
17.	Meghalaya	77.48	77.480	80.54
18.	Mizoram	25.47	25.470	28.02
19.	Nagaland	97.45	96.940	84.73
20.	Odisha	5140.89	4454.662	5917.31
21.	Punjab	70.02	31.940	103.79
22.	Rajasthan	6617.73	5985.690	5500.44
23.	Tamil Nadu	1351.15	1189.710	1736.50
24.	Tripura	91.35	91.320	100.24
25.	Uttar Pradesh	29090.03	23010.058	15898.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1031.78	585.910	433.15
27.	West Bengal	1377.07	1559.800	2352.58
Total		123179.19	95995.139	84549.03

**Statement II***Percentage of Girl Enrolment of SC, ST and OBCs at elementary level*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	% of Girls Enrolment at Elementary Level								
		SC			ST			OBC		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57.14	48.28	-	46.94	47.50	47.79	45.29	49.81	50.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49.12	49.34	49.41	47.31	47.72	47.74	49.14	49.32	49.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.71	47.69	43.11	48.48	48.67	49.21	43.16	46.70	44.54
4.	Assam	49.24	49.31	49.82	49.12	49.28	49.60	48.80	48.81	49.26
5.	Bihar	43.96	45.45	46.28	45.05	46.55	46.91	45.98	47.09	47.55
6.	Chandigarh	47.98	46.59	47.25	44.83	36.24	41.06	46.44	49.66	50.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	48.52	48.82	49.19	48.63	48.41	48.78	48.72	48.96	49.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.69	46.95	45.82	47.43	47.79	47.81	47.73	47.75	48.88
9.	Daman and Diu	44.33	45.24	45.43	46.44	45.70	46.31	51.05	54.72	49.00
10.	Delhi	47.88	47.6	47.71	47.33	40.91	47.98	50.06	48.89	48.53
11.	Goa	49.27	48.89	49.08	47.13	47.32	47.91	48.12	47.79	48.87
12.	Gujarat	46.95	46.9	46.83	48.10	48.20	48.08	46.41	46.54	46.45
13.	Haryana	47.42	48.22	48.12	41.48	50.01	0.00	46.04	47.26	47.11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48.3	48.45	48.45	48.10	48.16	48.18	47.16	47.08	47.24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.57	46.38	46.54	43.38	45.15	45.54	45.45	47.30	47.41
16.	Jharkhand	47.65	47.93	48.45	48.08	48.34	48.84	49.12	49.67	50.12
17.	Karnataka	48.14	48.29	48.24	48.11	48.10	48.21	48.87	48.86	48.86
18.	Kerala	48.58	48.4	48.56	48.90	50.29	49.18	49.38	49.26	49.33
19.	Lakshadweep	50	50	44.44	48.42	49.88	50.03	38.24	50.00	55.36
20.	Madhya Pradesh	48.18	49.01	49.43	48.03	49.00	49.63	48.14	48.77	49.07
21.	Maharashtra	47.74	47.76	47.83	46.78	47.08	47.17	47.19	47.21	47.08
22.	Manipur	49.18	50.08	50.47	48.46	48.71	49.25	47.93	50.38	50.50
23.	Meghalaya	48.9	46.28	46.72	50.68	51.12	51.06	48.62	50.85	49.48
24.	Mizoram	45.14	44.88	43.30	48.76	48.64	48.65	48.35	46.13	47.77
25.	Nagaland	43.56	45.69	54.35	49.08	49.08	48.89	16.67	31.25	48.70
26.	Odisha	48.6	48.82	49.02	47.90	48.13	48.56	48.76	48.83	48.86
27.	Puducherry	49.49	49	49.28	51.21	51.20	73.62	49.36	48.71	48.48
28.	Punjab	47.09	46.98	47.15	47.88	47.50	38.34	46.70	46.66	46.54
29.	Rajasthan	44.79	44.85	45.39	44.49	44.59	44.85	44.99	45.04	45.46
30.	Sikkim	50.47	49.86	49.83	51.13	51.16	50.50	51.17	50.80	50.92
31.	Tamil Nadu	48.65	48.77	48.71	47.62	47.42	47.96	48.21	48.22	48.33
32.	Tripura	49.34	49.3	49.48	47.30	47.90	47.99	49.40	49.46	49.31
33.	Uttar Pradesh	48.58	48.92	49.12	47.75	48.72	48.68	49.28	49.60	49.93
34.	Uttarakhand	48.84	48.89	48.90	50.40	50.29	50.81	47.67	47.57	47.87
35.	West Bengal	48.54	48.86	49.31	47.78	48.24	48.98	47.66	47.95	48.67
	All States	47.76	48.09	48.36	47.64	48.01	48.33	47.89	48.22	48.42

**Cyber Crime**

2299. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) website has been made operational after its hacking by Pakistan hackers;

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

(c) whether CBI and National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) has entered into an agreement to fight cyber crime; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it would help to fight the crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The website of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was made operational on 06.01.2011 after ensuring proper security measures.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between CBI Academy, National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) and Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in November 2010 to establish collaboration between law enforcement agencies through Cyber and Hi-Tech Crime Investigation and Training (CHCIT) Centre of CBI with the purpose of sharing information and create awareness on security standards, best practices among various enforcement agencies globally and conduct training on emerging cyber technologies.

This MoU will enable training of police officers for better investigation of cyber crime cases.

**Autonomy to Universities**

2300. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of autonomy granted to the universities in the country vis-a-vis other major countries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give more autonomy to various universities functioning under them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the universities are likely to be given administrative/functional autonomy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Universities have autonomy in academic matters subject to minimum standards specified by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The extent of Autonomy in financial, administrative and governance matters are provided in the legislation by which Universities are established.

12.00 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): On behalf of Shri S.M. Krishna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2809(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 2010, appointing the 25th day of November, 2010 as the date on which the provisions of the Nalanda University Act, 2010 shall come into force under subsection (2) of Section 42 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4003/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 59(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 2011, under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4004/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4005/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4006/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4007/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4008/15/11]

- (5) A copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Minister during various sessions of Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha:-

#### TENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XLIX first Session, 1991

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4009/15/11]

2. Statement No. LII Third Session, 1992

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4010/15/11]

3. Statement No. XXXVIII Fifth Session, 1992

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4011/15/11]

#### TWELFTH LOK SABHA

4. Statement No. XLVI Second Session, 1998

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4012/15/11]

5. Statement No. XL Third Session, 1998

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4013/15/11]

#### THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

6. Statement No. XLV Second Session, 1999

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4014/15/11]

7. Statement No. L Third Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4015/15/11]

8. Statement No. XLIV Fourth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4016/15/11]

9. Statement No. XLVIII Sixth Session, 2001  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4017/15/11]
10. Statement No. XXXVI Ninth Session, 2002  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4018/15/11]
11. Statement No. XXX Eleventh Session, 2002  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4019/15/11]
12. Statement No. XXVIII Fourteenth Session, 2003  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4020/15/11]  
FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA
13. Statement No. XXV Second Session, 2004  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4021/15/11]
14. Statement No. XXIII Third Session, 2004  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4022/15/11]
15. Statement No. XXIV Fourth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4023/15/11]
16. Statement No. XXI Fifth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4024/15/11]
17. Statement No. XX Sixth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4025/15/11]
18. Statement No. XX Seventh Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4026/15/11]
19. Statement No. XVII Eighth Session, 2006  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4027/15/11]
20. Statement No. XVII Ninth Session, 2006  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4028/15/11]
21. Statement No. XVI Tenth Session, 2007  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4029/15/11]
22. Statement No. XIV Eleventh Session, 2007  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4030/15/11]
23. Statement No. XIII Twelfth Session, 2007  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4031/15/11]
24. Statement No. XI Thirteenth Session, 2008  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4032/15/11]

25. Statement No. IX Fourteenth Session, 2008  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4033/15/11]
26. Statement No. VIII Fifteenth Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4034/15/11]  
FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA
27. Statement No. VII Second Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4035/15/11]
28. Statement No. V Third Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4036/15/11]
29. Statement No. V Fourth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4037/15/11]
30. Statement No. II Fifth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4038/15/11]
31. Statement No. I Sixth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4039/15/11]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:-

- (i) The Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 16(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2011.
- (ii) The Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 17(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2011.
- (iii) The Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2011.
- (iv) The Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of

Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 19(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2011.

- (v) The Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 20(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2011.

- (vi) The Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 21(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2011.

- (vii) The Tamil Nadu Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 22(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2011.

- (viii) The West Bengal Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 23(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4040/15/11]

- (7) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4041/15/11]

- (8) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4042/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan UT Mission Authority Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT Mission Authority Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4043/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan U.P. Education for All Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan U.P. Education for All Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4044/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhijan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhijan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2009-2010.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4045/15/11]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke liye Siksha Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke liye Siksha Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4046/15/11]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Nagaland, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Nagaland, for the year 2008-2009.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4047/15/11]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, 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 Kharagpur, Kharagpur, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4048/15/11]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4049/15/11]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4050/15/11]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, 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 Kanpur, Kanpur, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4051/15/11]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4052/15/11]

- (18) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Auroville Foundation for the year 2009-2010 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4053/15/11]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority Manipur, Imphal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority Manipur, Imphal, for the year 2008-2009.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4054/15/11]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2009-2010.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4055/15/11]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.

- (24) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4056/15/11]

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur, for the year 2009-2010.

- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4057/15/11]

- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010.

- (28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4058/15/11]

- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4059/15/11]

- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing Jabalpur, Jabalpur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad

Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing Jabalpur, Jabalpur, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing Jabalpur, Jabalpur, for the year 2009-2010.

- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4060/15/11]

- (32) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, Jaipur, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4061/15/11]

- (34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4062/15/11]

- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, for the year 2009-2010.

- (37) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (36) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4063/15/11]

- (38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bangalore, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bangalore, for the year 2009-2010.

- (39) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (38) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4064/15/11]

- (40) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2007-2008.

- (41) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4065/15/11]

- (42) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2008-2009.

- (43) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4066/15/11]

- (44) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2008-2009.
- (45) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (44) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4067/15/11]

- (46) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2008-2009.
- (47) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (46) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4068/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4069/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4069A/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:-

1. (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telemetrie, New Delhi for the year 2009-10, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English version) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Telemetrie, New Delhi for the year 2009-10.
2. Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4070/15/11]

3. A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (I) of Section 619 of Company Act, 1956-
  - (A) (i) Review by the Government of working of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., New Delhi for the year 2009-10.

- (ii) The Annual Report of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., New Delhi for the year 2009-10 along with Audited accounts and comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4071/15/11]

- (B) (i) The Review by the Government of the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., New Delhi for the year 2009-10.

- (ii) The Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., for the year 2009-10 along with Audited accounts and comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4072/15/11]

4. Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Planning Centre of Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Development Planning Centre of Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4073/15/11]

12.01 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary- General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2011, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th March, 2011 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2011, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the

7th March, 2011 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.02 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### 15th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam, I beg to lay the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions.

12.03 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

### 12th to 14th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2010-2011):

- (1) Twelfth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11). of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- (2) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (3) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

12.04 hrs.

# SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS—*Contd.*

## (ii) Re: Situation arising out of Indians held hostage by the Somali Pirates

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, today was the deadline to kill the Indians held hostage by Somali pirates. That is why I sought your special permission to raise this matter at it has become the matter of urgent importance like SOS. I express my sincere thanks to you that you have permitted me to raise the issue. The Minister of External Affairs was present here in the House. I could not notice when he went away from the House. Had he been here I would have requested you to stop him.

Madam Speaker, incidences of holding people hostage by hijacking the ships by pirates are increasing day by day. The hijacking of a ship is reported in the news after every seven days. A month ago, during my Kerala visit, a Keralite couple had come to meet me and informed me about their son has been held hostage since the last nine months. I myself had gone to meet the Minister of External Affairs to discuss this matter. That is why I was saying it would have been better if the Minister of External Affairs had been present here. He had assumed me that he would find out him very soon and would tell what he could do to get him released. But I did not get any reply in this regard, the ship namely Suvej, which has been held hostage, has 8 Indians on board. All the near and dear ones of those Indians are in Delhi and wandering here and there in their efforts and going to each and every person because today is the deadline to kill those hostages. I want to say to the Government and to the Minister of the Government that whenever an American gets in trouble in any other country, the Government of America puts every possible efforts to get him released. All of you have seen some days ago in the Davis episode that very cordial relation between Pakistan and America got tensed because America found that a American is getting in trouble. But what is the reason that our Indian students are forced to wear anklets in Tri Valley University, our fishermen are killed by Sri Lanka Navy a country as small as Somalia

held our people hostage by putting a condle before a country as big as ours. We respond to any situation in such a lukewarm manner that no one takes us seriously. First of all, I would like to know from the government what action it is going to take to get these people released. What efforts are being made by the Government for safe release of our people? It is my urgent question. I would like the government to have long term policy in this regard as the ship which are being held hostage by these pirates are boarded by not only Indians but people from various countries also. Therefore, India will have to take initiative to chalk out a global policy regarding this so that their hegemony could be ended and passengers may travel safely. We have to take initiative to devise a global policy, it is my foremost demand but what we have to say to these family members for the time being, what assurance should I give to them. Please let me know about the effort being made by the Government in this respect. They are coming to meet me at 2 O'clock and hence I want to have government's response so that I would say some words of solace to them. I am very grateful to you for giving me a special permission to raise the issue...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, this is not to be taken as a general issue as it has been raised in Zero Hour. Today's is the deadline for killing them. Hence, my point be responded to itself. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is requested to tell us whether the Minister of External Affairs would come to the house to respond my point. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, I will convey this to the hon. Minister for External Affairs...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We want a statement.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have to convey this to the hon. Minister of External Affairs and then only he could say something subsequently thereto.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: But it should not be deferred till tomorrow. We want it today.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I cannot say that.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You will have to say that.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I cannot say that the statement will be made today.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You will have to say that.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: But I can certainly say that I will convey this to the hon. Minister of External Affairs right now. I do not know as to what facts he has to collect; what are the developments; and whether anything could be shared or not are various aspects that have to be considered. But I will get it conveyed to the hon. Minister of External Affairs immediately...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon. Minister is sitting here, I don't know when did he leave...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You should have told him at that time that he doesn't have the notice, he doesn't know about zero hour. If you would have been asked him to stay when he was leaving he would have stayed back...*(Interruptions)* You were sitting here he is not aware of the issue likely to be raised by you. You should have told him at that time...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, taking into consideration the seriousness of matter, kindly instruct the Government to give reply when the House reconvened at 2. P.M. This is a question of human sensitivity, this is not a political question. Hostage are Indians, they are neither from BJP or Congress ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, your protection is needed in this regard. You kindly instruct hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs to reply at 2 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)* We can not delay in this matter. This is an emergency like SOS ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, Speaker, we do attach all the importance that ought to be attached to the statement made by hon. Leader of the Opposition.

But I do not know what could be the various angles which have to be looked into by the Ministry of External Affairs. before making a statement. Therefore, I said that I will get it conveyed to the hon. Minister concerned and thereafter he will respond the way as he thinks fit and proper. I cannot say whether he will come in the afternoon and make a statement only because you want the statement to be made immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The country wants it, not me alone ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

I do not have any brother but all are my brothers and sisters. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: But there are various aspects that have to be considered. She should not presume that the Government is not sensitive to this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* She should not presume and cast aspersions on everything that comes your mind. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I will have to presume. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, he will convey it to the concerned Minister immediately.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am speaking on behalf of all those people whose fate is hanging in balance.

*[English]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have just sent a word to the hon. Minister for External Affairs and he will be just coming here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Madam Speaker, just a few weeks ago, I had the tragic

experience of visiting the homes of a number of bereaved parents as a result of a school bus accident in my constituency.

A bus plunged into a canal and six children died. But, in this incident, I realized that there were several features which are common in many parts of our country and which cry for national attention and response. In this particular incident, the vehicle was really not meant for transporting children. There was an inexperienced driver who was a ten year old boy. He was driving rashly and at considerable speed in order to complete several rounds in time and there were simply too many children squeezed into too small a vehicle.

Children are, Madam Speaker, the most precious assets to any family. They represent the hopes of parents. Witnessing the grief of the parents and the devastation that was caused to them, let me ask the Government, through you, as to what can be done in terms of an effective response around our country.

I discover that in 1997, the Supreme Court had actually issued guidelines in a case called *M.C. Mehta versus the Union Government of India* and yet these guidelines have been widely ignored throughout the country. There has been no effective enforcement of these guidelines. The Court, for example, said that it requires all drivers of school transportation to have at least ten years of experience and that the vehicle must maintain certain standards or fulfil certain requirements. There are rules about the speed that these vehicles can go on.

Now, the safety of school transport is the responsibility of the district administration, of the school authorities, of the parents themselves, of the proprietors and drivers of the vehicles when the vehicles are not owned by the school. Clearly, therefore, we need a national campaign and national standards to be promulgated based on the Supreme Court guidelines. Instead of taking refuge behind the idea that this is a State subject and that education should be left to others to take care of, the need is for a national consciousness on the great danger in which our children are transported to school everyday throughout this country.

It is essential of course that, the State Governments be asked to enforce them but the fact is that the standards have been neglected. In fact, they are treated with impunity throughout the country which calls for both raising of our consciousness and our conscience on this matter and for executive action to ensure that the standards are promulgated.

What is striking me as I visited the bereaved parents is that everyone of them unanimously said that they wanted to ensure that the Government of the country should do something to ensure that other parents will not suffer and endure the pain that they suffer. I think, therefore, that there is a great need for us to be conscious of this and take such steps to ensure safety of children.

Probably, there are more than one Ministry involved like the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Ministry of Child and Family Welfare and Ministry of Road Transport. All of them will have to come together and coordinate for an effective response with a nation-wide public information campaign.

The Nobel Prize winning poet, Gabriela Mistral, while talking about children, said: "To him, we cannot say tomorrow, his name is today." This is an urgent problem, Madam Speaker, and I hope we can take action on this matter.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to the huge price difference in crucial life saving drugs for cancer which is a major concern in the health sector. The first ever study conducted by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) on cancer medicines has found huge price variations among different brands of same medicines sold in the country. While Novartis, Pfizer and Eli Lilly were some of the foreign multinational companies whose products were included in the analysis, their Indian counter parts were Dr. Reddys, Sun, Cadila, Hetero, Glenmark and Natco among others.

The price difference is the highest - 3,210 per cent - among the different brands of breast cancer medicine Letrozole. While a ten-tablet strip of Letrozole of 2.5 mg. from Swiss drug-maker Novartis costs Rs. 1,986, the same strip by Hyderabad-based Hetero carries a price tag of Rs. 60.

The pattern is visible in all the five or six types of cancer drugs where the price difference is over 1,000 per cent, as imported medicines are always the most expensive while a domestic maker sells the cheapest version. Of the 75 medicines that were subjected to analysis, the price difference of over 100 per cent was seen in 30 cases. There were several instances where both the highest and the lowest prices were offered by domestic companies.

The fifteen-year-old Drug Price Control Order, the DPCO, notified under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that governs the NPPA, does not list anti-cancer medication among the medicines whose prices need to be fixed. Invoking the "public interest" clause in DPCO may also be difficult as anti-cancer medication often escapes the turnover and the monopoly criteria needed to bring drugs under direct price control.

It results in near non-accessibility of medicines to a vast majority of the affected population because of the high cost. I am wondering why the Government has not taken any stringent measures to regulate anti-cancer medication within the existing rules. If there is a strong case in favour of price control, what are the steps taken hitherto by the Government?

I strongly urge the Government to implement strict regulations to bring the prices down in order to help the hapless cancer patients in our country.

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak. I would like to submit that everyday nearly 40 to 80 thousand domestic and foreign tourists visit Agra. But its roads are in dilapidated conditions and domestic and foreign tourists stuck in traffic jams and they face a number of problems on the national highway there. The airport that exist there belongs to IAF and its distance from Taj is nearly 10 kms. When domestic and foreign tourists visit Taj, this 10 kms stretch has rural area, and it has nearly 5 lakh population in its three tehsils and when VIP & WIP people visit Taj, then the road is closed for an hour before their arrival and departure, due to which school going children and people coming from rural areas are stuck there and long queues of vehicles are formed.

Madam, I would like to request you to solve the problems being faced children, people belonging to rural areas and domestic and foreign guests.

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Shipping to the Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust, situated in New Mumbai. Madam, the land of the villagers acquired by the government at the time of setting up of Jawahar LaL Nehru Port Trust and farmers were assured that their land will be given back to them at the rate of 12.5 percent. After 30 years of continuous

protest, the land was said to be given back to the farmers. But the land has not yet been given back to the farmers owing to which local farmers are sitting on hunger strike. The agitations have become the order of the day there. The land assured to be given to the farmers at the rate of 12.5 percent should be plain but the same is uneven. The land is required to be leveled.

I, through you, would like to request the Government that necessary action may be taken to solve the problem as early as possible. Necessary guidelines may be issued to the department concerned to level the land which is to be given back to farmers at the rate of 12.5 percent and the land should be properly allotted to the farmers so that all the farmers may be benefitted by it.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for an opportunity to speak.

Madam, there was a sensational revelation on Monday in a national newspaper that a slew of fake courts were being run in the major city of the country. These fake courts are better known as arbitration tribunal, All India overseas Arbitration Committee, ADR Forum. It has been reported in the news that all these are fake courts, which hear cases, summons witnesses, delivers judgements and get their judgments implemented by their goons. This is a very sensitive issue and such sort of parallel judicial establishment may pose a great threat to the democratic fabric of the country. I would like to urge the Government that the news published in a national daily should be taken into account and if it is found true, then proper steps may please be taken to dismantle the fake courts.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government to the national highways. Today, the national highways are not in a good condition all over the country. Especially, I would like to mention Madhya Pradesh. During the last session, we have been called by the Hon'ble Minister and he had said that the dilapidated National Highways of Madhya Pradesh the repair of which is the onus of the Union Government, would be repaired by the February or March. Unfortunately, the month of February elapsed, but the condition of those roads has witnessed no improvement. I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the National Highway No. 75 of my Lok Sabha Constituency Satna city. The population of the city is about more than four lacs and they have a single national highway. This National Highway passes through the middle of city. Here, the road accidents have

become the order of day and hundred of innocent persons have died here. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India for the construction of bypass road in Satna city and for furlanage of roads upto Bela. At present, the said proposal is under consideration of the SFC Committee and Planning Commission under the N.H.D.P. Phase-IV A on PPP basis.

I, through you, would like to request the Hon. Minister that the may be given to the said proposal, so that lives of innocent persons may be saved.

12.24 hrs.

#### SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS—Contd.

##### (ii) Re: Situation arising out of indians held hostage by the Somali pirates

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Madam Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised a very disturbing development which has taken place in the high seas. I would seek the indulgence of this House to make a short statement.

The issue of piracy is a very complicated international problem. Worldwide, hundreds of ships with over 1000 crew have been hijacked by Somali pirates in recent times. Most of them had been released.

According to the information given to us by the Directorate General of Shipping, which is the nodal Government of India agency for shipping, a total of 215 Indian crew were on board some of these hijacked ships. Out of these, 136 have been released. At present, seven ships with a total of 79 Indian crew are in the custody of Somali pirates. The Embassies and the Consulates-General of India in the concerned countries have been in regular touch with the local Governments and the shipowners for several months. We can only stress with the local Governments and the ship-owners concerned the need to do all that they can for the safe and early release of the Indian nationals whose safety and security remains our highest priority.

The family members of the victims and of the Indian crew members, who have been held hostage, have met me and others in the Government. We are doing all that we can. I myself have been in regular touch with our

Ambassador in Egypt and have spoken to our Consul-General in Dubai. I have also met the Egyptian Ambassador to India and requested his Government's assistance for the safe and quick release of the Indians held hostage on 'MV Suez'.

The United Nations has passed a number of Resolutions to combat piracy including the one in 2008. However, in Somalia, where most of the pirates are based, there is a Transitional Government. Our High Commissioner to Kenya, who also looks after Somalia, has taken up with the President of the Transitional Government who has assured us all help. It will be the endeavour of this Government to pursue with whosoever it is possible. Here is a question of some sailors of Indian origin who have been taken hostage by the pirates. We are in touch with the ship-owners. I myself have been in touch, through our Ambassador, with the ship-owners. So, we are depending upon the ship-owners to negotiate with the pirates as it is done in most cases where it has ended up in the release of the hostages. We are hoping that we would be able to rescue the hostages from the hands of the pirates. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (VIDISHA): Madam, it shows the helplessness of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, this is not at all a satisfactory answer. ...(*Interruptions*) What would you do to make them release? Who got threat to be killed today? What assurance can we give to their families that they would not die? ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. He has made a Statement.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: He has just made the Statement. Let us proceed further.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: How can we say that they don't kill the hostages who have been threatened of death. ...*(Interruptions)* Has the government become so helpless that it has asked chairperson to negotiate with the ..... And negotiation means giving remain to the pirates. ...*(Interruptions)* Is negotiation means giving ransom to the pirates demanded by them? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Other 'Zero Hour' matters will be taken up later.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Can we tell the family members of hostages that they might be killed? ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, the reply of the hon. Minister is not at all satisfactory. We walk out on this matter.

12.28 hrs.

*At this stage, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and some other Hon. members left the House.*

12.29 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377; shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise the Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over the slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...*(Interruptions)*

### (i) Need to remove anomalies in the National Crop Insurance Scheme

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): To protect the farmers to tide over unexpected loss during crop

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

failure, the department of agriculture has introduced crop insurance under national Agriculture Insurance Scheme to protect the welfare of the farmers. Many farmers particularly from Tamil Nadu are complaining that crop insurance scheme is not beneficial to the farmers due to lack of proper norms and guidelines and it does not work in the desired way for the benefit of the farmers with regard to compensation which put the farmers and officials in dilemma.

The claim settlement under the crop insurance scheme is done after calculating the loss of the crop for the entire notified area but the loss should be calculated by taking the actual average yield against the normal average yield. But the norms had been relaxed over the years with regard to the notified area reducing it from the district level to block level and not to firka level. It has created lot of problems to both the farmers and the officials i.e. an individual farmer or a group of farmers who were not getting benefit on losing the crop and the company also suffer losses, as it has to pay compensation to all farmers of a notified area, including those individual farmers who get bumper crop.

Moreover, the insurance officials were way of any misuse of the scheme when taken at an individual farmers level and necessary mechanism should be put in place to check and misuse. All these problems have not been addressed so far. Such an insurance scheme that does not benefit the poor farmer should not be provided for.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government through this august House to take necessary measures to set right the crop insurance schemes and take necessary steps to give proper compensation/settlement to the farmers as per the actual crop losses occurred during the year.

### (ii) Need to take steps to evacuate Indian citizens stranded in strife-torn Libya

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Madam, after days of anti-regime unrest in Egypt, violence in Libya has aggravated in the past few days and became uncontrollable. In the series of gunfire during anti-government violence, large numbers of people were killed and many of them injured. There are about 18,000 Indians working in various sectors in and around Tripoli in Libya and they are stranded there. Besides, few of them are working as doctors and nurses in various hospitals. They are greatly suffering and staying indoors without adequate water, food, etc. for the past few months. Among them is

a group of 24 semi-skilled workers belonging to Thalaivakottai village of my Tirunelveli Constituency, Tamil Nadu. Two of the contract workers have died.

Our Union Government has acted swiftly, initiated necessary steps to evacuate the Indian by sending flights and ships after getting necessary clearance from Libyan authorities. As they are struggling for their lives and have left all their belongings there, I request the Union Government to bring them back free of cost or not to charge more than nominal charge for their evacuation and render all kinds of assistance viz., food, medicines, etc. till their reaching to their hometown.

The families of deceased are in deep distress and their bodies have not yet reached.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps for airlifting the bodies of contract workers who have died from my Tirunelveli District in violence in Libya and sanction necessary financial assistance to the bereaved family for their livelihood.

**(iii) Need to revive the Khadi and Village Industries in Badanval village in Chamrajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka**

SHRI R. DHURUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): The Badanval village in Karnataka state, a prominent centre for supplying Khadi for the rest of the world and a model village that was visited by Mahatma Gandhiji to inaugurate Khadi and Gramodhyoga Industries centre in 1927, is now a forgotten village with remains of the shed, quarters and defunct wooden spinning wheels. The spinning wheels has come to a grinding halt affecting the rural economy and encouraging migration of labors to nearby Mysore, the apathy, of the successive governments to revive, adopt and pump money to encourage Khadi industry has forced closure of six of the seven units.

Today the badly maintained and partially collapsed structures, defunct spinning wheels and two blocks with electric supply telephone lines disconnected lies in dilapidation. While paper mat, oil, carpentry and fabric units that were part of the project in 7.5 acres campus, that generated employment to hundreds of villagers in Nanjangud village are closed down defeating the purpose and Gandhiji's dream of generating employment and strengthening rural economy.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to revive the Khadi unit in the said location.

**(iv) Need to release funds for Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh under Special Development Plan for the naxal affected districts**

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI (Srikakulam): Srikakulam district is one of the most backward districts in Andhra Pradesh as well as in the country. Because of the backwardness of the district, it had, way back in 1968, fallen prey to the naxal movement, which had just started in 'Naxalbari' in West Bengal. The continued backwardness of Srikakulam district has given a safe haven to the naxal movement and from this district only, naxalism spread over the remaining districts of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. This district shares borders with Malkangiri, Koraput and Rayagada of Orissa which are the worst naxal-affected areas. While these three districts of Orissa have already been included in the Special Development Plan (SDP), Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh has not been included in the list. Though Khammam and Visakhapatnam are identified as Naxal-affected, only Khammam, has been getting the SDP funds. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has represented to the Union Home Ministry to include Srikakulam district in the Naxal-affected areas. Unless funds are given for the development of this district, the backwardness cannot be removed and unless backwardness is removed the naxalism from this district cannot be eliminated.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to declare Srikakulam District as naxal affected district and to release the SDP funds for the overall development of the District.

**(v) Need to sanction funds for special project under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in Vizianagaram Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Special project under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is aimed at providing sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural poor Self Help Group women through Integrated Dairy Development in Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh. Cattle rearing is an important livelihood in the rural areas of the district. As per the livestock Census, there are seven lakh cattle of which 50 per cent are breedable in the district. The project is spread over for three years with a target to cover 2500 BPL families. It is also contemplating to cover some special objectives like providing a package to dairy farmers for upgrading the milk animal stock, to generate

sustainable employment and continued benefits for rural families and to upgrade the productive animals over a period of three years besides providing door step artificial insemination facility for cows and buffaloes.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to sanction the estimated project cost of Rs.15 crores for the purpose at the earliest.

**(vi) Need to include private schools under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan all over the country particularly in Uttarakhand**

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. This campaign is being run on a large scale in the whole country by the Union Government. The Government has allotted huge funds to the State Governments under this campaign. The objective of the said campaign is to continue the education of those children, who drop their school after class 8th in the Secondary Schools, to provide quality education to the children of age group 14-18 years and to make available the secondary education for the educationally and economically backward girls, disabled and the children of rural and deprived class of the society. It's a commendable initiative of the Government and they deserve appreciation for it. This campaign is limited to Government schools only and the students of Private schools are deprived from the benefits of this campaign. I would like to inform the House that the number of Government schools are very less whereas the number of Private recognized schools are much more in the various sita country viz. Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and especially in Uttarakhand. To reach upto the desired target will be difficult without inclusion of the Private recognized secondary schools in this campaign and this is unjust with the students who are learning in Private Schools.

Madam, this problem is in the whole country. Therefore, there should be uniformity in the education policy for equal education system. Through you, I would like to request to the Government that please include private schools along with Government schools in such an ambitious campaign so that all the students are equally benefitted from it.

**(vii) Need to expedite the admission process in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country**

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I urge the Central Government to take urgent measures to complete the admission procedures to the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) across the country for the academic year 2011-12. Entrance exam to the JNVs was to be conducted in the month of February and the selection process should be completed in the following month. But, the entire admission process is pending and lakhs of children and their parents are in a deep-stress and agony. The annual examinations are being conducted in this month of March and the admission to the next classes will be completed during the months of April and May. It is, therefore, very difficult for students to prepare for Navodaya Entrance Examination in these months. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are aimed to impart good quality modern education to the children especially in the rural India. This novel experiment could initiate a new revolution in the realm of education. It is the only schooling programme that has a practical method to foster national integration through students' exchange. However, untimely postponement of the entrance examination to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas will adversely affect its glory and credibility. I, therefore, request the Government to take urgent necessary measures to complete the admission process to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

**(viii) Need to provide a special package for development of tourism in Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala**

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakudy): I would like to invite the attention of this august House towards an important matter pertaining to the growing importance of tourism in Chalakudy Constituency. I do appeal to the government to deliberate up on special tourism packages for Chalakudy in view of increasing tourist importance of the areas. Famous Athirappally waterfalls attracts more than thousands of tourists every day. Next to it, Vazhachal-thoompoormoozhy is also a very important tourist destination. Muziris, which was considered to be ancient port city of our country. Cheramapara MPU, Kottappuram Boat Race, male Jew Sunanan and Cementry. It also attracts many tourists and scholars from different parts of the country. Besides, there are many locations of tourist importance.

Adding to the natural beauty of the area, Chalakudy has nine major pilgrim centres-Kodungallur Bhagavathy

Temple, Kodungallur, Thiruvanchikkulam Temple, Cheraman Juma Masjid, Marthoma Church, Azhikode, Keelthazhi Siva Temple, birthplace of Sri Sankaracharya at Kalad, St. Thomas Church Ambazhakkadu and Malayattor, Sivarathri Manalppuram at Aluva and Church of Kadamattathu Kathanar at Kadamattam.

I appeal to the Government to sanction a special tourism package for Chalakkudy for its development.

**(ix) Need to provide Rajasthan its due share of water from surplus water of Rabi-Beas for Sidhmukh-Nohar Irrigation Project**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): 8.60 m.a.f. water was allocated to the Rajasthan from surplus water of Rabi-Beas, under the agreement of the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on dated 31.12.1981 in the presence Prime Minister. 0.47 m.a.f. water was allocated for Sidhmukh-Nohar under said agreement. 0.30 m.a.f. water is already available for Sidhmukh-Nohar irrigation system. Rest 0.17 m.a.f. water (Ex Nangal) to Rajasthan was to be released through Bhakhara main line in Nangal by the resources of Rajasthan. The Rajasthan again put up the agenda in the 192nd meeting of Bhakra-Beas Management Corporation, held on dated 11.7.2006 that the full capacity has been ensured of Bhakhra main line. Therefore, allocate the remaining quantity of water of Rajasthan, which was also accepted by the Members of Punjab, but the matter was sent to the Union Government for final decision due to the disagreement of Haryana. Rajasthan Government has requested many times to the hon. Minister of Water Resources to provide the said water, but still there is no action has been taken in this regard. Construction work of the canals and minors has been completed in the Sidhmukh-Nohar area. The farmers of that area are very upset due to the scarcity of water. The condition of the farmers is getting worse because of recurrent droughts in Rajasthan. So, I request the Government that take some effective action to provide the remaining 0.17 m.a.f. water of Sidhmukh-Nohar Part and oblige us.

**(x) Need to pass the Food Security Bill in the Parliament**

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): The Government prepared the Public Distribution System to provide foodgrains at fair prices to the poor. But the deserving people are not getting the benefits of this system due to the loopholes therein. The Government made a provision to provide 35 kg. of foodgrains at fair prices to the people

living below the poverty line and under the Antyodaya Yojana. But if an enquiry is conducted at the local level, then we will come to know that nowhere 35 kg. of foodgrains are being distributed and people are also not getting the foodgrains at the rate prescribed by the Government. The very objective of the public distribution system to provide foodgrains at fair prices to the poor is getting defeated due to the irregularities prevailing therein.

The Supreme Court, few months ago had directed to distribute the foodgrains to the poor which was procured by the Government and left to rot in the absence of proper storage facility. But the Government finds it in practicable. I, through you, demand from the Government that immediate steps should be taken to plug the loopholes in the Public Distribution System and keeping the food security of the poor in view, the Food Security Bill may be passed at the earliest and ensure its implementation all over the country.

**(xi) Need to ensure proper disbursement of loans by banks under centrally sponsored schemes to deserving people in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): There are gross irregularities in the way the scheduled banks are providing loans or financial assistance to the people of the blocks of Motihari, Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur districts of my Parliamentary Constituency, Sheohar under centrally sponsored schemes leading to improper disbursement of loans to the people. The benefits of schemes in the form of loan and assistance are not reaching the people from rural areas. The Government will have to monitor the functioning of banks and take strict actions against the guilty persons. Only then the people from rural areas will be benefited by these schemes and the people who have been extended these benefits should have a bank account in the area they dwell in.

I would like to request the Government, through the House, that irregularities should be removed from the centrally sponsored schemes, which intend to provide loans and financial assistance to the people through banks and strict action should be taken against the persons found guilty.

**(xii) Need to expedite implementation of centrally sponsored development schemes in Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The centrally sponsored development schemes, like Rashtriya

Swajal Dhara Yojana, Rashtriya Rajiv Gandhi Pey Jal Mission, Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Central Road Fund and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana are not being implemented in my Parliamentary constituency, Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh. The development is impeded as number of development schemes of the year 2010-2011 and 2011-12 are lying pending. The Central Government may get the matter inquired into and release funds immediately for all the pending schemes to ensure development in my area.

**(xiii) Need to provide adequate power to Uttar Pradesh from Central Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI BHISHMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Projects with total capacity of 8753 Megawatt have been set up in Uttar Pradesh by the NTPC and the NPCIL—Central Public Sector Undertakings. But only 38 percent electricity has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh from these projects. Arrangements for land and water required for setting up of these projects were made by Uttar Pradesh at the time when the NTPC had begun its operations and the facility of land and water to NTPC was not being given by other states. There is acute shortage of power in Uttar Pradesh and the Chief Minister of the State Ms. Mayawati has requested on a number of occasions to the Prime Minister for increasing the share of Uttar Pradesh in central projects but the Central Government is still sticking to the Gadgil formula for determining the share of states in central projects.

The demand for allocation of power on the basis of population is being made by Uttar Pradesh but due to non-revision of the formula for allocation, power is not being given to Uttar Pradesh as per its requirement. Uttar Pradesh is constrained to purchase power from these companies to meet its requirements.

The demand for allocation of more power to Uttar Pradesh is totally justified because Uttar Pradesh has made its own precious resources like land and water available for power projects established by the Central Government and the environment of Uttar Pradesh has got affected due to these projects. The Central Government should allocate power to Uttar Pradesh in the ratio of population keeping in view by it the cooperation made in national interest.

**(xiv) Need to undertake repair of roads, railway staff quarters and parks in Danapur under East Central Railway in Bihar**

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra): I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Railways towards the condition of roads passing by the side of Danapur station of East Central Railway, repair of roads and quarters of railway colony and parks there is my constituency.

The road passing by the side of Danapur station is in a very dilapidated condition. Common people and railway employees have to face a lot of inconvenience due to the poor state of roads and accidents keep happening there. The condition of the Quarters at railway colony, Danapur is also not good. They are also in a very dilapidated condition. Mis-happening might happen at any moment and quarters building might collapse and there is an apprehension of huge loss of life and property. The condition of the parks there is also equally poor. Cleaning and maintenance of these parks is not done due to which there is an apprehension of outbreak of diseases because of poor sanitation. Therefore, I request the Madam Minister to instruct concerned officers for the maintenance of the roads near Danapur station, all the roads of railway colony, railway quarters and cleaning and maintenance of parks so that the resentment in common people and railway employees can be assuaged.

**(xv) Need to re-open the closed unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited situated at Durgapur, West Bengal**

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): The urea producing plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. situated at Durgapur in West Bengal was closed down during the year 2000-2003. There is a growing demand for urea all over the country. Many efforts were made for revival of the unit in the last 2 years but with no result. Hence, I urge upon the Government to revive the Durgapur unit of HFCL immediately.

**(xvi) Need to extend special financial package to the state of Punjab for setting up of hospitals for treatment of cancer patients.**

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): The number of cancer patients has been increasing at an alarming rate in the State of Punjab. The Number of

cancer treatment hospitals are very few in comparison to the number of patients. Of course, financial assistance is provided in large number of such cases from Prime Minister Relief Fund, but keeping in view of the enormity and gravity of the situation large number of such patients have been languishing without treatment.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to extend special financial package to the State of Punjab especially for the setting up of the hospitals for cancer patients in Punjab.

**(xvii) Need to install high power transformers under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Siwan Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is an ambitious scheme of the Union Government. Every household is being provided electricity connection under this Scheme. Electrification is being done by Power Grid in my Parliamentary Constituency also under this scheme. There are number of heavily populated villages in my constituency. Transformers which are being installed under the scheme are not in consonance with its demand, hence trip. Consequently, there is no power supply in the villages for months together resulting in acute hardships to the people of my constituency.

So, I request the Union Government to determine the capacity of transformers on the basis of the number of customers. A high capacity transformer should be installed in the overpopulated area, so that the poor people of my constituency can get the benefit of this scheme.

**(xviii) Need to expedite the opening of LPG Agency at Kargil, Jammu and Kashmir**

[English]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Ladakh region consist of two districts, Leh and Kargil. It is spread over an area of 60,000 sq. kms. which remains cut off from rest of the world for more than six months in a year. An LPG dealership was sanctioned at Leh in the early eighties through discretionary means of allotment. Supply of LPG to Kargil district was started from Leh through internal arrangements without allowing to open a separate LPG dealership at Kargil. LPG stock was used to be transported to Leh from Jammu (700 kms) and from Leh

it was diverted back to Kargil (250 kms). Ultimately the IOC decided to start a separate LPG dealership at Kargil in 2006. Through bids were floated in 2006, nothing has been done as yet. It is requested that urgent steps may be taken to open a LPG agency at Kargil immediately.

12.30 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET (2011-12)—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION  
AND  
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 2010-11—Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up item nos. 15 and 16 together. Shri Nishikant Dubey.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Speaker, I extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the budget. I reiterate what I have said earlier also that the maiden budget speech I listened in my childhood was of no other than that of hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. People like me have high expectations from him that perhaps something new or new announcement are about to be made in budget speech. When the Prime Minister of our country is himself a finance luminary and erstwhile happened to be a finance secretary to the present Finance Minister duly supported by Rangrajan, economic advisor and a financial expert, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and a financial expert means that our hon'ble Finance Minister would have imparted all the nitty-gritty of finance to them which should neglect in the development of the country. Appeared marching ahead on the path of development. I was thinking what to speak when I saw this Budget. When I was on the way to the House in my car, I heard a song being played and I thought that this very line of the song would be sufficient enough to describe this budget. All of you might be aware the song which reads as follows "Ajeeb dastan hai hain kaun si na woh samajh sake na ham." I could not understand what he wanted to say about the budget. If he speaks of cutting down the fiscal deficit Dr. Joshi stated yesterday

that accounts had been manipulated somewhere or the other. Rs. 3,82,000 crores have been raised to Rs. 4,01,000 in the Revised Estimate. Thereafter, the Government suffered a huge loss of revenue in 3G auction. But none of the speaker hon. Raised the issue of the pricing of petrol. You have informed that you are charging 5% tax on petrol in addition to custom duty. You have estimated that crude oil price would amount to \$ 70/barrel and you would get revenue on this price. But unfortunately, the price of crude oil was never on \$ 70/barrel, it hovered around \$ 80, 90 or 100/barrel. Are you not imposing all these duties to lessen the revenue deficit? Have you ever tried to transfer it among the common people? If you have prepared a budget estimate keeping in mind the price of oil 70 dollar/barrel and you are increasing the price of petrol and diesel, then why this is not transferred to common people.

Madam, there has been constant discussion on the issue of growth and inflation. I have access to an interesting data of IMF wherein it has been stated that the Growth rate and GDP of China was 9.2 percent and its inflation rate was 1.1 percent during 2000 to 2004 whereas the India's growth rate was 5.6 percent while its inflation rate was 3.9 percent during 2000 to 2004. The growth rate of Brazil was 1.5 percent its inflation rate was 12.3 percent during the year 1980-84. While G.D.P. growth rate of Brazil was 1.4 percent its inflation rate was 1690 percent during 1990 to 1994. The G.D.P. Growth rate of Russia was minus 4.3 percent and its inflation rate was 236 percent. I would like to tell you, how much a common man is disturbed by inflation. In fact inflation has started showing a tell tale sign on their marriages and its breaking up. I received a very funny joke on my Mobile. In that a young couple wanted to marry. Before marrying they went to a restaurant. The boy said to girl 'dil ruba', the girls asked the boy, 'Pizza khila' the boy told, 'paise nahi hai' the girl asked, 'kaise nahi' the boy told, 'Mehgai hai' the girl said 'Aaj se tu mera Bhai hai'...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): What were you doing there?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I was watching and listening there. You can well imagine the situation arising out of inflation. Let's talk about bread. You told that there is surplus production of sugar, onion and pulses. In the year 2008, production of pulses was 14.2 metric tonnes and its price was Rs. 30 per kilogram. The tuar dal production was 17.2 metric tonnes and it is being sold at the rate of 75 to 80 rupees per kilogram. What is the

reason therefore? The 20 metric tonnes more sugar has been produced during this year in comparison to 2008 and we know its retail price. What is the reason behind it? The people are not getting two square meals and necessary cloths to wear. In the marriages, clocks, cycles and Radios are being demanded as dowry.

Madam Speaker, you are from Bihar. In Marriages people demand Clock, Radio and cycle as dowry. But now they demand Raymond's and Bmbari Cloths, as the people buy cloths at the time of Marriages. But you have imposed tax on branded cloths. Today a poor man cannot buy cloths as you have imposed taxes on cloths. A common man neither can go by air nor can go on honeymoon, as you have imposed tax on all the Budget Air Lines. You have imposed Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 as tax. What type of situation you are trying to create. You are incoming people to buy Air Conditioned cars, air conditions and providing rebate thereon. Once a man gets used to air conditioner and develops health problems then he asked to pay taxes for getting treatment in A.C. hospital will have to pay tax even in ICU they have to pay taxes as it is an A.C. room. Don't you feel that you are mismatching all these things.

Madam, Government in its policies is focussing on three things i.e. youth, minorities, and women. He talks much about youths but if you happen to peep into this year's budget, you will find that the budget allocation for youths has been reduced. Hon'ble Minister, have you gone through the subsidy being provided to minorities. It was Rs. 837 crores during the year 2010-11 but it has been reduced to 600 crores in the year 2011-12. You have reduced subsidy in all the sectors except the Maulana Azad foundation which is providing subsidy in priority sectors lending. You have done nothing for the welfare of minorities. For the welfare of women you have increased the remuneration of Anganwadi workers. Except that nothing has been done for their welfare. I can tell you the schemes for which grants for women have been reduced. Swabhar, Priyadarshini training are the schemes for which the budget allocation has been reduced.

If you talk much about social sectors so far as the priority sector lending is concerned. During the year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 1,62,501 was provided for social services, whereas in the year 2011-12 funds amounting to Rs. 1,65,975 were provided. If we look at its percentage in ratio against GDP it is merely 1.8 percent. As far as the education sector is concerned, Kothari Commission had recommended for increasing allocation to 6% from 3.39% of GDP. Whether have you been able to increase

the allocation for allocation for allocation to improve the situation the Health and family welfare? You have made 0.32% allocation last time. This year it is 0.34%. You have reduced allocation for rural development. Similarly, you have reduced allocations under the Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana MNREGA, Sawarn Jyanti Rojgar Yojna and Agricultural sector. Your social sector has been affected thereby. How much revenue forgone you are providing out of Rs. five lakh Eleven thousand crores and now much revenue forgone is being granted to individual corporate sector. You are providing Rs. 80 thousand crores as individual revenue forgone.

What is it said? It is said pennywise pound foolish. On which item will h tax? Will he levy tax on health sector? There should be a direction. He thinks of giving subsidy on LPG, kerosene and fertilizers. He gives subsidy on fertilizers. Does he have any data to ascertain whether all those engaged in agriculture are farmers or they have given their farm to be cultivated on crop sharing basis. To whom he will give fertilizer subsidy? He said that he was decreasing subsidy, how will he decrease subsidy? Last time, DAP was said at the rate of Rs. 500/- a tone and now it is Rs. 580/tonne. Try to understand that if you purchase DAP for Rs. 580 per tonne as there is cartel in the market, you are not making any attempt to control it and if you are not able to control it then how will you discontinue fertilizer subsidy? As far as food subsidy is concerned, it cannot be discontinued either as the inflation is going up with the burgeoning population. Subsequently, he is bringing food security bill. He is trying to somewhere fudge the budget somewhere or the other. As far as LPG is concerned does he know the member of persons who use dung cakes kerosene and wood as fuel. He is talking provide gas connections. How much gas is available with him?

Madam, kerosene oil is no longer in use. Now people are using solar lights or gas lights, because they need more light, otherwise eyes of children get affected. If you want to adopt the policy of Brazil or Mexico, then whether we have sufficient electricity to meet the demand; whether the same situation is prevailing in our country. Nevertheless, he is considering to bring three new bills. He is considering to open up the insurance sector and hon. Minister of Finance has stated to this effect in the budget. How will he open up the insurance sector? It was the commitment of the Parliament that FDI cap will not be raised from 26 to 49 percent. Now after the completion of ten years all the companies have to bring I.P.Os, how will it be possible? They will again sell their shares, May be fje is planning to do another 2G scam.

All those who are parties in private in insurance claim to be running in red and hence they require 80 thousand, 90 thousand crore rupees for insurance sector. How is he going to meet their requirement? How much financial inclusion has taken place in banking sector? Today, Shrimati Annu Tandon has raised a very pertinent question about Air India. As far as Air India is concerned, I am of the opinion that he is flagging a dead horse. Have you seen bilateral operations where lies substantial corruption? Air India has 105 Aeroplanes, it require 12 thousand employees.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, I would like to speak for another 5 minutes.

MADAM SPEAKER: You will not speak for another 5 minutes, Please conclude.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, I will speak for five minutes. They need 12 thousand employees.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your time is over. You please conclude by speaking your last two or three sentences.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, these three points are very important. It has 105 aircrafts and requires 12 thousand employees. But Air India has 40,000 employees, what will be done with the remaining 28 thousand employees? The countries to whom Airlines have sold their seats under a bilateral deal, have registered an increase in their revenue by 367 percent. Our losses are hgge and the company is unable to pay their bills lying outstanding for petrol. What have you done for that? He is providing twelve hundred crore rupees. Prior to this, the amount of 12 hundred crore rupees and 8 hundred crore rupees had already been given to it. Have you done anything for its restructuring or whether any white paper has been issued to this effect? Air India has taken a loan of eighteen thousand crore rupees from bank. Has he done anything in this regard? Then comes the question of black money. Hon. Supreme Court is today questioning us about Hassan Ali. It is believed that Hassan Ali had connections with Adnan Khashogi. A raid was conducted in 2006. What is he done in this regard? According to Paris's FATF report, all this black money is the product of narcotics and drugs. What is he doing in this regard? We have a document in which Tahlaka had revealed that Probodh Rashmi Chetan and Bhavin Mehta, all have the said money. If it is true, Belgium Government has imposed a penalty of 180 crore on them under

prevention of money laundering act. They are running ING Vaishya Bank and Leelawati Bank. How can you stop them. I wrote a letter to him. In reply to that letter, he wrote to SEBI. I gave a letter of SEBI. According to Intelligence Bureau, everyday manipulations are taking place in SEBI. I have data for everyday's manipulations carried out between June to January. Brokers and companies are doing manipulation. He always gives a stereotype reply that. We will do this or that. I want to ask what the policy is to stop it? You have increased iron ore export by 20%. You are worried about silk industries. Silk industries will vanish...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. Please take your seat.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, I would like to conclude in a minute.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude in a minute.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am to submit that new bill on TDS, GTS bill and company law are to be introduced. We pray not to change the mind but to let Him change our mind. We have an opportunity and we should utilize it. I would like to request Pranab Mukherjee, who is the devotee of the Mata Bhagwati that he should assimilate the essence of the line which reads as follows:

Sharnagat Deenratho Paritrana Parayane, Sarvaswarthe Hare Devi Durgam Devi Namastute.

Therefore, he should understand the value of people especially belonging to the BPL community of the country and provide direct money to them. All the centrally sponsored schemes should be clubbed together into four or five schemes. Twelfth five year plan is to be implemented. There is no necessity of these extensive plan. We should work together for the development of the country. If you talk about Godhara, we will talk about Bhagalpur. If you talk about Kandhar, we will talk about Mastgul. We should work together for the development of the country without indulging into counter-allegations.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the General Budget 2011-12 in this august House. Finally, I got a chance to speak in this august House on an important issue.

Otherwise, I was deprived of this privilege due to one reason or the other.

The Hon. Finance Minister has presented to the nation a pro-poor Budget under the able guidance of the UPA Chairperson, Madam Sonia Gandhi ji and the laudable leadership of our beloved Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

This General Budget has been deeply appreciated by all sections of our society in the country. I sincerely believe that we have largely achieved whatever we had expected from the hon. Finance Minister. He has set a benchmark in his present Budget as he has thought of an inclusive Budget catering to all sections of the society of our country.

The Economic Survey laid on the Table gives a detailed analysis of the economic situation of the country over the past twelve months. It states that the Gross Domestic Product of India is estimated to have grown at 8.6 per cent in 2010-11 in real terms, and in 2010-11 agriculture is estimated to have grown at 5.4 per cent; industry at 8.1 per cent; and services at 9.6 per cent.

It is also mentioned that all the three sectors are contributing to the consolidation of growth. Further, our exports have grown at 29.4 per cent to reach 184.6 billion dollars, while imports at 273.6 billion dollars have recorded a growth of 17.6 per cent during April-January of 2010-11, over the corresponding period last year. The introduction of the Direct Tax Code (DTC) and the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) will also mark a watershed as these reforms would result in moderation of rates, simplification of laws and better compliance.

As per the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister, the UPA Government's flagship programmes have been the principal instruments for implementing its agenda for inclusive development. For the year 2011-12, Bharat Nirman, which includes Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Rajiv Gandhi

Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna, Indira Awas Yojna, National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Rural Telephony, has all together been allocated Rs. 58,000 crore. This is an increase of Rs. 10,000 crore from the current year. A plan has also been finalised to provide rural broadband connectivity to all 2,50,000 panchayats in the country in three years.

It was also mentioned in the Budget Speech that specific allocations are being earmarked towards the

Scheduled Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, which is also a welcome step. Further, it was mentioned that this will be shown in the Budget of the relevant Ministries and Departments under separate minor heads of account. It was also proposed to increase the Budget allocation for primitive tribal groups from Rs. 185 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 244 crore in 2011-12.

Madam, due to paucity of time, I would not deal with all the issues or challenges facing us, but I would like to flag a couple of them, which are of immediate concern. I would like to talk about a few issues concerning my State of Kerala.

There is a long pending demand of the people of Kerala about introduction of the Cochin Metro Rail. The State Government is also asking for it but no money has been kept aside for it in this year's Budget. I believe that this demand of Metro Rail in Cochin is justified because of the present situation of huge traffic in that city. The International Container Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam and Smart City at Cochin are on the anvil as a result of which, there would be requirement of better and more transportation facilities in and around the city, as the city would be expanding. Hence, the solution to this problem would be the introduction of Cochin Metro. Several rounds of talks have been held in this regard between the Ministry of Urban Development and the Kerala State Government. The Ministry of Urban Development seems favourable for the project but the Ministry of Finance is not giving its consent to it. The people of Kerala expected that money would be kept aside for implementation of the Cochin Metro but cities like Bangalore, Mumbai etc., seem to be getting attention. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to favourably consider this suggestion of mine as it is very important for the expansion of a city like Cochin. Hence, I expect that the hon. Minister would make a positive announcement in this regard while responding to the debate in this august House.

Madam, now, I come to the issue of the education in my State of Kerala. There is no IIT in Kerala. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister visited Kerala and he promised to the people of Kerala that the establishment of IIT in Kerala will be considered. But in this Budget, there is no mention about the IIT in Kerala.

Therefore, this is a long pending demand. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to include this in the Budget for establishing an IIT in Kerala.

Another important issue that I would like to bring to your kind notice is regarding promotion of traditional industries like coir and handloom. The hon. Minister made some announcement for traditional industries like coir and handloom but there was no mention about the cashew industry which earns valuable foreign exchange for our country. Nearly, two and a half lakh of labourers are working in the cashew industry, and about 80 per cent of them are women living below the poverty line. Their condition is very bad. Hence, a package has to be announced by the Central Government to give a fillip to the cashew industry as also to improve the livelihood of the workers working in the cashew sector.

Further, the setting up of a Cashew Board is a long pending demand of the people in order to strengthen the cashew sector. The problem being faced by this sector can only be solved with the intervention of the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry. The intervention of the Central Government will only provide some solution for this important sector of our country.

Madam, I would propose the setting up of the Kuttanad Development Authority for the overall development of this area. Basically, Kuttanad is a wetland area with 80 per cent people belonging to the farming community. Now, the entire Kuttanad Taluk is facing several problems, including health problems like increase in cancer cases due to excessive use of harmful pesticides and fertilizers in the paddy fields; poor road connectivity as lakes and rivers surround this particular area where there is a dearth of bridges; and potable drinking water is also scarce in this area due to industrial and agricultural waste getting mixed with ground water and making it unfit for consumption by humans. Therefore, the Government of India has to consider setting up of Kuttanad Development Authority for the welfare of farmers as well as the people of Kuttanad as a whole.

Another point I would like to bring to your kind notice is regarding the rehabilitation of people who return from the Gulf countries. After the recession, thousands of Gulf Malayalees are returning from the Middle-East. After the Libyan crisis, hundreds of Indian are coming back from Libya to India. So, for the rehabilitation of these Gulf Malayalees as well as Libyan Indians, some rehabilitation scheme should be announced by the Finance Minister.

The Sabarimala Shrine must be announced as a National Pilgrim Centre in order to promote it. This will also provide relief to lakhs and lakhs of Ayyappa devotees who come there, as it would provide better amenities to the devotees.

I believe that there is a tremendous scope for promotion of backwater tourism in the State of Kerala, which remains more or less untapped. A lot of domestic as well as international tourists are coming to Kerala, especially to Alleppey and Kuttanad but these tourists are not getting the required amenities right now over there. Therefore, the Central Government should announce or think of some package for promotion of backwater tourism in this area.

The Nehru Yuvak Kendra is one of the important youth organisations under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Some of the institutions like Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development also announced some relief but the Nehru Yuvak Kendra needs to be strengthened to give incentives to the youth of our country and also to inculcate in them a feeling of national integration and communal harmony. Hence, more money needs to be allocated in this area to achieve the target set for this.

I had many other points to raise in this august House regarding the subject before us but I would try and do it, if given a chance by the Chair and this august House, on another occasion in the near future.

13.00 hrs.

I congratulate the hon. Minister on his very popular and innovative Budget presentation.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there shall be no lunch hour today.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the general budget for the year 2011-12 of the UPA Government is a directionless and disappointing. No special schemes have been announced to be formulated for the post, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward castes and religious minority community of the country so that they can get rid of the hunger and poverty. Though this has been attributed to the ever-increasing inflation, it was said that in February, 2010 it reached at 20.2%, which came down to 9.3 percent in January, 2011. I would like to know from the Minister the reasons for failure in containing the price-rise despite to the half of its earlier lend.

Madam, I have observed to that when the farmers harvest their crops, the inflation comes down and when the produce of the farmers reaches the market, the inflation goes up. This is the reason why the poor of the country are starving to death. There is no scarcity of foodgrains. On the one hand the foodgrains are rotting in the godown and on the other hand people are starving to death. Even the Supreme Court had recommended that the government should have distributed the rotting food grains of the godown among the poor to save them from hunger, but no provision has been made to this effect in this budget.

Only two sorts of persons have appreciated the budget, one is industrialist and the other ones are from UPA coterie. But no one has discussed the points that one harming us. The Government has claimed that it would provide employment to 40 percent of people under MNREGA to put the poverty and hunger to an end. He is talking about providing employment to 40 percent people under MNREGA and claiming that he will provide 100 day's employment to a person and have announced to give Rs. 100 per day as wage, but you have not increased the amount for the MNREGA in this budget. It has not been mentioned in the budget as to how the poverty and price-rise would be controlled in the country. We demand from the government through you that the people working under MNREGA, are disappointed and they do not want to work under this Scheme because they get as less wage as Rs. 100/-. In addition to that, we demand that the wages of Rs. 100 should be increased so that the poor should get the benefit of the Scheme. BPL is not mentioned in this budget. One can see that the number of BPL people is increasing continuously. At present, we are following the same BPL list that was prepared in 2002 though the number of people living below poverty line is increasing.

Through you, I would like to demand that the Government should increase the number of BPL. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state in the country. People belonging to all classes there are facing poverty so their number should be increased. I would like to say that the poor are dying due to the lack of medicines. You have given some indication to reduce the prices of drugs in the present budget and certainly prices will come down but no provision has been made to reduce the prices of drugs of serious diseases like cancer, heart and kidney. When we write letters to Prime Minister or send the estimate that a number of people are affected by above disease, we get reply from Prime Minister's office that your quota has exhausted and it cannot be acceded to.

Through you, I would like to tell that the Government should make separate arrangements for the treatment of persons suffering from serious diseases. The Census programme of the year 2011 is going on, it has been discussed at length in the House that a list of socially and economically weaker people should be prepared and they should also be extended some facilities but hon'ble Minister of Finance has mentioned in his budget speech that the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes would not be enumerated. Why would the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes not be enumerated? Their population is also increasing. When we are availing facilities in the ratio of population, we need to pay more attention to it, so they should be included.

At last, I would like to say that the Government has mentioned to constitute a group of Ministers to consider the measures to deal with corruption. It has admitted that black money of the country has been stashed in Swiss banks on large scale. A director of Swiss Dank says that India is a rich country but it is more affected by poverty. He has given reason that if Rs. 280 lac crore black money of India, which has been stashed in Swiss banks...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. BALIRAM: If the said amount is brought back to India, I think, the common main can be exempted from taxes for thirty years. Unemployment and starvation are all pervasive here. Almost 60 crore people can be given employment, country can be developed, roads can be constructed, arrangement of electricity and water can be made as the country is facing acute shortage of the same. Therefore, through you, I demand from the Government that the black money stashed in foreign banks should be brought back to India and poverty and starvation of the country should be eradicated.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Madam, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the Budget that he has given. I think, the biggest point that he made in the Budget was on improving the governance. He has committed to strengthening all the flagship programmes, starting from education to healthcare to infrastructure.

I would like to compliment him for increasing the salaries of the Anganwadi Sevikas, which was, I think, a

milestone decision taken by him as well as rural infrastructure development. He has tried to keep a balance between the urban and the rural and has tried to please most of us, who are quite pleased with the Budget.

But there are a couple of points, which I would like to highlight, especially, regarding agriculture.

I represent a side of the country where about 75 per cent of my entire constituency is a rural agriculture-based area. We are thankful to him for the crop loan that he has given us, and he has reduced it from seven per cent to four per cent, but what is critical here or the problem is that the crop loan is only 40 per cent of the cost of the entire agriculture programme if you look at it. If you have one acre of land; you do the tilling of the soil; and by the time you sow your seeds, the cost of everything is Rs. 100, then the cost of the crop loan is only 40 per cent of it and 60 per cent cost is the capital investment, which goes into equipment, drip, tractors, etc. Unfortunately, the tax for all these is still at 11 per cent. So, I think that it is very critical that the tax for all the capital investment in agriculture needs to be brought down. We have crop loan at four per cent, but we need more subsidies, especially, for this sector.

13.11 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

The other request is for cotton. This year, we have had an exceptionally good production. Even the Government of India has been very supportive towards the farmers. About 55 lakh bales have been exported, which has been allowed this year. But the entire production of the country has been 339 lakh bales, and our domestic consumption is 265 lakh bales. Now, the surplus is 121 lakh bales with the last year's carry forward of 40 lakh bales. Today, we can export 80 lakh bales, which is just lying and is of really no use. If we can put this into the international market where the deficit today between the international market for cotton and the Indian market is substantial and considering that this Government has been very sensitive to the farmers suicides all over the country, then I think that it is very critical that you allow it. We need this export ban - which has stopped at 55 lakh bales - expanded to 80 lakh bales.

The same is applicable in the case of sugar. The sugar production also has been exemplary this year. The production will be about 245 lakh tonnes this year and our carry forward from last year has been 50 lakh tonnes.

So, the total is 295 lakh tonnes of sugar. Our consumption/requirement for our country is 220 lakh tonnes. So, we still have 20 lakh tonnes of sugar, which we can export. I am saying this because of the difference between the prices of sugar in India and the export market. Today, the cost in the sugar market in India is Rs. 2,400 a quintal while the price in the export market world-wide is Rs. 3,200 per quintal for India delivery. So, the disparity per quintal is Rs. 800, which is a huge amount for every crop. So, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to consider this request. It is because it is really the bottom of the pyramid, namely, the farmer who looks after the cotton and sugar requirement of this country. The reason we are insisting on getting them a good price is because if we do not get them a good price this year, then there will be a shift to another crop by these farmers, and that is when the supply and demand gap comes in. Hence, there would be complete panic of food security of this country, which I think is the biggest challenge that our country would have to face subsequently.

As regards the agro food processing, we are thankful to him for giving us 15 more mega parks in this country. But there is a value added tax this time. I think that agro food processing in our country is only two per cent whereas countries like Thailand are doing 80 per cent. The reason we need agro food processing is because we need to have value addition for all our agriculture products. To give you a small example, there is a place called Purander in my constituency, which has exemplarily good Sitafal, chikoos, anjir, peas, and tomatoes. If all these products are delayed in the supply chain, then they have zero market. So, the farmer really suffers. But if we can process them and we can have value addition like pack them, freeze them and sell them, then each farmer makes substantial amount of money in an acre. I have seen in this entire area that if the farmer spends about Rs. 1 lakh to do custard apple and if he has value addition to this in agro food processing, then they are making/earning profits between Rs. 3 lakh and Rs. 4 lakh per acre just in custard apple. So, I think that taxes in agro food processing really need to be improved.

It is not only agriculture and the farmer who gets money in food processing. It is also for the Self-Help Group (SHG). We are thankful to the hon. Finance Minister for making a substantial Micro Finance Fund. But the Micro Finance Fund can be integrated into the agro food processing because we have noticed that when the farmer has linkages with SHGs, then agro food processing is a complete success story. We have seen it in many places

in Maharashtra. So, we have to connect our SHGs, and reduce our tax burden on women.

If the self-help groups get this money, it has to be focussed on good quality training. The interest rate on the money that is being given to all our micro finances has to come down. It varies from 11 to 14 per cent; it cannot sustain this. Like the interest on crop loan has been brought down, for all self-help groups, the Maharashtra Government has taken a very important decision and brought it down to four per cent and looking in the next budget to bring it to zero. I would like to take this opportunity to request the hon. Finance Minister that if we are looking to empower women, self-help group is a great vehicle to take them on. Like the interest has been brought down in the case of crop loan, even to zero, I think that will be a milestone and a completely encouraging step for the country.

Next, I would like to highlight the point about urban cooperative banks. These are people's banks. The country has 1700 banks today which are urban cooperative. There are ten-crore members and twenty-crore depositors in these banks. The Government does not give any support to these urban cooperative banks. Besides giving the licence, the Government does no support system for the urban cooperative banks. These are the banks which are supporting the bottom of the pyramid. Today, no nationalised or commercial bank will give you a Rs. 5,000 loan. But today, an urban cooperative bank gives it; if any poor person wants a loan for Rs. 5,000, he is welcome here and he is given a loan. We need this entire cooperative system to work, it needs to last because it is making very good profits, and whatever profits it makes, unlike the nationalised or commercial banks, it is shared by the members who own this bank.

I think cooperative movement is something very important in the history of India. People like Vaikuntbhai Mehta started it during Independence. I think it is something that needs to sustain because the ownership of this depends and exists on the bottom of the pyramid, the *aam admi* that we keep talking about. So, I urge the Finance Ministry to be very considerate about all these banks because the *shaukari* that we talk about, the moneylender that we talk about have all come down only because of the substantial contribution made by all our cooperative banks. The only other way to save our banks is through the total profit. Out of the profit today, of all these banks have to pay 33 per cent of it in taxes which is not affordable for these banks because these are smaller banks which do not make profit like all other

commercial banks. So, I think it should be brought down to nil. If it not possible to bring it down to nil, we should have a three-tier strategy that banks which make profit up to Rs. 5 crore should be probably allowed 10 per cent; banks with profits between Rs. 5.1 crore to say Rs. 25 crore, 20 per cent; and banks that make profit of more than Rs. 25 crore can be charged at 30 per cent. There are a lot of requirements that they want.

Today, presently, the average amount of lost assets of the branches which are working in the rural areas is exempted from tax liability. This exemption should be given to all lost assets of all our urban branches. If a branch has created any special reserve out of its profits for infrastructure development of the bank, the same should be exempted after calculating the tax liability. As per the RBI guidelines, the urban cooperative banks are making a provision of 0.40 towards the standard assets. What we really need to do is the amount of this provision should be exempted from the amount considered for income-tax liability.

There are very complex issues. This is my last point. Depositors of the commercial banks do get the benefit of 80G of the income-tax for deposits for five years. Similar facility should be given to the urban cooperative banks. There is really a different kind of treatment given to all these profit-making banks. We have nothing against the commercial banks or any of these nationalised banks, but cooperative sector banks which are for the common man must be encouraged. So, I would take this opportunity to request the Finance Ministry to put all these common people on top of the priority of our Government. If this UPA Government is committed to the programme that we promised to the common man of this country, I think this would be a milestone step taken by it.

The other sector where he has done a lot but needs to do a lot more is the unorganized sector. The skill development programme is what they talked about. The hon. HRD Minister, who is here, is part of the programme. But we do not see that programme getting converted. Look at our ITIs; all our ITIs today are not giving good quality training. We have ITIs, there is a lot of funding, but we have serious problems with faculty, machineries, etc. We even privatized our ITIs in Maharashtra, but somehow we have not got good results. I remember, the hon. Finance Minister saying in his last speech that the young population needs to be converted into a dynamic, economic advantage by providing good quality education and skills.

Sir, I would urge upon him that after all the commitments that he has made to us, the focus of the future should be on education and skills. I take this opportunity to thank him for all he has done for healthcare, education and women, but urge him not to forget the bottom of the pyramid people and make our growth inclusive which the hon. Prime Minister in every speech says. These are the few points that we have made and I hope that in the Budget and the year to come we will see some changes.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members, who want to submit their matter speeches may please lay the same on the Table of the House.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views and offer some suggestions on the General Budget 2011-12.

It was mentioned in the Budget that the GDP is growing at a faster rate. The Government is mesmerizing our people saying that the country is doing very well. The country is showcased as a growing country but there is the shadow of high inflation, high fiscal deficit to GDP ratio and skyrocketing commodity prices. I would like to state here that the GDP is growing not because of the efficient Government policies or productivity increasing operations. It is due to the huge budgetary deficit, increased borrowings, and massive short-term foreign funds flow.

India is the fifth most-indebted country in the whole world as per the Economic Survey.

[Translation]

It has been clearly mention in the economic survey that India in the fifth most indebated country in the world. The whole country is surviving on debt.

[English]

This is the condition of this Government.

The standard of living of common man or the middle class people never changed in the past few years. Though the country's GDP is growing, price stability and overall happiness should be the key yardstick for growth. But no such thing is happening in India. Poor people are getting poorer and this is the situation.

The annual agricultural growth has been projected in the recent Economic Survey as 5.4 per cent for 2010-11. However, the annual agricultural growth during 2009-10 was only 0.4 per cent. Previously in 2008-09 the annual growth was negative by 0.10 per cent. This rate of growth is lesser than the population growth of 2.77 per cent recently. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the overall GDP of the country has fallen. This is a very important aspect.

[Translation]

The share of agriculture in GDP is decreasing. It clearly indicates that the growth of agriculture sector is not getting reflected in GDP.

[English]

At the time of NDA it was 23 per cent. Now the GDP growth on agriculture came down by 14.62 per cent. It is very clear that the growth of agricultural sector is not coming into the GDP.

During the last seven years, about 1,20,000 farmers have committed suicide. They were mainly in the Congress-ruled States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh which are at number one and two positions. This has caused concern for everybody. The monsoon has been good for the last five years.

[Translation]

Monsoon have never been so good. It has been good for the last five years.

[English]

But the production of food grains has fallen. This was due to the faulty policies of the Government. In this context, to increase food production we have to support the farmers substantially by giving them loans at four per cent rate of interest.

[Translation]

It is not that we would give loan at 7 per cent interest. If loan is repaid on time then we would give at 3 per cent interest. It should not be so. Farmers should be given loan at 4 per cent rate of interest.

[English]

This is one of the important factors. The contribution of community and the social and personal services sector

to country's overall GDP has been falling continuously in the last seven years since this Government came to power. After the agricultural sector this is also one of the major issues. Here also the previous 14 per cent came down to 13.21 per cent.

[Translation]

GDP is decreasing because of it.

[English]

The allocation of Human Resource Development in this Budget is only 2.89 per cent. This is the position. Actually, we have to strive towards knowledge-based economy; more emphasis should be given to education, training, skill development, entrepreneurial orientation and overall development of our young and vibrant. We are missing a lot in this. Here, the Government should think seriously. Our country is one of the high-risk countries in regard to huge debt since we attained Independence. This is one of the important factors.

[Translation]

Total debt on the country from 1947 to 2004 in 57 years has been to the tune of Rs. 20,43,122 crore.

[English]

But within seven years, the total debt has come to Rs. 39,44,598 crore.

[Translation]

The debt which was during last 57 years some amount of debt has been taken during the last seven years. Today we are surviving purely on debt.

[English]

This is very unfortunate. Because of this reason, we are paying Rs. 2,67,986 crore as interest, which is 37 per cent of our annual income. It is a very alarming situation. The Government is not controlling this situation. This is a very important point.

In order to solve the above chronic issues, I have a few suggestions and recommendations. Firstly, there should be a separate Budget for agriculture, which should be Agriculture Budget.

[Translation]

There is an urgent need for having separate Agriculture Budget.

[English]

This will help in the long run in solving the chronic issues and would increase the contribution of agriculture sector.

[Translation]

Agriculture sector should contribute at least 24 percent. Which and unless agriculture does not contribute more than 24 per cent, the country can't have real growth.

[English]

This is very important.

Secondly, in the last seven years, the Government has foregone revenues very hugely - to the tune of Rs.22,98,288 crore - in the last seven years.

[Translation]

I have combined the period of UPA-I, II together. Revenue for gone and debt these two are very important factors. We have farmer a revenue of Rs. 23 lakh crore. My submission is that in the year.

[English]

in this year itself, we have foregone Rs. 5,11,637 crore - we have to be sincere to take necessary action to reduce this.

[Translation]

We should bring it down by 50 percent at least.

[English]

This should be used for the linking of rivers. We should utilise this money for linking of rivers in the next five years. We have to reduce the foregone revenue and to use it in implementing this project. Once the project of linking of rivers is completed, a lot of issues can be sorted out. For example, agriculture issues, drinking water, etc. For all these purposes, we can utilise this money.

Thirdly, introducing the Wealth Migration Tax.

[Translation]

The government has given no thought to wealth migration tax so far.

[English]

Wealth Migration Tax means when the people transfer the accumulated wealth to their kith and kin,

[Translation]

out of it, the government should take at least 30 per cent.

[English]

Only then, it would reduce the gap between rich and poor. The gap between rich and poor and wide.

Lastly, I welcome the Government on its move towards the direct cash transfer subsidy scheme to the families of BPL. Here, I am proud to say this. This unique concept or the noble idea was the brain child of our Party President, Nara Chandrababu Naidu. The same scheme in Telugu called, *Nagathu Badhali Pathakam*, was included in our Party's manifesto during the 2009 elections. It is very interesting to know that at that time, the Congress people had opposed this scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Now, that scheme was hijacked from our Party and is being implemented throughout the country. We are very happy that now the poor people will be benefited by this scheme.

Finally, nearly 90 per cent of the wealth of our country is in the hands of 10 per cent of population; and the rest 10 per cent of wealth is in the hands of 90 per cent of the population. This is continuing year after year, thereby increasing the gap between the rich and the poor. We have to think about this also. The Government should act rigidly on the scams and black money; and we have to ensure, through our fiscal policies, that the gap between the rich and the poor is reduced in a phased manner.

With this, I am concluding my speech. But the direction of the Government has to change. Its direction should be towards agriculture, towards human resources and knowledge base. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): This new Budget is so raw as such the wood of incense stick, its like the Budget of forefathers generation in the generation of young people. Tax imposed on Crude Palm Sterial, Lactose, Raw Silk. Its like as if the Minister of Finance presented the Budget of past century.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

This Budget is Helter Skelter, so far from the ground reality and boring. The Budget for the year 2011-12 is scattered on the front of political, economical balance and reforms and is only a Statistical composition of the Government. What can we expect from this Budget when in the time of inflation the Government imposed indirect taxes of Rs. 11,300 crores.

This Budget has brought the Government and price rise so close. One can feel no surprised if the inflation goes out of control after imposing the indirect taxes of Rs. 11,300 crores for next year's Budget and Rs. 45,000 crores in the last year's Budget.

In this Budget 130 new products have been brought under excise duty, it will make even the smaller things of daily routine from pencil to candles so costlier.

The announcement of the hon. Minister of Finance to revise the basic rate of excise duty from 4 to 5 percent will make almost all things so much costlier from medicine to food product. Clothes, houses, medical treatment, travelling will also come under the influence of inflation, because the tax on new services will be very tough on the pocket of the public.

Today when the price rise has speed from farms to factories in such situation this budget is likely to invite our own misfortune.

This Budget is the most confused one in the history on the political front. It shows the change in the economic and political opinion of UPA-1 & UPA-2. There are historical deductions in the budget of schemes. Moreover, not even the single penny is increased in the Employment Guarantee Scheme in this Budget.

The Budget for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is decreased. It is for the first time in the history, when the allocation of the Budget for Indira Gandhi Aawas Yojana, Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Pradhanmantri Swarojgar Yojana etc. has been decreased. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has destroyed the nest of schemes.

At this point, it is difficult to say that this Government will follow which policy path, whether to increase budget on social schemes or to decrease the same.

It is a scattered Budget for the public. After seeing the bewildered attitude of the Government towards the Budget, people are compelled to say that forget the Budget and mind your own business.

## **Agriculture and Food**

In Gujarat, farmers suffered the loss of crops due to unseasonal rains, but there is no provision in the Budget to cover that loss.

Farmers do not come forward to take loan from the banks, because the banks show their interest only for those farmers who are in farming system. Small farmers are compelled to take recourse to suicide.

The implementation process of direct subsidy for kerosene, LPG, fertilizers will start from 2012, but it has left the common man in a jeopardy. The steps to increase the rate of Gas cylinder, is not beneficial for BPL cardholders and other middle class.

## **Neglect of Agriculture in Budget**

All the things can wait in this country but not Agriculture. I think these words of hon. Nehru ji is forgotten by his party. In spite of so many claims the interest of farmers has been neglected in the Budget as always.

On the one hand, the World Bank says that the whole world is going through the worst food crisis in the History, on the other hand the Government has shrugged off his responsibility by merely allocating the fund of some crore rupees to Agriculture sector.

The loan for the farmers has increased from 3.75 lakh crores to 4.75 lakh crores in the Budget, but that increase is limited to Papers only.

Only the big farmers are able to get the benefit of agriculture loans of the government because 90-95% farmers of the country are having small holdings which disqualify them from obtaining government loans and they are dependent on money-lenders for loans even today.

The budget is silent on the issue of increasing allocations under the crop insurance scheme. The Crop insurance schemes cover a few selected districts and crops only.

This budget has not provided any big relief to the farmers of states like Rajasthan, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh facing the wrath of weather.

Even the dairy sector contributing more in growth rate of the country is disappointed with the budget.

The demand of milk is likely to touch 18 crore tonnes in 2021-22. To meet this demand, there is a need to increase the milk production at the rate of 5.5%.

But the Government has provided merely Rs. 300 crores for the dairy products, which is insufficient for the development of this sector in future.

The Government has shrugged off its responsibility allocating a very less amount of Rs. 300 crores each for oilseeds and pulses sector. Such negligence towards oilseeds and pulses sectors will make the country a big importer of oil and pulses in the long run.

The budget announcement of only Rs. 300 crores for the cultivation of cereals is like a drop in ocean.

More than 2,16,000 farmers have committed suicide during the last six years. But the government has not felt the need to launch any special scheme in the interest of farmers.

In the previous budget, it has been promised to bring green revolution in Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam and Himalayan region. But the government is under the influence of day-dream to bring green revolution by allocating merely an amount of 400 crores.

Owing to the listless agriculture policy of the government, the share of agriculture in GDP has declined to 17%. With the slogan of attaining the power bring about change in the life of farmers and rural people, the UPA government has only showered false hopes and aspirations over agricultural sector and bragged itself.

Agriculture sector providing employment to 60 crores people, is the real engine for the growth of economy, the process of budget preparations, the government holds discussions with industrial organizations like CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM but does not bother to talk with farmers' organizations.

No long-term policy has been put forth in the budget for solving the burning issues like decreasing trend in the fertility of soils owing to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and promoting bio-farming.

### **Price Rise and Corruption**

No special measures in this budget have been adopted to check corruption. Instead of providing relief to the people from the rising prices the tension of middle class persons has been mounted by imposing levy tax on several new services.

The net of the service tax has been widened. Small hotels, AC restaurants, AC hospitals with more than 25

beds and the insurance companies providing services in boosting investment covered under service tax.

No decision has been taken to revive the incentive packages being provided to industries. Major heads of excise and custom duty have not been charged and no relief package has been extended to industries facing recession. This budget is not competent to face the economic challenges.

Corruption and black money are the major issues of anger for everyone. The government has shrugged off his responsibility by pegging this issue with 5-point programme and handing it over to the Group of Ministers.

It was expected that duty on petrol and diesel will be reduced but dashing this hope away, the poor and middle class people have been left to face the scourge of price rise by withdrawing concessions on 130 mass consumable items. No concrete decisions have been taken to eradicate starvation.

This budget did not hold water on the issue of declining employment and price-rise. It has just become a jugglery of figures and it did not fulfil the aspirations of unemployed youths.

The air-travel and air-tickets will also become dearer due to bringing airlines under the service-tax net, resulting in decline the number of passengers and using domestic-flights for their travel. Such passengers will be compelled to travel by train.

This budget has pleased only the capital market and buyers have been duped because the policy of give on the one hand and take it back through indirect taxes seems to have been adopted as hon. Minister of Finance has stated in his budget speech. In this budget like 'Didi' 'Dada' has only benefited rich and business class only and it is a disappointing budget for common man.

### **Education**

This budget is favourable to education but disappointing literature and music. Because budget under 150th centenary celebrations of Ravindra Nath Tagore has been reduced. There is a rebate of 2060 in income tax but it is a half-truth. The same is taken back through service tax. There has been some partiality as higher allocation of funds has been made for Aligarh Muslim University (AMU).

There has been a little improvement in budget in view of elections in five states, but mostly it is political.

### **Income Tax**

This budget will prove anti-women in absence of any special provision for women in the budget. The approach contrary to the policy of always giving special income-tax rebate to women is disappointing to the women fold.

An announcement regarding opening of a bank branch in each village with 2000 plus population upto 2012 does not seem to be feasible.

Income-tax rebate is below expectations, because everyone was expecting tax rebate upto two lakh rupees but it also turned out to be a disappointment. In the backdrop of common man's struggle with naxalism and terrorism the VIP security has got more focus because hefty budgetary provisions have been made for the SPG & NSG.

Co-operative sector which is the basis of progress in most of the urban and rural areas for poor and weaker sections. The Central Government should immediately stop the evil move to squeeze them by brining them into the income tax net.

The salary of Anganwadi workers has been increased but this salary is still in BPL category and even after this increase it will remain in BPL category only. This budget is disappointing so far as populism, improvement in economy and aspirations of the common man are concerned.

The step of raising honorarium of Anganwadi workers is more out of political and certainly not out of economic consideration.

Hon. Minister of Finance has given quite inadequate amounts for the development of pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fodder schemes, since our economic growth rate is 9.25 percent, this amount is inadequate from this point of view.

It has been said that a DTA agreement has been made to get back black money deposited in foreign countries has been signed under the 5 point programme on black money but this agreement applies to only legally valid and disclosed black money and not to illegal unaccounted black money. The five-point programme of the government is, therefore, impractical and only a slow off.

There has been no mention about the procedure to bring back black money. It seems that the government has no will power to fight corruption.

The Government does not seem to have any steps in taken this budget to prevent economic offences in post 1991 liberalisation era. Therefore, this budget seems to be disappointing. Several fiscal and economic difficulties of the centre have been attributed to the State Governments but the fiscal policy of lesser allocation of assistance to the states like Gujarat, which contribute the highest revenue, is not in the interest of the state.

Gujarat's lifeline Sardar-Sarovar-Narmada project has not yet been declared as a National Project.

Textile and jewellery industry in Gujarat has been grossly ignored because the demand to reduce duty on silk in comparison to the cotton has been turned down.

There is no custom-duty relief on imported machinery for textile industries. There seems to be no relief for jewellery industry which contributes 80 thousand crore rupees through import to country.

Demand of Surat for textile mega costal has not been accepted. No incentives have been provided for export of gems and jewellery. No provisions have been made for education, housing, health insurance for jems artisans in the budget. The policy adopted by the Minister of Finance has shown double standard in this regard.

In the present budget the Minister of Finance talks about investing more money and there is a concept of sixty three SEZ and Government of Gujarat had made good provisions for the said SEZ but they have been brought under the purview of minimum alternative tax so process of setting up SEZ in Gujarat has been hampered in Gujarat. People interested to invest in Gujarat would be disappointed and it is intended to discourage Gujarat having favorable situation for entrepreneurs.

This General Budget makes fun of common man because common man is reeling under inflation and price-rise.

Prices of diesel and petrol are increasing. Income tax relaxation rule 1997 provisions for relaxation on accommodation, education of children and medical expenses borne by persons having fixed incomes and salaried class people have been stopped. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has not said any word in the Budget to change the slab for them.

The budget of hon'ble Minister of Finance is ineffective. It lacks policy and vision.

The budget is an step taken with a view of state assembly election.

The UPA Government talks much about empowerment of woman but the women reeling under the pressure of price-rise have to work for the well being of their family. There was a provisions to provide them exemptions but the same have been withdrawn by hon'ble Pranab Da hurting the honour of the women.

It is the responsibility of the Union Government to provide basic amenities like food, clothing and shelter in the country. It is for the first time during last sixty years that Government is talking about introducing DTC from April, 2012 and nullifying income tax. It is unjustified and going to put the people in trouble.

Provision of the budget are meant for inclusive growth of all states of entire country but states like Bihar, Gujarat and other NDA ruled states have been grossly neglected. Farmers of Punjab and other states of the country are hopeless as hon'ble Minister of Finance has not kept his promise to provide subsidy on fertilizers.

"Less income more expenditure,  
nothing to worry"

This budget proves it as promise have been made for big schemes in the budget but there is no intention for the same.

There was a big opportunities before Union Government, two hundred schemes are being run in the states and if all these schemes are included in a hundred percent Centrally sponsored scheme and it had been monitored by the Centre, then the dream of Bharat Nirman would have been realized. Altitude of the Centre on GST in not fair and onus of the failure is fixed on BJP and NDA Governments. The Union Government does not have any road map for the same. Progress of the country depends on the welfare of all. It is regrettable if development is lopsided.

The UPA Government has given employment to twenty thousand people till date. Unemployment is big challenge before the country. Advisor has also posed the challenge in economic survey regarding employment. You have not given incentives to small and medium industries which create huge employment opportunities.

UPA Government has nationalised 'Water Supply Schemes' of major rivers of the country. Narmada scheme is one of the major schemes but Sardar Sarovar scheme has not been included in the said scheme till date thereby resulting injustice to Gujarat.

\*SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE (Kishanganj): I consider it the Budget of common men and therefore, I extend my heartiest congratulations to Hon. Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee. In this Budget, the welfare of the entire weaker section of the country has been taken care of. The schemes, in this budget, have been formulated and announced keeping in view the issues of Muslim communities and other minorities. It is a fact that this budget reflects the philosophy of Gandhiji. This budget shows vision of Shrimati Sonia ji, wisdom of Dr. Manmohan Singh ji and farsightedness of Shri Pranab Mukherjee but I have no hesitation in saying that it shows very clearly the leadership, quality of the congress party. Overall it is a complete blue print of country's all round development.

Madam, undoubtedly, the country has made tremendous progress in the last decade. Although, the last decade is marked by fluctuating scenario at the international level and the country witnessed high inflation and economic crisis inspite of all these upheavals the country faced this crisis successfully. This credit goes to common men, labourer and workers of the country whom no one recognizes. The credit goes to that class whose sufferings are not felt by any one. Although our Government has implemented several programmes at National level, particularly the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and through this scheme unemployed and poor people have been brought into the mainstream of the country.

"Jindagi ki kathin vaadiyon Mai Gar Javan hon irade,  
Junun bhi ho kamil,  
To har gam par Jhukati hai duniya, Musafir ko aavaj  
deti manjil."

Madam, our UPA-II Government under the able leadership of the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has also focused fully on education. Free and compulsory education bill has already been passed and its implementation has also started. Its credit also goes to Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. I am thankful to the UPA Government for having taken special one due to which a

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\*Translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Urdu.

number of study centres of AMU towards a historical, esteemed and highly reputed University have been established at various palaces in the country. Infact, it is a revolutionary step to extend technical and higher education to rich and the poor alike.

"Koi bajm ho ki Anjuman, Yah Shoaar Apna Kadim Hai,

Jahan roshani ki kami mili vahan ak chiraag jalaa divaa."

I belong to Kishanganj which is a backward area in Bihar, I am acquainted with the problems of Kishanganj. This is one of the poorest areas of Bihar. This region is extremely backward so far as education, employment and basic amenities are concerned. It was a long cherished desire of the people of my area that a centre of AMU is established at Kishanganj. This is a matter of happiness that the decision to set up a center of A.M.U. at Kishanganj has been taken, but the work on setting up the same has not been commenced so far. The Prime Minister and Sonia ji have put emphasis on this matter for setting up a center there. I am thankful to them. The Government of Bihar has recently decided to allocate 250 acres of land at a single location to set up AMU center in Kishanganj. I hope that implementation of this decision will start at the earliest. I thank Mr. Nitish Kumar, the Chief Minister of Bihar for this decision and I appeal to him to implement this decision

I appeal to the Union Government and the Hon. Finance Minister that the way have they won the appreciation of educationists by allocating funds for establishment of AMU centres in Kerala and West Bengal, hopefully he will try to win the hearts of people of Bihar by sanctioning a token grant of rupees 50 crores in the budget for 2011-12 for initial works of the AMU centres.

It is also worth remembering that the people of Kishanganj had strongly opposed the two nations theory that had separated one brother from other during the time of partition of the country. All types of unpleasant things have occurred in the whole country during the 60 years of independence, but this region successfully kept hatred and animosity at the bay. The people of Kishanganj maintained National integrity, love and harmony by keeping themselves away from hatred and animosity and sent a message for the whole country.

"Utho aur in chiragon ko bujha do,  
Jin chiragon se nafrat ka dhuan uthata hai."

But, with regret I am expressing my anguish before this House that the new generation of the people of Kishanganj who showed exemplary sense of patriotism and never let anybody to cast evil eyes on their land kind themselves groping in the dark. I request this august House and our Union Government through Madam Speaker that feelings of people of this area should be respected and their sacrifices should be rewarded by establishing a centre AMU there at the earliest so that education becomes accessible by all and sundry there.

I hope that the schemes formulated by the UPA Government for empowering the villages, panchayats, women, youth and minorities are for making every section, particularly women, literate, will definitely be implemented. But, at the same time, I would definitely like to say that it is also necessary to keep an eye on the implementation of the schemes with as much sincerity with which the Government has prepared them. In addition to this, the dalits, weaker sections, backward sections and minorities along with the common urban people should not be overlooked when those schemes are implemented rather they should be taken along and given priority when schemes come for implementation. On implementation, it is pertinent to say here that it is necessary to implement the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the recommendation and importance of the Sachar Committee. The way the Government has waived the loans of the farmers burdened under the weight of the loans, similarly, the solution to the problems of the weavers should also be found.

The Government has given a lot of stress on transparency. The Right to Information Act, 2005 has played a major role in this regard. But, there is need to sensitise our Information Officers in this regard. Particularly, delays are created whenever any information is sought relating to the schemes for the minorities, which is not good. Madam, there is an extreme danger of spiritualism getting drowned in the flood of materialism. That is why, the corruption has emerged as an important issue in the society today. We cannot reverse the wheels of progress. We will have to fight this curse together. Not only the Government and Opposition, but the common men will also have to play their role. In the end, I will conclude by presenting a couplet in the honor of the House:

"Khuda Ne Aaj Tak Us Kaum ki haalat Nahin Badli,  
Na Ho Jisko Khayal khud Apni Haalat Ke Badalne ka"

Thank you very much. Once again, I support the General Budget completely and congratulate the UPA Government and the hon. Minister of Finance for this.

\*SHRI PAKAURI LAL (Robertsganj): Uttar Pradesh, particularly my constituency Robertsganj district Sonebhadra-Chandauli is naxal affected and tribal dominated area. A large number of labourers die or become incapacitated or becoming a victim of Asthma, T.B. etc. diseases due to the dust, smoke, smog arising out of crushing of stones in the hill terrain of forests. The widows of the deceased labourers are facing a lot of hurdles to make their both ends meet and to raise their children. Widow pension and handicapped pension is just Rs. 350 per month which is not sufficient.

Therefore, through you, I urge upon the Government that the widow and handicapped pension should be, at least, fixed at Rs. 1000 per month.

[English]

\*SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY (Maldaha Dakshin): I support and praise the Budget proposal of 2011-12 presented by our Hon'ble Finance Minister.

In the most difficult times for the global economy, the Indian economy has experienced a sense of security and safety. The Hon'ble Finance Minister's declaration has gratified us that Indian economy situation is back to the prerequisite growth trajectory. It is a tribute to the withstanding capacity of the Indian economy and also to the overall macro and micro economic management by our UPA Government. Our GDP grew by 8.6% in real term in 2010-11.

As I come from a rural background, it is heartening for me to know that priority has been given to the rural sector, education, health etc. Allocation of 52,000 crore for the education sector represents an increase of 24% from the last year and most of it will go towards primary and secondary school segments. And special grants to recognize excellence in universities and academic institutions to select institutions is a welcome step as it will other institutions as well to move on the path of excellence.

To increase the wages of the Anganwadi workers from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 and its helpers from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1500 is also a very welcome step. These workers are undoubtedly the main factor for the success of ICDS schemes. More than 22 lakhs of women workers will directly benefited in rural India and as a result it will help at least one crore family members of these workers.

As we know 65% of our population is engaged in the agriculture activities, the decision of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to increase the credit flow for the farmers from 3 lakh 75 thousand crores to 4 lakh 75 thousand crores at subsidized rate of interest is a very important step and shows the UPA Government's commitment to the farmers and their well-being. This will help our farmers have more access to loans from Government institutions and they will not need to go to the money lenders who charge them exorbitant rate of interest, as a result of which they are unable to prosper.

According to some reports, there are about 7 million homeless people even today in our country. And as we all know there are about 250 to 300 million people living below the poverty line in our country. The Government's decision to enhance the existing housing loan limit from rupees 20 lakh to rupees 25 lakh for houses under priority sector lending is a very good step and will benefit the people at large, particularly the lower middle class.

To bring Green Revolution to the eastern region of the country is very important step. The eastern part of our country including West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh are waiting for their potentials to be unleashed in the farming sector.

Furthermore, we are delighted with the nearly 24% increase in the allocation for the infrastructure development and the promise to come up with a comprehensive policy to strengthen and develop the PPP model in this sector. It is also an ambitious goal to increase the share of manufacturing in GDP from 16% to 25%.

The determination of the Finance Minister on prudent management of economy is a truly welcome step. Targeting to reduce the deficit to 4.6% of GDP in 2011-2012 is sure to keep our economy in good shape. To achieve this goal the government will undertake necessary fiscal discipline and implementation.

The cash subsidy component of the budget, is sort of moving towards direct transfer for the people of Below Poverty Line, in a phased manner. We will be much better off giving benefits to the people directly instead of doling out our subsidized of Kerosene, LPG fertilizers etc., because we know from our experience that the benefits do not reach the deserving people and a huge chunk of it is pocketed by the middle men.

It is also heartening that under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (100

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Days), the payment of wages has now been linked to the Consumer Price Index. The increase in allocation for health and the government's decision to extend the benefits of Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana which provides basic health cover to the poor and marginal workers like MGNREGA beneficiaries, beedi workers and others, to cover workers of the unorganized sector working in hazardous mining and associated industries is again a welcome step and in tune with the UPA Government's concern for the poor and the common man.

Inflation and high food prices have been a major concern for the aam aadmi in recent months. The UPA Government is also concerned and sensitive towards the plight of the common man due to spiraling prices of essential commodities. One of the important reasons behind high prices have been the prices of essential commodities even at international level have been very high. The shortcomings in our distribution and marketing system and increased demand for food items with rising income levels are also adding to the problem of inflation. Monetary policy measures taken by the Government are likely to ease inflation in the coming months.

Inclusive Development has been one of the major concerns of the UPA Government under the leadership of UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi. The MGNREGA which entitles a person to have hundred days of work as a legal right, has contributed to the rural economy in a big way. The Right to Information and Right to Education, both initiatives taken by the UPA Government, are becoming effective tools against corruption and social imbalances.

I congratulate the Government for presenting a budget which impels us to move towards a transparent, result oriented and inclusive development process. It is truly a common man's budget and I am sure we will see the positive results of the budget in our economy in the months to come.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Budget. This is going to be my maiden speech in this august House.

First of all, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir, that over the years, the Budgets have created two Indias - one for IPL and another for BPL. The IPL is for the urban India and the BPL is for the rural poor. The gap - as the hon. Member was telling now - between the poor and the rich is

becoming more and more, though budgets are being presented in this august House.

The language of the Budget also reveals how the society thinks in India. Concessions to the rich are called 'incentives'; those for the poor are called 'relief', but when it comes to the middle class, it says they are 'sops'. I want to bring to the notice of the House that in the last year's Budget Papers, there was a document - it is also there in this year's Budget Papers - called 'statement of revenue foregone'. In the last two years, the revenue foregone for the rich people is about Rs. 9,16,399 crore.

In this country, we all know that there are 12 crore farmers. It will be very interesting to know that the number of marginal farmers, those who have the holding of below one hectare of land, is around 58 per cent. They own only 15 per cent of the area, whereas the number of small farmers, who have the land area of 1-2 hectares, is 19 per cent. Both put together, 77-80 per cent of the farmers are small and marginal. The area, put together, among them is 33 per cent only.

The small and marginal farmers - paddy farmers - are likely to earn a gross income of Rs. 31,000 per hectare in a year, whereas a family of two, engaged in agriculture labour, make about Rs. 25,000 per year under the MNREGA project.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The net income of a farmer is much less compared to the urban wage earner employed in the Government or in the private corporate sector. It will be just a peanut if you compare that.

Why can the Government not forego the interest rate? From this year the Government has increased the agriculture credit from Rs.3.75 crore to Rs.4.75 crore. Through you, I would request the Finance Minister to forego the interest rate applicable to the farmers. In this way, it can forego about Rs.40,000 crore which is peanut compared to the large scale foregone revenues relating to the top 2 per cent of the population of this country.

The National Farmers' Commission has identified deficiency in agricultural knowledge as an important factor for much lower productivity than it is achievable. As a result of this deficiency the farming practices in large parts of the country are sub-optimal. Soil testing, to

determine the optimal nutrient requirement, is hardly practised. Application of fertilisers is highly imbalanced with excessive use of nitrogenous fertilisers leading to the negative effect of productivity of soil. Here, I would like to make one point clear. These imbalances are to some extent the result of irrational fertiliser subsidy which focuses extensively on nitrogenous fertilisers.

In the Economic Survey it has been observed that capital investment in agriculture, as a percentage of the GDP has been stagnating in recent years. Although the capital expenditure in agriculture as percentage of GDP in agriculture has shown some improvement in the current Five Year Plan, it may, however, be noted that the agriculture sector GDP has itself been stagnating during the last three years. Capital investment in the agriculture sector has to be improved thereby improving the fertility of the soil. Around 8 million hectare land has to be improved which involves per hectare investment of around Rs. 10,000. Thus, Rs. 80,000 crore capital investment should be made in the agriculture sector. There are some more things which can be done over a period of time which will be helpful to the farmers.

With regard to inflation I would like to make one point clear. Markets, as students of Economics tell us, are a function of sentiments. Sentiments in turn are fashioned by the collective mood swings of market participants. Naturally, that makes the Media an important tool in shaping and de-shaping the sentiments of market participants. But the role of certain sections of Media is not limited merely to this exercise.

Let me elaborate certain real life developments of the past couple of years. Of late, there is a new class of investors - investment by the financial sector into the commodity - and the relationship between supply and demand seems to have been completely bypassed. What is worrying analysts is the growing influence of these players who tend to take positions that exert extraordinary pressure on prices. That in turn fuels speculative bubbles. Moreover, their activities are coordinated across currency, stock and commodity markets. Consequently, the rise and fall in commodity prices has nothing to do with demand and supply of that particular commodity. In the process, the fundamentals of economics have been short-circuited.

At the end of 2006, food prices across the world started to rise suddenly and if I may say so, stratospherically. Within a year, the price of wheat had shot up by 8 per cent, maize by 90 per cent and rice by 320 per cent. In a global jolt of hunger, 200 million people,

mostly children, could not afford to get food any more and sank into malnutrition or starvation. There were riots in more than 30 countries and at least one Government was violently overthrown. Then, in spring 2008, prices, just as mysteriously as they rose, fell back to their previous level. I would call it "a silent mass murder" entirely due to man made actions.

Most of the explanations we were given at that time have turned out to be false. It did not happen either because supply fell or demand grew. Actually the demand fell by three per cent. For over a century, farmers in wealthy countries have been able to engage in a process where they protected themselves against risks. When this process was tightly regulated and only companies with a direct interest in the field could get involved, it worked. Then, through the 1990s, Goldman Sachs and others lobbied hard and the regulations were abolished. Suddenly, these counteracts were turned into "derivatives" that could be bought and sold among traders who had nothing to do with agriculture. A market in "food speculation" was born.

Now I want to make one comment on the issue of over-hyping the failure of monsoon in 2009. The Economic Survey of 2009-10 was particularly critical of the Government's failure in not being able to check the hype over the kharif crop failure, caused by an erratic monsoon, which did not take into account the comfortable food stocks and prospects of rabi production. The Survey further notes that this may have exacerbated inflationary expectations, encouraging hoarding and resulting in a higher inflation in food items. What is lost in this debate of the absurd is that the Government allowed such speculation in the first place and then kept quiet when the players hyped the monsoon failure.

Now I want to make one or two suggestions in regard to this Budget. The Government has decreased the import duty on raw silk which has created a panic in the silk farmers. The price of silk has gone down from Rs.300 to Rs.100. So, I urge upon the Government to increase the import duty to a minimum of 30 per cent per kilogram. In this Budget, the garments industry is also getting severe shocks with the announcement that the optional excise duty of 10 per cent across the branded garments has been increased. I want it to be decreased.

Perhaps the worst idea in this Budget is to slap five per cent service tax on health care which will put affordable medical treatment further beyond the reach of the common man. I want that to be reduced.

I personally feel that the fund for MPLAD is not sufficient. Either you have to increase it to the tune of Rs. 8 crore to Rs. 10 crore or else you can abolish it. It will be very helpful if you abolish it altogether.

I wholeheartedly agree and support the increase in the remuneration of Anganwadi workers from Rs. 1500 per month to Rs. 3000 per month.

I also congratulate the Government for giving special emphasis to skill development and giving it a top priority. Now the graduation course have also been covered. Skilled manpower is required in this country. I strongly feel that funds allocated to National Skill Development Council in this has to be, at least, doubled in the supplementary budget. Due consideration should be given for ensuring it in the 12th Five Year Plan.

With these words, I conclude and thank you once again for giving me this opportunity.

\*SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): The Union Budget for 2011-2012 is disappointing for people of Assam.

Assam is a backward state and moreover it is a flood prone State. The budgetary provision to control flood is not increased. The Pagaladiya Project was not mentioned and it is not known when it will be completed.

There is a meager increase in DONER from Rs. 188 crore to Rs. 191 crore.

Rs. 500 crore for National Horticulture Mission for Northeast will not serve any purpose as Northeast consists of 8 States. Hope Hon'ble Finance Minister will increase the allocation.

Petrochemicals Gas Cracker project at Dibrugarh should be completed in specific time and required fund should be provided.

There are ample scope for food processing industries in Assam, so I demand a mega food park in Assam.

Central Pool of Resources for Northeastern region has not increased from Rs. 800 crore.

Rs. 110 crore for alleviation of urban poverty for 8 States *i.e.* Northeast will not serve any purpose.

People of Assam expect that a special fund will be allotted for Green Revolution in Assam.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government should take note of to clean up river Brahmaputra also as did in Ganga.

Assam is insurgency infested State for a quite long time for which the economy of Assam suffered. As Rs. 30 crore has been allotted per district to address problems related to Left Wing Extremism affected districts. I demand such allocation for Assam also.

The allocation for North Eastern Development Finance Corporation is constant. Hope Hon'ble Finance Minister will increase the financial allocation to develop Assam rapidly.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble Finance Minister quoted Kautilya when he presented budget on 1984 that increased production, controlling price rise, inflation can be controlled. Again Hon'ble Finance Minister quotes Kautilya on 2010 "Thus a wise collector General shall conduct the work of revenue collection... in a manner that production and consumption should not be injuriously affected.... financial prosperity depends on public prosperity, abundance of harvest and prosperity of commerce among other things".

In contrast indirect tax has been raised on items of mass consumption.

But Hon'ble Finance Minister fails to give relief to the "AAM ADMI" in collection of revenue which will unbalance production and consumption. I am sorry to say his economics in this budget injuriously affected "AAM ADMI", which Kautilya never wants.

To control food prices the immediate and pressing need to enhance the public distribution system. This would have been ensured that the poor are able to access food at reasonable prices. But Government fails to do it.

Hope, Hon'ble Finance Minister will take note of these points and redress the tax proposal and enhance grants to Assam.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Budget-2011-12 has disappointed all sections of the society. Congress-UPA government has come to power for the sake of common people, but they have belied their expectations. Nothing has been said in this budget to do away with unemployment and price-rise. There is no indication to

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

take concrete and decisive steps to strengthen economy in this budget. This budget does not provide any remedial measures to deal with the problems like price-rise and corruption, which has troubled the life of common people. No concrete step has been taken to bring black-money back. It was the aspiration of the common man that the government would try to eradicate corruption by appropriate reforms in administration. But nothing has been done in this respect. This is an industrialist-friendly budget, which does not contain anything for the poor. How Minister says that price rise is a main concern of the government but in this budget measures have been taken to increase the prices rather than checking it. The concession of Rs. 2000 in the income limit will not provide much relief to the common man already burdened with price-rise. Allocation of funds has been raised for social sector like education, health etc. but this is still a meagre amount keeping in view the challenge being faced by this sector.

The Government has said that it will give direct cash subsidy to the beneficiaries after March, 2012. The government provides subsidy to make the essential commodities like oil, gas, fertilizers and foodgrains available at affordable prices. It is also true that a big portion of the subsidy does not reach upto the beneficiaries. The steps taken by the government to provide cash subsidy is commendable. On the one hand, the BPL cardholders will get subsidized cylinders; on the other hand, middle class will have to pay double of the cost for gas cylinders. They too need relief.

Hon. Finance Minister has allocated less funds for the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Bharat Nirman Yojana. Allocation of MNREGA is Rs. 100 crore less than that of last year. It is a good step to link the daily wages under MNREGA with inflation. It was said that each and every household will be electrified to 2012 under Bharat Nirman Yojana but even the hamlets have not been electrified leave alone the houses. People in my constituency are having their residences in the fields. Neither the State government is undertaking electrification nor electrification under the MPLADs is allowed. The hamlets settled in the fields may be electrified. Farmers' interest has been grossly neglected. Despite several claims made for agricultural development in this budget as every year. It would have been better had the government mustered courage to buzz about drastic changes in agriculture sector. The World Bank has opined that the world is likely to face the imminent biggest food crises even the government thinks that its duty is over just by allocating a few crore rupees to the agriculture sector. It has been mentioned to increase

allocation for cijop insurance but the budget is silent on its shortcomings. Crop Insurance Scheme covers selected districts and crops. Only a few farmers are benefited with this scheme. In my constituency, crops have been bajily damaged by hailstorm this year. But the insurance company says tjiat hailstorm is not covered in the insurance. The government has allocated only Rs. 300 crores each for dairy products, edible oil and pulses. There is an acute shortage of milk at present. Edible oil and pulses are imported. How will such meager amount be helpful to solve the problems and how production will increase? Rs. 300 crores have been allocated for coarse cereals and Rs. 400 crores allocated for green revolution in the eastern India. Whether this amount is sufficient to bring green revolution? No specific allocation has been made for development of irrigation. An agreement was made between the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in 1981 to share the water and as per agreement Rajasthan was allocated 8.60 MAF of water, but that agreement has not been honoured so far. It is requested to ensure that the share of 0.60 MAF water of Rajasthan is given to it. Haryana is not releasing the remaining 0.17 MAF of water to Rajasthan of Sindhmukh-Nohar irrigation system, the matter is under consideration of the Union Government. This share of water may also be released.

Due to the casual agri-policy of the government the share of agriculture in GDP has decreased to 17%. The government holds discussion with industrial organizations like FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM in the process of preparing General Budget, but it does not take pain to talk to the farmers' organizations. This budget does not present any long-term scheme to deal with the burning issues like rising cost of agriculture and decreasing profit, declining fertility of soils and promoting bio-farming etc. It is high time that on the lines of railway budget, a separate budget for agriculture sector, which has its deep impact on the day-to-day life of common people, is presented.

The amount of loans to farmers has been increased by one lakh crores. The Finance Minister has also announced to extend banking facility to a habitations having more than 200 population and to provide Rs. 500 crores to rural banks. It is obvious that the public sector banks will open their branches in the villages, but it is also known to all that the condition of public sector banks in rural areas and their behaviour with farmers is not good enough. It is needs to be improved. But no word has been uttered in this regard in the budget. Farmers have been allured for agri-loans at the rate of 4%. Due to the low rate of interest, the poor illiterate farmers are

allured to get loan upto Rs. 1 lakh but seldom with the connivance of bank officials and agents, such farmers put their thumb impressions on the loan amount of Rs. 1.50 to 2.00 lakh instead and such illiterate borrower does not have knowledge of his loan amount and when the fact is disclosed to them, they have no choice, but to commit suicide. About 20 farmers of village Mahlana in my home tehsil Rajgarh in district Churu, Rajasthan got KCC loans with the help of agents between November 2008 to May 2009.

The cashier got their thumb impression on the paper and the farmers are ignorant of the amount for which they have given their thumb-impressions and the cashier did not disburse the amount to the farmers at that moment. The loan amount was disbursed to the farmers by the agent in the evening after the working hours were over. No farmer was provided any Pass book at the same time. No notice of recovery was served them even after the one and half year of the disbursement of loan and hence the farmers remained ignorant of the actual amount of loan granted to them. After a great deal of efforts the Pass-books were issued to the farmers in April 2010. Subsequent to the issuance of Pass books the farmers came to know that they were paid rupees seven lakh less than the sanctioned amount. How would a dalit farmer of a village repay the interest accrued on loan, which was not actually disbursed to him. I raise this issue before the hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance Shri Namo Narayan Meena ji. The case has referred to the vigilance office, Jaipur for investigation. Most surprisingly, the Bank officials were exonerated from the charges even in the vigilance enquiry. Even the police have submitted FR on the basis of vigilance enquiry. Now the senior police officers are probing the matter. The present situation has rendered the farmers helpless as corruption is rampant everywhere. This is mere an example. Hon'ble Minister of Finance the loan waiver scheme is not going to serve any purpose unless and until such corruptions and manipulations are checked in the banking sector. In such a scenario, the land of farmers will continue to be auctioned and the farmers will continue to be rendered landless.

In this Budget, Rajasthan has been totally neglected. Let alone the matter of according special status to Rajasthan even an ordinary package has not been announced to be provided to it. No mention of setting up of Rajasthan refinery has been made in the Budget. Rajasthan is reeling under acute drinking water crisis. There is no provision in this Budget to tackle this problem. Handicraft cluster has been provided to Jodhpur. Delhi,

Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata have been assured of assistance for metro rail project but there is no mention in the Budget for Jaipur Metro. Other states have been given special assistance for the setting up of I.I.T. and I.I.M. but Rajasthan has got nothing.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget. There are several such things in the Budget that can be appreciated. Without taking much time of the House I would like to tell the House that the economic policies of our Government and its predecessor governments have been so vibrant that they insulated our economy from affects of the worldwide economic slow down shattering the economies of the entire world from 2007 to 2009. The economic slow down was most conspicuous during the last quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009. At that time, the financial supplement given to tide over the impact of the said slow down by our Government was 0.3 per cent whereas it was 5.5% of the G.D.P. in the USA and 6.9 per cent in China. Our economic policies have been affected to be cadaverous. But our Government is working in the right direction. In the prevailing situation, hon. Finance Minister has come out with an excellent Budget. I would like to give a few suggestions to him. The first fundamental issue I would like to stress on is that progress should be measured by GDP. Is the GDP a right yardstick to measure the prosperity of our country? Ruskin Bond, a 19th Century write has said about India that there are two India-One is a poor India and the other is rich India. The urban India is different from rural India. Explaining the situation he had beautifully described the difference in the following manner:-

[English]

"Economy produces illith as well as wealth, yet the conventional measure is of the two being together. Could it be that the upper tier was and still is rising on the deck of a ship that is sinking slowly into a sea of illith and that the nation's indicator of economic progress barely provide a clue to that fact?"

[Translation]

I think that the above description is sufficient enough to explain the prevailing situation of our country. Simon Koznets, himself has rejected the concept of GDP in 1962 saying that it cannot be a good economic indicator unless the progress or growth is defined in terms of:- "of what and for what". But this concept of GDP brought him the Nabal Prize in the year 1971.

Should we apply such an indicator to measure our prosperity that is unable to predict whether the GDP will go up or down if Kargil war takes place or more and more SMSs are sent on the occasions of Valentine day, Diwali & Holi, or should we go ahead in search of a better indicator?

There is a balance sheet which only makes additions to the account under transactions, and there is no mention of assests or liabilities or income or expenditure. This GDP works on that pattern. I would like to request the Government that we should soon take a decision on it to adopt a good economic indicator which could help us in measuring the prosperity of the country.

Secondly, I would like to come to the agriculture sector. The Government has, made a separate provision of Rs. one lakh crores for agriculture sector which is for agriculture credit. I welcome this move and this would help marginal and small farmers to a great extent. The farmers, who repay their loans in time, would pay interest rate of four percent and I thank them for the same. Agriculture sector is facing a grave problem, our Minister of Finance has just went out of the House, is also from Rajasthan...(Interruptions) It may be compulsion of our Government that our agriculture university are not able to bear the expenses of research and development due to lack of funds and so they are not able to prepare and State Government do not have adequate means. So they are compelled to sign MOU's with MNCs. Government of Rajasthan has also signed MOUs and I think five more such Governments have signed MOUs blindly. We do not allow FDI. Hundred per cent FDI is allowed at the pre-plantation stage only under agriculture sector. We do not allow FDI in service sector. Now I want to know that State Governments are not willing to sign the MOUs on those issues with the M.N.C's but they are being compelled to do so. State Government will acquire the land for the university and will hand over agriculture universities to MNC's but the Government will be paying salaries. They will be doing research and nobody knows who is going to have the patents. I request the Government that we can support State Government to run all agriculture universities and we should support. I would request the hon'ble Minister to make separate location for the same so that our agriculture universities could flourish again.

If you want to allow in agriculture sector, you do so in infrastructure. We are incurring huge losses as we do not have granaries for food storage and cereals. FCI had recently formulated a policy which proposed a scheme in

PPP mode for stock of grainary. I welcome that the Government has made a provision for viability gap funding which did not exist earlier. Biggest problem in it is the higher cost of land in Punjab and Haryana because cost of land is not included in Viability gap funding and because of this we could not derive advantage upto desirable extent. There is a shortfall 25 lakh metric tonnes for storage of grains, I would request the Government to a produce granaries and to allow viability gap fundings in it after including cost of land in Viability gap fundings.

Sir, it has been mentioned in another study that forty per cent of fresh produce gets wasted due to lack of infrastructure. We say that prices are rising as the food inflation is higher. I believe that everybody is feeling the pinch of price-rise. Forty percent of the produce gets wasted be it vegetables or fruits so in such a scenario you need to adopt intensive approach through infrastructure, maintain cold chains and set up the said chains at those places where onion, tomato are infact needed to be stored, cold-storage facilities should be provided there so that accessibility can be increased. With this, FDI should be allowed and encouraged in infrastructure. As far as seeds and services are concerned, Government should make a policy aimed at discouraging MNCs.

Sir, one more issue is related to infrastructure. I will also use. GDP in the course of this discussion because it is the sole parameter so I will have to do with it. It is estimated that due to lack of infrastructure affects the growth upto 1 to 1.5 percent. I welcome that hon'ble Minister of Finance has given a package of Rs. 2.14 lack crores for infrastructure. I think, the rural infrastructure given for Bharat Nirman for example Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna is very good scheme. It increases from to road accessibility so that produce can reach the market but as on date Rs. 20,000 crore has been allocated. So long as rural migration would continue and poverty would continue and poverty would continue in the villages. I request hon'ble Minister of Finance that allocation under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana should be increased.

Sir, there is one more important programme however it is meant for augmentation State Government allocates funds for National Rural Drinking Water Programme. Nagaur is my Parliamentary constituency, and this constituency faces acute problem of drinking water. After sixty three years of independence we are discussing about problem of drinking water in the House. The Government wants to extend a lot of help. Indira Gandhi lift canal project phase two is pending here, it would cost around

Rs. 3000 crores. We have to take funds from the World Bank or JICA but we do not have borrowing capacity for funds. Rajasthan has got a great potential.

Rajasthan is a state which can develop a lot but there is water problem there. My submission is that Government should provide a package in such a manner that help the State Government at once and once water is made available then I think Rajasthan will not look behind after that.

Sir, FDI and PPP are two acronyms which creates story reactions either people are for it or against it. It is very important issue that where FDI should be regulated and where it is not required to be regulated. I would like to give here an example that the Government has used to give approximately 150 percent tax concessions for Research and Development in the Pharma sector. Suppose, if any Pharma Company spends Rs. Ten crores on R&D, then the Company gets concession of more than 15 crore rupees.

You will be taken aback that so far none of those pharma companies have developed any molecule out of their R&D which can be marketed Internationally or may be accepted. What I want to say is that the tax concessions so far provided by the Government, has not yielded. We should see tax concessions to be given and regulate FDI in the pharma sector. Now, tax concessions have been increased from 150 per cent to 200 per cent in this budget. If ten crore rupees is spent on R&D then concessions worth twenty crore rupees and will be provided but there is no guarantee that any molecule will be developed. Later on these companies are sold out to the big MNC's these are ready for sale hence, people are purchasing these companies. It is a very dangerous trend and you have to regulate FDI in it. Till now there is flexibility under TRIPs and Government can issue compulsory licenses for medicines whether it is for cancer or AIDS or in case of national emergency but, now it will not be possible once the MNCs take hold on manufacturing. If you want to bring FDI under green field, do so, but under the brown field FDI should be regulated at 49 per cent and the ownership and manufacturing rights should vested in Indian hands. My submission to the Union Government is that a policy may be formulated at the earliest in this regard because seven such companies have already been sold to MNCs. We will keep talking about costly medicines, we will keep talking about compulsory licencing, but there will be no company in the country to ask for compulsory licencing and there shall be company to manufacture medicines. Therefore, I request that FDI may be regulated.

We consider Airlines as a sensitive sector and regulate FDI in it, but we do not accept Pharma as a sensitive sector and at present 100 percent FDI comes in this sector through automatic route.

My last issue is about Health. As a doctor, I would like to say that five percent service tax is added for Hospitals. It will be applicable for all those hospitals, which have more than 25 beds and are centrally air-conditioned. But it is also a fact that poor people also go there for treatment. Its implications will be very bad. The things that come into my mind is that you are willing to impose tax over the profit margin of big Corporate Hospitals. But there is no fixed definition of big Hospitals. A Hospital is very small which have 25 beds. And then you said about centrally air-conditioned. In a place like Jaipur, where the temprature is about 52 degree, it will be difficult for a patient to survive if it would not be Centrally Air-conditioned. If you want to link it up, then do so with turnover, for example impose this tax on such hospitals, which have turnover of Rs. 50 crores or 100 crores. If you are willing to levy tax, then levy it on those people who come to our country from overseas in the name of Medical Tourism and return to their home after taking the benefit of cheaper treatment in India, whilst our own citizens cannot afford the treatment. Poor people will have to pay a huge amount for this. Even in a small surgery its charge will be more than 8 thousand to 20 thousand. But if someone go for a Kidney transplant, Heart transplant or Bone marrow transplant then a patient has to bear the extra expenditure of one to two lakh rupees as service tax. Whether you are imposing tax on investigation, you want to promote investigation so that your tertiary care become less, or you want to levy tax on investigation so that the people do not increase the number of diagnostic by getting done their investigation. I would like to appeal to the Government that please reconsider this matter and drop the idea to levy the proposed five percent service tax.

In the end, I would like to say that it is in the public knowledge that Budget session is going on. But in the meantime CEC has announced elections, which affected Budget session and its duration has to be decreased upto 25th March. Madam Speaker has announced in the Lok Sabha that demands for grants will be referred to Committees. Last to last year I was a member of a committee in the Rajya Sabha, in which demands for grants were not referred. The first discrepancy in it was that in both the Houses, demands for grants were sometimes referred and sometimes not. In such a situation, the Lok Sabha, which is the biggest Panchayat,

you all the people discuss demands for grants here, approve and pass and then forward it to our Committees, its like Supreme Court has given its verdict and then we are appealing in the lower courts.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, my point is that everyone was aware of it. The House, the Budget session has its own importance and sanctity and to maintain the same the date of elections could have been deferred for further date. In the future, it should be remembered, because until it will come to us again. Suppose, we cleared it just as formality, but when time will come for revised estimates then that time will pass in the ATR.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: I have stated all my main points. I conclude my speech with these words.

\*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I am expressing my views on the General Budget of Central Government for the year 2011-12. Our country is the biggest democratic country of the world. We have a government in the country which is elected by the people and the government should work for the welfare of the public. Public means Common man here who needs Co-operation from the Government. Who is not capable himself\*Budget is presented every year and it is expected to bring about change in the life of Common man. But year after year keep passing and the common man continues to be in the same situation.

It's predominantly an agricultural country. In the country 60 percent of population depends on agriculture. It's a different thing that the contribution of agriculture to National Development seems to be gradually decreasing due to constantly decreasing profitability in agriculture but farmers are not responsible for this because resources essential to agriculture are insufficient. It is very sad that even after 63 years of independence our agriculture depends on nature. The irrigation from private and Government resources is still below 40 percent and that's too not fulfilling its targets due to the lack of rains resulting in drying up of water bodies. If given opportunity more than 40 percent farmers of this country are prepared to adopt alternative profession so that they can stop farming. The small farmers have become labourers as the population has increased, agriculture and land holding have become fragmented and the medium farmers are forced to commit suicides due to increasing losses in

agriculture constantly with the burden of loans. Lakhs of farmers have committed suicide so far. It is very tragic that farmers the producer or grains is Committing Suicide but Central government has given nothing but a lollypop to him in its budget.

I have suggested to the government on a number of occasions if it wants to increase the production of agriculture and save the farmers from committing suicide, than the loans taken for medium and small agriculture may be waved off and make a new crop insurance scheme wherein the land of the farmers to treated as a unit and for which Central and State Government themselves deposit the premium of the farmer. Only then farmers can be saved. Nature is in a state of Constant flux. Uncertainties are increasing day by day. Therefore, natural resources specially sources of irrigation and sufficient free power be made available to farmers. A phased programme should be ensured in the budget for this purpose which is nowhere seen in the budget. Recently, due to the excessive cold, the crops of pulses, vegetables and fruits have been damaged extensively in many states of Central India including Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh alone crops of Arhar, Masoor and grams sown over 35 lack hectares in 36 districts have suffered a loss to the tune of Rs. 7642/- crores. The Government has given Rs. 650/- crores from its exchequer as a relief against this natural calamity. But when a relief was demanded from the Central Government it refused it saying that forest does not come under natural calamity. There can be no crueler joke than this to the farmers. Where as the Government should amend its Natural Calamity Policy and if any kind of loss happens to crops due to any natural calamity than it should be considered as natural calamity and an amount as relief should be granted.

In the last budget, a relief amounting to Rs. 10 lack 54 thousand crores was given to Industries. In this budget also various concessions in the form of indirect taxes have been given to boost the production of different Industries. But, for the crops of farmers which have been destroyed, the Central Government has no money, which is very unfortunate. The farmers of the country are witnessing the injustice being done to them and they are about to lose their patience. The Government in its budget has made a provision of Rs. 400 crores to usher in a second Green Revolution in North-East and that is because elections are around the corner in West Bengal. So, if Government wants to bring a green revolution then it should be brought in the whole country and a huge provision should be made in the budget for this. With the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

allocation of Rs. 400 crores. No second Green Revolution can be brought rather a loot-revolution instead is on the cards.

The Common man is terribly suffering from price-rise. The people were expected from this budget that these would be some measures to control the price-rise but it was like much ado about nothing. A provision has been made to increase the production of pulses. So, Rs. 300 crores for Palm oil processing, 300 crores for production of vegetables, 300 crores for coarse nutritional grains (millets) production, 300 crore for fodders of animals and a provision of Rs. 300 crores has been made for protein. The finance minister wants to bring down price rise by making such provisions. It is grossly inadequate. This budget is inflationary. As he said, inflation is not more than 9 percent. Whereas the reality is that the inflation rate is more than 16 percent.

The finance Minister has curtailed the subsidies which is given to LPG Gas and Kerosene and fertilisers to lower the budget deficit. A subsidy reduction of around 9 percent i.e. 4979 crore has been effected on fertilisers alone. Now, a new provision has been made in the budget that the subsidies given on LPG Gas, kerosene and fertilisers which was given to producers will now be given directly to Consumer who are living below to the poverty line but while making this decision, perhaps he forgets that it is going to increase and a question arises block marketing how he is going to control it. Will be ensure that the consumers are able to get real benefits? One thing, however will be there that people living in urban areas who are under BPL will have no gas connections. The persons in the BPL list will not be benefitted unless the villages have gas agencies. As a result of this, the common man, who is really bearing the burden of price-rise, will get an LPG cylinder for Rs. 700.

Similarly, there will be widespread blackmarketing of kerosene and the consumers will get kerosene at Rs. 40 per liter. As per as the fertilizers concerned the farmers are not enlisted in the BPL list as according to the BPL norms they should not have land in their names, in that case how the farmers will get subsidised fertilizers. Is this Government not aware that it will have such severe impact that the ordinary farmers will have to buy fertilizers, D.A.P. and urea at the rate of Rs. 2500 per quintal after the price hike. Prices of diesel are already increasing day by day. Farmers will be forced to leave farming with the increase in the prices of fertilizers too. This Government is not ready at all to understand the real pain of the farmers and the common men.

The Ministry of Water Resources of the Union Government is running a schemes to include the large irrigation projects of the states in the national project. Last years, Madhya Pradesh Government had sent a proposal for including the right banks canal of the Bargi dam in the national project. This project will irrigate 245010 hectare land of 1450 villages in Jabalpur, Katni, Satna and Rewa districts and Central Water Board has given its consent to it and now it is under consideration of the Expenditure Branch of the Finance Department. After that, Cabinet will take decision on it. I demand that this life giving scheme should be included in the national project. I have raised this issue a number of times in the Lok Sabha.

A programme for supply of drinking water and construction of sewer lines under the VID SSMT scheme of the Ministry of Urban Development is being run by the Union Government to maintain the environment balance and increase the civil amenities in the urban areas. Madhya Pradesh Government had sent a proposal of Rs. 73 crore for Satna City to the Ministry of Urban Development on June 24, 2009. This proposal is still under consideration of the Department but it has not been sanctioned till date. Municipal Corporation of Satna, having a population of more than 3-4 lakh supplies drinking water to just one fourth part of the city and in the remaining parts do not have pipelines. Same is the story of the sewer lines, therefore, there is an urgent need for grant of approval to the said scheme. I demand that said scheme may be given approval.

Similarly, the Union Government also runs a scheme for conservation of lakes, ponds to maintain the environmental balance. There are many ponds in my Satna Lok Sabha constituency such as Jagtdev pond, Narayan Pond, Santoshi Mata Mandir Pond, Pond of Shankar Ji of Birsinghpur, Jamuna Pond, Mukundpur Pond, Ramgarh Pond, Naadan pond, Rigra Pond, Aber Ka Big Pond, Jaso Pond, Amkri Pond, Kondar Pond, Gargwaria Pond, Singhpur Pond, Kharamseda Pond, Bhishampur Pond, Latagaon Pond, Khamharia Pond, Dureha Pond, Ramsthan Pond which need conservation and for which I demand the required funds under the said scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a very important scheme under which Madhya Pradesh Government has sent proposals for construction of roads in villages having a population of 500 to 999 people but these proposal may be given approval immediately. Funds are not being allocated for the last 2 years, therefore, immediate allocation should be made so that the road

construction work can be taken up smoothly. Madhya Pradesh is one of the states in the country where PMGSY scheme is running well.

The Union Government provides subsidised foodgrain to the BPL families but Madhya Pradesh is being discriminated as there are 63 lakh BPL families in the state whereas the Union Government is providing foodgrain only to 42 lakh BPL families. Remaining 21 lakh families are not being provided foodgrains. I demand that allocation be made for them, also.

Railway Board has sent a case to the Finance Ministry vide letter no. P.C. VI/2009/DAC/1 on June 3, 2010 to increase the grade pay of station masters from Rs. 2800 to Rs. 4200. After a lapse of more than six months, approval has not been given so far. The Railway Ministry itself has to bear the expenses and Finance Ministry is not required to give anything except the approval. The Civil Aviation Ministry proposes to start flights particularly in these areas. Where foreign tourists visit and which have religious and historical sites lakhs of people visit there. In my Satna Lok Sabha constituency having religious sites of Chotrokoot and Mehar, Panna and Bandhavgarh national parks which have white tigers. Besides, it has the maximum number of cement factories and mines and many power plants are being set up in Singrauli which is adjacent to it. But, this area is deprived of air services, therefore, Satna ariport should be renovated and flights should be introduced.

In the end, I demands from the hon. Finance Minister for giving approval and provide funds for four laning of the NH-75 and NH-7.

The NH-75 passes right through the middle of Satna city and accidents are occurring there everyday, the State Government has sent a proposal for construction of alongwith a 4 lane road upto Bela Satna Bypass under PPP scheme, which is under consideration of the Ministry of Road Transport. I demand that the said proposal may be given approval immediately.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on general budget. I was listening to the hon'ble members from the treasury bench as well as opposition and I felt that the hone'ble members even from the treasury bench were not satisfied with this budget and they had given a lot of suggestions to the government. Overall this budget is very pessimistic. It has been seen that in the process of budget drafting, the suggestions of big industrialists,

capitalists and of rich people are sought. But the Government takes little care to talk with farmers, workers and weavers who can strengthen the economy of the country. It is not wrong to term this budget as pro rich. This budget speaks of scholarship relating to knowledge. If we look at the provisions for SCs and STs in budget, no economic arrangements or projects have been made in the country aiming to improve their standard of living. No word has been uttered with regard to OBCs at all. For minorities, the amount of annual budget is as same as that of previous year. Only the creation of separate ministry for them cannot improve their condition. We should see their condition, their living standard in view of the reports of the Sachchar Committee, Rangnath Mishra Commission. Today the standard of minorities is worse than that of dalits. If a separate ministry has been created, the separate budget will have to be allocated for them at national level. A matter has prominently been raised, yesterday was International Women Day. Nothing has been mentioned about the tax rebate available to women. The age to be a senior citizen has been reduced from 65 to 60 years but there is nothing for women. My another point is that silk has been made cheaper while rural women wear cotton clothes, khadi clothes., No debate has been extended on the clothes or sari made of cotton. There is no scheme for unemployed youths. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia ji had always asserted tfo the house to give employment to all else give unemployment allowance to them, there is no mention in the budget for the employment of educated unemployejd youths.

Sir, my another submission is that Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana meant for urban areas has been mentioned in the budget also as per the previous years, but so far no infrastructure has been seen in urban areas showing that work has started on this yojana. Under Indira Awas Yojana Rs. 45000/- is given plains and Rs. 48000/- in hilly areas for construction of house even today though the price of sand, cement, iron etc. has increased due to price rise. My submission is that the amount should be increased under this yojana to Rs. 60000-70000/-, only then our dream can be fulfilled and the people who spend their night under the open sky can get their houses constructed. Today the prices have risen a lot. The farmer is unable to get remunerative price of their produces. It has been said that agriculture loan will be available to farmers at an interest rate of 4%. If the borrower repays his loan amount in a lumpsum, he is entitled to changed at an interest rate of 3%, otherwise it will be 4%. Today there is no arrangement to make seeds, fertilizers, irrigation available to the farmers on time.

In this situation, his crops are delayed. To beat this situation he has no means. How can he repay his loan? Some provisions for loan-waiver had been made in the previous budget. So, the farmers were expecting that the Government will introduce loan-waiver scheme this time also. The Government has not made any provisions in this regard.

Sir, today the issue of corruption has taken prominent place all over the country, be it rural areas or urban areas. A 5-point programme has been announced in this regard. A group of ministers will be constituted to curb black money and corruption. My view is that the stream of corruption flows down from above. We have to overhaul the system from above. The Government should take steps to bring back black-money stashed abroad. The Government should frame a policy so that black money deposited abroad can be brought back in the country and this amount can be used in the development of country. Being an agriculture dominant country, the amount should be utilized in the development of agriculture.

Sir, the Bharat Nirman Yojana has been prominently mentioned. The scheme has six components; rural housing, irrigation capacity, drinking water, rural roads, electrification and rural telephony. If we see the figures, 1.20 lakh people were enjoying the facility of rural telephone in the year 2004, today the number of rural telephone subscribers has increased to 25 crores in 2010. It is the need of the time to increase the amount for rural housing. The irrigation facilities are needed to be extended to the farmers. If the farmers have tubewells, then the sufficient subsidy on electricity should be provided to them. It had been stated that in the 11 five year plan, 78 thousand, megawatt more power would be generated. We have harnessed only 32032 megawatt till 21 December, 2010. The amount allocated for drinking water is meagre. The amount of Rs. 3950 crores for rural sanitation and national drinking water programme is a small amount for the country. The amount of Rs. 160887 crores allocated for social sector, is insufficient. Of this amount, Rs. 30000 crores has been kept apart for handloom weavers. Rs. 500 crore has been earmarked for regional rural banks and Rs. 1650 crores for rural sanitation.

It is very meager amount at National level. 92 places were identified for 'Bharat Nirman'. MGNAREGA was kept at the top in priority list in the year 2004, but this year, it has been kept at 13th place. The condition of roads in Uttar Pradesh is very dilapidated. Budget for the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana has not been

provided for the last two years. Budget for the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana has also not been provided. Unless the villages are developed, the country cannot be developed. As far as B.P.L. persons are concerned, according to figures given by the Tendulkar Committee and NSSO reports, they are 27%, 37% or 50%. Some reports suggest that they are 77%. But we do not exactly know the number of people living below the poverty line. Budget has not been provided according to their population and nothing has been mentioned therein about raising their standard of living.

Sir, an amount of Rs. One lakh crore is required to provide 100 days employment under the MGNAREGA, but only Rs. 40 thousand 100 crores have been allocated in the Budget. Hon'ble Members of Parliament from ruling party as well as from the opposition parties have always raised this issue from time to time that they are provided an amount of Rs. Two crores only under the MPLAD Scheme. I would like to say that this is a very meager amount. I, through you, would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister either you withdraw this Scheme or increase this amount to minimum Rs. 10 crores. Only then, we can develop our area.

We also visit the rural areas. People demand that it is required for the development of their area. The other issue is about Medical facilities. My area is very vast and I manage to make available medical facility only to 25-30 patients from Prime Minister Funds. It needs to be enhanced. There should not be any limit in it. At least arrangement for treatment -should be on the recommendations of the Member of Parliament and there should be any limit for such recommendation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I would like to conclude. As far as farmers are concerned, even today there is no bank within the radius of 20 k.m. Only one bank has been provided for 20 villages. There are only 30,000 bank branches for 6 lakh villages. A mention has been made about opening of bank branches there. If bank branches are opened, I think farmers will be able to get loan from the bank and they will not have to approach the money lenders. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It will be a concrete step for the development. He will produce more and country will make progress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I conclude. Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give an information. Just now an information has been received that Deputy leader of Samajwadi Party. Shri Rewati Raman Singh has been arrested. He has been beaten up. It is very shameful...(Interruptions) There is no law and order in Uttar Pradesh...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shailendra ji, you have made your point, Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to appeal that he should be released immediately so that he can participate in the proceedings of the House. This is the only submission I want to make. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on budget. I would like to say few things. When the hon. Minister of Finance was presenting budget, the people of this nation were looking at him with great hope that it being a election year and as elections are going to take place in many states perhaps considering this he will do something to remove the prevailing imbalance in the state and will provide some special package to them. But I think that after listening the budget speech crores of poor people, youths, farmers and unemployed weavers of this country are very socked. The hon. Minister of Finance has put forth many schemes through this budget. Since independence a number of budgets have been presented in the country. This country has maximum population of farmers, unorganized labourers and weavers, but the hon. Minister of Finance has not paid any attention to them, as he has not provided any relief to them. The government is paying least attention to contain and control the rising prices and inflation, no measures have been taken for it, as there is no provision for this in the budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the government has been praising itself by saying that they have waived off fanners loan amounts to Rs. 60 thousand crores. I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister of Finance that the loans of how many marginal and small farmers in the country have been waived off? You have announced loan

waiver for taking political advantage and have waived off loans of big farmers. The majority of the farmers living in villages and who are marginal and small fanners loans have not been waived off. All the loans of the poor farmers, who were paying their loans honestly, have not been waived off. The poor and small farmers who have taken loan of Rs. 20 thousands and repaid Rs. 10 thousands out of it, the UPA government of the centre has done nothing for the waive off their loans. It seems that this budget is anti-poor, anti-farmers and anti-weavers. I have been continuously raising the issue of waiving off loans of the weavers which is very big sector, but only Rs. 3 thousand crores have been earmarked for them. Hence, I think that there is a need to increase budget allocation under this head in the interest of weavers.

Sir, I would like to request that nothing has been done in this budget to remove regional imbalance. There have been constant discussions in the House for removing regional imbalance, but hon. Minister of Finance has not made any provisions in the budget to remove regional imbalance. I belong to Uttar Pradesh. It is the largest state of the country. The state government is implementing various public welfare schemes with its limited resources and the state share of fund has not been released since long due to which we could not accelerate the pace of development. Funds under the PMGSY are lying with the Union Government for the last many years. Uttar Pradesh is not getting even a penny. The pace of development is slow due to non-establishment of any power project in the state for the last twenty years. I myself and the Ministers from state have personally requested a number of times for this. Despite that, no attention has been paid towards it.

Sir, Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of our country and a large number of unemployed youths, weavers and farmers are residing there. There is a gap of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 thousand megawatts between the demand and supply of power. I had requested to bridge this gap, but nothing has happened. It is unfortunate that the electricity for central pool being generated in Uttar Pradesh is not being supplied to this state and instead of it is being supplied to the states having surplus electricity. Therefore, I demand that there should be a provision for this also in the budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday was the international women day. On this occasion, government was talking much about women. But it is very unfortunate that this government has proved itself against the women by withdrawing the nominal rebate being given to women

in income tax. Hon. Minister of Finance has provided a minor relief by enhancing the exemption limit by Rs. 20000. This government shattered the hopes of employees.

Sir, a lot of discussions are going on Bharat Nirman, but only confusion is being created on the name of Bharat Nirman. Parliament has discussed the issue of BPL several times and several committees have given their reports on people living below the poverty line in the country. All states have emphasized the need of increasing BPL list.

But the Union Government has not made any provisions in this budget for BPL. Foodgrains are getting rotten in godowns whereas people are dying of hunger. Rich are becoming richer and poor are becoming poorer due to the wrong economic policies, wrong exim policies of this government. This country is having few business-houses. Keeping in view the interest of well being and protection of whom the budget for the whole country is prepared, nothing is being done for the poor people, farmers and weavers of the country.

Petrol prices are raised five to six times in a year. The diesel prices are raised. But -no provision has been made for providing water and electricity facilities. That's why despite time and again orders by the hon. Supreme Court, the crores of citizens of this country are forced to sleep without having two-square meal. They are not getting food. The government did nothing for them.

It is unfortunate that despite the order of the Supreme Court, UPA Government has not done anything to distribute the grains, amongst the poor, which was rotting. This makes it clear that UPA Government and its budget is anti-poor. ...*(Interruptions)* You have been allotted five minutes time.

No provisions have been made in this budget to improve the condition of villages. We were talking about census. Former Minister of Finance had talked about equitable society while presenting the budget but there is inequality prevailing in the country today. Nothing has been done to remove inequalities in society.

We are talking about census. When census is being conducted for castes, trees, houses, backwards and forwards and cattle and other things, why scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not being included in the said census. No provision has been in the budget for this. ...*(Interruptions)* I am also talking about OBCs. In

this budget mention has been made about minorities, S.C. and S.T. but there is no mention of OBC in this Budget. It seems that Government is not only anti-poor but also anti-backward. I can say it undoubtedly.

Discussions have been held on the black money amounting to Rs. 280 lac crore has been stashed in Swiss banks and I think both the parties want to bring the said amount back but hon'ble Minister of Finance has not given any indication in the budget while presenting the same. No steps have been taken in the budget to bring back the black money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I want to say that desired steps are not being taken to remove regional imbalance. This government talks about women. Last time I had said that quota for SC and ST category should be filled up while implementing the reservation policy but no provisions have been made in this budget to fill up this quota.

On the contrary, Government of Uttar Pradesh is filling up the quota of SC, ST, handicapped and OBC, state is running the programmes in public interest. Such state should be given incentive. But I am saying with heavy heart that this state has been totally neglected in the budget. I think Uttar Pradesh is marching fast on the path of development, this is the biggest state of the country. The state where great freedom fighters were born needs to be provided more funds in this budget. With these words, I conclude.

\*DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister of the Central Government has presented the annual budget 2011-12 of the Government of India to the Parliament, the Supreme Panchayat of the country. The Budget happens to be a mirror of the nation. The budget should reflect the past, present and future. The Finance Minister has laid the economic survey consisting of achievements of the past in the earlier stage. I remember the story of an emperor whose budget was seeking to work out blue print of happiness for the country but the common man was in grief. The Budget of the present government has nothing that could take in from darkness to light. It seems that the hon'ble Finance Minister is gradually losing his grip over economic management of the country.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Hon'ble Finance Minister has sought blessings of the Lord Indra Goddess Mahalaxmi while making a prayer to them in his budget speech for showing mercy by overcoming the shortcoming in the Irrigation capacity and replenishing our coffers. This attitude of a Finance Minister of a country indicates a dismal scenario prevalent in the country; pluralities of language races, religious acts in tandem to run the economy of the country in a balanced way therefore, the economic management would have to pay heed to this.

The budget of 2011-12 is nothing but a hopeless presentation of statistics which is utter failure on the three fronts namely, political, economic and reformist. What can one expect from the budget, where new indirect taxes worth of Rs. 11,300 crores has been imposed which is nothing but putting paper on fire so far inflation is concerned? This budget has completely turned the political and economic philosophy of the present government by further squeezing the purchasing power of the common man in this budget.

#### Our challenges

- (a) The structural concerns relating to inflation management would be addressed by increasing the agricultural supply as per the increasing domestic demand and through strong fiscal consolidation.
- (b) Discrepancy in implementation, wasteful expenditure arising out of public programmes and quality in results is a serious challenge.
- (c) The image of the Government is of deviation and lack in public accountability. The problem of corruption needs to be fought unitedly. The Government would have to reform its regulatory mechanisms and administrative procedures.
- (d) In larger national interest, information is required from both sides in the House.
- (e) The budget 2011-12 has to be used as a progressive step in the direction of a more transparent and result oriented economic management system in India.
- (f) The consumer did not get the benefits of seasonal fall in prices despite improvement in availability of food articles. This reflects on the distribution and marketing systems.

It would be quite appropriate to say in the light of these challenges that the budget which was expected to

uphold the national dignity and take the nation towards prosperity. It is somehow a holding budget in which the jugglery of figures has been made apart from making all the sections of the country happy. Efforts have been made in the budget to check the dwindling image of the Government among farmers, workers, labourers of unorganized sectors in the country. For instance, the honorarium to Aanganwari workers has been increased from Rs. 1500 per month to Rs. 3000 per month. Despite this, these Aanganwari workers are compelled to live below the poverty line.

The budget is full of contradictions and the Finance Minister has taken this step in haste because elections in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry are going to be held shortly and results of these states are decisive to future of the Congress Party. If the Congress does not perform well in these elections, the Central Government would become destabilised. That is why, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister has put all his efforts to save the falling graph of Government, *i.e.*, the Congress Party in this budget.

So far as the question of agriculture is concerned, the capital investment in agriculture in this budget has decreased in comparison to earlier budgets. Apart from giving Rs. 1000 crores under the National Farmer Development Scheme, a target has been fixed to extend loans worth Rs. 4 lac 75 Thousand Crores to farmers. Keeping in view the target of achieving 9.25 percent growth rate through the budget, the amount allocated is quite inadequate. Even 5 percent benefits of the provision which has been made in the budget for weavers and handloom workers, does not reach them and the whole amount is embezzled during the delivery process itself.

The people of the country are living in darkness due to corruption. The corruption is eating up the entire amounts of all the schemes like turmite. Corruption is very deep rooted. The will power to fight corruption expected of the Government seems to be dipping. In place of finding any concrete measure to fight this, the Finance Minister has mortgaged it to the group of Ministers. It is like handing over keys of the house to a thief. This makes intention of the Government very clear. The measures stated by the Hon. Finance Minister to fight against corruption, do not cover the challenge posed by corrupt bureaucrats and businessmen.

This budget has only consolidated the relation between inflation and this Government. If the new indirect taxes imposed by you to the tune of Rs. 11,300 crore in

the next year's Budget and a whooping Rs. 45 thousand crore in the last year's Budget escalate the inflation, it is no wonder. Our shrewd Finance Minister has sharpened the nails of inflation. The decision to bring 130 new products under the umbrella of excise duty has made even very ordinarily items of daily use like pencils and candles costly. The Finance Minister has covertly increased the basic duty on these things from 4 to 5 percent. This will only escalate the price of medicines and food products further. Hence, the inflated cost of clothes, houses, medical treatment or travel will leave one in wonder, as the taxes imposed on many new services will draw hefty sums from one's pocket. The basic maths of Budget sees the direct taxes as friendly to inflation, so the value-added duty is left to be borne by the consumer. Therefore, they advise to tax the consumer than to levy it from the production itself. And now, when there is an all-pervading inflation right from the farm to the factory, everywhere, such new taxation is only suicidal. Another price-hike, after this Budget, will be coming from the crude oil sector, thanks to Muammar Gaddafi. Hereafter, the ball goes to RBI's court which is all set to increase the interest-rates as their part of the game. Hence, the economic principle of this Budget seems to be so rude and ruthless.

The expenditure of the Government has increased by 19 percent in this financial year. When your subsidy-bill touches the figure of Rs. 1,75,000 crore now whom could you make believe that the subsidy will be decreased to Rs. 1,43,570 crore next year? The only one big achievement of the Finance Minister in this Budget is to have control on the deficit, but why is he so self-adulated about this! The fiscal target of this Budget is not reliable at all and in the wake of decreasing industrial production and receding demand in the country, the revenue-rate may go up by 18 percent. But it does not look feasible if the oil prices escalate and inflation goes up. It will also ruin your 9 percent growth-principle. Even the disinvestment at the start of this year depends upon this. There is also no 3-G this year. But your Food Security Guarantee Scheme is solely capable to decimate all fiscal calculations. Then, all your towering figures may seem only airy.

I feel that this is the most confused budget till date on the political front. I do not know whether you have had Soniaji's consent on lesser allocation to the socially-viable schemes, but the deduction in the Budget of social-schemes is the heaviest-ever. The budget of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is reduced; not a single paisa is increased in the Budget of Employment Guarantee Scheme, and even the allocation for the Indira Gandhi

Awaz Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Swarojgar Yojana, etc. has been curtailed.

The Minister of Finance has not approved the Social Schemes formulated by the National Advisory Council under the leadership of Smt. Sonia Gandhi. Smt. Sonia Gandhi wants to increase subsidy, but the Minister of Finance is in favour of indirect subsidy. It is difficult to predict whether this Government will follow the path of Social Schemes or to increase the taxes. This Budget has enveloped the Congress Party with internal wranglings. This Budget was very significant so far the governance is concerned alongwith policy paralysis and cost overrun in the infrastructure sector of our economy because of corruption. Industries were expecting from Minister of Finance to take steps of reforms instead of rebate in taxes so that they can prepare themselves according to changing atmosphere. The common people wanted to have a clear strategy so that they didn't suffer from supply constraints of essential things rather than doling out a rebate of Rs. thousand or two thousand rupees in taxes from the Minister of Finance so that their hard earned money is not swallowed by inflation. The people of the country was expecting that the Government will do straight talk and say that their bad governance will not come in the way of development, but it proved to be an anticlimax Budget. We have missed a big opportunity. This Government has failed to provide us a good budget.

The Common people had high expectations from this Budget but it proved otherwise.

Kahan to tay tha chirag harek ghar ke liye  
Kahan chirag mayassar nahin shehar ke liye  
Yahan darakhthon ke chaye me dhoop lagti hai  
Chalo kahin our chalen umra bhar ke liye.

The Minister of Finance also failed to repose confidence in people by assessing them that he will best to being back the unaccounted black money, which is stashed away in foreign banks. The Minister of Finance has referred it casually once in while but falls short of taking any concrete action when situation demands so. If he would have been succeeded in this regard then each village could have got at least Rs. 1800 crore for the development aspects but the Minister of Finance couldn't capitalise this opportunity.

There is no provision in the Budget to provide special state status to Bihar. The Minister of Finance has showed no commitment in the direction of eradication of backwardness of Bihar. Bihar is not a state of problems

but a state of enormous possibilities. The then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had resolved in 1989 in the Gandhi Maidan of Patna to provide rupees 5000 crore to Bihar for development in addition to Budget, but it is unfortunate that the Bihar is waiting for that money till today. The Minister of Finance has made no resolution to implement the commitment made by their own former Prime Minister.

In the year of 2000, a new state named Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar. Due to this 46 percent area of Bihar containing 47 percent of minerals of the whole India went to Jharkhand. The Central Government at that time had promised to compensate Bihar for this loss. The Bihar Legislative Assembly had passed a resolution and demanded a sum of Rupees 140 crores to be paid to in lines of that there is no mention in regard to implementation of but the same has not been implemented by the Central Government till date.

The power projects of Rs. 90 thousand crores which is pending for approval before Central Government has been made in the Budget by the Ministry of Finance for the further development of Bihar.

There is no mention in the budget about implementation of the industrial schemes proposed by Bihar for Coal Linkage in Bihar.

The Central Government put all the proposals for awarding licenses of ethanol for revival of 30 sugar mills of Bihar including Barsaligang Sugar Mill at the back burner.

While all the states have been allowed to exploit the natural resources, Bihar has been deprived from that too. Bihar can not use water of the Ganges for the Thermal Power Station in its own states. Our water has been given to Bangladesh without our concerned. Bihar has been reduce to a desert land. In the current Budget, the Finance Minister has not given any assurance regarding usage of natural resources to Bihar.

A scheme was implemented at central level to establish a Nuclear-Thermal Power Station in district Navada at Rajauli in Bihar. The Chief Minister of Bihar assured the Union Government to provide to water for this scheme and also requested to the Prime Minister in the meeting of the National Development Council for acceptance of this Rajauli Nuclear Thermal Power Station but this has not been included in the Budget.

Overall, this Budget is giving from the one hand and taking back from the other by increasing the indirect taxes. Overall, the farmers are not going to get the benefit of rupees one thousand to one thousand five hundred per annum. Therefore, outwardly, this Budget looks attractive but inwardly completely enveloped in inflation. The National Identity is nowhere to be seen in this budget. The image of common man gets reflected momentarily in this budget but it disappeared all of a sudden. All I want to say is that:-

“to idhar-udhar ki baat na kar  
Yeh pata ki kaarwa kyu luta  
Raahjan se koi gila nahi  
Teri rehbari ke sawal hai.  
Panchi ye samajhte hai ke samay badla hai  
Hanste hai ye sitare ki gagan badla hai  
Par aasman ki khamoshi kehti hai ki  
Hai laash vahi sirf kafan badla ha.”

\*SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): People have not got any relief from the Budget 2011 of the UPA Government. The Government's duty is to check the rising prices in the country but no measures have been taken in this budget. It seems that as long as the UPA Government will remain in power, price rise will stay in the country. We have an experienced Finance Minister, honest Prime Minister who is an economist too but he is helpless against price rise. New scams are occurring everyday and illegal appointments are being made in the country. This year's budget is a bit tricky. What has been given by one hand is taken back by the other. As per this Budget, revenue of the Government is 9,32,000 crore and expenditure is Rs. 12,00,000 crore which will further increase the price rise in the coming time.

Centrally sponsored schemes and rural development schemes have become a haven for getting commissions where work is being done through the middlemen and agents. Due to all this, the schemes made for the poor are not reaching them. The Central Government does not provide funds under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Indira Aawas Yojana to Bihar Government on time due to which these schemes are not being completed on time and the poor are not getting the facilities. Employment under MNREGS is provided on the basis of commission and commission is taken forcibly from the wages paid. In my Parliamentary constituency of Sheohar, the loans or funds are disbursed by the Bank officials under centrally sponsored schemes in Sheohar, Sitamarhi

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

and eastern Champaran through the middlemen who corner upto 25% of the said funds. I found many such cases and I did complain also but no action has been taken against the guilty bank officials so far.

The Government is eradicating poverty only through figures. Talks about economic and social development of the poor are just to mislead. A family is determined as a BPL family only on the basis of 2400 calories. The Government has not made clothes, housing and education as the basis for poverty determination. The report submitted by the Tendulkar committee has stated a higher number of poor. This makes it clear that the UPA Government does not want the welfare of the poor.

India is predominantly an agrarian country where 70% of its population is engaged in farming and producing foodgrains for the people of the country. And what did the Government give them? It is being talked about to provide them loans at the rate of 7 per cent interest with 2 per cent further waiver in the rate of interest on timely repayment of loan, which finally comes to 3 per cent. But, the question is, are the banks providing these loans to the farmers? Only few farmers, who have some connections, have availed this facility. The Government banks discriminate in giving loans to the farmers. I would like to ask the Government the number of farmers granted loans at 7 per cent rate of interest in my constituency last year. The farming population in the country is 70 per cent and 30 per cent expenditure is incurred on them while for the 15 per cent of the population, 70 per cent expenditure is incurred. This is not a common man's budget. The common man does not exist even in the account of the UPA Government. The market has responded well to the budget and the consumers are unhappy. The Government fails to understand how the people will buy things from the market if they do not have money in their pockets. This euphoria is for a short time.

Poverty and unemployment are rising with the passage of time in the rural areas. Had a provision for more funds in the budget to provide assistance to animal husbandry in the rural areas, the rural unemployment could have been reduced and the dairy industry would have got a boost and simultaneously rural people would have got an additional job besides farming. The Government has increased the excise duty on 'Lai' by one per cent whereas Lai is used as prasada also and it is a meal of the rural children too. The Government should roll back the hiked excise rate.

Inter-linking of the rivers can find solutions to the problems like floods and drought. But this work is not being given priority. Irrigation system is bad which is reducing the production of foodgrain. Every year property worth of billions of rupees is lost, hundreds of lives are lost and thousands of livestock are washed away due to flood. Bihar and the Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh are affected by flood every year. This time, even Punjab and Haryana were in the grip of flood. Water flowing down from Nepal every year causes the flood problem in Bihar. If action is taken in collaboration with the Nepal Government to check the flood then the country will get not only electricity on one hand but the problem of flood will also get solved.

Bihar is an extremely backward state and most of the resources of revenue have gone to Jharkhand post separation. Bihar is facing problems due to lack of funds in the education sector, social sector, eradication of poverty, providing of basic facilities. For this, I urge upon the Government to provide an economic package to the Bihar Government on the basis of the economic situation so that it can also develop like other states and contribute in the development of the country.

Due to the Government policies we have not been able to produce required electricity even after 64 years of independence as a result of which rural areas get electricity only for 12 hours out of 24 hours. Many industries are not able to carry out their production properly due to unavailability of power. People have to irrigate their farms at night through tube wells and canals. There is always danger from wild animals at night and people get rich also by working at night. Our power plants are under construction for many years but electricity has not been generated so far. Their generation cost is rising while we have huge potential for generating hydropower.

No attention has been paid for the development of Hydro electricity and there is an immense potential for solar energy. The pace of progress in this regard is very slow. All these show that the government is indifferent to the development of the country.

In this budget no attention has been paid towards the problem of water logging. There is a serious problem of water-logging in states like Bihar, Assam, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. Farmers are unable to undertake cultivation on lakhs of hectares of land due to water-logging and it is also not possible to rear fish in this water. Sufficient funds have not been allocated for irrigation. This will have an adverse impact on irrigation

facility. There is an urgent need to raise the height of embankment of canals and to strengthen them. The budget is silent on this issue also.

The rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer due to black money in the country. Black-money is inducing illegal activities in the country and also fueling price-rise. The government is not making effective efforts to identify black-money and it is just misdealing the people of the country on the pretext of brining it back which is stashed abroad. The foreign countries like America and England have obtained information from Switzerland regarding black-money stashed there, but the attempts of the government of India are doing for namesake only which puts question mark on the intention of the government. The Court directs the government to disclose the name of the persons who have deposited black-money abroad. But our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister say that if their names are disclosed no other country in the world will repose faith on us. On the contrary, if someone ask the government to take action or starts a campaign, then the government harass them.

The Government gives assurances everyday that price will come down though it is rising. The government have many options to check price rise but the government does not utilize them. The government sometimes says that the prices have gone up by 11 to 15% and sometimes says that it has gone up by 17 to 21%. When one goes to the market and finds that prices have doubled, he reminds the vegetable venders about the statement of hon'ble Finance Minister where he claims the prices have gone up by only 15%, then why is it that the vegetable sellers quoting double the price? On that the vegetable seller replies that it better for you to buy it from the Minister himself. The Machinery of the Government to monitor price-rise is not appropriate and in this situation how is it possible for the government to check price-rise. Our Prime Minister is a great economist but during his tenure the unprecedented price-rise has completely shattered them, which is a record in the world. The demon of price rise is devouring all the earnings of the people. Earlier, the people used to spend 25% of their income on foodgrains, but now its share has risen to 70%. A big chunk of income is sucked by this price rise. Our Prime Minister says that increased income of the people has caused this price rise. I would like to ask the Prime Minister as to why the farmers are committing suicide if the income has increased? Why are the unemployed youths are committing suicide? Why is the crime rising?

The people no longer appreciate the governance of this government. When a wrong deed is opposed, it is done deliberately. The appointment of Shri Thorns as Central Vigilance Commissioner is an example in this regard. Now, the Prime Minister accepted his Mistake that too when the hon. court intervened. The hon. Prime Minister is encouraging the sycophants. The honest Prime Minister of the country is surrounded with the corrupt officers and in each of the scams, the name of the Prime Minister's office is being dragged. The government is shedding crocodile's tear on corruption but in reality nothing is being done against corruption. In spite of the disclosure of Commonwealth Games scam before the games started, action was taken three months later. In the mean time, the corruption doers destroyed the evidences. The actions being taken in 2G-scam is nothing but a drama. CBI is summoning one or the other and taking them on remand but it is not able to find out the root cause of corruption. What happened in the case of Sukhram. It went in vain. The corruption is rampantly rising because no concrete step is being taken against it. Everybody is involved in plundering the country. Our Prime Minister is sitting in the House. There was a theft in the Prime Minister's house and he is unaware of such incident. What kind of Prime Minister he is! They have tried to incorporate certain good things in the budget. But it is just a hotch-potch. The eligibility age for widow pension has been decreased from 65 to 60. The amount under widow pension has not been increased in this sky-rocketing price rise scenario. Only the widows aging 80 or more are eligible to get Rs. 500/- pm in place of Rs. 200/-pm. On an average, a widow does not survive at 80.

I strongly oppose this budget because it is unable to undertake the welfare of citizen but also fail to protect the common people from inflation.

\*SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): When the Budget was being presented every citizen thought that Hon'ble Finance Minister would present the Budget keeping in view the interests of the common man. But people got disappointed after presentation of the Budget. The people of the country were expecting that Hon'ble Finance Minister would do justice to them in view of previous bitter experience and sufferings of the people. But he did not provide not find any relief. We do not find any action plan to contain high inflation, price rise and scams in the Budget.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The prices of essential commodities have been continuing their upward movement for the last one year. The prices of life-saving equipments and drugs, Agro-implements have increased many fold. But no mention has been made by the Finance Minister in the Budget about stringent measures to check price-rise.

I would like to make a few suggestions to the Hon'ble Minister of Finance on the Budget 2011-12 which are as follows:

In the light of prevailing inflation and to mitigate the problems of people, the tax-exemption limit for salaried classes should be raised to at least Rs. 3 lakh.

The concession on agriculture implements, seeds and fertilizers to be given to farmers should be raised by 5%.

More subsidy needs to be given on petrol, diesel and L.P.G. cylinders.

Hon'ble Minister of Finance has proposed tax on hospitals with AC facility. It is not worthy that Government hospitals do not provide adequate medical facilities and there is always shortage of medical equipments and medicines which force the patient to approach private hospitals and these hospitals are very expensive. If the private hospitals are also brought under tax-net patients cannot afford treatment there. Therefore, I think that the Government should review its decision and withdraw this ludicrous decision.

While presenting the Budget Hon'ble Minister has made yet another absurd proposal that life insurance would be brought under the tax-net which will discourage people in seeking the insurance cover. There is a need to bring awareness among the people about the life insurance, but the hon'ble Minister has not spared even the common man.

I would like to suggest that there is a need to reduce import duty on coal, crude oil, steel as these essential commodities are for the use of common people, if the import duty is reduced, it will provide relief to poor people.

I hope that the Hon'ble Finance Minister will formulate such a policy focused at increasing production, water management and agricultural production which will solve the problems being faced by the farmers. Hon'ble Madam Speaker, many development schemes are being run by the Union Government in the states but there is no participation of local Member of Parliament in these

development schemes, Ministers and officials of the concerned State Governments take decision themselves on these schemes and neglecting the local Member of Parliament. I demand that the role of local MPs be ensured in implementation of such schemes being run by the Union Government in the states. I, through you, would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to instruct all the Ministries to take local MPs in confidences in centrally sponsored local development schemes and seek all relevant suggestions from local MPs.

The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana is instrumental in linking remote villages with roads. It is being implemented in so many states, but people of my constituency, Maval are still deprived of the benefits of this scheme, I have submitted detailed project Report to concerned Ministry on a number of occasions but no action plan has been prepared till now. I hope Hon'ble Minister Finance will look into the matter and will sanction amount to Maval Constituency under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana.

I would like to draw your attention towards the MPLAD Scheme. As you are aware that the provision to grant Rs. 2 crores every year to a Member of Parliament under MPLAD Scheme is quite meager specially for the constituencies having population of 15-20 lakhs. I would request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance that this amount should be raised to Rs. 12-15 crores per year so that the local people may be benefitted by this scheme and development work may be carried out smoothly there.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Finance towards the toll tax being charged on National Highways. Madam, Road tax is also charged from the vehicle's owners at the time of purchasing the vehicle. Union Government levies cess on petrol and diesel also and later on the vehicle's owners have to pay toll tax also. Thus, tax is charged on a number of occasions from the common man.

I feel that when a department is charging road tax and imposes cess, it should be the responsibility of such concerned department to construct all roads, which are already charging tax from vehicle owners. Hence, I feel that there is a need to reconsider the policy of imposing toll tax on vehicles once road tax and cess has already been paid. Sir, the construction of National Highways is still incomplete in various parts of the country, but the Central Government and State Governments have authorized the contractors to charge road tax and there is a need to state it properly and to find out the amount

being collected by contractor in a day. This should also be examined and toll tax is being increased by 5% every year, which is a foul play with the poor people. I feel that the provision of increasing 5% toll tax every year should be withdrawn.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you that you gave me the opportunity to speak on the budget 2011-12 and I would like to draw attention of the House towards some points. A budget never means submission of a detailed account of income and expenditure. A good budget takes care of present and makes strategy for better future. I would like to shed light on expenses mentioned by hon. Minister in his budget speech. A provision of Rs. 12 lakh 57 thousand 729 crore has been made for expenses in the budget of financial year 2011-12. This amount is proposed to be spent under plan and non-plan heads. There is a proposal for spending Rs. 4 lakh 41 thousand 547 crores under plan heads and Rs. 8 lakh 16 thousand 182 crores under non-plan heads. It shows that the Government has proposed to spend Rs. two as expenses on the delivery system which spends Rs. one to the development of the country.

Secondly, the Government have showed an amount of Rs. 9 lakh, 32 thousand, 440 crores as revenue receipts. An amount of Rs. 12 lakh crores is proposed to be spent whereas the revenue receipts are likely to be Rs. 9 lakh 21 thousand 440 crores. This means that the government will again be forced to borrow. Hon. Minister mentioned in the budget speech that the budgetary deficit of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is 4.6 percent of the G.D.P. which was 5.5 percent last year. I would like to thank hon. Minister and Government for a very systematic manipulation in data by showing decrease in budgetary deficit. Further, your data shows when you came to power way back in year 2004-05.

The budgetary deficit of the country was 3.9 percent, which has now increased to 6.4 percent in year 2009-10. At present, it is 4.6 percent. If we access it in terms of amount then in year 2004-05...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): This has not reached 4.6, this is the target. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN ROY: The budgetary deficit was 6.4 percent in the year 2009-10 and their target for the year 2010-11 would be 4.6. I was referring to 2009-10. In the year 2004-05 in terms of rupees it was Rs. 1 lakh 25 thousand 774 crores and it became Rs. 4 lakh 12 thousand 817 crores in the year 2011-12.

This is the detail given by you. Hon. Minister has mentioned it very minutely that our budgetary deficit is 4.6 percent, Hon. Minister has talked about transparency in the Budget. We thank him for this. Hon. Minister is very knowledgeable person and an economist. Budgetary deficit, which is 4.6 percent of the gross domestic product. Hon. Minister should state why he has not mentioned the amount of gross domestic product in his budgetary speech.

We would like to know as to how figure of 4.6 percent calculated when no mention was made in regard to the figure of G.D.P in the budget speech? I am a new member here and I have studied the budget speech. You have not mentioned the amount of gross domestic production anywhere in the budget.

We would like to read this Budget in perspective. The biggest problem before the common people is food inflation. Even the government accepts it. On 22 January, 2011 the Finance Minister issued a statement that India is a developing country therefore it is quite natural to have this inflationary trend. The minister is a learned person. He has said that as the country is progressing, its economy is growing; and eyeing to become super power in the world then there will certainly be inflation. I accept his contention on but Mr. Minister will agree that the inflation would not be too high to affect the common poor people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to say through you that we can understand the statement of the minister of finance regarding the growth of the nation that whether the price rise should be in the manufacturing sector or the poor farmers of the country should be burdened by increasing the food inflation. If there is growth in manufacturing sector then there would be positive impact on the production and the economy of the country would grow. But, if food inflation, that has impact all the sections of the society, grows, the poor people of the country would be starved and the farmers would be forced to commit suicide.

The official figure says that during January, 2010 to January, 2011 the food inflation hovered around 20.19% to 15.65%. During this period, the food inflation reached at 21.85 percent. On the other hand during January, 2010 to January, 2011 the inflation in the manufacturing non-food product sector was hovering around 5.92 to 2.09 percent. From this, you can understand the motive of the government...(Interruptions) food inflation is growing rapidly while the inflation in manufacturing non-food product is

very low. It is evident that both the motives and policies of the government need to be changed in order to protect the marginalized and weaker section of the society...(Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a new member and I get little opportunity to speak. I would like to say something therefore, allow me a minute or two to express my views...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time is allotted for everyone equally.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN ROY: India is growing very fast. It is being discussed throughout the country. When Obama Saheb visited India, he termed India as super power. The economy of India is growing. The growth rate during the year 2008-09 was 6.8 percent; in 2009-10 it was 8.0 percent and in the year 2010-11 it was 8.6 percent. The government is claiming that the GDP is growing, but we would like to know from the government that wholesale price index during the year 2008-09 was 8.94; in the year 2009-10, it was 14.60 percent and during the first nine months of the year 2010-11 (till December), it was 12.07 percent.

The Government should think about the benefit accrued to the common people. Your GDP is growing but the wholesale price index is overlapping. In such a situation the common people find no ease in the country. The poor labourers, farmers are entangled in the web of price rise. Is it the financial management of the government? ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding my speech within a few minutes. On the other hand, the liability on the government during the year 2005-06 was rupees 22,07,145 crore and during the year 2010-11 it has increased to the tune of Rs. 39,44,598. If the growth rate increases will the liability also increase?...(Interruptions) Is there no relation between growth rate and liability. When the growth rate increases, the liability decreases and the head of the family...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotment for both the old and new members are same and it does not increase for the new members.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding my speech in a minute or two...(Interruptions) If the head of some family is in the habit of taking loans...(Interruptions) he is called a habitual borrower...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN ROY: This is a shameful matter in our society...(Interruptions) The gross domestic production in the country is only 30 percent...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN ROY: 14 percent of the Budget is for Agriculture and 16 percent for the Manufacturing Sector. Whether the Government proposes for the Agriculture Sector...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, please give me one minute to conclude...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please let him speak...(Interruptions) This is Discussion on the General Budget, so please allow public representatives to speak...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time allotment is equal for all Members, new or old. The total Time is fixed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: But, Sir, all of us have been already made to Lay our Speeches, so, he may be allowed to speak...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is OK. But, the hon. Member has to conclude within the given time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the share of agriculture sector in this budget is only 14 percent, while in the Budget-Speech, the hon. Minister says that agriculture is the central point. What does poverty mean for them?...*(Interruptions)* There are report of Various Commissions, for instance, according to the report of the Arjun Sengupta Committee, the daily-income of the 77 percent population is less than Rs. 20...*(Interruptions)* the report of the Saxena Committee says that more than 50 percent of our population is poor...*(Interruptions)* Tendulkar Committee says that 37 percent people...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the opinion of the planning commission that more than 60 percent people are poor ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing from Shri Arjun Roy will be recorded henceforth.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I extend my gratitude for allowing me to speak today on this occasion, supporting the General Budget for the year 2011-12 presented by our hon. Finance Minister.

Nearly 400 years before Jesus Christ was born and when Jesus Christ encouraged his disciples to serve mankind, another great brain described to his Monarch and King the criteria and qualities for good governance, and he told his King:

"In the happiness of his subjects lies the King's happiness; and in their welfare lies his welfare. He shall not consider as good only that which pleases him but treat as beneficial to him whatever pleases his subjects."

His name was Chanakya or Kautilya.

So, I think our hon. Finance Minister kept the directions of the old saying of Chanakya or Kautilya while preparing the General Budget for the country this year and I do feel that this Budget is solely a 'look future'

Budget and the programmes, which had been neglected for so many long years in spite of the Governments coming before this UPA-II, which had neglected the total development of the country as a holistic approach. Our hon. Finance Minister this time presented not only the accounts of the income and expenditure, it appears to be a complete dossier for inclusive growth, infrastructural development to lead the country forward and soar greater heights. I quote our Madam Speaker.

[Translation]

"Pankh Bhi Hai, Khula Aakash Bhi Hai, Fir Bhi va ud Pane ki Mazboori Kyon Hai"

[English]

It is so important that our great country India has all the necessary elements, natural elements and manpower to surge forward in the world and rise to greater heights to emerge as a very powerful economy. But, in the last few years the Budgets did not consider every man, even the last man, woman and child in the villages and that is why we have been lagging behind.

As far as the Budget is concerned, without going into the economic and the statistical jargon, I would like to point out that for a country to emerge powerfully, every citizen must get good food, nutritious food, must get enough health care facilities, the agriculture of the country must be booming and also the education of the junior and the future citizens must be taken care of along with the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and industry. So, one by one if we take these factors into consideration, firstly we see that the prices of laptop, steel, syringes for injections, air-conditioning, cold-storage equipment have come down. So also has come down the price of materials for infrastructural development like cement, steel, iron-ore. Lowering of prices of headphone cells, mobile connectivity, laser printers and solar equipment show that our hon. Finance Minister wants to hand over to the younger generation the upcoming gadgets to keep in touch with one another from the village to the town to the big cities and also outside the country. This is a laudable effort.

But, this young generation must also be educated and for education what has not been mentioned is that the teachers have not been given a consideration. As far as my State of West Bengal goes, I know that the Madrassa teachers do not get any pay hike. They are not included in any basic pay-scale structure. Neither are

\*Not recorded.

the primary school teachers. This is a profession that is respected by all of us. We know it is the teachers of our country who build up nation's man and woman to stand upright against any aggression, any foreign invasion and fight for the country. If we do not take care of the teachers, their pay-scales, then our future is going to suffer.

Along with that, I would like to point out that till today many of our villages have not received electrification. Particularly in West Bengal when we ask for electrification, just prior to one Assembly poll, poles are brought to the village with the promise of bringing in the electric light as soon as the polls are over. The wires are brought in after five years for the next Assembly elections and even after ten years electrification is not done. There is a small solution to this problem which I have undertaken within my parliamentary constituency. We have provided solar lights in all the villages where there was no electricity. But, I do like to mention that there is a scarcity of providing solar lights and the subsidy to solar lights should be increased and more care given to these alternative methods of energy so that we can tap wind energy, solar energy and hydel energy and try to provide electric light to all the students in all the villages of our great country for them to study in the evenings.

We appreciate that the Anganwadi workers have been helped and their pay has been increased. So has the co-worker's or the helper's pay been increased. But we would like to point out that women have received no relief from the income tax this time and we would definitely speak in favour of all the working women of the country that a little tax relief be considered as far as we are concerned.

I would also like to point out that Rs. 100 crore have been given for vaccination of young children, which is required to protect them from chronic diseases, which are killer diseases, but here I would also like to point out that there are certain vaccines which protect women, when given in childhood, from deadly cervical cancers. I really do not understand why the Health Ministry is holding up releasing sanction to this particular vaccine because the largest number of women suffering from this disease in the world is in India. During the age between 40 and 45, these women die due to cervical cancer, leaving behind little children. It is a preventable disease now with a vaccine available. So, this allotment should be made for the women to be covered when they are in their adolescence.

The Health Department and particularly the National Rural Health Mission has received nearly Rs. 2,500 crore. I am sure that people are going to be healthy in the villages and in the cities through this scheme.

Then, the five per cent tax, that has been introduced in the private sector hospitals, should be done away with because whatever the disease is, a person goes to a hospital. The state of our State General Hospitals, particularly in West Bengal, is in such a shambles that even when a moribund patient suffering from acute cardiac attack or a mother in her second stage of labour goes with child's head popping out, go to these hospitals, they are refused admission. So, they are forced to go to the private hospitals. So, if these hospitals charge five per cent extra in the form of this tax, the patients and such women are going to suffer. So, this should be done away with.

With this extra money which has been given to the Health Department, I think that the BPL families should each be issued a Smart Card for a particular amount of money so that wherever they go - whenever they are in need or whenever they are suffering from a disease or whenever there is an accident - they can show it in some hospital for getting admission because in many cases, the hospitals do not admit if nothing less than Rs. 25,000 is deposited at that very moment. Nobody is carrying that amount of money all the time.

As far as animal husbandry is concerned, we all know that the prices of meat and milk have gone up. There is an extra amount of Rs. 100 crore which has been given towards an institute in Kerala, but the Animal Husbandry Division requires special attention. The veterinary surgeons are deprived. The number of colleges is not increasing for the veterinary surgery courses. Their basic pay is not increasing. There are no research facilities for the veterinary surgeons. There are cows all over the world which give 40 litres of milk a day. There are buffaloes in the country which do give 40 litres of milk a day. But to look at the scarcity and the soaring prices of milk, we can transfer frozen embryos after genetic engineering, if we pay more attention to the veterinary surgeons' research, it will be better.

As far as housing is concerned, I am happy that there are different sections for which loan limits have been increased. The ceiling of the loan has been increased and the Rural Housing Fund has also been increased. Then, the Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund under Rajiv Awas Yojana has been increased. It is really laudable because it is going to help the poor people.

I think that the right of the jungles should be given back to the tribals and some measure should be taken to provide them with housing. Also, the tribal people should be trained for their traditional skills and local marketing of their products should be organised to do away with the middlemen.

Local marketing should also be organised in the agriculture sector because the farmer is producing tomatoes at rupees four per kilogram and potato at rupee one per kilogram and selling this to the middleman, who is selling them in the market at a much higher price, as a result of which the consumer is getting affected. So, there should be mobile markets which can collect the agricultural products from the farmer and the State-owned mobile markets can sell them to the consumers, helping both the farmer and the consumer.

I would also like to point out that better monitoring should be done for the storage of grains where 40 per cent of the wheat and rice produced gets wasted due to pests and bad storage.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: We should also introduce crop insurance for all the agricultural farmers who lose it due to drought and sometimes flood. We should introduce crop insurance to help the poor farmer, and I do think that with these measures our country is going to surge forward and emerge a great economy.

\*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): I would like to express my views on the General Budget on behalf of my AIADMK Party in this august House. I would like to put forward my suggestions only some topics which need immediate and effective attention of this Government.

Preparation of policy or plan and its implementation in an advancement manner with a lot of developmental inputs will become ineffective, unless it is implemented in a full-fledged manner for the betterment of citizen of this country. Hon'ble Minister has laid here the Budget for the year 2011-12 with a number of allocations and proposals.

Hon'ble Minister has announced a National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture to maximize crop yields to meet the growing demand for foodgrains. It is also mentioned that the condition of soil in the country is deteriorated. It is true. Due to continuous and enormous use of pesticides

and fertilizers all these years has spoiled the quality of soil and in due course, soil has become unfit for cultivation. So, I welcome the proposal to promote organic farming methods, combining modern technology with tradition farming practice like green manuring, biological pest control and weed managements.

As far as the part of pesticides in agriculture is concerned, the usage of pesticides in the country dates back to the year 1948 when DDT and BHC were imported for malaria and locust control. Nowadays, the use of pesticides in India has increased steadily with 137 million hectare under chemical pest control and consequently a millions of biological lives which helped for cultivation have been vanished from our lands.

Furthermore, it is worrying factor to me that the pesticide and chemical fertilizers toxicity and chemical residue levels have been increased in the crop cultivation. So, the excess use of pesticides has been affecting soil, health condition, ecology and water. I urge the Government, at this moment, to realize the proposal of promoting organic farming methods in the country.

It is noted in the Economic Survey 2010-11 that the GDP is estimated to have grown at 8.6 percent in 201011 in real terms and agriculture has grown at 5.4 percent along with industry and services 8.1% and 9.6% respectively. These have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister in the Budget speech.

But what is the real picture. Whether these development has been realized by the common citizen of this country. It is certainly not. Despite recording robust economic growth over the last five to ten years and a lot of schemes with involvement of thousands crores of rupees on subsidizing foodgrain and other programmes, still our country ranks a low 67 among 84 countries on Global Hunger Index, 2010. Even our neighbour Sri Lanka and Pakistan are high. The food inflation is still on high and increasing day by day.

We could not be convinced to know that our country as achieved an adequate growth as we mentioned in Economic Survey 2010-11, when we see the fact that our country has over 230 million undernourished people as per the report of Food and Agriculture Organization. Nearly half of the child deaths in India are due to malnutrition. It is highly ironical to see the note about the enormous growth and agriculture and its effective contribution for the GDP of this nation.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to ensure that the plan effects have been reached to the common citizen of the country. The budget proposal of Rs. 10330 crores for Integrated Child Development Services should be materialized in a systematic manner. I further urge Hon'ble Finance Minister to establish a nutritious programmes with the aim of providing nutritious foods for those children who are affected by malnutrition.

Hon'ble Finance Minister mentioned that this Government has put into operation a five fold strategy which consists of joining the global crusade against black money; creating an appropriate legislative framework, setting up institutions for dealing with illicit funds, developing systems for implementation and imparting skills to the manpower for effective action. I agree that this move will bring an effective feedback in retrieving the black money.

But, the flow of fake notes in our country from neighbouring countries has been increased recently. This is a big threat to nation's economy as of black money. So, in addition to actions to retrieve black money, the Government should also take preventive measures to curb this menace of flow of fake notes to maintain the economic stability of this country.

Sir, another matter of concern now is the massive diversion of essential commodities provided under public distribution system in the country. Especially the poor man's fuel, kerosene which is provided with to the states with subsidy has now been diverted to adulterate diesel. An interim report by National Council of Applied Economic Research had in 2005-06 said nearly 4 to 5 million kiloliters of kerosene was being diverted every year. This translates into an illegal industry worth Rs. 21000 crore. In the end, we have witnessed that an employee who tried to prevent such illegal business was killed recently. In some other states, in addition to this rice, pulses and other essential commodities meant for people blow to the poverty line have been diverted and sold in the open market.

Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to monitor and ensure that those essential commodities are reached under public distribution system, lest, the plan implementation with the aim of development and sustainable growth will come to the starting point again in the next fiscal year of every corresponding year.

Before, I conclude, I urge the Government to focus attention on the project implementation without corruption,

so that every plan would bring the fruitful outcome. In short, a more attention should be focused on organic farming, steps to be taken to combat malnutrition in the country, child development programmes, stringent preventive measures on black money and counterfeit notes and strong implementation procedures in the public distribution system to prevent diversion of commodities.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir my view, it would not be wrong to call this Budget retrogressive, if not a status-quoistic one, as it is virtually dry of any potential for development. The Budget professes of some economic philosophy but our hon'ble Minister seems to be confused in this respect as he has no philosophy of his own and therefore he sometimes quotes from Kautilya or Machiavelli or sometimes indulges into praying for in Lord Indra's pleasure. But he should not forget that Indra is a god whose throne always keeps itself at risk and his every action aims to and emanates from saving his chair. So, it is apparent here that whatever this Budget professes of is to save this at-risk government and not to serve the common man. This Budget is not for the common man.

Hon'ble Sir, I don't want to go into statistics. I am the man from the masses who has experienced the problems of the people and I would like to share my that experiences of my long political career. I feel that this government lacks the will-power to implement viable suggestions or change its path and that is why I feel that whatever say will be for records only and the suggestions may not only but be implemented.

Hon'ble Sir, our great thinkers have professed of a great economic philosophy. Although, this is a government consisting of very learned fellows, so many leading economists are here. Our hon'ble Prime Minister, Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairperson of the Planning Commission—all of them are famous economists and policy makers. But these economists have only confused one and all with their statistics-book and even we, who are sitting here, are not able to understand the implicit of this Budget, what to say of the common man. But, please don't forget, even some uneducated greats have shown us the right path in this country. Mahatma Kabir says, "*Tu kahta pusta ki lekhi, aur mein kahta ankhone ki dekhi*". This is a very great philosophy that only the bookish knowledge is not the reality; reality lies in direct experience and so, may I request your kind selves to please first experience the reality you want to profess of.

Guru Nanak Dev Ji defined the minimal need of a commoner and prayed to the God to fulfill it in these words "*Sai utne dijiye, jame kutumb samaye, main bhi bhukha na rahoon mera athithi bhi bhukha na jaya*". This is the minimal requirement of a common person which should be fulfilled by the God or the King or the government, who so ever may rule him. You are required to meet your, people's need and feed them. You must see that the minimal needs of your people and their families are taken care of in a manner that they themselves are fed and remain capable of feeding someone else. I think, the day we have this concept implemented the society, the economic disparity shall end the very day.

But those committing suicide out of hunger will no longer be remembered in the social circle. The country has secured three major achievements after Independence and I am not saying this for the credit of any particular government whatsoever but for the simple reason that everybody including you and me and the whole world feel that the country has obtained these three achievements for certain. First of these is the Communication Revolution, the second relates to the emergence of India as a nuclear power and the third one is construction of National Highways. These are our three major achievements but there have found no mention in the Budget. The concerned Union Ministers used to say that 20 km. roadway would be constructed everyday on average. But, let me ask about the average in this respect. It is barely six kilometers per day. Can you tell us about the implementation part of your that announcement in this Budget? Is there any target? The cost of different development projects has increased upto 15 to 35 per cent. But, the operational cost of many schemes has increased due to price rise. The project work targeted to be completed three years back, will remain unaccomplished despite your budgetary increment and no progress is to be registered, as there are no resources to carry out the task.

No, I come to the tax-regime. The rate of income tax is shockingly increased in comparison to the previous year and the hon'ble Minister of Finance is boasting about the meagre concession of Rs. 2400 a year to the common man. Boasting of waiving only Rs. 2400 for a family whose annual budget is increased by Rs. 24000 owing to the high inflation is grave insult; you are dishonouring the people. I can say with my experience that if the tax rates are reduced and flexibility in the taxation-measures, then the Government can get higher amount of income tax than it is getting at present.

I noticed that the items meant for the newly borns have been brought under the purview of excise duty. I am surprised to see the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines come under this net. You are doing this in a country wherein the bovine family is an indispensable part of agriculture and when we oppose cow-slaughter, the hon'ble folks sitting here smacks of conspiracy in that move. Let me say that our country would not do without our cows. No agro-work can be done without the bovine family. On one hand, you make much hue and cry for agriculture reforms, but on the other, you do not pay any heed to stop cow-slaughter or take any measures to make cows economically viable for us and now, you have imposed excise duty on the use of cow-dung and the bio-manure made out of it. This is so regrettable. We are not even sparing the animals, not to say of men. Huge funds of billions of rupees are spent to save the lion and even the owl and other wildlife, thousand acres of forest-land is being conserved for this purpose and still they are extinct. But, let me say that the day the cow becomes extinct; the mankind shall be facing the same danger. Let us not be oblivious about the future. Our livestock is a national asset, which is being abused, as only heaps of meat for culinary purposes abroad and why should it be taxed?

15.00 hrs.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave was only seconding Gandhiji when he urged Indira Gandhi to bring an anti-cow-slaughter legislation. But, she neglected his request. Then, Vinoba Bhave started hunger strike and that saintly figure sacrificed his life for the cause. The Congress did have this item: cow-protection, on its agenda at the time of Independence. It was a slogan of Gandhiji. But, looking at the pace with which the cow is being slaughtered today, and I can openly say that the day is not too far when even the human flesh will be put for export as beef cake. If one can relish cow-meat, why not human meat? I think such a day is certain to come. Your budget is enough to show your social perception. Even the Supreme Court has given a ruling in this regard. Usually, one harps the Supremacy of our apex court but in matters like this one in particular, even the decisions of the Supreme Court are not complied with.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Lalji Tandon, some more Members of your party are yet to speak.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one hon'ble Lady Member was to speak before me, but she was kind enough to lay her speech to let me speak for some more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Still, several Members of your party are yet to speak after you.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, here we are concerned about the foreign assistance.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Last year, that foreign assistance was Rs. 22,264 crore and this year we are about to get some 14,500 crore rupees. We say that we are marching on the path of becoming an economic super power and the world is watching us with awe, but still we find no real help. In this scenario, our traditional economic wisdom and trades save us. As per your own statistics, we save a sum of Rs. 17,781 crore coming in form of small savings during the last year and this time it stands at Rs. 24,182 crore. If we somehow link it with our tax-regime, we would get an enormous fund invested to contribute to development works and we will no longer need any foreign assistance, rather we fund others. But, at present, we see no concerted efforts, no clear direction in respect to the reforms. What we do is to set up some new bodies for implementing the tasks.

A middleman is created for the money being spent on the farmer. Many agencies are being engaged for the same work. Agriculture Mission, Agriculture Department, NGOs and many institutions are working for the same purpose. Please remember the statement of Rajiv Gandhi in which he had disclosed the striking fact that the actual beneficiary gets only 16 paise out of one rupee. At present, if you see, the actual beneficiary is not even getting 16 paise. You start schemes without any consideration just for the sake of winning elections.

The consequence of spending money on unproductive works is that our economy is not growing as much as it can. You may appreciate yourself as much as you can, but it is not sufficient for one hundred and twenty five crore people if one dozen, two dozen, one hundred, 200, 500 people become billionaire. One cannot say about the budget which is not related with one hundred twenty five crore people. Hue and cry is being made for young India, youth India, Yuva Bharat like everything is done here for youths, but what is done here for them? Hon. Minister, if you are not listening me, then I will quote a couplet. One poet said-I am distributing mirrors in the hamlet of blinds. The poet wants to say that he gives mirror to these people who are unable to see. Please don't make me

like that, you please listen. At present, an incident took place in Bareilly, 3,35,000 people reached for interview of 200 posts. Many of them injured due to the police lathicharge, many of them died in the train accident, many of them died in stampede. This is the unemployment of educated people. You are developing in the sector of education and I mean to say that education industry is growing fast. People of India are giving education to their children. Earlier it was thought that after getting higher vocational education they will get employment. Now MBA degree holder youths make request to me to help him to get a job having salary of Rs. 5000/- per month. You please think how much money might have incurred on getting the degree. You are not even concerned about them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wind up your speech. Others are also waiting. You may take just two minutes more.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Please tell me what are your doing for youths? Which measures have been suggested in the budget to eradicate their unemployment? This is year of the women. Exemption for women in the I.T. was Rs. 40,000 more, but you withdrawn it as token of gift. This is the international women's day, you did nothing to make them economically independent and even today the Government does not want to do anything for them. This is the proof. Condition of youths, farmers and women is not good, but who will come forward? Will few capitalists, industrialists, whole country, economy, budget and Government do only this much for us? We have to listen to our soul because we are responsible for one hundred twenty five crore and not for one hundred twenty five people. It is not seen in this budget. I came here well prepared and I want to say more. If you give me time, then I can express my views.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have made enough points. Hon. Minister is thinking as to how to reply to your points. Please wind up now.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Now, upliftment of women remains like a slogan. Reservation is being provided as a remedy for every problem. Who will get reservation?

One committee has recommended for reservation for some sections of society and other committee recommended for other sections. All Rail routs have been blocked by supporters of reservation.

I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI P.C. MOHAN (Bangalore Central): I want to show my gratitude for allowing me speak on the Budget 2011-12 presented by the Government in the House. The Government has always talked about the common man but the present condition that has arised is due to price-rise which has hurt the common man to the most. The failure of the Government in checking price rising has distorted the budget of the common man. But the Government has not taken any measures to relieve them. The Pre-Budget Economic Survey Report has shown the increasing rate of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee constituted by government has said that 37 percent of people are living below poverty line and it has put a question mark on government. It will not be able to befool the people in the name of rising growth rate. The number of people who are living below the poverty line is increasing. It means the economic disparity is increasing day by day. On the other hand issues of magazines like Forbes describes about the rising wealth of Indians and number of millionaires but on the other hand, growing number of people living below poverty line shows the failure of this Government in the field of economy. The economic disparity is increasing under the rule of this government. My submission is that this government has failed on economic front.

The condition of the farmers in this country is worst. As per the Government data, there are 31 suicide-prone districts today. But the condition of farmers in other areas is also not good. The Union Government has made provision of Rs. 4 lack 75 thousand crore to make loans available to farmers but seeing the condition of farmers, no bank is ready to give them loan. The condition of farmers is so much miscreable that they not only need the loan, but they should be provided good quality of seeds, fertilizers, irrigation facilities sufficient power, diesel and agricultural equipment. Alongwith this, minimum support price needs to be provided for his crops in proportionate to the cost of production. The cases of food grains produced by farmers rotting in absences of storage facility has been revealed. In such situation government has refused to distribute foodgrains free of cost to poor inspite of cognition and direction of Supreme Court. How can we say that the present government is pro poor and

pro farmer? When the industrial houses increase the prices of cement, iron and other products the government does not take any action, but the prices of agricultural produce like onion, tomato increase, government at once comes to control it. This dual policy of the government will not work any more.

I hail from the state of Karnataka where the Government in the interest of formers has introduced a separate budget for agriculture wherein a number of formers friendly scheme has been announced. The Government of the state has decided to make available the farmer loan upto Rs. 3 lakh at the rate of 1 percent interest. If the Government of Karnataka can take such a historic step then why can't the Union Government can do? I therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Hon. Prime Minister to take steps to present a separate Budget for agriculture in the interest of farmers of the country.

The Government has made available a sum of Rs. 175 crores to Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Development Corporation for industrial development — under the budget. But no such budget proposal has been made for Bangalore which is known as famous world cyber city.

In economic survey the Government has talked about employment generation under employment policy. But unemployment is increasing continuously despite the efforts of the Government. The number unemployed registered under Employment exchange offices are increasing continuously but unemployed youths are getting involved in anti social activities for want of employment generation. I request the Government that instead of merely announcement^ the government should launch a massive programmes of employment generation through the Ministry of micro, small, and medium instruction and should convert it into wide campaign.

Now, I would like to talk about health sector in the country. The Government has mentioned about the provision of 20 percent for health services but keeping in view of the situation of health facilities prevailing in the country, it is too little. Other countries of the world spend 2 to 6 percent of their GDP on health but we don't come among them. However, by imposing 5 percent service tax in health services, we have made it out of reach of common man. In primary health center, community health center of rural areas there is acute shortage of doctors, nurses and specialists. Thousands of posts are lying vacant. Instead of filling these vacant posts in those health centre in small towns, we have failed to provide basis

health in these centers. The Union Government launched a campaign for five years under NHRM which ended in 2012. I demand from the Government that this should be continued on regular basis so that health facilities in rural areas became more effective. Madam, in the budget for 2011-12 presented in the House by the Hon. Minister of Finance tax limit has been raised from the present Rs. 1,60,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 but women have not been given any benefit. This cannot be termed as meaningful efforts as income tax limit would be raised to Rs. 2,00,000 from 2012 when DTC gets going. This is a joke with the people. The provisions made under different heads in the budget 2011-12 by the government has not speeded up in economy of country. I would only like to say to those who take credit of progress on economic front that their perception may be so but the condition of the people is not on such. With this, I sum up my speech.

\*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): The Budget 2011-12 has disappointed common man. It has betrayed them. The prices of diesel-petrol, cooking gas has been increased continuously since UPA came to power. It has led to price rise. Not a single step, has been taken to control corruption nor any efforts made to bring back country's black money stashed abroad. The Government has not given importance to it. Commonwealth Scam, 2G spectrum scam are examples. MNREGA has been allocated almost equal amount what has been provided in the last budget. Money should have been allocated to status as per demand so that employment should be provided to labourers in rural areas, which will restrict migration. Under Bharat Nirman, nowhere work is going on as per the demand in rural areas in various yojana such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutkaran Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Scheme etc. therefore, I would like to say that these things are linked with the development to rural areas. Therefore, it should be provided as per demand and there should not be any discrimination in so far as the allocation to status are concerned. In Sarvashiksha Abhiyan apart from the construction of school building, priorities should be provided to water, health facilities and electricity in school and boundaries of the school should be built. This will ensure study, play and security to children. In absence of it, school and children are not protected. Poor student would be deprived of good colleges, if higher education is privatized. Government colleges should be promoted. In every budget, whole of India is not given due importance. It is biased in many ways. The development is limited to industries, public undertaking roads, rail-lines.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

How long will this go on? Guna, Gwalior, Bhind, Etawah rail projects were sanctioned from my constituency Bhind. It is a matter of regret that this project has not been completed even after 25 years. Due to time over run, the proposed cost and cost over run vary immensely. This is causing immense hardships to people. Therefore, the arms of responsibility must be determined on those who are responsible for this cost over run owing to this crores of rupees lost. In further, whenever a project is sanctioned, responsibility should be fixed.

Chambal, Kaveri, Sindhu river have its origin in my parliamentary constituency crores of acres of arable land are lost in ravines. The Government should level it and distribute it among the unemployed youths of Chambal. Today unemployed youths are running pilk to post they take wrong paths for small gains.

That was the reason why the 'chambal' region became famous for dacoits. Now, thousands of youths from this area are employed in defence forces and paramilitary forces for defending national borders. They have sacrificed their lives during wars, be it the war of 1962, 1971 or the conflict of Kargil. I demand from the Government to provide a special package for the development of this backward and dacoit infested region on the lines of Bundelkhand package. Some industries are needed to be set up there.

\*SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): General Budget is disappointing to all sections. There is nothing concrete in the Budget to fight burning problems like corruption, black money, unemployment and price rise.

- Small entrepreneurs are disappointed with the budget.
- On the one hand concession has been given in the Custom duty while 130 tax free products have been brought under ambit from increasing the Excise Duty apart from 4 percent to 5 percent in respect of many items. It will make domestic products costlier.
- No specific scheme has been envisaged in this medium scale industries.
- It is a matter of concern that job opportunities are not increasing with the rising growth rate. This anomaly could have been removed by promoting agricultural and industrial sectors in the budget.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

- A rebate of Rs. 20,000 in Income Tax is nothing for the common man burdened with the price rise. This should be increased to at least Rs. 40,000. Bringing more and more products and services in service tax and not reducing the tax will add to the inflationary trend. Burden on the common man will increase with the imposition of service tax on health services. The rate of service tax should be brought down to 5%.

This should also be ensured that the service tax does not exceed 5%. Air Conditioned rooms in hospitals, products of life insurance, hotel room and Ambulance Services will now become costlier.

General Budget has not stood the test of the common man. The concessions given therein is like giving with one hand, taking back from the other.

No measure has been taken to curtail government expenditure, While on the other hand, the common man has been burdened with taxes.

No effective strategy has been formulated to fight corruption and black money in the Budget.

About 86% of the labourers work in the unorganized sector. No concrete measure has been taken in the Budget for their social security. Their net income has come down due to price rise.

Will of the Government to liberalize the rules of foreign investment has been highlighted in the budget. Are the F.D.I and F.I.I. routes not used to make black money into white? How long the Government will go on studying the phenomenon of blacky money? Now formation of one more Committee after the Kamal Nayan Kabra Committee is indicative of this.

Slump in agricultural sector, decline in productivity, the unprofitability of agricultural sector due to increase in agricultural inputs is a matter of concern. The Government should come out with a 'White Paper' on agriculture.

Allocation has, however, been raised for several social sectors like education and health but the same is very inadequate in view of challenges posed before sectors.

The prices of foodgrains are rising in the world markets. Many a countries might face crisis of food grains due to lesser production. We should adopt a strategy in view of the above which aims at increasing production of food grains as well as its proper storage. This budget lacks this kind of a policy.

Rising oil prices in the global market is a matter of concern. Even today we import 80% of our crude oil from other countries. We cannot avoid imported inflation. We have to step up our exploration which has been stagnating for the last three decades. We have to promote private sectors.

All the estimates made in the budget have been made keeping in view the growth rate of 9%. If our growth rate remains low in the next year due to some reason or the other, all these estimates will ultimately crash. As pe economists and forecasters, there is an apprehension of fall in growth rate during the next financial year. Only the time will tell to what extent this apprehension will come true.

Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (F.D.I.) and Foreign Institutional Investment (F.I.I.) in the budget in tantamount to following a wrong policy. The Government is promoting external risk. The Government should promote public investment.

No solution to the problems like corruption and price rise has been suggested in the budget. The budget will promote privatization.

I oppose the Budget.

[English]

\*DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): The General Budget presented for the year 2011-12 is a mixed bag but for negative growth. Except few steps taken that increasing of 40% in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 25% increased allocations to education, about 23% increase for infrastructure sector, reduction in custom duty on agricultural machinery to 4.5% from 5% could be appreciated. The allocation for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been enhanced but meagerly from Rs. 6,755 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 7,860 crores in 2011-12 initiatives such as launching of National Mission for Protein Supplements, Vegetable Clusters, reducing age limit of senior citizens from 65 years to 60 years for income tax purpose may be appreciated. However, the Government should ensure that these initiatives are implemented in full spirit and force.

However, levying service tax on medical practitioners and neglecting of core sectors of the country will have damaging effects and will affect the common man in many ways.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

One of the important industries of the country is Textile industry. Its important has been neglected in the General Budget 2011-12. Textile industry is the second biggest industry, next to Agriculture sector, contributing for the development of our country. In India, Tiruppur city is the famous and biggest for its readymade garment manufacturing industry. Tiruppur garment industry has the foreign exchange earning potential of about Rs. 10000 crores. However, due to export of cotton and subsequent high cost of thread, the industry is not able to face the stiff business competition of the foreign countries.

The Government announced to the Cotton producing farmers that the cotton will be exported to fetch higher earnings. However, after completion of production of cotton and after made the produce reach the hoarders, the Government announced ban on export of cotton from the country. This impacted artificial increase in cotton prices and subsequently the hoarders benefited. This is the bitter truth that the cotton producing farmers are at heavy loss. The Government did not take action against the cotton hoarders which affected severely the readymade garment industry of Tiruppur as well as the whole textile industry sector of the country.

It is important to mention here that there are thousands of dyeing units functioning in Tiruppur. These dyeing units are ancillary units of the garment industries there. These dyeing units form backbone of the garment industries. Without these dyeing units, the garment industries cannot be fulfilled. Of these, about 700 dyeing units have been closed down by the Chennai High Court. The reasons shown that the wastage water discharged by these dyeing units should be treated and to have 0% salinity.

Practically it is not possible to treat the industrial effluent water upto 0 tts salinity. Even in ordinary drinking water there would be about 200 to 300 tts salinity. Further, there is no condition of 0 tts salinity in the industrial units functioning in other States of the country except Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to intervene into the matter and direct the State Government of Tamil Nadu to take up the matter with the High Court of Chennai. The State Government may assure the Court that it will monitor and ensure implementation of a scheme envisaging the industrial effluent water recycled and contain minimum possible tts salinity and also drain into the sea waters through pipelines. The said steps are to be taken by the State Government of Tamil Nadu to save 700 dyeing units of Tiruppur. therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to save the entire garment industry

and its labourers of Tiruppur as well as to protect the fertile lands of farmers and the ground water from pollution.

The Central Government have provided funds for water treatment plants in Tiruppur. A grand function was organized by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles of the Government of India and the Deputy CM of Tamil Nadu in connection with the scheme. However, the funds are not disbursed so far and still deposited in banks. It is ascertained that there are some guarantees expected for disbursement of the allocated funds. This is highly condemnable and therefore, I also urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps for speedy disbursement of funds allocated for setting up of water treatment plants in Tiruppur.

In the General Budget 2011-12 the Government have announced 10% Central Excise duty for readymade garments such as inner wears. This will be additional burden to the garment industries of Tiruppur in the prevailing situation of artificially enhanced cotton and thread prices and also due to dyeing units closed down there.

Food inflation is highly affected the common man. There is a scheme of distribution of Rice at Rs. 1 per Kg. However, the price of salt is Rs. 9 per Kg. The prices of Sugar, Pulses, etc have raised manifold. Whether a person can live alone by eating rice only? There should be a balanced nutrition. So, the Union Government should contain the spiraling food inflation and price rise of essential commodities.

Housing is one of the basic amenities. the cement prices were of Rs. 135 per bag during the last year. Now, the prices have almost doubled and the Cement prices are now at Rs. 290 per bag. The cement manufacturers in the country form syndicates. They create artificial scarcity of Cement and they earn huge profits. The common man is affected very much by such syndicates of the Cement Manufacturers of the country. I wonder why the Government do not look into this aspect and take action against the culprits. The Government should control rising prices of cement too.

There was no mentioning about Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in the General Budget 2011-12. MPs are elected by the people. MPs know about the basic requirements of the people of their respective Constituencies as well as the problems persisting in the villages and towns there. The

people demand solution for their basic and day-to-day problems such as drinking water, street lights, roads, school buildings, ration shops, etc. only from the Member of Parliament to whom they have voted. If their demands are not fulfilled, they demonstrate their protests whenever the MP visits their villages. They reject the candidate in subsequent elections, if their demands are not fulfilled.

MPs know the problems of the constituency people than the Officials. Whenever an MP approaches the Government officials for solving the problems of the people of the constituency, they do not take any immediate and necessary steps. These officials are under the control of respective State Governments and they do not listen to MPs. Therefore, the MPs are having only one weapon that is MPLADS. When the problems are solved by a MP through

MPLADS, the people have some satisfaction that their demands are noticed and fulfilled.

Under such schemes, Rs. 2 crore is allocated to MLAs in various States of the country. However, the same amount of Rs. 2 crores being allocated to a MP Constituency which contains 6 Assembly segments. A Member of Parliament is not able to meet the demands of the people with this meager Rs. 2 crore funds under MPLADS.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to enhance the same upto Rs. 15 crore immediately. I also like to suggest that the Government may place some riders in the usage/allocation of the MPLADS fund to various works. A MP may be allowed to allocate about 75% of the funds in a manner that 25% to road projects, 10% for drinking water, 10% for electricity facilities, 10% for school buildings, 10% to solve the SC/ST problems. The MP may be allowed to utilize the remaining 25% of the funds for any other projects which appears to be appropriate. This will, in all respects, benefit the people. It will benefit strengthening the relationship between the people and their representative MP in Parliament. Such enhancement in MPLADS may incur additional expenditure of about 10000 crore to the Government. However, it is very very minimal in comparison to the total budget expenditure of the country. I, therefore, once again, urge upon the Government to enhance the MPLADS funds from present Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 15 crore and strengthen the MPs enable them to serve their constituency people.

The Union Government should also take action against the distribution of cash to the public for casting their votes, announcement and implementation of useless free schemes, etc.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to present my views on this budget. My highly respected colleague Shri Tandonji says that the throne of the UPA Government is shaking.

Let me tell him that the throne of a Singh, *i.e.*, lion never shakes and it only commands respect. This high chair is occupied by Dr. Manmohan Singh who is heading the UPA Government. He is the man behind the increasing grace of the office of the Prime Minister of India and the country itself across the world. In the wake of a shaken and crisis-stricken world economy and the increased import-prices, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister should be praised for their efforts to maintain the growth-rate and lessen the fiscal deficit. At present, the production of agriculture and industrial sectors has increased in our country and also we got an enhanced export-rate of 26 percent. The government has envisioned to fulfil Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'Gram-Swaraj' through a Budget focused on the farmer, farming and rural development. A large sum of Rs. 4,75,000 crore is allocated instead of the previous allocation of Rs. 3,75,000 crore for farm-credit. An easy interest-rate of only 4 percent is fixed for the timely farm loan-repayers. A sum of Rs. 7,800 crore has been allocated under the National Agriculture Development Scheme and the capital sum for NABARD has been increased upto Rs. 5000 crore. This is the foresight of this government which is committed for the common man's cause.

Sir, now I come to some of the achievements of this government. Our hon'ble Members of Parliament frequently visit their constituencies and they should honestly tell us that the ongoing rural-development in India owes a big thank to the centrally sponsored schemes initiated by the government at the centre. The Central Government is providing with more and more funds under the social responsibility schemes, e.g. 'Bharat Nirman', 'Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan', 'MGNREGS' or National Health Mission, etc. The 38 percent of this Budget is allocated for our social responsibility schemes. So, almost 38 percent out of the Budget of Rs. 12.5 lac crore goes to the social sector. More funds are being disbursed for health and education sectors. But, in fact, the State Governments are not able to use it; I may tell you on personal experience that the benefit of centrally sponsored schemes in U.P. and Uttarakhand is not reaching to the folks, be it MGNREGS or Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, etc. In our reviews meetings, we find that after the State Governments do

not send the utilization certificate in respect of the expenditure of the central funds which makes them ineligible for the second instalment. I urge that MPs may be empowered to call for the review-meeting on the centrally-sponsored schemes, including JNNURM. So, the MPs should get the power to review the functioning of centrally-sponsored schemes including JNNURM. When I wrote to the Uttarakhand Government expressing my wish to convene a review-meeting of the programmes under JNNURM in Dehradun, they said that no provision has been made in this regard. I would urge the hon. Prime Minister to empower the MPs to call for review-meetings in respect of the centrally sponsored schemes. The State Governments are misleading the people by renaming centrally sponsored schemes.

Besides, the funds allocated under the Special Component Plan for SCs are not even spent by 40% in Uttarakhand while the Centre needs this fund to them under the said Plan. I want to congratulate the Minister for Finance to allocate Rs. 283 crore under SC/ST Sub-Plan. Besides it, the wages of the Anganwadi workers has also been increased. Uttarakhand is a state with special status with respect to all our programmes, and I want to compliment the Prime Minister for providing Rs. 5800 crore to Special Status States.

Sir, I come from Uttarakhand and hence I know that it is a backward region consisting of 70% forest area. All Himalayan region States preserve the forests contributing a lot to the environmental protection, so, the Central Government should especially support them for forest-preservation because being unable to work in forest-areas will only halt out development-process in those states. Tourism sector in such states enjoying the special-status and getting funds thereunder, should be especially boosted. Uttarakhand is such a State with ample tourism-potential. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I invite you to visit Tehri and see for yourself that the State Government has not taken any efforts to popularize the 70 km. long and 1000 ft. deep lake situated there for tourism purposes.

Consequently, unemployment is on the rise in all the affected areas and in the entire State. The central funding to the Special-Status States should be monitored by the Tourism Minister and the Finance Minister to see that the States having tourism-potential may be brought under a good plan. I urge you to evolve the said lake as a tourist-spot in order to make the living of the locals better. In our State, we have four airports; one in Pithauragarh, Pantnagar, Chinyali Sond and Gochar each, respectively but the State Government pay absolutely no attention to

any of these airports. If the Central Government takes an initiative to link all the said four airports to the Airport Authority for tourism purpose, it will certainly be a big boost for tourism in that State. The tourist flow to that area will improve its economy.

Sir, besides Lohadi Nagpala tourist place, hydro-power project is the cornerstone of our development. The power projects on which public undertaking, NTPC was working, despite having all the clearances including one from the Ministry of Environment and Forests is being impeded by fuelling religious passion and regionalism. We reverse all the rivers flowing in the hilly areas, but if you put the power projects located in the hilly areas into dispute, all the hilly states will lag far behind so far the development is concerned. I would also like to say that history has never witnessed the kind of devastating divine retribution which Uttarakhand has seen. The Prime Minister provided immediate relief of Rs. 600 crores. Today, it is a fact that when flood strikes the hilly areas, it erodes the farms while floods in plain makes farms more fertile. The persons whose farms, crops and houses were washed away in the floods have not so far been paid compensation. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to monitor the relief package given to Uttarakhand to the tune of Rs. 600 crores and also summon a review meeting. The State Government should be provided more central aid, if it needs, so that the devastation caused there by the natural calamity may be mitigated.

Sir, I would like to say that it has been our goal and the UPA's goal that the subsidy intended to be given on LPG, fertilizers and kerosene should be given directly to the beneficiaries. If it is achieved, for which we all are waiting, large-scale corruption prevalent in the field may come to an end and people will truly get relief. I hope this Government will bring the Food Security Bill without any further delay. I welcome the statement of the Prime Minister wherein he has stated that he is going to bring the Food Security Bill in the next monsoon session. It has been the ideology of our Government, our Congress Party and the leader of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi to ensure that the benefit of the development percolates down to the last strata of the society. This objective cannot be achieved without the support of State Governments.

I would like to bring it to the knowledge of the Minister of Finance that the service tax imposed on the diagnostic centres and small hospitals vide para No. 186 has hurt the middle class. We know that the facilities available in the Government hospitals are not as such

where people can go in case of emergency. It is, therefore, requested that the service tax imposed on the diagnostic centres should be rolled back. You have brought even the advocates under this net. My friend Vijay Bahadur Singh ji is also present here. He has advocated that this service tax will be applicable to those lawyers who advises to any firm or argue in any arbitration. In a way, even the advocate fraternity do social service. It is quite evident that the judiciary is cleansing our democratic system with the help of advocate fraternity. Hence, it is my request to him that the service tax imposed on the services rendered by advocates should be rolled back. We talk about the pendency of work in the courts without paying any attention to the fact that 289 posts of judges are lying vacant in the high courts. The amounts spent on the judiciary is merely one percent of the GDP which is very scant as compared to that the development countries.

I would like to request the honourable Prime Minister and the honble Minister of Finance to make the judicial system more active and sensitive so that the cases may be disposed of at the earliest and the justice may be delivered smoothly to the people. The budget for the judiciary should be enhanced and more and more judges and magistrates should be appointed in the courts starting from lower courts to High Courts and Supreme Court.

Sir, I am very much obliged that you have given me an opportunity to speak out my views. The budget for 2011-12 will take our country on the growth trajectory and will bring inspiration for the youth.

Sir, I will certainly say one thing about International Women Day. Yesterday was International Women Day, our women colleague are also present here. Women should be given more rebate on income-tax than that of men. It will be an honour to the women if rebate on income-tax is increased for them. The period of maternity leave should be increased so that children may properly be looked after. I support the budget and thank you. I conclude with these words.

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The people of the county look forward to the General Budget very eagerly. They wait for it to bring down the prices on the one hand and they expect it to raise the limit of income tax on the other. They expect relief in the sectors of healthcare, agriculture and education but this budget has utterly disappointed all sections of the society. The resentments of the common man has grown. Small

businessmen have been disappointed. Nothing has been provided to the poor. The issue of social security to labourers of the massive unorganized sector has also been neglected. Adequate attention has not been paid to the agriculture. Nothing has been thought about making the farmers self-reliant, they are inspired to take loans only. Those who cannot repay the five percent how can they repay the 3 percent. No scheme is there to increase the productivity in agriculture sector. As long as the production does not increase, decrease in prices will not come down easily. The price-rise has gone up with the hike of prices of petroleum products. Nothing has been mentioned in the budget to reduce the Petrol tax. The Government has collected Rs. One lac crores from the public by increasing the prices of Petrol-Diesel last year.

The allocation for health services has been increased but service tax of 10 percent on air conditioned rooms in hospitals has been imposed due to which the problems of the common man will increase. The patients are placed in air conditioned rooms for many diseases in unavoidable circumstances. In such a situation this tax is not justified. The subsidy given on the cooking gas, diesel, kerosene to BPL card holders will be transferred in bank accounts. In such cases, the gas cylinder would be sold out more than double one price after taking cash subsidy. This discrepancy has been neglected.

No measures have been taken to curtail the government expenditure. The decrease in fiscal deficit could be shown by curtailing the subsidy and increasing the revenue but achieving target in reality is not possible. The assurance to control the fiscal deficit has been given but no concrete action plan has been made.

As far as corruption is concerned merely expressing concern is not sufficient. The people were expecting that attempt would be made to curb corruption by implementing appropriate administrative reforms but the Govt. had merely increased the budgetary allocation of all the schemes. Nothing has been done to ensure that the budget allocations are spent with honesty. The Government has also disappointed on the front of bringing back the black money whereas a strong demand is being raised in the entire country to bring back the black money stashed in foreign banks. The people are becoming aware that bringing back the black money would help in marching towards the path of development of the country.

The amount allocated for primary education in the financial year is like a drop in the ocean. The Government on the one hand is trying to improve the standards of

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Sarvashiksha Abhiyan to implement the right to compulsory and free education to children whereas on the other they are not providing budgetary allocation to run this campaign effectively. It is clear that the Government is neither focussed towards promotion of the primary education nor the higher education.

The allocation for MGNREGA has been retained at Rs. 40,000 crores which is same as the last year whereas the reality is that this amount is very meager. Works are being hampered due to unavailability of funds to rural areas and villagers are migrating towards cities due to lack of employment. So, there should be a re-look at this and the allocation should be increased to at least the double.

Draught situation is prevailing in my Parliamentary Constituency of Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur for the last 9 to 10 years. Even this year all crops were damaged due to insufficient rainfall and it led to a huge crisis of drinking water. Therefore, network of small and medium irrigation projects under the Bundelkhand package is necessary to be put in place in these two districts of Bundelkhand whereas there is a need also to initiate mega hydel projects. By taking steps like this the farmer can bail out himself and the ground water level would be recharged due to higher water level in dams. By this the farmer would be self dependent on the one hand and employment opportunity for labourers would also become available on the other as well as the problem of availability of drinking water would also be solved. The task of linking of Ken-Betwa river under river linking scheme had been included in the first phase. For the time being, it has been approved under Bundelkhand package and funds up to 90 per cent would also be given under Bundelkhand package but Ken-Betwa river linking campaign should be completed by initiating it soon by stipulating the time limit of this task. This project would be known as the life line of Bundelkhand.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is ready to make available the land at both places *i.e.*, Navgaon and Tikamgarh of Chhatarpur district for the Central agriculture university proposed by the centre. The approval to establish the Central Agriculture University either at the Navgaon or Tikamgarh in Madhya Pradesh should be given. This would go a long way in increasing opportunities of education in Bundelkhand and it would also boost the agricultural sector there also, people would get employment opportunities also.

There are still so many places in the country where Central Schools have not been opened. Tikamgarh is such

a district where the district administration has proposed the site and suggested it to be started temporarily at Diet building or New Municipality Building.

By giving permission to the Central administrative officers for selection of sites and allocation of funds from the Central Fund for repair of buildings, the Kendriya Vidyalaya in Tikamgarh should be started in the next session at the earliest, so that students of this area can too capitalise the opportunity by studying in this school.

So far as 'Bharat Nirman Yojana' is concerned, the enhanced allocation of Rs. 10,000 crore under this head in the budget is a meager amount. The progress under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Madhya Pradesh is considerably good but funds are not in consonance with the charging scenario. Under this ambitious yojana, funds should be allocated as per demand of States without any political prejudices. Owing to the lower allocation of funds, the paucity of funds slows down the pace of works being done under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. The amount earmarked under Indira Awas Yojana is like a drop in the ocean even today.

A large number of villages settled at mountains and hills are still not covered under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme. The inhabitants of the above villages are fetching water from a long distance. It is, therefore, necessary to launch a special campaign there. There is still a need to do a lot under the Accelerated Irrigation Facility Programme. The Bharat Nirman will become success only when the unemployed youths of the country get employment, the patients get medicines, shelterless poor get houses, ragged dressed poor get dresses, children of remote areas to get an appropriate opportunity of schooling.

[English]

\*DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): The General Budget 2011-2012 presented to the House by Hon'ble Finance Minister has been appreciated and criticised from two sides of the Spectrum. Truth is the Budget has some very good things in it and these are No tax upto 2.50 lakhs Annual income and age of senior citizens reduced from 65 years to 60 years for tax benefits and also a special clause for very senior citizens.

FIIS has been allowed invest in Mutual Fund Schemes; Service and Excise duty to stay at 10%, Direct

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Cash Subsidiary on Kerosine, fertilizers and LPG, 30% interest subsidy to farmers are some big pluses of the Budget.

The crisis situation prevailing in Middle East and North Africa can throw up crude oil prices and bit our economic march. Start of violence in Libya because of which oil prices went up to \$120 per Barrel. Has this been factored in and is there a contingency plan to meet such a crisis situation?

The Economic Survey 2011 expresses concern over lack of progress in Infra-structure projects in Railways, Power & Roads. It says out of 559 Central Projects, 293 Projects are running behind schedule, 117 on target and only 14 Projects are ahead of schedule. This tells us a grim picture.

Mr. Finance Minister, how will you tackle three big evils, which together will shatter the goal the your pious Budget desires to achieve. These three big evils are a giant called corruption, black money and poor delivery (service) system. I am afraid if you don't take these evils head on, you won't reach there, where you want to.

Can Lokpal Bill if made more effective, police reforms put in place, more transparent and more accountable Government achieve this?

Can all your experience, your determination of will, your capability put together fight out the menace called corruption? I hope so and this country is eagerly awaiting to see that this budget delivers on ground.

[Translation]

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to give vent to my views on budget 2011-12. India is a country of emerging economy and the whole world have focused their attention on it. At the one hand when the economy of entire world is facing a slump during global meltdown where on the other Indian economy is progressing in this hard period due to the far-sighted, clear, efficient and well-conceived policies of the Government under the leadership of UPA chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh and hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukharjee. The budget presented by the hon'ble Finance Minister shows the commitment of the government towards the development of common people, rural areas, agriculture, industry, education, health so on and so forth.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

I hope that women, children and farmer community who is the back-bone of the country, will be benefitted with this budget, their per-capita income will increase leading to the development of the nation as well as rise in gross domestic product.

Indian economy is based on rural economy and the government, keeping in views of rural scenario, has framed policies in the budget for the development of the country. Our country will soon be developed if the opportunity of education, health, safe drinking water and employment in our villages is made available.

I thank the government for enhancing the budget of NABARD to the tune of Rs. 3000 crore so that the interest of 3 lakhs handloom weavers, who are reeling under economic crisis, can be catered. I am further, thankful to them for endorsing the current limit upto Rs. 25 lakhs under the current scheme of Financial assistance of 1% interest to give boost for the development of housing sector; for proposing Rs. 300 crore to encourage pulse villages; for providing Rs. 300 crore for upgradation of processing technology with a view to giving boost the production of coarse grains and create awareness about the benefits of its uses to health; for allocating Rs. 300 crore for accelerated fodder development programme with a new to the sustainable production of milk and for setting up of 15 more mega food parks in 2011-12.

The Government has expressed its concern over the generation of black money and its uses and it shows how much the government is serious over this issue. To tackle this menace effectively, the implementation of five point work plan and indicating the use of black money in illegal narcotic drugs are welcome steps. The government's intention to formulate a comprehensive national policy in the near offing in order to provide more teeth to tackle this illegal trade as well as make the existing law pertaining to psychotropic substance and control more effective, is also a welcome step.

I express my gratitude to Government for Increasing remuneration of 22 lakh Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers respectively from Rs. 1500 to 3000 and from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1000 respectively.

In the memory of Grudev Rabindra Nath Tagore, instituting an international award involving rupees one crore to promote universal brotherhood is reflective of our culture and civilization. At a time when the entire world is threatened by terrorism, institutionalising the values of Universal brotherhood have become all the more relevant.

I welcome to launch 'Swabhiman' multimedia programme to inform educate and encourage country mend to open bank account and for lowering the eligible age for Pension from 65 to 60 under Indira Gandhi National old age Pension Scheme for launching ambitious Ten Year Schemes for forest conservation and forestation and for special allocation of Rs. 8 thousand crores in budget for North-Eastern region and for development in special states.

The constitution of Ministerial Group of evolve ways and means to weed out corruption reflects the Commitment of the Government.

I welcome the move of the Government to increase the deduction limit on the personal income tax in General Category from Rs. 1.60 lakh to Rs. 1.80 lakh. Lowering the senior citizen eligibility age from 65 to 60 years. Creation of new category for the persons of 80 years and above. Under which maximum deduction limit has been inversed to Rs. 5 lakh.

I would like to make following submission to the Government. I hope Government will consider the same:-

- Hilly States especially Uttarakhand lags behind in terms of growth rate and hence the Government should take necessary steps to boost up the growth rate of these states;
- a separate Central University for Kumaon Region should be established.
- On the lines of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra where Jammu and Shrinagar, Shimla and Dharamsala and Mumbai and Nagpur are twin centres for holding the sittings of State Legislatures. Similarly there is a need to establish another centre at Garsain in addition to Uttarakhand for convening sessions of State legislature.
- There is lack of infrastructure in hilly areas especially in Uttarakhand and hence there is a shortage of drinking water and health care facilities.
- There is lack of road network in Uttarakhand, most of the roads are in dilapidated condition, some Government should take necessary action for the construction of alternative roads.
- There is lack of irrigation facilities in Hilly States especially in Uttarakhand. All the sources of

water are drying up and hence the government should pay heed to it.

- 68% areas of Uttarakhand is covered with forest and hence special economic package should be provided to it for the conservation of forest.
- A Separate scheme for agriculture veterinary; Health care, Industries, irrigation, drinking water, telecommunication, roads should be formulated and implemented in the Hilly States.
- Education is a serious issue in Hilly States, there is a need to provide primary, secondary, higher secondary, technical and vocational education in the state.
- There is huge potential of tourism in hilly states and the Government, must therefore take necessary steps to develop the same. Latu Devta situated in Dewal in Chamoli district, Ghanta Karan Deuta, Ma Chanderbadni situated in Losat patti of Devprayag of Tehri District, Danda-Nagraja and Jawalpa of Pauri district Kali Math and Kartikeya Swami situated in Rudra Prayag district are few pilgrimage which should be develop as Dham so as the tourism can promote.
- The Minimum daily wage paid under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is Rs. 174 in Chandigarh Rs. 150 in Schedule area of Himachal Pradesh Rs. 170 and Rs. 181 in Andaman Nicobar. I therefore, request the government to kindly enhance the minimum daily wages under MNREGA to Rs. 181 in a difficult terrain states like Uttarakhand.
- Services of all the 'Siksha Mitra' in Uttarakhand should be regularised. I would like to draw attention towards the 'Siksha Mitra' spreading knowledge across India on 28 Feb 2011. Thousands of 'Siksha Mitra' were holdign peaceful dharna and demonstration for regularization of their service State Government resorted lathi charge and used water canon which is Unfortunate and Condemnable.

Shikshamitras have been demanding for the regularization of their service for the last 10 years. Two years' BTC training was a way evolved to regularize these Shikshamitras. But now as per the new guidelines issued by NCTE Shikshamitras have been allowed directly to be regularized by recognizing them as Working Teachers.

Hence, Shikshamitras working in various schools should be appointed as Assistant Teachers in their parent schools.

Today when these Shikshamitras went to the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand to present their memorandum regarding their regularization, Uttarakhand government lathi-charged them and assaulted them. It is their right to demand the regularization of their service, but it is unjust to lathi-charge them.

I urge the Union government to direct Uttarakhand government to take immediate steps for the regularization of Shikshamitras working in Uttarakhand.

The Central Government should direct the State Government to adjust the trained SSB guerillas of Uttarakhand. Guerillas have been protesting and staging dharna peacefully for the last 5 years to get themselves inducted into SSB. But trained Guerilla of Uttarakhand have not yet been absorbed due to which they are facing problems in managing a square meal for their families and the future of their children is gloomy.

Recently, State government issued an order on the 4 August, 2010 regarding SSB Guerillas in Uttarakhand and the said order brought happiness for Guerillas and their families and this step gave them the hope of employment but unfortunately the Uttarakhand government betrayed these trained Guerillas once again. The State government entrusted the right to appoint these Guerillas to an agency. Now Guerillas approached this agency for employment, then they were told about the same orders, providing that the job will be given to Guerillas in the age of group of 18 to 55 years on contract basis against which they were protesting. But what will be the future of trained Guerillas above 55 years? If 100 vacancies are given to Upnal then the quota of Guerillas will be only 6 percent and rest of the priority will be given to ex-servicemen. In reality the number of trained Guerillas is nearly 7 thousand and those above 55 years are also same in number and they have dependents of the deceased.

Today when these trained Guerillas want to Chief Minister of Uttarkhand to present their memorandum regarding their demand of employment, then Uttarakhand government lathi-charged them and assaulted them. It is their right to demand for their employment, but it is unjust to lathi-charge them.

I urge the Central Government to direct Uttarakhand government to give employment to these trained Guerillas as per the promise made to them. I would request the

government to include private schools along the line of government schools in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The Central government is comprehensively running this Abhiyan in the whole country. The Central government has made huge financial allocation to State governments. The objectives of this Abhiyan includes continuation of education to those who have left education after class 8th provide quality education to children between 14-18 years, important provisions have been made for accessibility of secondary education to economic and educationally backward girls, handicap, rural and deprived category children, which is laudable initiative and they deserve praise for the same.

This Abhiyan is only limited to government schools. Hence private school students are deprived of this benefit. Madam, I would like to tell here that number of government schools in every scant in various states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh particularly Uttarakhand whereas number of government recognized private schools is very high. It will be difficult to achieve the target fixed for this scheme without including the government recognized private secondary schools in it and this will be an injustice to students studying in these schools.

This is the problem of whole country; hence there should be uniformity in our education system for equitable education arrangement.

I request the Union Government that in addition to Government added schools, non-added schools should be brought under ambitious National Secondary Education Campaign so that the benefits of the same could be ensured to all student equitably. H.M.T. which is known as a premier company of the country, was set up by erstwhile Minister of Industry of the state Shri Narayan Dutta Tiwari in 1982 in Ranibag of Kathgodam in Nainital district for industrial development of the country and for creation of employment opportunity. At present, the condition of the said factory is worst in the era of capitalism and liberalization. Production is not being made in the factory for last several years. The machines, which were set up with the cost of crore of rupees remain dysfunctional. The economic condition of the factory is far from good because of this. Salaries have not been disbursed to hundred of employees working in factory for the last six months. This is creating hardship for the family members of said employees to carry out their daily livelihood.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to include premier company of the country, HMT, to revival list and make revival for it or they should be given employment in company like DRDO/HAL/BEL so that they could get opportunity of re-employment. Trained Yoga teachers should be appointed in educational institute so that healthy future of the country could be maintained.

- Garhwal and Kumauni languages should be given status of national languages by including them in the 8th schedule of the constitution.
- Construction of border roads should be made at earliest giving top priority to national security. Obtaining clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests consumes much time so border roads should be constructed according top priority for the same.
- Postal ballot system for voting should be improved, as manifesto does not reach to soldiers deployed at borders due to shortage of time. It lacks transparency. Therefore, I request the Union Government to make necessary changes in postal ballot process and to ensure transparency in the said system.
- I want to draw attention towards the problem faced by the people in absence of resettlement and rehabilitation policy by state of Uttarakhand. Recently Uttarakhand has faced huge national calamity. This has caused huge loss lives and property. The said huge natural calamity has rendered thousands of families homeless. In such circumstances, affected people have neither houses to live nor means to earn livelihood.
- There are villages such as Tharali, Deval, Kulsari, Ringwadi, Kamedi, Bhainsoda, Palla, Simalsain, Panjada and Chukum .where rehabilitation is very much essential. People in these villages are forced to live in an environment of fear. There are crack in mountains, land in sliding, houses of people are destroyed completely. They are forced to live in open sky in the winter. People are not able to sleep in the villages due to fear. It is very much essential to make rehabilitation in these areas but due to lack of clear rehabilitation and resettlement policy of Uttarakhand Government, people are fed up. So far, land for rehabilitation has not been marked and survey of the said land has also not been done.

Boundary of state of Uttarakhand touches with China and Nepal and in such circumstances strike of DRDA employees of the state and Patwari is cause of concern for national security. State Government has constructed 'Patwari chaukiyan' cost of crores of rupees without complete plan but there is no arrangement for water and electricity leaving assets of crores of rupees remained as unutilized.

I request the Government to direct the State Government to get the strike of DRDA employees and Patwaris end and to make the resettlement and rehabilitation policy public so that rehabilitation of earthquake sensitive zone of Uttarakhand could be ensured.

- Harbal farming in the hilly states should be given incentives after devising comprehensive scheme alongwith implementation thereof.
- There is a huge potential in diamond industry of Surat and Union Government should give incentive for promotion of the same and this would strengthen Indian economy. Upgradation of these industries could be ensured with incentive given by the Union Government. Financial assistance should be given to diamond industries on the lines of financial assistance given to textile industry by the Union Government every year.
- Various public awareness programmes and schemes be initiated by the Government in order to create awareness in respect of diamond industries.
- More than 10 lakh people are presently working in the diamond industries of Gujarat and inspite of that there are shortage of skilled and trained manpower in Diamond industries training institute should be established by the Government to meet the shortage.
- The Union Government should make loans available through Banks for the promotion of diamond industry so that they can increase their diamond trade in the world. The Government should waive off one percent sales tax recently announced so that the Indian gems and jewellery industries maintain its supremacy in the world market.

With these words, I conclude and once again thank to UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, Hon. Finance Minister,

Shri Pranab Mukherjee ji and young MP Shri Rahul Gandhi ji for having presented such a good Budget and kept the people's wishes and aspiration intact.

With these, I support the Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): I would like to express my views on the General Budget for the year 2011-12 presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

This year's Budget fails to spell out any viable scheme to improve the lot of the agriculturists and the agriculture sector. There is no effective ways and means indicated to ameliorate the conditions of the poor. The Finance Minister has also not spelt out any announcement for the unemployed youth both educated and uneducated at least to go in for any self entrepreneurial venture, if not jobs.

This year's Budget seems to be aiming at improving the lot of the already affluent, richer sections of the society and the corporate companies rather than improving the life of the needy poor. I would like to emphatically charge that this Budget never addresses the problem of the poor and bring prosperity in their lives.

Next to agriculture, the second biggest occupation is weaving and knitting in the textiles sector. Tiruppur town, that is part of my Tiruppur Lok Sabha Constituency, is very famous for several knitting units thereby emerging as a knitting town contributing significantly to the textiles sector of the country earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crore every year. This town alone provides jobs to the tune of 10 per cent of total jobs available in Tamil Nadu. Now, that knitting industry is faced with a serious crisis. Steep increase in the yarn price has seriously hampered the manufacturing activity here. Why do we find this yarn price increase? It is only because of our unsound policy of allowing cotton export, we are now faced with this problem of alarming price increase of yarn. When we ask the Government as to why we allow cotton to be exported, the stock reply is that it would benefit the cotton growers. But what is happening is to the contrary. The cotton growers are not at all getting the profits or even a remunerative price as the cotton procurement by various agencies and the private traders are hoarded thereby jockeying up the prices. The cotton that is procured is stacked in godowns leading to artificial scarcity created in the market and thereafter they are most often exported at increased prices

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

which do not really benefit the cotton growers. It is only the middlemen and the traders who make big money at the cost of the weavers and the textile industry as a whole. Crores of rupees are earned by the cotton traders instead of cotton growers. There is no effective mechanism spelt out in this Budget to control cotton price increase. Yarn price was Rs. 135 per kg. last year. But it is Rs. 260 per kg. at present. This price increase comes in the way of our effectively competing with our competitor countries like Pakistan, China and Bangladesh. All the stakeholders in the textiles industry, especially weaving and knitting units, are seriously affected by this trend. This year's Union Budget has not addressed this problem and come out with any relief measure to save our textiles industry.

Not only that; the dyeing units that form the basis for finished goods and garments in the textiles sector are also facing closure in Tiruppur town. About 700 dyeing units have been closed on the orders of the Madras High Court as they are not able to meet the requirements of ensuring adequate pollution control norms. Zero TTF salinity cannot be ensured in the effluents these units let out and hence the problem. Even drinking water contains 200 to 300 per cent of TTF salinity. It is only in Tiruppur town the dyeing units are forced to treat the effluents before they could be discharged. At a time when the writ of the Judiciary has been clamped down, both the Union and the State Government there are not coming out with any viable solution to solve this vexing problem that may render soon thousands of workers jobless. When we sought the recourse to this problem by way of raising this issue in this House, it was announced that Rs. 200 crore as subsidy would be set apart by the Union Government to set up Effluent Treatment Plants. Both the Union Textiles Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru Stalin met the industrialists of Tiruppur with big fanfare to distribute the subsidy. But that amount has not really reached the industrial units in the sense that the amount has been deposited in bank and lying idle without its being used for setting up effluent treatment plants. This is because of the insistence of bank guarantee for an equivalent amount by these units which is impractical.

Not only this; adding insult to injury, the Union Government has proposed a levy of 10 per cent excise duty on branded finished garments taken to market with labels. Tiruppur town produces export quality garments on one side while continuing with the manufacture of essential under garments meant for common people in the form of banians, trunks and socks to be sold in local

markets. This excise duty affects the interests of such knitting units in several parts of the country. Its negative impact is felt in other knitting centres like Kolkata, Ludhiana, Kanpur, Delhi and Bangalore. Tiruppur town which produces Rs. 2000 crore worth of these finished goods is faced with a serious problem due to this imposition of excise duty as the small units are treated on a par with big trading houses that come out with big brand names. I urge upon the Union Government, on behalf of the knitting units of not only Tiruppur town but also on behalf of other knitting units all over the country and also on behalf of the workers and their dependent family members, to reconsider this levy of excise duty.

Common people are seriously affected by escalating price of essential commodities. In Tamil Nadu, through PDS outlets rice is reported to be sold at Re. 1 per kg. But a match box costs Rs. 2 and a packing of cooking salt costs Rs. 9. Acute price increase hampers the life and livelihood of ordinary people. I urge upon the Union Government to attend to the problems faced by the masses in a big way.

When we come to cement price, it was Rs. 135 per bag just a few months back and it has doubled now and costs Rs. 270 per bag. Is there any valid reason behind this price increase? Is it because of the cost increase in raw materials or increase in cost of production or power shortage to these cement manufacturing units? Nothing of that sort has happened. But still cement price shoots up and it becomes unaffordable to the lower strata of the society who would like to raise their dwelling units. The syndicalism of the cement cartels has resulted in this price increase. It is true that no action to control cement price rise has been taken by either the Union Government or the Government of Tamil Nadu led by Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Now, let me come to MPLADS. Rs. Two crore per year is earmarked to every Member of Parliament to take up some developmental and infrastructure building activity in their constituencies. Even a Panchayat President has got the right to lay a road or to provide drinking water or to provide street lamps in his area. Even a Legislative Assembly Member has a right to sanction some such projects with the local area development fund available to him. But when a Parliamentary Constituency consists of six Legislative Assembly Constituencies, an MP gets just Rs. Two crore per year which is much less than the fund given to all the MLAs in an MP's constituency.

When you go to an hospital, apart from regular wards for treatment, there is an Emergency Ward to attend to emergent and exigent needs of people rushed there. Similarly, the public in a Parliamentary Constituency meet their MP to get urgently some public utility needs like water connection, power supply provision or some road or bridge. Unless and until an MP is in a position to attend to the urgent and immediate needs of the constituents, he may not be returned next time. This is true not only in my case but in the case of all, including the Member who is occupying the Chair in this august House. Even a Panchayat President is able to command respect in his locality as he could do some developmental work which is next to impossible for an MP who has a meagre amount set apart as MPLADS fund. Hence, I urge upon the Government to increase it from Rs. Two crore to Rs. 15 crore every year, only then some meaningful developmental work can be carried out in a vast Lok Sabha Constituency area. If this is not done, people like me cannot come back to this House. We will find only new faces in the next House.

Hence I urge upon the Government to consider increasing the quantum of MPLADS fund. This need not be done just because we, Members, want. But it must be done in the interest of the public. It is only when you allocate Rs. 15 crore per year we can set apart fund under various heads like 30 per cent for laying of roads, 20 per cent for education, 10 per cent for street lights, 10 per cent for the habitations of the Scheduled Castes and so on. The Government itself can chalk out a plan for every constituency and we can follow that road map. You can give us a list of works that can be undertaken with suitable guidelines. We do not want this Rs. 15 crore to be spent the way we want, but according to the guidelines you may evolve. We would accord importance to the important jobs you may earmark. I would like to point out that in the absence of an increased fund allocation for an MP in a parliamentary constituency, there may soon be a day when we may be shunned by the people for not being able to fulfill their local needs and demands. Such kind of disrespect to an individual Member amounts to the people's apathy towards this institution and disregard to Parliament. That situation should not arise. Bearing these aspects in mind, the Government may consider increasing the MPLADS fund.

Finally, I would like to urge upon the Government that you must take into consideration the basic needs of the people, especially the poorer sections of the society and find ways and means to improve the lot of 120 crores of people of this country of which more than 100

crores are really in a precarious condition to be helped by effective measures that may be taken up through this budgetary exercise and developmental works that is to follow.

With these words, I conclude.

\*SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I am very much thankful to give me chance to express my views on Budget 2011-12.

I would like to draw your attention to agriculture sector. Madam, I put before you some facts about the agriculture. Suppose a small marginal farmer has 20 quintle per hectare yield of hybrid Jawar. Then he will get Rs. 14,000/-.

If you can consider the following expenditure for the above production given as:

1.	Seeds	-	Rs. 2500
2.	Pesticides	-	Rs. 1000
3.	Fertilizers	-	Rs. 2000
4.	Sowing	-	Rs. 1500
5.	Harvesting	-	Rs. 2500
6.	Labour charges	-	Rs. 2500
Total			Rs. 12000/-

In the above expenditure minimum amount is considered, from this you can know that the farmer will get only Rs. 2000 in one year.

In the above expenditure natural calamity is not considered such as (drought or heavy rainfall)

Therefore, it is necessary to give full insurance to farmers to all crops. If you can give this facility of insurance including his family, labour charges, electricity, sowing & harvesting expenditure transport to market, then there is no need to provide any help to the farmer. Therefore, I demand to Government, that, Government should take the initiative in this direction to avoid suicide of farmers in this country. Premium of insurance should be paid by the Government of India in this initiative.

Now-a-days, there is tremendous price hike in the market. The Hon'ble PM and FM along with Ministry many times show their concern on price hike. If Government has reduced the production cost of the crop by giving

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

insurance or by reducing the prices of fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, electricity, irrigation charges, fuel charges then automatically prices are lower down in the country. This will certainly give benefit to 'Aam Aadmi' and at the same time farmers will survive and stop their suicides.

For the prosperity of farmers of Marathawada Region, I demand of establishing Mega food park at Marathawada Agriculture University, Parbhani. A cold storage should be erected in Marathawada Agriculture University, Maharashtra (Parbhani).

I emphasise on the fact that many times the production of farmers perished due to non-availability of roads from field to main road. The condition of village roads are very poor. Therefore, a pilot project should be taken for the up gradation of roads goes to field on priority basis.

For health improvement programme, Government should establish one PHC (Primary Health Centre) at these villages which having population of 5000 or more than 5000.

In this Budget, Government has not giving anything for unskilled and unorganized labours. To reduce the unemployment in the country a new programme should be started.

Government should give the assistance to Jayakwadi project remaining part of Majalgaon Right Bank Canal Gangakhed Lower Dudhna, irrigation project, Vishnupuri lift irrigation project, of my constituency.

#### UIDSSMT

Now Government has spent crores of rupees to provide safe drinking water to people. For that Urban Infrastructure Development scheme for small and medium town has started. But this scheme has controlled by local bodies. In most of the cases it is seen that the quality of work is poor. In this scheme, Member of Parliament is considered a advisory body.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Sir, with your permission, I would like to speak in Malayalam. Malayalam is considered to be the younger sister of Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you may start.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Leo Tolstoy said that the sole meaning of life is to serve humanity. I think the sole

purpose of this Budget is to serve the corporate houses. This is a Budget for the corporates, by the corporates and of the corporates. There is a reason for me for saying this. When the Government gives something to the corporate houses, it is called incentive and when the Government gives something to the poor people, it is called subsidy. They said that there is no money to give them as subsidy.

\*Sir, I know that my words may make several others sitting in the treasury benches uncomfortable. This is the month of March. Eighty years ago, precisely during this month, Bhagat Singh, RajGuru and SukhDev were hanged to death. I will be disappointed, if this Budget becomes part of a policy that compels, crores of people in this country to die of starvation. Sir, I can see a large sum, mentioned in the list as 'revenue forgone'. This year alone, the amount of revenue forgone is four lakhs sixty thousand nine hundred and seventy two crore rupees. For whom is this amount waived sir? It is for the corporate houses. The amount includes corporate income taxes, excise duty, custom duties and concessions.

'Hunger' is not a mere six letter word. If the starving man asks for food, there is no money to feed him. Only the person who is hungry will know the pangs of hunger just as only a mother will know the pangs of giving birth. Men, including me, cannot know what it means to suffer labour pain.

My state Kerala made several demands. The Ministers gave us several promises. We asked for setting up an I.I.T. Was it a wrong demand sir? The Hon'ble Prime Minister came to Kerala and he inaugurated the seminar organized by KPCC (Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee) and he said that an I.I.T. should be set up in Kerala. We also asked for a metro service for Cochin. As you knew sir, Cochin is a city that is developing very fast. Sir, Kerala too has a costal belt like Goa and Cochin is rapidly developing and traffic jams are becoming a menace to the city. And yet, you cannot sanction a metro for Cochin. We are not against granting metro services to other states. But kindly, give Kerala too it's due. There is no mention in the Budget of granting a metro to Kerala.

Next, I want to mention about the non resident Indians. This is a subject on which I am sure, my friends in the treasury benches will also agree with me.

Sir, all the Keralites who work abroad, especially in the gulf countries are part of the Indian Diaspora. Last year the non resident Indians from Kerala had earned for the country a revenue of thirty thousand crore rupees. The year before last, they contributed twenty eight thousand crore rupees. Before it, they sent home, twenty four thousand crore rupees. What is the amount earmarked for the rehabilitation of the non resident Indians who return home? How much is ear-marked for the health care, education of their children and supporting the families of non resident Indians who die? The Government, it seems, need only the money of the NRI community. Just by observing one day as "Parvasi Bharatiya Divas", you are not serving the interests of the non resident Indians who are toiling in foreign countries. You need to study their problems and solve it. This Government is not ready to do it. They have increased the air fare. We have listened a lot about the voting rights of NRI's. Five states, including Kerala, are going to the polls soon. How many of the non resident Indians will be able to vote this time?

Those who are using the Thiruvananthapuram airport will have to pay an additional amount of Rs. 825 including user's fee. This is exploitation of the worst kind. It is high way robbery, as if you have caught the passengers by the neck and you are robbing them. If you are going to milk the non resident Indians like a milch cow, blood will ooze out of the udders soon. Government of India should not see the non resident Indians in this light. Sir, the Government of Kerala has long been demanding for the formation of a Government owned air lines - "Air Kerala". If a state Government raises this legitimate demand you will not listen. But you will overtly and covertly encourage the private air lines of this country. You give them all kinds of concessions.

One more information I seek from you sir. This is regarding Employment Provident Fund. Hon'ble Labour Minister himself mentioned about raising the interest rate for EPF to 9.5% and stopping the price rise and of increasing the pension of those working in the unorganized sectors. All the trade unions of this country had gone on strike raising these demands on more than one occasion. Several of those who are sitting in the treasury benches had joined with us, in supporting the demands raised by various trade unions who have rallied outside the Parliament during this session.

Sir, the Problems are common, though we may be standing beneath flags of different colours. Why can't you solve the basic problems of the labour classes of this country? Some people are talking of growth. The poor of

\*.....\* English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

this country know only of the growth in prices. They know of the growth in unemployment. Thirdly, they know of the growth and increase in the intensity of their starvation. Only speeches are made about making food items available for the poor. Merely by making speeches, you are not going to remove starvation. My state Kerala has ensured the supply of thirteen essential commodities at subsidised prices for the poor. Sir, the edible items should not be limited to rice and wheat alone. We should ensure cheap availability of pulses and kerosene oil, at fair price shops.

I am sure, some of my words may make the Finance Minister uncomfortable. I am not standing here to provoke anyone. I am standing here to speak out some uncomfortable truths. I am not responsible, if the truth is unpleasant. I am not the wrong doer. I am telling the truth, nothing else but the truth. I am not at fault, if the face of truth is not very beautiful. Look at the issues, that the Government claims of have taken up, like gender equity.

The amount that has been earmarked for women in the Budget is 6.2%. And you make speeches about gender equity. The amount kept for the technical education sector, will again shock us. It is five thousand six hundred and sixty crores. The health sector has been given thirty thousand four hundred and fifty six crore rupees. For potable water, in rural areas the amount ear marked is a mere eight thousand four hundred and fifteen crore rupees.

Total sanitation campaign across this country will get only one thousand four hundred and eighty five crore rupees. But the corporate houses have been given a concession of four lakh sixty thousand four hundred and seventy two crore rupees. If you, count the total amount of concessions given to corporate houses during the last six years it will be five times this amount.

Is this a Government for the common man? They are hood winking three fourths of our population. They are making policies for those who consists of one fourth of our population.

If we talk of corruption, it will again make a lot of people uncomfortable. When this Session began, we had heard of IPL, then CWG, Adarsh scam, 2G Spectrum scam, S band and several such scams. Transparency and honesty has become a casualty. When we ask for universal public distribution system, we only get to hear speeches. I am ashamed sir, because for two consecutive

years I am also listening to hollow speeches. The Government has taken no concrete steps to make universal PDS a reality.

The Government has introduced the de-regularization of the prices of petroleum products. The Government is relinquishing their powers, for the corporate sector.

Sir, we from Kerala represent several farmers who cultivate tea, coffee, aracanuts and rubber etc. they will suffer because, as per the new census all these produces will be considered as commercial products. If this policy is continued, it will exterminate the community of farmers in Kerala from the list of farmers. Sir, those who are sitting in the treasury and we in opposition, have together made these submissions before the Government. Kindly, con-sider our legitimate demands. We are not begging. We are not going to lick any one's feet. We are only demanding what is rightfully due for our state.

Before I conclude I want to make two more points. Our state owns it's name Kerala from Kera or coconut trees that grow in plenty. You have given subsidy to the import of palm oil. What incentives are you giving to promote the coconut farmers of Kerala?

I am opposing this Budget. This Budget goes ahead with the policy of selling out the resources of this country. Therefore, I believe, that I have the moral responsibility, to show a red flag in front of this train that is rushing ahead only to get itself derailed. It is my responsibility to raise my voice and ask you to change the direction you have taken.\*

[Translation]

\*SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM (Jamnagar): I would like to congratulate Hon. Finance Minister who has presented the General Budget for the year 2011-12.

Hon. Finance Minister provided more funds for agriculture, education and health sector. This will help common and poor people.

Hon. Finance Minister has proposed to provide 3 percent additional financial assistance for the year 2011-12, as incentives to farmers which is beneficial to farmers. Total allocation for National Agriculture Development Scheme for the year 2010-11 has been increased from Rs. 6,755 crores to Rs. 7,860 crores for the year 2011-

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

12. I urge the Hon. Minister that it should be increased to Rs. 8,360 so that farmers and areas related to them can be developed more.

Hon. Minister increased the allocation by 24 percent in the budget for education in compensation to last year's budget allocation. I request to increase this budget upto 35 percent so that higher education could be accessible to more and more students.

Hon. Finance Minister has said in his speech that a revised Union Government sponsored scheme named 'Commercialization of secondary education' will be implemented in the year of 2011-12 to improve employment opportunities among our youths.

I request Hon. Finance Minister implement this scheme in the small cities and rural areas so that youths of rural area can get full benefits of the same.

National Health Insurance Scheme emerged as an effective tool to provide Primary Health Insurance cover to the poor and marginal laborers. It has been proposed to extend the scheme to cover workers of those organized sectors who are working in hazardous mines and its related industries.

This is a good proposal for the poor and marginal labourers. Poor labourers may get more advantage after expansion of said proposal.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Facility Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana, Indira Aavas Yojana, National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Rural Telephony are part of Bharat Nirman. Hon. Finance Minister has provided Rs. 10,000 crore more for these schemes in comparison to last year.

I request the Hon. Finance Minister that this fund may be increased to Rs. 20,000 crore so that our rural areas could develop and modernize.

Hon. Finance Minister has announced to increase remuneration of Aanganwadi workers and their Sahayikas from Rs. 1500/- to 3000/- and from Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1500/- respectively by which 22 lak workers and their Sahayikas would benefit.

I agree with this proposal of Hon. Finance Minister but considering today's price rise, then this remuneration is not sufficient. I request you that it should be increased to Rs. 6000/- and 3000/- respectively.

Hon. Finance Minister proposed to increase the exemption limit for general category tax payers from Rs. 1,60,000/- to Rs. 1,80,000/- in the year 2011-12 and has reduced the age of senior citizens from 65 years to 60 years. It is definitely going to help tax payers and senior citizens. A new category of senior citizens of 80 years and above has been created which will be entitled for higher exemption limit of Rs. 5,00,000.

No other Finance Minister had taken note of the issues related to, senior most citizens. Finance Minister has introduced a proposal related to the benefits of them and this proposal has made me a lot happier.

But, I urge the Finance Minister to reduce the age limit to the senior most citizens from 80 years to 70 years so that under this category more number of senior citizens can be covered.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Purvi Champaran): While presenting the Budget for the year 2011-12 the hon. Minister of Finance had mentioned in the concluding part of his speech that we all should build India with utmost sincerity so that she can go in the comity of developed nations in near future. We all are aware that a country will become developed only if it becomes prosperous and a country's prosperity will only be reflected when each and every citizen of it becomes prosperous. He had discussed such issues in the previous Budget also but it is a well known fact that the year 2010 is known as the year of corruption for the country.

It was promised in the previous Budget to make the country developed but for doing so it is necessary to make one and all prosperous but things happened contrary to this. Year 2010 turned out to be the year of corruption. There was virtually a deluge of corruption in the country which came in for discussion not only in the country but in the foreign countries also. I am of the opinion, if the year 2010 was dominated by corruption, then in the year 2011 hopefully corrupt people, who were at the forefront of the scams will certainly be behind the bars. The problem of black money in the country which is adversely affecting the economy, is graver than the problem of corruption. Corruption is a part of the black money, but both tend to run in tandem simultaneously. If we want to bring our country in the category of developed countries, then certainly we will have to divert the black money to the public exchequer. In the budget which was presented this year, five points were discussed to deal with the problem of black money. The people of the country were expecting some stringent laws and decisions

indicating that the black money will now flow to the country's coffers. But there is a huge contradiction in the five points programme that double taxation agreement applies only to legally valid and the black money came in notice instead of unknown black money. That is why, the five points programme scheme of the government is impracticable and superficial. Besides, there is no mention about to bring back the black money and the procedure will be followed in this regard.

Sir, all the problems related to our economy are linked with the black money. In spite of knowing this fact what is the reason why the Government is going to the back foot? They are talking of making the country developed even when they are aware of the fact that our capital is going out of the country in the form of black money due to which our growth rate is lagging by five percent. At present, growth rate is ranging between 7-9 percent and if this black money were in our exchequer then the growth rate of the country would have been 12-13 percent. You can make numerous policies, but due to the black money in our economy, our policies are turning out to be a failure. At present, our foreign exchange reserve is worth around 300 billion dollars. If we bring back the black money deposited in the foreign banks then our foreign exchange reserve will be more than two trillion dollars. If we try to bring back the black money, then we can stand at the equal footing with the China.

Sir, the whole world knows that there is a trio behind the economy of black money *i.e.*, corrupt politicians, businessmen and bureaucrats are involved in it. The will power of the Government is not clearly visible to fight this trio. We are dreaming of making India a developed nation, but both are contradictory. In the year 1955-56, Prof. Caldore came from England, who had studied the economy of black money. He told that black money is 4.5 percent of the GDP. In 1976 Banchu Committee told that it is 7 percent, in 1985 the study conducted by the NIBFP it is 18 to 20 percent and according to the Senior Professor of JNU and the Head of the Economic Study Planning Centre Prof. Arun Kumar, it was 40 percent in 1995-96 and which has increased to 50 percent in 2005-06...*(Interruptions)* It is an assessment, no opposition party has provided these figures. The Government as well as Baba Ramdev, both are saying that black money might be in the range of 1.4 trillion dollars. According to Shri Arun Kumar Ji, the 1.4 trillion dollar black money belongs to only 14000 persons in the country with a population of more than one billion. According to an estimate that 14000 people had deposited this black money. It is beyond comprehension why in spite of all this the Government is

silent? If we really want to build a strong and prosperous country, and bring it in the line of developed nations, then we have to give up favoritism and discrimination irrespective of whosoever is involved in it in order to bring back the black money deposited in the foreign banks. Economists are saying that we can prepare five or six five year plans with this black money stashed in foreign bank accounts.

According to figures, we can spend Rs. 14 crore in a village. These are estimates. In such a scenario, some leaders are pointing fingers to some people in the country. They ask Baba Ramdev to give account of his income. It is a good sign. It should also happen. But as per an assessment of Transparency International Institution, 7 percent black money is stucked in tax evasion at domestic level and 93 percent black money is illegally deposited in foreign banks. 7 percent black money and Baba Ramdev are being targeted but fail to understand the generosity of the Government or whoever is at the helm of affairs towards the 93 percent of black money illegally deposited in the foreign banks....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If all other Members of your party allow, I will give you more time. There are many more speakers from the BJP.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Names are being published in foreign news papers and magazines. If any leader discuss it in the country, any Baba does it, then we confront with baba. Do it, there is no problem in it, but whose names are being published, they should learn a lesson from Morarji Bhai. His name was also published in a foreign magazine that he has a huge amount in his foreign bank account. He had filed a case of defamation and a person named Harsh was asked for apology from him. People who are exposing Ramdev, they should do it, but request to their politicians and make a pressure if their names are being published in foreign magazines to follow Morarji Bhai and file a case of defamation. If they do not do so and exposing Baba Ramdev then doubt will be confirmed that they are maligning him.

This was the sixth budget of Finance Minister. The betterment of economy has not given the new horizon to the expectations of a common man. New scams and corruption are getting exposed in our country but actions that should have been taken are seen nowhere. I am not

discussing all the scams, because there have been big scams since Independence like Teja Kaand, Naagarwala Kaand, churhat lottery Kaand, Bofors Scam etc. I have told earlier that there is a surge of scams. Commonwealth Games scams took place last year...*(Interruptions)* The honour of the country was at stake...*(Interruptions)* The scams of Rs. 70 thousand crore occurred. IPL scam took place...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker. Please conclude now. Shri P. L. Punia.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: The happenings on the name of Kaargil's martyr that took place, I even do not want to discuss it in details. But these have been Telecommunication scam Rs. 1,70,000 crore and JPC was demanded in this regard. The Government was firm in favour of corrupt officials. This thing creates doubt in the mind of common man that Government is not concern for the common man...*(Interruptions)* Our friend was just speaking whatever happening in our country, I would like to give its credit to Hon'ble Prime Minister. I also give. ISRO is a Business establishment which has made an agreement with Devas company. In the knowledge of four topmost officers of country...*(Interruptions)* That was cancelled...*(Interruptions)* But there is no provision to punish the corrupt persons. The scams and corruption has been the most important topic for terror security. The whole country is thinking about the case of Hasan Ali, that it was the case of Cogent evidences, he was not arrested so many days. He was arrested on the insistence of Supreme Court. He was arrested under these sections which were not proper. This things shows the intention of Government...*(Interruptions)*

The food security has been mentioned in the budget. In Arunachal Pradesh, a leader of the party, the ex-Chief Minister of there has been arrested in the investigation a scam of Rs. one thousand crore in public distribution system...*(Interruptions)* The corruption that continued in Bihar for the last fifteen years, the corruptions in Congress — ruled states is happening more than that. Whatever happened in Aasam, National Investigative Agency...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

\*Not recorded.

\*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Today, we are facing lot many difficulties like Rate to inflation, Corruptions, Unemployment and Poverty. The Common man are anxiously waiting for the remedial ways and the way out to overcome these difficulties in the recent financial budget and ultimately again lies in frustrations.

Government will try to resolve these problems to at least hold the rising prices by putting their efforts for agricultural growth and concentrating on the farmers. Hon'ble Finance Minister will propose some attractive & boosting package for farmers to enhance the agriculture activity in the country.

As correctly stated by Hon'ble Finance Minister that the agriculture has shown rebound and the economy is back to its pre crisis growth trajectory. As the UPA Government are planning their priorities for the year to come, for 2011-12 to sustain economic growth to combat inflation and in particular, to protect common man from the impact of rising of food prices.

The provision in this budget as suggested by hon'ble Minister provided for agriculture expenses is to about 2.46% of the gross receipts as against the provision for 2010-11 at 2.86%. From this figures it is clear that Government in front shows that they want to boost the agriculture growth but while actual act less amount is provided/reserved for expenses towards agriculture purpose out of total receipts. With the overall increasing prices in the present status how with less provision the Agriculture Growth is considered/assumed. It is very clearly seen from the budget figures that Government are not inclined towards Agricultural Growth.

As Government is targeting the self-sufficiency for our country to be achieved by 2020, the agriculture growth rate should reach to substantially high as compared with the current growth rates. Government should adopt/follow the Gujarat State Model Pattern for turn around in agriculture growth rate. Gujarat State has done miracle in the field of agriculture.

To achieve the turn around in the agriculture growth rate for the country the trace should be given for the infrastructure development in the field of agriculture like:-

providing of field approach roads enabling the farmers for better handling of agricultural produce with less time consumption and save on account of manual labours for transportation of finished crop to load for further movements in the market.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

to provide advanced irrigation systems for watering in the fields. And to provide the subsidy on drip irrigation system once for the block of five years. As the tubes, micro tube and the accessories made out of PVC has deteriorate and leads to leakages in three to four season crops as exposed to various climatic conditions with ranges of temperatures changed from time to time.

to make available of water for every acre of agriculture land.

to make available the 24 hours non-interrupted electrical power supply to run the agricultural equipments and mainly the water pumps used for the latest technology drip irrigation systems for watering the plantations.

to provide subsidy for water soluble fertilizers as the watering system has changed from traditional as against by drip irrigation where the applicability of fertilizers has 80%. This will save lot of revenue on subsidies provided for fertilizers for which the applicability is on average around 22-35%.

to make available good quality of seeds with different variety technically and scientifically supported by the Agricultural Universities.

to impart advanced techniques training to the farmers in the filed of agriculture. Also the latest information and guidance should be provided to those farmers who are interested in developments.

to provide the value addition agro based food processing units in the near by vicinity to enhance the life of the durables and convert the perishables to utilize the same with its original form as and when necessary.

to provide the storage facilities to store the agriculture produce to fetch the better price realization as per market demand. This facilities once provided to the farmer he will only have to put his efforts for cultivating more and more produce from the agriculture land available with him throughout the year and bothered about storage and selling the same in the market as he is aware as the market stabilize for the better price then and then only he will sale the produce hence ensured earnings. Also he has not worried for getting spoiling or damaging of the produce as the same has stored in the required storage facilities where the life can be prolonged further to attract better price realization.

to provide and made available the low interest rate funding for the stored commodities which are in Government's possession in their own godowns and once the market realization received by the farmer the amount so disbursed can be adjusted. This will help farmers as his funds are not blocked or wait for realization from market irrespective of genuine rates.

the last and the important to assure the farmer for the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for his agricultural produce.

to introduce weather based Crop Insurance Scheme to built a strong attitude & confidence of farmers to increase the overall economy of the country by putting their utmost efforts to produce agriculture crops.

The pension schemes should be planned for the farmers.

I request that to achieve this turn around in the filed of agriculture their has to be a separate budget as like the one we are presenting for Railways so that all the above points can be taken proper care and at proper time with the necessary provision. As Government has provided in this budget the agriculture provision for 2.46% of the total receipts revenue in the country one cannot imagine the better position than we are observing today.

I welcome the steps initiated by Government for implementing the subsidy in the hands of ultimate user or consumer. As declared by the Government the subsidy should go directly in the hands of user or consumer. This can be achieved through the Personal Identification Card. As Government has declared to have every citizen of India to have his own identity, the Personal Identification Cards are gong to be issued. Once the PIN is issued for every individual citizen of India to disburse the subsidy at any level directly to the user can easily be achieved and monitored.

In providing the Income Tax slabs the common man had thought of increased level of income exempted from tax. As the prices of all the essential commodities are going high the proportionate income exemptions has for payment of tax was expected. One side Government says and certifies the non creamy layer for the income earners below 4.50 lakhs. At least these layers of the society has to be exempted from paying of any sort of Tax. The limit of the exemption of Income Tax for individual is exactly half that of the non-creamy layers definitions. Government has contradicting their own considerations. In last year

budget speech I have drawn attention to one of such Government's contradiction for Railway the Senior Citizen age limit was 65 years in case of male claimant and for Income tax the senior citizen limit specified was at 60 years. Anyway this has now changed to same for both the railway and income tax in case of male claimant. In the current budget there is no change in the income slab in case of female claimant. Here again Government's contradicting statement. To enhance the ladies the exemptions in case of Income tax for the female should have been increased to the great level to bring the women in the focus of the society and upgrade the position of general women.

The limit for the tax audit for the private traders and small entrepreneurs has not raised to exempt these class of small traders from all the formalities of Tax Audit and should have been increased at least upto 1.50 CR. which is at 60.00 lakh turnover.

In this budget no substantial steps initiated in health sector. Moreover the expenses in the health sector have been increased as the private hospitals are pulled in the purview of Service Tax.

In this budget there is no concrete and result oriented actions have proposed to sustain the rising challenges of food grains and the essential commodities. The budget provisions kept the infrastructure development to a long pull and even no proposals have initiated to reduce the un-employments in the Country. Also there are corrupt practices and scams involving substantially big amount incidents identified, in the budget under consideration there has no guidelines or steps has establish to control or arrest such incidents at its originating levels.

No budget provisions have been initiated in respect of minority community. The budget presented has looks like to be made for the giant group industrialist and no provisions have been initiated for the small traders and manufacturers.

In view of the increasing problems related to the ladies there are no enthusiasm provision or drive have suggested in the field starting from the birth of the female child like maintenance of better health, schooling education, higher education, employments preferences and the social responsibilities like exploitations cases.

In the budget 2011-12 there is no mention of the promotional activities regarding food processing industries. As out of total productions of fruits and vegetables in

India approximately 40-50% are going in waste, as there is no proper storage facilities and to process these crops. As the agriculture produce is the real generation and largely contributing to the economies. Because of non-availability of the proper storage facilities and process industries in this sector the fruits and vegetables cultivated putting time money and energy are not finding the appreciation. Hence to boost these industries more innovative schemes has to require to be introduced by Government to set up and establish small units near the farms of vegetables/crops/ fruits to sustain the agriculture produce, and to add such produce for the growth of the economy of country instead of going waste.

We are talking about Education right on one side while on other side the situation of the primary and secondary schools are worsening day by day. There are no schemes to develop the necessary infrastructure such as Buildings, provision of personal amenities, drinking water facilities and no proper furniture & fixtures. To include these developments in SSA schemes scope should be widen. Also to impart advanced & computer based education in primary and secondary schools aided by state Governments.

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Respected Chairman, Sir, I am thankful for having given me this opportunity to participate in the Discussion on General Budget...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Punia submits.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful you for having given me opportunity to take part in this important discussion. For the last two days, I...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I gave him the chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I have been listening to this discussion on Budget for the last two days very attentively...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I wonder that our opposition friends...*(Interruptions)* Perhaps they have not read the Budget documents properly...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him now. Nothing will go on record except Shri Punia's submission.

...*(Interruptions)* \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You have had enough time.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they want to discuss on the issues which with the Budget...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next time, you restrict to the time. You may start Mr. Punia.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please bring the House in order...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

Sir, the House is not in order...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thanks is understood.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you...*(Interruptions)* Please pacify the hon'ble Members so that I may speak...*(Interruptions)* As I said, we have been discussing the Budget for the last two-three days...*(Interruptions)* I have heard the hon'ble Members of Opposition very carefully...*(Interruptions)* I have also listened to the colleague MPs who are supporting us...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give your points to your colleague. You have already concluded.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I wonder whether our friends in the opposition have gone through the Budget documents...*(Interruptions)* They have not carefully listened to the Budget speech either...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am sorry, I gave you enough time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punia, you can start again.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Perhaps they didn't pay need to the Budget-Speech delivered by the hon'ble Finance Minister...*(Interruptions)* I was listening very

carefully...(Interruptions) It has been alleged by The opposition that no section the society is happy with this Budget. I would like to remind them that it is in this Budget that bank loan to the tune of Rs. 3000 crores has been waived off in favours of weavers. Is that not a happy step? ...(Interruptions) Are you not in favour of this...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; 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): The Minister of Finance will reply this...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Through the NABARD ...(Interruptions) Please don't intervene...(Interruptions) Just listen to me alternatively please...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, my request is that let us proceed with the debate. All the queries will be answered during the reply...(Interruptions) I think, we have had enough of it. My humble request is that let us proceed with the debate and let us not waste time. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Chairman, Sir, I have said that a sum of Rs. 3000 crore has been allocated for NABARD in this Budget...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Punia submits.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I have already said that on friends in opposition are neither interested to read the Budget nor have they listened to the Finance Minister's speech...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything objectionable will be removed from the record.

...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: A sum of Rs. 3000 crore have been given to NABARD so that the bank loan taken by weavers could be compensated. The import duty of 30 % on silk-yarn has also been reduced of 5 %. Let me ask you: are you not favouring it? This is my question...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Punia, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, we have already lost a lot of precious time in the House. As was the consensus, please be patient to listen to each other...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record except Shri Punia.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please have little patience to listen to one-another...(Interruptions) Members of your party will also speak after this. Members of your party will also take part in it, you will also get time. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, if any hon'ble members has been hurt by my remarks then I regret for that. Please listen to me with silence. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If objection over each sentence of a hon'ble member will be raised then how the proceedings of the Parliament will continue. ...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Punia.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You please let the proceedings of the House continue. No one is interrupting you. Please speak whatever you want to...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. No cross talks please.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please stop cross talks.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, this is a copy of the budget. Please go through it what is written in it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nishikant Dubey, when you spoke, nobody disturbed you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue now, Shri Punia.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I am happy that the hon'ble Member has at least gone through a copy of the speech delivered by the Minister of Finance at the pretext of it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Punia.

...(Interruptions)\*

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I want to ask whether it is not good to reduce the import duty on silk your from 30 percent to 5 percent?...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain silence. Do not disturb him, please.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, funds for special component in general used to go unspent. Now, it has been made mandatory through this budget that a separate budget head for this would be created and only those schemes would be devised which are beneficial for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes—Scheduled Tribes only. It is not a step in the right direction...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Punia ji, address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, till date there was no pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to Scheduled castes. It has been started now. 40 lack students of Scheduled Castes and 20 lack of Scheduled Tribes community will be benefitted by this. Are you not happy with this. A provision to allocate Rs. 500 crores to women self help groups has been made. Our mothers and sisters would get opportunity to make progress through this. Bank loans to the tune of Rs. 4,75,000 crores have been proposed for farmers. Banks have been directed to provide farmers the crop loans to the tune of Rs 4,75,000 crores. It is not a step in the right direction?

Effective rate of interest, as the Minister of Finance had said in his last budget speech that next year this crop loan would be brought into, 4 percent regime. He has fulfilled this provision in this budgets speech and has made a provision to fix effective rate of interest for crop loan at 4 percent. Is it not an important decision?

It has been alleged by the opposition that corruption is prevalent in government schemes, so in return the

subsidy should be directly transferred to the poor. The Minister of Finance has announced in the Budget speech that the Government would appoint a committee under the chairmanship of Nandan Nilekani and will work out the provision of subsidy to the poor directly by rooting out the corruption prevalent in the delivery system. It is a historical and important announcement. We all should welcome this.

It has also been said by the opposition that, there is nothing for youths in the budget. I want to tell them that pre-metric scholarship has been provided to Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes students and vocational education has also been included in this and allocation made for the first time for this. Now-a-days we see our children obtain BA, MA degrees but don't get employment. Therefore, the education which cannot provide employment is not worthwhile. So, The Finance Minister has tried to link education with employment through this budget and I congratulate him for it.

The Finance Minister has reduced the age limit of senior citizens from 65 to 60 and he has introduced a new category of senior most citizens in his budget speech. A separate announcement has been made in that regard. Not only the treasury bench but also the opposition should appreciate the Finance Minister for it. Likewise, an increased allocation of funds has been made for education and health. Allocation of 24 % and 30 % funds of the budget for education and health respectively is not an ordinary step. I would like to congratulate The Finance Minister for such step.

The Finance Minister has given a special attention to the infrastructure as it is most important. The main reason of non-development of rural areas is the lack of infrastructure because there is no road there, there is no arrangement of education, health facilities are not satisfactory and the connectivity of railways is not proper. Therefore, The Finance Minister has given stress on these issues. It is an estimate that we cannot achieve 9 % growth rate in GDP, if we can't achieve 12% growth-rate in infrastructure sector. There is global recession today. The economies of many countries of the world are getting weaker, many banks have failed. But in India the government is trying to achieve higher growth rate and decrease the fiscal deficit. We should appreciate it. Today Rs. 214000 crore are being spent on the development of infrastructure which amounts 48.5% of the budget, i.e. almost half of the budget, this should be appreciated. Today, the whole world are discussing about India due to the policies and deeds of our government. Today, the

growth-rate of America, China, Japan, Pakistan and India is 2.8%, 8.7%, 1.8%, 2.6% and 8.6% respectively. Today the economy of the country is strong and on this strength the country is marching ahead on the path of development. Keeping all these in view the President of America, Barack Obama visited India seeking 50,000 jobs for his own country. He had delivered a speech in the Central Hall of the Parliament and appreciate India a lot. Similarly, the Chinese premier visited India. He accompanied with more than 250 CEOs and many industrialists. The government heads of Russia and France also visited here and they offered to better relations with their countries. And all these show that our country is progressing and we should not overlook its progress.

I think that the Government has increased the allocation of Funds for infrastructure from 20 billion US dollar to 25 billion US dollar through budget, PPP mode, private sector investment and FDI. We have made all possible arrangement to give priority to the infrastructure so that it can help to develop the country. We should welcome the steps taken by the government.

Rs. 58 thousand crores have been allocated for Bharat Nirman Yojana. It has been said that lower allocation has been made for NREGA. But we have to see the fact that the State Governments are already having Rs. 10,000 crores under this head. And in view of this fact the government has made lower allocation for NREGA. We should also remember that NREGA is a need-based scheme and the government is bound to allocate funds as per the demands. This is not a right step to create such ruckus on such a trivial matter.

Rs. 20 crores under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been allocated. This scheme is meant for villages only. This scheme is meant to facilitate farmers in carrying their produces to the cities. Almost four years ago, there were unmetalled roads there, but now there is metalled roads. Today this facility is providing a lot of benefits to the farmers. It is my opinion that we should be commended.

There are schemes like Indira Awas and Rural Drinking Water Yojna. As well there are about 2.5 Lakhs panchayats all over India. All these panchayats will be provided with broad-band connectivity in three years. There is no provision in this budget for this purpose but it has been stated in the budget. That Rs. 10000 crores will be spent for this purpose during three years, whether it is an ordinary thing. We have allotted funds from where demands have been made. Rs. 10343 crores for roads,

highways, Rs. 2930 crores for state highways and border roads, Rs. 68 crores for road projects in north-eastern states, Rs. 20000 crores for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Rs. 6000 crores for rural electrification projects have been allocated. There are provision of Rs. 813 crores for hydro power, Rs. 4807 crores for nuclear power, and Rs. 2340 crores for power sector reforms programme. Energy is a symbol of our modern civilization.

Earlier, we set the target of 78 thousand megawatt additional capacity of power generation is the 11th plan, but now we have revised this target to 68000 megawatt. I am of view that we shall achieve the 48000 megawatt additional capacity of power generation in the 11th plan and this is not an ordinary achievement. In the previous five year plan, 21000 megawatt additional power capacity had been achieved but now we shall be able to generate more than double of that, there is a provision of issuing tax-free bonds amounting Rs. 30000 crores for power, railway, port and housing. Out of the above amount, Rs. 10000 crores have been earmarked for railways, Rs. 10000 crores for highways, Rs. 5000 crores for ports and Rs. 5000 crores for housing sector. A provision has been made for increasing additional capacity of rural godowns to 24 lakh of tonnes.

I would like to make submission only two points which are related to my parliamentary constituency. Under the Phase 7 and Phase 8 of Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana, proposal of 104 roads are being pursued for many days. It is my submission that these roads are important and construction of roads should be completed at the earliest. The hostels for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes are being run with the assistance of Central Government are very dilapidated. The dinning facility is not available in any of the hostel. I urge the Central Government should take initiative to ensure the dinning facility in the hostels.

In Allahabad, Pant Hostel constructed with the assistance of Union Government for providing coaching in the same condition. The Union Government should send a team there to review the situation so that students belonging to Dalits, Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Community may continue their further study. They are facing similar difficulties in tuition fee and scholarships.

I would like to draw your attention towards a important point. The schedule castes and schedule tribes officers and staff have been provided reservation in promotion despite the amendment made in the Constitution but it has been withheld after the verdict the Supreme Court in

Nagrajan Case. I think that the officers and staffs belonging to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Community have been deprived of reservation in promotion for a long time. Necessary amendments be made in the Constitution to safeguard and ensure their rights.

Union Government have made Special Budget Head for Special Component Plan, all the State Governments should follow the same. I have visited many places and found that most of the states spend funds meant for Special Component Plan on general plans and people belonging to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Community do not get any sort of benefit from it. I urge upon the Government to pay attention on this issue. The proposal for four inter-colleges for Minority Communities was approved. I had demanded Hostels land Inter-Colleges only for girls at Jaidpur, Ahmedpur, Shahpur, Billaur. The amount have been sanctioned and sent to the State Government but the State Government have not transferred the amount to implementing agency of the district administration. Proper monitoring should be ensured of these schemes so that the amount earmarked for the schemes could be utilized in a time-bound manner. Hasanpur Tanda, Kintur, Lalpur karota, Haidergarh, Subya, Bansa, Bayara are minority dominated villages in my constituency in which Girls Inter-Colleges need to be set up there.

I would like to state that this Budget is a development-oriented budget as well as a Historical Budget. I welcome and support this Budget.

[English]

\*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): I would like to express my views on the General budget 2011-12. The features, reactions and analysis and the key feature swift and broad based growth of 2011 has moved the economy back to its pro-crisis growth. Consolidation sometimes it is very impressive and sometimes it is quite negative. The significant progress in critical institutional reforms, the dynamism in rural economy and the flow of resources to the urban areas should have been highlighted. The only assessment that can be imposed upon relating to black money how the black money drives out good money from the market. Whatever money you are allotting, if there would no ruling against nepotism, against corruption and black money nothing would be happening to the budget. Whatever money is granted is according to the Constitution if the proper

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

utilization is not done the economical hazards may happen soon as it is also happening in the nation how the capitalists are grabbing the country's economy. This may so happen the economical disaster may create vortex amidst the ocean of bankruptcy. The political scenario that we are facing today five-fold strategy to be put into operation to deal with the problem of generation and circulation of black money. Monitoring of various international fora engaged in anti-money laundering. Finance Minister has commissioned study on unaccounted income and wealth held within and outside the country. Before 30 years I was raising the same point in the Orissa Legislative Assembly related to the black money of politicians irrespective of party affiliation in Swiss bank. The only country Switzerland is prosperous for its banking policy. And most of the politicians of the country they are depositing their black money in Swiss banks. Not only the politicians the bureaucrats, they do follow the same procedure. The entire black money of the country are being deposited by the money grabbers what I call them (Dhana Pasu) but nobody paid proper ear to it and I was ignored. After 30 years I am witnessing the same thing is repeated in the Parliament. This is the only reason the economical imbalance playing a vital role and not strengthening the country economically. I am delighted to convey my heartfelt thanks to the Minister who has announced to enquire into black money deposited in outside country banks. Our state is under below poverty line. Prior to the assignment of Chief Ministership of Shri Naveen Patnaik his predecessors creating havoc in their political career by loaning more than 18000 crores. After the Chief Ministership of present Chief Minister he has paid up the loan and personal income of any individual of the state of Orissa is enhanced through the noble leadership. Likewise I like to draw the attention of Prime Minister of country to follow footsteps of present Chief Minister, how he slowly moving the state to make it sublime and number one in the country. Within a short span of time of ruling he has changed the economical scenario of the state, through the party manifesto also.

But I am protesting with folded hands, that our state is highly neglected by the step-motherly attitude of the Central Govt. How many times repeatedly and boldly I have been expressing my views in the Parliament that we need more money to be sanctioned. In railway sector that our state railway is providing to the centre about 8000 crores per year and we have been only getting 800 crores per year. This is the assessment of one department. You can assess to the other departmental governance. After more than 60 years of independence our state is lagging behind for the utter negligence of the central

government. We need five fly-overs those are Khandagiri, Fair Station Crossing, Banivihar, Acharya Vihar, Rasulgarh. I do not know why it is so delay in construction. Therefore, every day accidents are happening because of traffic congestion in national highway crossing. Bhubaneswar is my constituency. Likewise I have been requesting one immediate bypass crossing the Saral Singh Gate to Barkul Gate via Valugan under Khurdha district of my constituency. It is highly neglected to have a good bypass to avoid traffic congestion. I have been demanding to have a metro connecting Khurdha, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. This is also not materialized.

To promote tourism in our state, the budgetary provisions for the development of tourism in our state as there are better provisions for the development of tourism to attract international tourists Orissa is the best place in the country. I like to draw your kind attention to declare immediately Bhubaneswar as the international airport. And immediate flight connections from Bangkok, Singapore, Port Blair to be operated which is quite visible. Present airport may be very useful as the domestic one and international airport should be constructed immediately nearby Khurdha the ex-capital of the state. Another airport i.e. Jharsuguda must be enhanced soon and some new airports to be constructed inside Chilka Lake island and one in Konark others may be at Koraput and Kendujhar to facilitate the tourists.

There was a proposal submitted by me which is long pending relating to the allotment of money for the development of tourist avenues. The allocation may be made in this budget on war footing works to be executed soon from Mangalajodi, to Kalijai. It can draw the attention of international tourists. There are about more than 400 types of birds usually come to the Chilka lake in the month of winter. No where you can witness the robbing birds which myriad colours. Money may please be sanctioned to develop Bhusandapur, the biggest village of the state under Khurdha district of my constituency. Still under below poverty line and the people are depending on fishing and they are very poor and proletariat. To develop the coastal areas from Bhusandapur to Balugan via Sundarpur and Tangi one marine drive should have been constructed with beautiful plantation which may protect the nearby villages from cyclone and can fetch good money out of tourism.

The Central Government should allot more grants in this budget to develop our state out of economical hazards. We demand the state autonomy as the region being a victim of step-motherly attitude of the central

government and the allocation for special assistance as special category state as you have provided in 8000 crores in current year for development needs of Jammu and Kashmir in the same way you should provide more funds to my state. The special category state allocation must be provided immediately as this was demanded from the time of great Shri Biju Patnaik, the former Chief Minister. Till now nothing happened. Nothing is sanctioned. I demand another two more central universities to my state. There should be more than 30 universities in Orissa according to UGC guidelines.

Critical institutional reforms may be laid down to promote education, the flow of resources, may influence the dynamism in rural economy and the growth of rural and urban economy too.

We demand allocation of more funds to enhance existing housing loan limit. More allocation to be made under Rural Housing Fund and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Allocation of more money to promote pulses villages in rainfed areas. We demand more allocation of funds under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme to benefit farmers in villages.

I demand more allocation of funds for the development of naxal infested backward and tribal districts of my state and I request for immediate allocation to develop the Chilka Lake, the biggest lake of Asia to promote tourism. It may be well placed in international map of tourism.

I like to draw the kind attention of the Central Govt. to install more agricultural oriented industry in my state because most the people are depended on agricultural. I pray for a new law to be enacted to protect the agricultural land from land grabbers who are constructing big buildings and apartments exploiting the poor farmers. Orissa needs some more agricultural universities and adivasi residential university like KIITs. Government should allot more money to the KIIT the only institution which is feeding more than 10,000 poor adivasi and Girijan students keeping them in residential hostels providing them all facilities with food, clothing and shelter. The great social worker, scholar, and founding father of this august university Dr. Achuta Samant should have been rewarded. For my long association with this social philanthropist institute and as I have been promoting in many sectors under my constituency another educationist Prof. Minanketan under Bhalunki Pahad the same pattern of education being promoted by those people should have been encouraged in patronizing by the Central Govt. in allocating more

fund. One women university may please be sanctioned from Central Government in promoting the women residential university to encourage the women creating awareness. There is already one university the cultural university already established in our state is highly neglected. This type of research oriented university to promote the high heritage of our state to promote our state culturally more grants to be allocated in the budget.

Lastly I pray honestly to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to pay attention to my state to allot special package in promoting various sectors for the special development and you can boldly announce the autonomy to our state as per the guidelines of the Constitution.

[Translation]

\*SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodra): I would like to express my views on the Budget. Hon'ble Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Da have presented the Budget by saying it the Budget for me the common man, but the fact is it is totally against the common man.

No provision has been made for the eradication of unemployment as a result youths are desperate. The exemption in income-tax has been raised by Rs. 20,000 only which is only mockery with salaried class.

The real picture of salaried class emerge when we find that their total annual saving is Rs. 2030 it means their saving is equal to Rs. 5048 per day. We all are aware that not even a single cup of tea can be purchased by this meager amount.

We all know that income tax has increase about five times more during the last 10 years while the salaried class are being paid Rs. 800 as transport allowance and Rs. 100 for child education allowance per month which was provided 10 years before. This is only one example which indicate that the Hon'ble Minister of Finance has ignored the salaried classes.

With great enthusiasm, International Women Day was celebrated throughout the country and in the Parliament this week highlighting the dignity of the women but this budget have highlighted anti women attitude because the privilege which were earlier provided to women have been withdrawn by the Finance Minister.

No concrete measures have been announced for the women. Although social sector budget have been

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

increased by 17% but how it will provide benefit to women. It has not been mentioned in details. In the Budget, 24% has been increased for education sector but what percentage will be spent on girls education has not been mentioned. This will result in increase in girls drop out rate because no scheme to prevent the girls for dropping out school have been formulated.

There is no provision in the Budget to enforce the law enacted to prevent incidence of violence against women. There is no separate scheme for women's health.

The large section of urban people is poor which constitute 20% population of the country. The poor have been neglected in the Budget. The proposal to impose 5% service tax on payments made to the private hospitals for treatment meted out to individuals and the payment made by insurance companies seems to be distressing for the life of common man.

In view of the results of service tax imposed on health check-ups or treatment last year, the Finance Minister stated that there was wide difference between the people who can pay themselves the payments made by individuals themselves for the treatment and others, those who made payments, there is big difference in treatment between undertaken or health check-ups, insurance companies and the payments made by the insurance companies. It is, therefore, proposed to impose service tax on hospitals having 25 or more beds and are centrally air-conditioned. He also stated that this recovery will be applicable to each and every diagnosis test centres.

Normally people themselves pay for their medical expenses only 14% people go for insurance.

Service tax directly affects customers and patients, but the fact is that customers will find government recognized and quality labs costlier in comparison to the labs in small streets. No measures have been taken to bring down prices of daily use articles so as to give some relief to the common man. Finance Minister has reduced the excise duty on costly food items instead of reducing such things.

This year 130 items have been included in the ambit of excise tax, which were not there earlier. This includes coffee, tea, sauce, ketchup, soup, tinned food products and flavored milk^whereas on the other hand present excise duty of 10% has been reduced to 1% in case of napkins and diapers. Imposing 10% excise duty on branded garments will put additional burden on families.

Now 5.15% service tax will have to be paid for hotel rooms. But this will be applicable to those rooms where room thrift is Rs. 1000 or more per day. Though Finance Minister has announced 10% service tax on this category of rooms but has also stated that this will be imposed on half of the rent.

Earlier there was Rs. 100/- service tax on it. Now it will increase upto Rs. 150. Similarly, present rate of Rs. 500 as service tax in economy class in international flight has been increased to Rs. 750. If you travel in premium class of domestic flights you will be shocked to hear that service tax of Rs. 100 per ticket has been increased by 10.3%.

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) has suffered badly in this budget. Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee has imposed 18.5% Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on this sector. If we include surcharge and education cess therein it comes to nearly 20%. SEZ developers will have to shell 16.23% tax on dividends distributed after 1st June. However, as per Income Tax Section 115B SEZ developers and units in tax free zones were not in the ambit MAT. Approval Board has already cleared 581 SEZ projects and 154 projects have received clearance in principle. Nearly 130 SEZ projects have become operational. SEZ export in 2003-04 was 13,284 crore. Now, it has increased upto 2,20,711.39 crore rupees in 2009-10.

I belong to the state of Gujarat, which has been continuously successful in strengthening the economy of our country for the last 6 year's. This is a matter of pride for us that this is the state where Special Economic Zones are contributing 45% of the total exports of the country. These industries have in all made exports to the tune of 99,481 crore rupees in 2009-10. Though total export at the whole country was Rs. 2,20,711 crores. In April-July 2010 export was Rs. 46,179 crores which was an increase of 216%.

Finance Minister has imposed 18.5% tax on SEZ and if we take into account the surcharge it comes to nearly 20%. This is a heavy blow on not only to Gujarat but to the whole of India's exports and industries.

Imposing additional tax on SEZ in tantamount to backing out of earlier promise. This will not only affect export for SEZ but the faith of foreign investors will also be shaken. This is the reason why I hope that hon. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji will reconsider this proposal.

Imposing MAT on SEZ means that depriving SEZ developers of those benefits which were given to them in place of commercial real estate developers. Imposing MAT on SEZ developers and units is similar to imposing tax on income from such investments, which were earlier promised tax relief. SEZ and other industrial units included in SEZ, were given tax relief in order to increase their capital product, generate employment and promote export, whether the objectives for which these reliefs were provided, have been achieved?

Gujarat is a border state which have 1600 km long coastal border adjacent to Pakistan. That is why Gujarat is of high strategic importance as far as the security of the entire country is concerned. With the SEZ and the world's biggest petroleum company emerging in Kutch and Jamnagar districts in consequence of industrial development during the last few years Gujarat has become a sensitive state. The state of Gujarat urged the Union Government to provide Rs. 392.47 crore in 2005 for defence purposes but only Rs. 58.42 crores has so far be provided. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance to Provide the said amount. The Union Government said to the states that it would compensate the loss caused by the abolition of CST. In this backdrop the Gujarat asked the Union Government for Compensation to the tune of Rs. 3905.04 crore for the loss caused during the years 2007-08 to June 2010. In response to it only Rs. 1556.27 crore has been provided and Rs. 2348.77 crore is still lying outstanding. I request the hon'ble Finance Minister to release the outstanding amount.

In addition to this, the Finance Minister allocated Rs. 50 crores for each of the centres of Aligarh University being opened in Murshidabad of West Bengal (His Political Home District) and Mallapuram. 10 crores has been announced to be allocated for the establishment of KOLKATA centre of Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalay. A provision for the grants of Rs. 200 crore for NT Kharagpur and Rs. 20 crore for Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of youth Development situated at Shripermbodur of Tamil Nadu have been made. Besides, Rs. 20 crore and Rs. 10 crore have been allocated respectively for MM, Kolkata and Madras School of Economics. The steps taken by the Minister of Finance to upgrade the standard of education in Gujarat is appreciable. Besides being the developed state of the Country, Gujarat is bringing about paradigm shift in the education sector also, as far as the educational reforms are concerned. Gujarat University, the brain child of Mahatama Gandhi, Sardar Patel and the first speaker of

the Lok Sabha, Mavalakar Ji is scaling new heights in the field of education at international level. Hence, it is my request that Rs. 50 crore should also be allocated to this university. At the same time, Rs. 100 crore is also requested to be allocated for MM, Ahmedabad.

A slew of suggestions have been given on the infrastructure development. I, through, the Minister of Finance, would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the announcement made by the then Civil Aviation Minister, Shri Praful Patel to set up International Airport in the developed city, Vadodara which was adored with seven national awards. A foundation was also laid and in December, 2010 the international airport was announced to be dedicated to the country. No headway has so far been made in this direction and hence I request that Rs. 200 crore be allocated for this purpose.

\*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): The Hon'ble Finance Minister has allotted much amount to all the departments in the budget of 2011-12 like Agriculture, Housing, Agricultural loan or education. But I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether all the departments are improving after grant of such a huge amount? No, it will also have to be ensured how and when to use this amount. At present, the policy of the government is to eat and let eat. It does not matter that corruption is increasing.

I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister that his government has forgiven the debt of Rs. 70 thousand crore in the year 2009 and that's a good thing. But who has taken the most benefits from it. Banks of their has got the benefits from it. The banks got most of the benefits.

In our country, we have not yet established the harmony between the central government and state government. There is an acute need of it. Terrorist activities and attacks are still continuing in our country. Our Government has failed to stop them and give a safe life to civilian. The common man of the country is suffered from price rise. Government has failed to grant them relief from this inflation. Everyday, our ministers give new deposition and new promises to common man and accuse each others in this regard.

The common man does not have any interest in knowing who is responsible for this inflation? He only wants to get relief from this inflation as early as possible in which we have failed and he is forced to face this

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

inflation. Instead of giving him relief from inflation, we have left him with the increased price of petrol, CNG. Approximately more than Rs. 10 has increased in the price of petrol and CNG in the last one year. Who is bearing the burden of it? This is only borne the common man. Why is ethanol not getting mixed with the petrol? When the NDA government had decided to mix 10 percent ethanol, if UPA government worked keeping in view the interest of the common man, than, we could mix 50 percent ethanol as on date.

I want to say something about agriculture. With the government would emphasis to remove bottlenecks, in the production and distribution of fruits, vegetables, milk and fish etc? But how? There is so much shortage of electricity in Maharashtra that government give load shedding in every 15-18 hours. It means that 18 out of 24 hours there will be power cuts and in remaining 6 hours, there is power in the day and in sometimes at night. In such a situation, how can you talk about granting relief to farmers. Farmers are dying in Maharashtra. This load shedding is also affecting the children who are called the future of the country. Because, due to the power cuts, they can not study and they are getting failed or getting poor marks. Government is also putting their future in darkness. I want from government to give at least 12 hours power supply in Maharashtra and there is a special request to Hon'ble Minister that a scheme was started in Maharashtra to connect fields and villages so that farmers did not face problems in going to their fields but due to the stoppage of such schemes, our farmers are facing many difficulties and in my area a proposal has also been sent to government from Jalgaon. I had also met to Hon'ble Rural Development Minister in this regard. But nothing is in progress as yet. Hon'ble Speaker sir, I want to demand from Hon'ble Minister through you that it is our farmer who give us bread so, it would not be good to harm them. Hence, this demand should be fulfilled immediately and give them relief.

Now, I want to talk about the education of our country that; since when our Hon'ble Human Resource Minister Shri Kapil Sibbal Ji has come into education, there is very much improvement in it. It can be right as out Hon'ble Minister has doing all new things day to day. But still development is nowhere in our education. I have seen a survey some days ago in which it was written that student of fourth and fifth class of India can not do even add or subtraction, reading of a book is a far thing and specially in our Maharashtra, where there is school, there is no teacher and if teacher is there than there is no building. Even, there are no basic facilities in school. There is no

facility of toilets, no drinking water. Therefore, I want to request to Hon'ble Minister that you are doing excellent work in the filed of education but it is also necessary to pay attention to rural areas so that rural areas also can get some facilities and the level of education can be improved in villages. There is a shortage of teachers in villages, by when it will be fulfilled.

There is huge controversy on black money created by media and other mediums. In 2006, an involvement of Horses trader Hasan Ali in the 4000 thousand crore black money and in its hawala transactions has been exposed. Since than, the demand to bring back the black money from foreign to the country is continuously rising. But the wavering attitude of government on bringing back the black money in the country from foreign is hindering its way. As per the news in media, Germany, France and other countries have got success to bring the black money back in their country by having international agreements and are contacting the concerned banks.

In this backdrop, the efforts being taken by the Government to bring back the black money into the country lack clarity. The very intention of the Government is questionable for not disclosing the list of those people who figure in amassing black money abroad despite the directives issued by the Supreme Court in this respect. A five point programme and efforts to be made to get the membership of various international fora have been mentioned in the Budget 2011-12 presented to the Parliament by the hon'ble Finance Minister. The concrete steps have been planned to be taken after April, 2011. The laxity on the part of the Government and the continuous delay in taking action to bring the black money back to the country give ample time to the persons who stashed away money abroad, to withdraw it. By the time the Government will formulate a law, it is believed that the black money stashed away in foreign banks will be completely withdrawn. The deliberate delay on the part of the Government in taking prompt actions smacks of the fact that the Government has knowingly helped to withdraw black money. In view of the seriousness of the matter the Government will have to explain us to what is stopping them to bring black money back to the country at the earliest and adopting lackadaisical attitude in this regard. According to a study report on black money prepared by a non-governmental organization, two five year plans of the country can be executed with the black money stashed away abroad by Indians. The prosperity and development of the country can be ensured if such a huge amount of black money stashed away could be brought back. This amount can be spent for the

development of infrastructure and the common men about whom the Government speaks much and does nothing. But I regret to say that the Government has lost such a big opportunity. To me it seems that the Government intention is to legalize such money by imposing certain tax on it.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps in this regard so that they are aware of the people who have withdrawn such money stashed away abroad since April to till date and accordingly necessary actions be taken against them.

In the Budget 2011-12 presented by the Finance Minister nothing has been done for the common men including farmers. At the same time, injustice is being meted out even to the Members of Parliament. The Government is not paying any attention to them even after being the members of this big Panchayat. Now-a-days, merely a sum of Rs. 2 crore per annum is given to every Member of Parliament under MPLAD scheme. I am unable to do justice with this meagre amount of money to the people of such a large area. Hence, I, on behalf of all the Members, urge and suggest the Government to kindly enhance this sum from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 10 crore per annum under MPLAD scheme so that we can do justice to the people of their respective constituencies. Our Finance Minister is a renowned economist and judicious leader and hence I expect that he will reconsider our request and will do justice to the Members. With these few words, I conclude my speech and oppose the Budget 2011-12 presented by the hon'ble Finance Minister.

\*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): We cannot deny the fact that India is resource-rich and the challenges we take up today have their effect on the life and values of our populace.

Very humbly yet confidently, I would like to say that we have to identify and recognize the essential and moral values of our population of crores and perform our duties committedly and appropriately.

Only then, we would be able to protect our national interests. We have to rededicate ourselves to not to dissolve our valued principles in greed of power, be there any troubles. Let us resolve ourselves to fight it and not beg of anybody for our rights.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

"Nazar ko badlo to nazare badal jate hain  
Soch ko badlo to sitare badal jate hain  
Kishtiyan badalne ki zarurat nahi  
Disha ko badlo to kinare badal jate hain."  
Now, let us come to the details in the Balance-Sheet:

9/10	10/11	10/11	11/12
369398.93	—	421897.00	
	(52499.93)		
10/11			11/12
437943	—	00	—
	(16046)		(865.73)

The hon. Minister has spoken about managing the financial balance by increasing the present rate of 1.2% to 4.5-5.5%. I am afraid it can produce any positive result. Rather, I doubt whether it will mess up everything.

Interest Receipts		Dividends and profit	
9/10	10/11	10/11	11/12
86069-98-73561.26		81809.64-72445.57	
	(12508.72)	(8248.38)	(9364.07)

#### Power-

9/10	10/11	10/11	11/12
1883.05	2742.77	2510.86	2693.14
(859.72)	-	(2319.91)	(182.28)

#### Tax collection-

9/10	10/11	10/11	11/12
6433.42	6506.28	6641.51	7157.6
(72.86)	(135.23)	515.55)	

#### Market Stabilisation scheme and small savings or market loans

9/10	10/11	10/11	11/12
14558.00	14558.00	19083.14	25484.94
(4525.14)	-	(6401.8)	
9/10	10/11	10/11	11/12
451000	457143.06	447000.00	417128.00
(6143.06)	(10143.06)	(29872)	

In a glimpse, all these details seem to be merely manipulated figures which in no way states for protection

of our national and public interest. I do not think such manipulated figures can help development and building of our country.

The hon'ble Minister proclaims to bring down the fiscal deficit to the 5.1% of the GDP whereas it stands to 5.5% in the budget estimates.

You claim to link the rural sector with development but no development looks to be taking place. Even today, the remote villages have no electricity or proper education facility, nor even safe drinking water. Is this your rural development scheme? Is this the part under your 'Bharat Nirman' Project wherein the common man is deprived of even basic amenities.

I am in favour of a GST Council chaired by the hon'ble Finance Minister.

There is 4% rate of interest for farmers but what percent farmers will be benefitted with this step. The farmers are destined to bear the brunt of any misery whether it has been caused by various natural calamities, frost or the global warming. It is my view that the provision of 4% rate of interest will not serve the purpose.

There is no proper monitoring system anywhere to monitor the 200 schemes of the Government. Today, the half of the population of the country is youth and they have got degrees, but employment is still not available to them. Today, the youth of the country are rolling in day-dreams and the Government is responsible for that. Neither any concrete policy has been formulated nor has any specific decision been taken to solve their issues. The whole budget is silent on the issues of youth who are definitely the back-bone of the country. This budget does not have potential to create opportunities of employment for the youth.

The continuous hike in the prices of food grains is the main concern. This budget assures to introduce 'Food Security Bill.' If the Government succeeds to pass the bill, it will be its great achievement.

The agriculture sector has started lagging behind. The farmers have started going away from cultivation. Keeping the condition of districts in view, the districts of the states should be covered under the National Agriculture Development Scheme and the scheme should be utilized in this way.

On one hand, the Government point a fine picture of 'Bharat Nirman Yojana' and on the other hand and lose all the shine by increasing the budgetary allocation only

by 24% for education which spends to be cornerstone of Bharat Nirman. There is huge scarcity of resources as far as construction of school buildings and other facilities are concerned. The meager increase in the budgetary allocation like a drop in the ocean.

Other districts of Madhya Pradesh should be included for development of tourism. Baitul is the adjoining part of Maharashtra and most of the area of this region is covered with forests and hill stations. This area should be developed as a tourist place. Perhaps, the tourists of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will visit this place in future.

The Government has extended tax-rebate to women miserly. Probably, this is the first budget in the history of Indian Budget in which there is no mention of women.

If this budget is seen in its totality, then it is only a jugglery of figures and a magic wand to create illusionary impression. This budget prepares a path for election in five states. This budget gives protection to the higher class and corrupt people of the country. It neglects the common middle class and the poor people as if they were non-resident of the country. The Government has not framed an employment oriented policy for adivasis and dalits. If the Government has utilized the fund for generation of employment for adivasis, then it will be the right use of the fund. I urge the hon'ble Minister to form a group of unemployed adivasi youths and endeavor to make them employment-oriented group.

At last, I opine that "Mera Bharat Mahan, Hum Na Thakenge Kabhi,  
Na Thamenge kabhi, Na Mudenge kabhi,  
Lete Hain Hum Shapath."

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): I would like to express my sincere thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the General Budget.

The hon. Finance Minister has taken several steps to see that the Budget should be a growth-oriented Budget. At the same time, there are several issues to which we have to give more importance. Mere growth-orientation is not going to remove the poverty of this country, especially in the rural areas.

The agricultural sector is one of the worst sectors which has suffered very badly. I do not want to deal with all the issues. As a farmer, as a cultivator myself, with

little knowledge about the rural background, I can speak hours together on agriculture. But I know the time constraint. I do not want to take the valuable time of this House because other friends also want to speak. I do not want to curtail their opportunity.

When the hon. Prime Minister replied to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, I was very keenly watching.

He said that black money is generated by narcotic and human trafficking. When he was expressing his concern about the growth of black money in only two-three sectors, I beg to differ. I know how the black money is generated in my own country itself. Several friends were talking about bringing back money from the various banks which they have checked. Whether they are politicians, bureaucrats or business people, I am not going to discriminate. But the black money that we are generating here itself is unimaginable in my humble opinion. Let us please apply our own minds as to why it is so.

We have got so many measures to deal with the people who are tax evaders. My former colleague Shri Srikant Jena is sitting here. At that time we gave a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. There was a big discussion. The former Finance Minister, who is now the Home Minister, did not agree. He said, the real taxpayers are going to abuse me, I am not going to take that abuse. Why should the real taxpayers suffer? This was the argument advanced in the Cabinet. I said that I came into the national politics about two months back and I was not responsible for creating this black money.

As an Opposition Leader in Karnataka I read Wanchoo Committee Report which put it in 1972 at about Rs.7000 crore. Today, we cannot imagine the amount of black money which is generated in India. I have seen with my own eyes that a person who had nothing about eight to ten years back, today declares Rs.5000 crore to Rs.10000 crore as his income. This is his Income Tax declaration. What are our agencies doing?

The Finance Minister is an honest man. He is one of the senior most leaders and I have got the highest regard and respect for him. Why is our machinery not functioning properly? When one of the prominent leaders from the BJP was speaking, he mentioned that money has been deposited in various countries. He was also telling the names of those countries. Before you go and take that money, set things right here itself. I am not

against bringing back that money, in whichever bank it might have been deposited. You make your efforts. But the question is whether the money that has been generated here itself is coming to the coffers, to the national kitty or not. This is an important issue and we can speak for hours together on this issue.

The land scam is one of the major areas today where black money is being generated. I read an article about the Land Acquisition Law. The Supreme Court has asked CAG to audit Haryana land acquisition policy. Any infrastructure project which we clear, the whole object is to create infrastructure which is a basic necessity for investment - whether it is a railway project or a highway project. We all know this, there is nothing new. But, while taking the land of the poor people, are we sincere? Is there any land audit? CAG will audit the Haryana land acquisition policy.

Sir, When I became the Chief Minister, late P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister. At that time, Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister and Shri P. Chidambaram was the Commerce Minister. Shri Rao said to me that I was a non-Congress Chief Minister and requested me to go to Davos Summit. I said that I could not support his liberalisation policy because I was opposed to it and if I went to Davos Summit, I would oppose it there also. I also said that I was opposed to it because the agriculture sector was one of the worst hit sectors due to his economic reforms. I said this in the year 1994. What is going on now? The Government has done loan waiver of Rs. 72,000 crore to the farmers and they have also increased the lending limit by one more lakh of rupees.

All Members of Parliament have been authorised to review the Central grants as Chairman. Sir, in my home district, with little experience, when I asked the officers of the banking sector to give me the figures, they told me that the lead bank was going to give those figures to me. I would like to tell for the kind consideration of this hon. House that about 48,000 families had grown potato. When I asked an officer of the lead bank, he replied that he did not have the correct figures. Then, I asked DC and other senior officers to collect data and requested them to give the information to me in the next 15 days and we would be having one more meeting. Out of 48,000 families, there were only 6,500 families which were insured and the loan was given to them. Those people who had taken the loan, they had been insured. How many people are going to get the benefit? Our Finance Minister has taken care of the small and marginal farmers. If they

make repayment of the crop loan in time, they will get the support subsidy of three per cent. I welcome this gesture of the Finance Minister. I would just like to ask his goodself whether he can have a survey done as to how many people are going to get the bank loan.

Your lead bank's officers were unable to give figures to me. I am going there as a Member of Parliament; I am not going to claim that I am a former Prime Minister. This is the situation and this is what I have observed. I do not want to make any complaint. I am not going to use this platform to make a complaint against any officer.

I was just mentioning about the land acquisition law. Today, they are going to take land in the name of infrastructure development. When Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao asked me to go to Davos Summit, I had checked up that no project was cleared in Karnataka because late Devraj Urs had brought such a rigorous and comprehensive Land Reforms Act that we could not use a single acre of land for non-agricultural purpose. That was the law. I took a decision to amend it. Because of the liberalisation, unless we give land for the manufacturing sector, we cannot do anything. For that purpose, I brought the necessary amendment. Today, I feel so unhappy. Land was one of the very valuable commodities, more valuable than diamond and more valuable than gold and those people are suffering today very badly. They will pay Rs. 50,000, Rs. 60,000 or rupees two lakh for an acre of land. In what year was the notification issued? It was issued in 1997 or 1998. Today, the award is passed at that rate.

Today, the value of the property is Rs. 2 crore or Rs. 3 crore. I can prove any number of instances. Hence, I would like to make a request to your good self. There should be a land audit to ascertain what land is required; what is the employment generation; what exactly is the power requirement and all these things are to be borne in mind before giving any infrastructural projects. They take 100 acres of land or 200 acres of land, but the area that they will use for the building is about four acres or five acres. What about the remaining land? The value of the land is going up like hybrid crop. I would like to tell you that the land, which has been taken about 5-6 years back today costs Rs. 2 crore, Rs. 3 crore, Rs. 6 crore or even Rs. 10 crore in Bangalore.

Today, we held some Press Conference. I do not want to take that subject here. This is one of the major issues for creating black money, and myself or yourself cannot stop this. Every land scam has got its own background to cheat or to deceive the State exchequer

or the national exchequer. I think, last time your good self has made a promise to bring a new land acquisition act with all necessary amendments and plug all the loopholes that are there. The CAG is auditing the land acquisition policy of Haryana and it is all right, but there should be a national policy.

There are so many issues, but I am aware about the time factor about which I have already been told. There are two more issues, which I am going to raise here. I have also gone to many places. Your heart is kind towards the farmers. You went to your village, and I saw in the TV that you are such a God-fearing man...(Interruptions) In your speech also you have mentioned about Goddess Lakshmi and Lord Indra. ... (Interruptions)

He went to his village and he performed a very big festival. I have seen it on TV, and that is why I am confident about it. I must say this. I will show you 10 acres of mango garden of a poor farmer. It is flowering. I am not going to place this on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually, you should place it because you have shown it. You should not have shown it, but now you have to place it on the Table.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I am just bringing it to your notice as to how mercilessly they are going to cut 10 acres of mango garden. He is a poor farmer having 60 members in his family. He lives only with whatever income that he gets from 10 acres of mango garden. This is one instance that I have brought here.

I will go to the next subject. You have taken certain decisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you need?

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I will take another 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take 5-7 minutes.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: As regards silk, you have reduced the import duty. Today, Karnataka is producing more than 40 per cent of the silk, but the people there are almost going to commit suicide. They have not allowed any traffic to move from Mysore to Bangalore for one full day.

I beg of you to please think over it. They are going to commit suicide. Please reconsider the whole issue.

The silk-growing farmers and everybody else are crying today. I do not want to explain everything from the memorandum that they have given to me. What is in the memorandum, I do not want to read it out as it may take the time of the House. You yourself have to come to the rescue of the silk-growing farmers. You have established a Horticulture Mission. So, why can we not have a Silk Mission? Silk is a major crop in seven or eight States. For silk production, the Union has reduced the import duty. I do not want to go into all those details. In case of Horticulture Mission, you have done it. Can we have a Silk Mission, if it is possible? You may think over whatever help you would like to extend to them.

The other thing is about areca-nut. The Central Team had come and gave its recommendations. In 1999, yellow leaf disease struck areca-nut farms. That was in 1999 and we are now in 2011. The Central Team came and it had given its report on what actually the damage was. Our hon. Agriculture Minister is not here. What can I do? About the sugar industry and all those things, I do not want to say anything. You are the Finance Minister and it is our luck. You are not going to yield to any pressure. I know that whatever stand you are going to take, you are going to take that stand on a firm footing. I know your mind. You never compromise when it comes to bad things, I know that. But here, the recommendations of the Central Team were made in 1999, but nothing had happened till now.

All those arecanut growers especially in coastal areas - Mangalore, North Canara, Shimoga, and Chikmagalur - the people are crying. In other States, the situation is the same. I am not going to say that areca-nut is grown only in Karnataka. There are seven or eight States that produce areca-nut, and I can read out the names of all those States where the areca-nut growers are suffering.

Similarly, silk growers in my own constituency, including Ramnagaram, Channapatna, Malavalli, Mandya, Mysore, and Hassan are suffering. So, please think over it. I must be very humble in my request.

If you can have an Agricultural Census, I am not going to ask them to write what exactly the crop they are growing, but how many people are going to come under the purview of small farmers because I am not going to accept the data given by various organizations. When I came to this House in 1991, at that time, I had the figures: 78 per cent of the holdings were below one hectare. Today, I do not know how many people hold one hectare. The land has been taken away for various

purposes - for irrigation purpose, for road construction, trade purpose and fragmentation by the families.

Sir, instead of allowing leakages, you want to give cash to small and marginal farmers.

I was in the Fertilisers Committee that had been constituted by the earlier Agriculture Minister Dr. Balram Jakhar. I fought him in this House. You have taken certain steps. It is a wise decision. But at the same time, as regards the number of small and marginal farmers, what you are going to think over is not based on correct factual data. That you must reassess. Otherwise, that is going to help only a few individuals. It is very difficult. One of the issues is whether in 2012 you are going to help that scheme. That is what you have said. Whether it is on kerosene, whether it is fertiliser, whatever is there, please apply your mind. It will be a stupendous task, I can understand that. I can only say that if the farmers are going to be neglected, no political party will survive. Today the backbone of any Government, whether it is of UPA, of NDA, or of X or of Y, is the farmer. The Prime Minister himself has said you have neglected the agricultural sector. You have given more emphasis on manufacturing sector, automobile sector. I know the growth rate. The growth rate is also not properly spread over. You are trying your best.

You have given several programmes. I am not going to read out all those things. You have tried your best to evenly distribute whatever wealth you are going to generate. Even then I would like to tell you that the allocations you have made under various heads in agriculture sector, in my humble opinion, may not be sufficient.

You have forgotten linking of rivers. K.L. Rao, is one of the great engineers. ...*(Interruptions)* I know. I am an engineer myself.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Politician or engineer? Or both?

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA I am a politician-cum-engineer and a farmer.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He is a political engineer!

AN HON. MEMBER: A very deadly combination!

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Okay, I am a contractor. I will tell you my profession is agricultural contractor. You have nothing to fear. ...*(Interruptions)*

Senior Bihar leader Shri Lalu Prasad was discussing how every year there is flood damage and how much money we are going to give, how it is going to be wasted, how river banks are going to be eroded and how the villages are going to be washed away. I was watching him sitting in the backbench. I prefer to sit in the backbench. Yesterday I heard his speech. I would like to ask what happened to the linking of rivers. It is not there in the Budget. Kindly reconsider some of these points. With these words, I would sincerely thank the hon. Chair.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): High economic growth has been deemed as an important factor in solving the critical socio-economic situations. Achieving 8.6 percent growth rate in 2010-11 by India is not only commendable but a remarkable lesson also. By virtue of our policies India continues to be the 2nd fastest growing economy of the world. Undoubtedly those days are not far away when our growth rate will surpass even that of China. ^

In spite of pressure increasing the excise duty in budget to lessening of the surcharge, liberalizing the foreign direct investment, increasing the income tax limit is indicative of positive attitude of the Government.

There is a need to increase the growth rate along with increasing its base. Only then the objective of inclusive growth can be fully achieved.

The budget 2011-12 has been seen as a progressive step in the direction of transparent and result oriented economic management system in India.

I am very happy to know that total tax revenue receipts are estimated to reach Rs. 9,32,440 crores. It is 24.9 percent more than the budget estimates of the 2010-11. Net tax of the centre in 2010-11 is Rs. 6,64,457 crores after transfer to states. Revenue receipts other than taxes for 2011-12 is estimated to be Rs. 1,25,435 crores.

Total expenditure for 2011-12 is Rs. 12,57,729 crore. It is 13.4 percent more than 2010-11 budget estimates. In comparison to the budget estimate 2010-11, the plan expenditure is Rs. 4,41,547 crores which is an increase of 18.3 percent and the plan expenditure is Rs. 8,16,182 crores which is an increase of 10.9 percent. The year 2011-12 is the last year of the eleventh plan period. I am happy that the eleventh plan expenditure is in general

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

even more than 100 percent of expected expenditure for this plan period. In the public welfare oriented and common man's budget presented this year full attention has been paid to the all round development of the country and development of the common man.

Defence services are important and a provision of Rs. 1,64,415 crores has been made for this. To provide rapid justice delivery system to all the justice department has made a provision of Rs. 1,000 crores by making a triple increase in planning provision of 2011-12.

It is clearly manifested from an increase of 17 percent in allocation on social sector in the budget that the Government feels that economic growth could be meaningless and painful without social development. The recent movements going on in some countries are very burning examples of this. Twenty four percent increase on public health, 12 percent increase on education coupled with special focus on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is commendable.

Rs. 58,000 crore have been allocated under Bharat Nirman for the year 2011-12. It is Rs. 10,000 crore more than the current year allocation. The scheme to provide broadband connectivity to 250000 Panchayats of the country in three years has been given final shape.

The real daily wage under MGNREGA has been increased to Rs. 100. Existing operational norms under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have been amended to implement Right of Children to Free and Compulsory education. Rs. 52,000 crores have been allocated for the year 2011-12 which is 40 percent more than that of 2010-11.

Loans to the tune of Rs. 4,75,000 crores have been provided to farmers in 2011-12. This will facilitate farmers in getting sufficient loans for agricultural development at cheaper rate of interest.

A provision of Rs. 5000 crores to SIDBI/banks has been made for micro and small industrial parity and inclusive growth. A provision of Rs. 3000 crores for assistance to the society for development of handloom has been made.

The salaries of Aanganwari workers and assistants have been increased from Rs. 1,500/- to Rs. 3,000/- and from Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1500/- respectively. A provision of Rs. 500 crores for women self-help groups has been made.

Necessary priority to flagship schemes of rural development has been given for inclusive development. PMGSY, agriculture, accelerated irrigation benefit programme Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana, Indira Aawas Yojana, Rastriya Gramin Pajal Karyakrama, railway, road transport, rural and telephone are included under Bharat Nirman.

An allocation of Rs. 200 crores for cleansing of rivers/lakes for environment balance has been made. I express gratitude to hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting such a public welfare oriented and universally acceptable budget. Apart from this, I submit humbly that Rajasthan is a backward state. A special assistance package of Rs. 5,000 crores be provided to provide potable/pure drinking water to all inhabitants of Rajasthan. Please try to complete the works relating to railway line from Bharatpur to Kosikala via Deeg, in Brij Mewat region of Bharatpur.

I would like to submit that I strongly support such an excellent budget and request that it be approved and passed.

[English]

\*SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): There is no extraordinarily exciting about the Union Budget 2011-12 presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee. In the 2010-11 budget speech the Finance Minister had made grand observation about how the budget belonged to the *aam admi*. But a year after we are feeling how the *aam admi* have been benefited. To what extent the desire of the masses have been fulfilled. The poor people of India rather have been exploited by acute price rise in essential commodities, fuels, cooking gases etc.

India is an agricultural based country. There is vast scope of agricultural production and the Government should take all possible steps to increase agricultural produces. From the last year the Government of India had started taking steps for green revolution in Eastern States. It has started giving good results but the allocation of Rs. 400.00 crores can hardly give anticipated result. The Finance Minister may consider to double the allotment.

Similarly, Government of India has targetted 6000 villages in the country for giving initiative to produce pulses in the country. But sorry to state Madam, Orissa State which has enough scope for pulse production has been left out from the list. I expect that the Hon'ble Prime Minister should be sympathetic enough to include Orissa.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Increase in growing of vegetables and fruits does not have impact on market availability due to lack of adequate retailing capacity. A major portion of fruits and vegetables so produced are wasted thus causing heavy loss to the farmers. Adequate cold Chains, godowns and transport facilities should be made available to the farmers. The idea of establishing Mega Food Parks will solve the problem to a great extent. Govt. although in this budget have proposed to increase the food parks, I am to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that Orissa is one of the highest fruits and vegetable growing states. This year at least 2 food parks one in Coastal Orissa and another in tribal area may be established.

Irrigation is a major aspect to increase food production. The present budget has not given more emphasis on irrigation. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister that the allotment in irrigation should be increased.

It is a welcome step taken by the Finance Minister regarding Development projects in left wing extremist districts in the budget 2011-12. The allotment in this sector has increased by 100 per cent by giving a block grant of Rs.30.00 crores to each district for 80 districts. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa has been demanding to include 4 more districts i.e. Nayagarh, Dhenkanal, Ganjam and Jajpur as these districts are vulnerable to left-wing threat and in the year 2009 there was a severe attack on Nayagarh district, armoury and various Police Stations, causing death of 8 Police personnel and one civilian. Hence, it is urged upon the Finance Minister to include 4 districts of Orissa which are left out from the list of Mao prone districts and integrated action plan should be extended to these districts.

It is a welcome step when the Finance Minister has increased allocation of Social Sector by 17 per cent i.e. 1,60,887 crores. The salary of Anganwadi workers have been doubled. But I am to draw attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that nearly 80% of the Anganwadi Centres are running without having its buildings. Especially in tribal areas, there is no building of Anganwadi Centres and thus the storage of food stuff and pre-schooling of children suffers to a great deal. Neither the State Govt. nor the Central Govt. gives priority in this regard. It is now the time to take steps but the Central Govt. to launch a scheme for constructing buildings of Anganwadi Centres so that these should be completed in phased manner. With these words I conclude.

\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are now discussing the Budget for the year 2011- 12 presented in this august House by the hon. Finance Minister. The current year's Budget for the country envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 12,57,729 crore. At this juncture, I would like to ask of him whom does this Budget aim at. I would like to point out that our Finance Minister has extended lots of benefit to the big corporate houses when our common people are suffering under poverty conditions. In 2008, at a time when the global recession was looming large, citing that as the reason, our corporate companies were extended with more concessions that enabled them to earn a profit of Rs. 7,12,000 crore. Right from that year, corporate companies continue to get the support and concessions on a continuous basis from this Government which has dedicated our economy to them. This Budget is pro-corporate by way of reducing taxes, offering exemption from taxes and doing away with taxes for them. Rs. 43,52,000 crore is our debt burden. Our annual debt servicing commitment is to the tune of Rs. 2,13,000 crore. Our nation is paying through the nose. At this juncture, the big industrial houses and corporate bodies are enjoying great favour from this Government and the concessions extended go on unabated. I urge upon the Government to ponder over this action on the part of the Government and to ask of themselves as to *why* we must keep on extending concessions to corporate companies.

Our GDP is reported to have increased from Rs. 69,59,000 crore to Rs. 78,79,000 crore. Our agriculture production has come down, our horticulture yield has also dwindled and plantation production like tea production has drastically come down. Agriculture is facing a big crisis now. Textiles sector and more particularly the handloom industry has been hampered in a big way. We are faced with both agriculture and industrial crises. At this juncture, how is it possible to have a big leap in our GDP? Our proud and tall claims fall apart in the wake of inflation. Due to inflation, the estimates are also calculated on the basis of increased price of goods and commodities. But for that, there is no increase in GDP. I would like to point out that our Finance Minister has not taken effective steps to bring out our economy from the clutches of impending threats.

When we ask this Government to increase the rate of interest offered to the Employees Provident Fund, they say that that fund would be utilized in the Stock Market

so that the returns can be used towards paying interest. This mindset of finding ways to please and extending concessions to corporate companies would only land us in trouble in the near future.

Power generation is vital to industrial growth. At a time when electricity must be produced more and distributed to industrial units, what is happening is to the contrary. The power sector is thrown open to the private companies and there is no solid effort to generate more power to be distributed to small scale units which are affected in a big way. They are not able to continue with their operations and contribute to national economy and industrial growth.

At a time when we are facing a very big industrial crisis, small units like the SSI units in the knitting industry that are manufacturing the essential inner garments and under garments like banians, trunks, socks and gloves for the common man find it very difficult to pull on. In the name of levying excise duty on branded goods that are sold with labels, 10 per cent excise duty is sought to be levied on the goods manufactured by small units in the knitting industry. This will gag the industrial growth further.

Even small dispensaries and hospitals extending medical service to common people and poor people are not spared from levying service tax. When there is great tax relief to hospitals having 100 beds and more, small hospitals are burdened with tax which only proves the point that corporate hospitals are sought to be promoted through overt and covert means. Instead of encouraging the industrial activity in all spheres, only a selected few and the big ones are offered concessions to promote their interest further. This threatens the survival of small hospitals which are having 25 beds and more.

The rise in price of petroleum products has affected the common man in a big way as its cascading effect is witnessed in the spiraling prices of essential commodities. It is only because the Government control has been withdrawn, there is frequent increasing of petrol prices. Petrol and diesel cost more and its effect is felt everywhere. How can we think of controlling prices if we cannot check this trend of the private sector jockeying up the prices of petroleum products?

Our PDS has come under a big question now. If price rise is to be checked then there is a need to strengthen our Public Distribution System which is not getting the importance that needs to be accorded to. As the people living below poverty-line are the worst-hit, we

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

must find ways to distribute all the essential food commodities through PDS. Even poor are not spared from power shortage. So, power generation must be augmented and the distribution must be with the government.

When it comes to the plight of our fishermen in Tamil Nadu one cannot but ask a question whether the Government of India consider them as our own citizens or not. It is an indifferent attitude on the part of our Government that causes more of anguish. Time and again our fishermen are attacked by the Sri Lankan Naval forces and so far Rs. 25,000 crore worth of their fishing material including their boats and vessels have been destroyed posing a great danger to their very existence and livelihood. Thousands of people and families who are dependent on this fishing activity have been put to great loss and this year's Union Budget do not provide any relief or compensation to our own people who are suffering heavily. In this year's Budget, there is no mention about allocation of fund towards the rehabilitation of Internally Displaced People of Sri Lanka. The Tamil people of Indian origin across the border in the neighbourhood of our country must be resettled at the earliest in the interest of our own security and territorial integrity.

Agricultural labour of this country are not only landless but also homeless. At least land pattas for raising dwelling units must be provided to them. But that is also not being attended to. Proper land reforms must begin so that surplus lands are identified and given to the poor people to have at least a place to live in. Still the land that have been acquired under earlier land reforms movement have not been distributed to the needy poor. I urge upon the Government to go for land reforms and provided pattas to the poor to have their own houses. Even after 40 years, the surplus lands that have been acquired have not been distributed to the poor.

When agriculture is the backbone of the country and mainstay of our economy, we cannot afford to ignore the lot of the poor agricultural labour who are languishing without basic amenities like small dwelling units. Just because agriculture and its needs are not attended to, agriculture itself is considered as a mean occupation. Agricultural labour are the suffering lot and moving away from this sector which does not augur well for our economy and our country. So I would like to urge upon the Government that they must draw a new road map to help the poor and ameliorate their sufferings showing a new direction towards development and prosperity.

I charge this Government favours the corporate companies beyond a measure ignoring the poor which creates a wide ridge between the haves and the have-nots which needs to be stemmed. Since this is a pro-rich Budget, on behalf of our party, the Communist Party of India, I oppose this year's Union Budget.

\*SHRI C.R. PATIL (Navsari): I represent South Gujarat, where Textile and Diamond Industry has its roots. This area is the biggest manufacturing and trading hub in India. However, they are always ignored by our Government as far as Direct or Indirect taxation matters. I had a high hope from this budget for the above sectors. But I am sorry to inform that nothing is fulfilled. As you know that Gujarat is one of the most progressive Diamond State of the country and the Diamond Workers have played a significant role in this regard.

Diamond Industry has played a significant role in the high economic, growth estimated around 12% SGDP. In Surat around 10 lacs workers are employed in Diamond Industry. Rough and cut Diamonds worth US\$ 43 Bn are imported in Gujarat from Antwerp. The same is cut and polished in Surat and exported to USA and other European countries. This sector is one of the largest foreign exchange earner.

The problems of Diamond Industries, which was conducted by a Task Force in which Dr. D. Subba Rao, Governor, Reserve Bank of India has also participated, may be looked into and I am sure Government will take into account the suggestion made in the task force Report and do the needful in improving the position of Diamond Industry.

#### **Financial Support to diamond workers**

In the present budget the government has no provision for financial support to diamond workers. However, I am sure that the workers are provided with adequate support immediately in order to enable the diamond workers to engage in the alternative forms of employment/occupation. In order to survive the diamond workers who used to work under a roof has to go for alternative employment. As discussed, because of low level of education and lack of skill made them difficult to get a proper employment.

#### **Textile Industry:**

Surat is following the largest Synthetic Textile Base in entire India. Around 3.00 crore meters of fabrics is

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

weaved, processed and traded daily. This Industry operates on decentralized manner. It is basically divided into four segments.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| (iii) Yarn manufacturing -<br>units Spinning, Texturising<br>and Twisting. | 125                       |
| (iv) Weaving.  | 2500 units                |
| (v) Processing-Dyeing/Printing.  | 400 units                 |
| (vi) Trading.  | 70000 wholesale<br>shops. |

All the above units operate independently. This Industry has given employment to around 15-20 lacs people, which consist of local as well as people from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal & Orissa. But still this Industry is not provided ant stimulus in this budget.

Central Excise Duty have been imposed on Branded Garments and apparels. This will create lot of procedural problems. In the year 2002-03, CENVAT was introduced on entire Textile Industry. That caused a big Scam and in that so many innocent exporters are also harassed by the Department. Looking to the procedural problems, this was dispensed with in the year 2005. Now again same is imposed on Garment and Apparel Sector (Branded). This will create lots of problems in this sector.

In this Budget, Government has proposed to keep out sugar, Textiles and Textiles items from the purview of Additional Duty of Central excise, which used to be levied in lieu of VAT. With this provision, thousands of weavers and Traders will be in the net of VAT, which shall be imposed by the State Government. In Surat, these two sectors are scattered and unorganised. There are tiny weavers and traders, who do not know the procedural aspects. This step will cause chaos in the above sectors leading to labour unrest.

Textile Industry of Surat is an unorganized sector. There is a huge labour turnover. Even though they are highly paid, they do not want to work here permanently. Government must announce some incentives to labours who are working in Textile sectors, giving them better social security. The education level is very low in this class of people. There are workers commuting from nearby distance of 120 Kms.

Surat is the largest Synthetic Textile exports, catering needs of 45 countries all over the world. But, it is pathetic to inform that even though there is a modern Airport, only one flight in the afternoon is operative, i.e. from Delhi-Surat-Delhi. Lack of proper Air connectivity is causing major hurdle in the progress of Exports. Overseas buyers are reluctant to travel to Surat by rail.

In this Budget Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is imposed on units operating under SEZ. This will again have negative impact on the SEZ growth.

With the hope, I request the Hon'ble Financial Minister to give his deep financial support to make the Surat healthy so that diamond and world textile city can strengthen the country through diamond and textile progressive export/import business with the other countries of the world.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman Sir, I congratulate Hon'ble Minister of Finance for presenting a balanced budget...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak either in Hindi or English language as interpretation is not available. viy

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I am going to speak in Hindustani every one can understand it. The maximum number of people in India know Urdu after Hindu. Therefore, translation is not going to be a problem.

I congratulate the Minister for presenting a balanced and appropriate budget. In the prevailing situation when the prices of petroleum product is increasing, Hon'ble Minister of Finance have presented a brilliant and visionary budget. I congratulate Hon'ble Minister and the officers of his department for presenting praiseworthy budget. There are number of weavers in our country. The Government have announced scheme of Rs. 3000 crore to improve financial condition and proposal of waving off the debt on the weavers.

16.53 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair]

Similarly, announcement of scholarships to 47 lakh students and to remove the middle man direct benefit transfer to poor are few highlights of the budget which are praiseworthy. The Government have increased the pre-matric scholarships and Government have reduced the senior citizens age from 65 years to 60 years. God forbid if their age is reduced five year. The Government move to increase senior citizen age from 60 to 65 years will help in bringing lakhs of people under the ambit of benefit. The amount earmarked for the health care have been increased 20% this time which is a welcome move. The interests of the marginal farmers and low income farmer have been taken care in this budgeted.

Madam Chairman, Rs. 20 lakh crore have been provided for the infrastructure development which is important for our country because we are far behind in infrastructure compared to developed country. We cannot walk on the road of progress and cannot achieve the goal unless we have strong infrastructure.

Madam Chairman, similarly Hon'ble Minister of Finance have paid attention on the roads. Every step taken by the Minister is a welcome one. I have no doubt. In the given situation no one could have presented such a better budget.

On this occasion I would like to draw attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Finance and the Union Government towards the conditions of Jammu and Kashmir, which is a backward state. Even after the 60 years, we have failed to connect Kashmir with the rest of the India. I on behalf of the people of Jammu and Kashmir personally thanks Mr. Devegowda and Mr. Gujral, it was during their Government the foundation stone was laid, but the work on the said rail project have not been completed yet. I would like to request the Hon'ble Ministers of Finance to pay special attention on the said project and release the required amount, because the people cannot wait for 20 years. The world is pharjging rapidly. Therefore, we desperately require this rail link.

Madam Chairman, I would like to inform Hon'ble Minister of Finance that road connecting Jammu to rest of India are quite oftenly used. It remained closed for four months and some times for six months during the snowfalls as a result we remained cut off from rest of the country. We have no alternative roads today. We do not have tunnel on laddakh and Kargil road so that our road remain open throughout the year. Despite having maximum number of muslim population in the State of Jammu and Kashmir their representation in the Union

Government department is negligible. We have to look into it. I would like to draw attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Finance toward this issue.

Madam Chairman, I would like to draw attention of the Minister of Finance towards the condition of Kashmiri Pandits. In indispensable conditions, they were forced to migrate from the valley they are in pathetic condition. I would request the Government that their children should be provided employment, health facilities and the compensation and attempt should be made to fulfill their other requirement and there relief which are being provided to them should be increased. It is my strong demand that they should be taken care so that the conducive atmosphere could be created for their home coming and let the Kashmir became a temple of secularism and friendship.

Madam, there is shortage of power in our state. When the entire country is lightened we remain in dark. People question us that we are such a big country and our income is sufficient, but it is unfortunate that but even after 60 years of independence, we are deprived off power. I want this Government to pay attention on this issue.

I am also requesting you that the fund earmarked for MPLAD Scheme and is prescribed to be spent by the District Collector on the suggestion of Member of Parliament should be enhanced. Rs. 10 crore was demanded and memorandum was also given to this effect but there is no mention about it in the Budget. We believe that this money is used for the benefit of public and these are properly done under the monitoring of Members of Parliament, but you have not given any attention to it. Pranab ji, I would like to repeat that you have recteived memorandum from M.P.s that amount of this scheme should be increased, so that this fund can be used directly for public works.

Madam, similarly today fake currency is being circulated in the country to make the economy of the country unstable, Finance Minister and Government should give attention to it and efforts be made to stop the circulation of fake currency brought by different countries to our country to destabilize and destroy our economy.

17.00 hrs.

Finance Minister and Government should take it seriously as the fake currency brought to our country by different countries will undermine the economy of our country. I am not a financial expert and I don't know

about it but it is being said that the way fake dollars and other fake currencies are being pumped into our country will create instability and weaken the country. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to it.

At the same time, through you, I would like to urge the Government that the Jammu-Kashmir state has an airport, which has been upgraded to international airport. A flight for Dubai was started from there for two-three weeks, but that flight was discontinued after two weeks and till today, only international airport is written there, there is no international flight from there. We find it difficult to reach there. I would request that flights should be started for Dubai and gulf countries so that we can practically have some benefits. Tourism is the main source of income for our State, Jammu-Kashmir, but we do not have necessary wherewithals to promote tourism in the State. I, therefore, would urge the Finance Minister to kindly provide that in view of this few crores of rupees in order to boost tourism...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Now-a-days, it has become a fashion to send children in Private School for education...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I am concluding. Now people send their children to private schools for education, but children of poor people still study in Central Madarsas. We have shortage of Central schools. I would urge the Finance Minister to make provision in this regard, because we need this...(Interruptions). I am concluding with due respect to you and as per your order...(Interruptions) I would urge the Finance Minister to provide a special package to Kashmir keeping in view the specific backwardness of the State, so that we can also come at par with other states of country. Recently you have given some grants after visiting North-Eastern states. We are also reeling under the similar condition. We have also shortage of roads, shortage of water, shortage of electricity, employment opportunities, youths are jobless here...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, you please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Thank you.

[English]

\*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): The shape of the Budget was more or less known. With the Hon'ble President's address to the joint session of the Parliament and the release of the Economic Survey 2011-12, the contours of the budget was clear. Moreover, the Hon'ble Finance Minister had undertaken an elaborate interaction process with all the stake holders during January-February 2011.

The budget has significant impact on the common man but the corporate sector has expressed mixed feelings. Except for some incentives for the senior citizens, not much tinkering with tax structure has been attempted. Perhaps the Government wanted to play safe and consolidate for a more opportune time next fiscal year when the new Direct Tax Code will become operational as also the Goods & Service Tax. Both these attempts will provide a clear direction to the corporate sector and also augment the tax base. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has done much homework in pruning unproductive expenditure thereby many saving for much essential sectors including social sectors. To contain galloping fiscal deficit the Government has unveiled its agenda of disinvestments and has also curtailed the defence allocations. The Government also expects significant improvement in FDI inflows which were, however, did not materialize in the last fiscal as per projections. As we all knew the on-going tug of war between the lobbies of development versus environmental activists has been hindering the foreign investment.

The GDP has been pegged at 8.6% and I am sure that it will be achieved. In a global economy, we cannot insulate ourselves from the global fiscal volatility - especially the soaring crude oil prices in the wake of developments in Libya and Arabian countries. Coupled with this the increasing debt burden of European Community may also adversely affect us. The foodgrain production is projected at record levels giving the common man some hope. It is, therefore, essential that Government should strengthen its PDS at least till the National Food Security Act is put in place. Milk and vegetables are costlier but the farmer gets less for his produce and the intermediaries make a killing.

There has been some good news for agricultural sector. Farm loans have now been easily structured with

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

lower interest rates. Low interest loans alone won't give salvation to the farmer. Despite crores of rupees poured into irrigation sector in the last budgets, 60% of our farmland remain rain-fed. There is lack of last mile connectivity by helping the farmer to lay a pipe from water source to his field.

My constituency is pre-dominantly agricultural and I am concerned with the welfare of the farmer. My constituency is a Green belt with growing paddy with lakhs of acres land is available for agriculture purpose. However, there have been low public investments in the agricultural sector for the last many years. I find that the Union Government's total expenditure on rural sector which includes agriculture, rural development, special area programmes, irrigation and village & small industries has declined from 3.3% of the GDP in 2010-11 to 2.3% of GDP in the current budget 2011-12.

My constituency is agriculture based one. Here the best varieties of spices in the world are grown. In order to exploit the potential, it is requested that a Spices Park may be sanctioned for my constituency which will not only boost agriculture but also generate employment in the district.

There are certain problems in the education loan sector. Students find it difficult to get loans from banks. The procedure should be simplified and all eligible students should get the loan without any hassle or delay.

Development and sustainability of agriculture in India critically depends on public investment in the sector, in the context of spiraling food prices due to mismatch between demand and supply of agricultural outputs, it was hoped that the Union Budget 2011-12 would accord greater priority to this sector than the past years. However, the allocation for this sector has fallen short of expectations of the small and marginal farmers. Barring the lowering of interest on agricultural loans to 3.00% for the financial year 2011-12, there is no significant policy pronouncements to cheer up the farmer. The fixing of higher target of rural credit at Rs. 4,75,000 crores should benefit the farmer community - but the big push the public investment in agri sector is still needed. My state Tamil Nadu is going to polls next month and at this critical juncture I hoped that the budget would have really some positive signals for the farmer. I still hope the Hon'ble Minister would reconsider this aspect of public investment in agriculture sector and take corrective measures before the budget is passed.

The whole world has gone severe economic recession and many countries including developed countries are still reeling under recession. But due to sustained efforts of our UPA Government under the dynamic leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhi and Prime Minister, we are definitely better than many developed countries.

I have a few suggestions. The Service Tax proposed on health care needs to be reviewed. Already many private hospitals charge exorbitant fees from public. If Service Tax is imposed, public will have to shell out more money. Since our country does not have much public health care system, people have to depend on private health care providers and they will be hit. I request that this Service Tax may be rolled back. More public investment is required in this sector.

Another important aspect is banking sector. Now that wages under the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are to be credited to bank accounts as such our villages need more and more public sector banks. In my constituency, banks are very few and people find it very difficult. I take this opportunity to request the Minister to open more banks in my constituency.

I would request the government should take steps against hoarding of the Essential commodities like paddy, cereals and other items by the dealers. This has to be checked in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu. Committees should be formed in District Levels in the State of Tamil Nadu for monitoring the price rise of essential commodities.

The sustained efforts of this Government have paid rich dividends and the fiscal deficit has been brought down from 5.5% to 5.1% of GDP.

With the poor agricultural yield due to failure of monsoon, with the rising crude prices and economic down trend throughout the world, our Finance Minister has done a very good job and we all should support him in his efforts.

Given the unsettling turbulence in the economy worldwide including India, I am aware of the funds crunch the nation is facing today. I concede that Hon'ble Minister has judiciously stretched the limited resources to optimum extent to provide much wanted relief for AAM ADMI.

People are appreciative of the special sector programmes of the government. That is why they have given yet another decisive mandate for the UPA for a

second time. A good harvest ahead and increased foodgrain production and good monsoon that follows will surely bring back our economy on rails.

I conclude my speech in support of the budget and the Government's sincere efforts to offer the public a best deal possible under the prevailing economic scenario.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Madam, Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussions on the General Budget for the year 2011-12. The attempt to impose less taxes on agriculture and other items is commendable. But we have to look at length at the aims and the effects of the Budget for this financial year for whose cause this Budget has been formulated. According to me, this Budget is a Budget meant for the corporate houses. The Budget as presented is very disappointing. The whole country is facing serious problems like rise in prices and spiraling inflation. There are no concrete measures to check these. The Government has failed to control inflation. The price of crude oil has been galloping and the prices of food articles at the international level are also on the rise. The hon. Finance Minister has stated that fiscal management and development are very important issues. But I do not see any measures by which the country will be able to either sustain growth or control inflation.

Madam, in this Budget, the Government is narrating its intention to bring forward the Food Security Bill but there is no budgetary provision for it. After many years of Independence, the position of the farmers has not developed. Farmers are not getting seeds on time and irrigation facilities are not available to them.

Today, the whole country is concerned about black money and rising prices. Huge amounts of black money have been created due to wrong laws and policies of the Government.

The Budget has not been able to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the farmers. The Government has grossly neglected the policy regarding the farmers which was placed in the House earlier and it has not ensured guaranteed income to the farming community. The youth of the country are reluctant to take agriculture as a profession.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to formulate a policy of the Government so that our farmers could be debt free and rural youth could be employed. Only then can we expect a hunger free and prosperous

country. The Budget is therefore anti-poor and would widen the gap between the rich and the poor. The Budget is also anti-employment.

Therefore, I oppose the Budget. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI (Hyderabad): Madam, at the outset, I would like to express my huge disappointment and it has been a big let down of this Government. The hopes of minorities have been belied as the budgetary allocation has not been increased for the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Last year, it was Rs. 2514 crore and Rs. 100 crore was not spent last year. A mere increase of Rs. 300 crore is there and now, it is Rs. 2866 crore. With Rs. 89 lakh crore budget, Rs. 2866 crore is nothing. There should have been at least a ten per cent increase and the allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs should have been at least Rs. 4000 crore.

I would certainly point out to the Government, through you, Madam, that no allocation has been made for interest subsidy to education loan for overseas students belonging to minority communities. No allocation has been made for promotional activities for linguistic minorities.

No allocation has been made for grant-in-aid to wakfs. There are wakf property worth crores of rupees. How is the Government expecting that, with an allocation of Rs. 1.19 crore, the Central Wakf Council will be able to develop lakhs and crores of wakf property?

Madam, out of this Rs. 2866 crore, there are important components which take us to nearly Rs. 2022 crores, namely, Pre-Matric, Post Matric and MSDP. Pre-Matric allocation is Rs. 533 crores, Post Matric figure is Rs. 405 crore. How is it sufficient? For 19 per cent minorities, this is not at all sufficient. We were expecting that at least the allocating for Pre-Matric will be Rs. 1000 crores, Post Matric will be given Rs. 1000 crore and MSDP allocation would be increased to Rs. 2000 crore. That has not happened.

What is very important is that the Prime Minister has a Council for National Skill Development which says that 50 crore skilled workers will be created by 2022 at an estimated cost of Rs. 607 crore. Now, in 2009-10, two projects have been approved. Ten lakh skilled workers would be ready at the cost of Rs. 35.67 crore. There are no minorities here. If the Government talks proudly about the 15 Point Programme, what about the National Skill Development Council under the Prime Minister? This is

no good without sufficient budgetary allocation. These are all with good intentions except the budgetary allocation. But the true picture emerges when actual expenditure is reviewed.

Please give me an opportunity to read from the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. I have downloaded the information around 1 p.m. We are in the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The total allocation made for the minorities is Rs. 7000 crore and according to the website of the Ministry itself, the expenditure by 30.12.2010 is Rs.1470 crore.

What is happening over here? We are in the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 7,000 crore has been earmarked. Are you trying to delude us? Are you trying to mislead us? Your own figures speak volumes about what you are doing, how that Ministry is functioning, how the Government is treating the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Going further ahead, I would like to talk about the Multi-sectoral Development Plan. An amount of Rs. 2,750 crore has been allotted in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. In the last year of this Five Year Plan, only Rs. 1,815 crore has been spent. What is happening is that the Central Government is showing the amount that is transferred to the State Government as expenditure. I can corroborate what I am saying.

In Uttar Pradesh, where the Congress Party is supposed to have a huge political stake in the elections to take place next year, under the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan, under the IAY, 80,398 houses are to be constructed. According to the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, only 17,231 houses have been constructed. Take the example of school buildings in Uttar Pradesh. As many as 53 school buildings were to be constructed, but none has been constructed; 513 additional class rooms were to be constructed, but none has been constructed; 19 ITI buildings were to be constructed, but none has been constructed. I can go on and give you many other examples. Where is the accountability? What is happening? The funny part over here is this. If you see the financial allocation for Uttar Pradesh, it is said that nearly Rs. 2,200 crore has been spent. Where is this? There is a huge disparity between the actual money that has gone there, the actual asset that has been created and this MSD Programme. The biggest flaw in it is that out of 90 MCDs, only 30 per cent Muslims are being benefited.

My next point is about the Assessment and Monitoring Authority of the Planning Commission. When a member of that Authority said that there should be a mapping of minority share under various schemes, for example in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Programme and in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, immediately the Planning Commission said "No." Why can you not have monitoring? Why can you not map all the welfare schemes that are being extended to minorities? That is not done. These are all good intentions expressed in the form of Budgetary allocation.

Another important point is about the caste census. The caste census is happening. But the biggest problem would be for the Muslims. This Government had appointed the Ranganath Mishra Commission. The Commission had recommended that reservation should be given to the Muslims, the Muslim dalits and the Christian dalits. In the caste census which is being done now, if Muslims are ignored, this discrimination will continue for ever.

The Mandal Commission had come to a wrong conclusion. It is an anomaly which has to be corrected. The Mandal Commission says that fifty per cent of the Muslims are upper castes. It is absolutely rubbish and nonsense. Eighty per cent of the Muslims are backward class and not forward class. This is because the Scheduled Castes in Muslims are not taken into account. Our economic and social backwardness is not being taken into account. So, my request, through you, to the Government is that, in this caste census about which the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned - as Abusaleh Sharif has talked about - a list of exclusion should be created to determine the social forwardness or backwardness of the large sections of the Muslims so that a Muslim OBC can be created. Otherwise, what is the point of Ranganath Mishra Commission? What is the point of Rajinder Sachar Committee?

My next point is about the recruitment of minorities. Under the Fifteen Point Programme, specific guidelines have been given. Once again, I am quoting from the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. In 2009-10, in 159 Central Public Sector Undertakings and in 68 Ministries, as many as 1,45,594 people were recruited. What is the share of minorities in this? It is only 10,571. It is not even 6.50 per cent. Where is the monitoring? What is happening over here? Ironically, the lowest recruitment is in the Ministry of Finance. Out of a recruitment of 40,786, the number of minorities is only 2,930. Who is monitoring all these things? Believe me, this is a great let down. You cannot pull wool over my

eyes for a long time. You know that without the support of the Muslims, you cannot come back to power.

This caste census is very important. By 2014, the Report of the Ranganath Commission is going to be an electoral issue. There is a huge demand for creating interest-free banking system.

The Sachar Committee recommendations are there. A Committee of Planning Commission headed by Dr. Raghuram Rajan on Financial Sector Reforms talked about that there is feasibility and there is a scope of having an interest free banking for finance in India. Or, at least, let the Government create a Committee of experts on the lines of FSA in U.K. ...*(Interruptions)*

Lastly, I once again, reiterate my demand that there is no need of Haj subsidy. You give Rs. 600 crore for the minority girls for scholarship. The Haj subsidy is nothing, but you are giving it to Air India and you are giving it to the Saudi Airlines. When I say free the subsidy, I am not saying finish it off. I am saying that use it for a good purpose. This Haj delegation is a useless goodwill delegation. You are spending Rs. 25 crore every year. Madam, you will be surprised to know that on each goodwill member, Rs. 18 lakh is spent for 12 days. What goodwill is happening to India? People who do not know how to pray *namaz* are being sent by this Government. So, I hope the Government will look into all these demands.

\*SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI (Dharwad): I would like to speak in my mother tongue Kannada. In Karnataka, right now we are celebrating World Kannada Conference that is Vishwa Kannada Sammelana at Belagavi, which is my neighbouring district. So, it gives me immense pleasure to speak in Kannada.

Madam, I do not want to raise any technical points on the Budget. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to some of the very important problems pertaining to common people of our country. It is a matter of great concern that in our country prices of essential commodities are sky-rocketing. In the good old days people used to buy foodgrains in gunny bags spending small amount of money. But now-a-days we need to spend larger sums in gunny bags to buy a small quantity of foodgrains. Such a pitiable condition is prevailing in our country.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

Yesterday, I bought rice. It costs Rs. 40 per kilo. Similarly cooking oil is Rs. 90/- per kilo. Price rise has made life of the common people miserable. But on the other hand the Union Government is defending it saying that it has achieved high rate of economic growth. Compared to India, China has achieved more of economic growth. Food inflation and general inflation there are much less. Therefore the Government should take stringent measure to curb inflation. Sincere efforts must be made to make our common people lead a happy and peaceful life. It is very very unfortunate that this is ignored.

The Union Government has not taken any concrete step so far. Hence I urge upon the Government to take all necessary measures in this regard.

My second point is about agriculture. Madam, the Government has been claiming that various programmes are being implemented to strengthen the agricultural sector. But it is a matter of great concern that after the green revolution average yield per hectare is declining in comparison to developed countries like U.S.A., developing countries like China and underdeveloped countries like Bangladesh. It is very very unfortunate. The ground reality is alarming. But the Government is claiming that it has done so many things for agriculture. In reality it has done nothing. For instance, Tata institute for Social Science in its report has said that Punjab is a leading state as far as agriculture is concerned. But 40 percent of its farmers are ready to quit agriculture. Farmers of Punjab are ready to do any other job. Why this is happening? Cost of agricultural cultivation is increasing and farmers face huge loss.

For instance, in the month of December 2010 when the Parliament Session was on, the onion price rise was a burning issue. At that time so many things were being considered. There were suggestions to impose ban on export of onion and so on. During the same week, when I went to my constituency Dharwad-Hubli in Karnataka. Farmers there had thrown onions on roads and had staged a 'Dharna' as there was no remunerative prices for onion. On the one hand farmers in one region not getting proper prices for onion. On the other hand people in Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai were demanding for a ban on onion export as its prices were spiraling up. It clearly shows that the Government has failed to evolve a proper mechanism to match the demand and supply of onion. This is the reason why our farmers are ready to join even group 'D' jobs. Farmers are not hesitating to become coolies in towns and urban areas but they do not want their children to be agriculturists as they find it difficult to earn even two square-meal a day.

I would like to point out that the UPA Government is happily claiming that in the Tenth Five Year Plan total allocation made for the agricultural sector was Rs. 21,068 crore. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan the allocation was Rs. 50,926 crore. But during the mid-term review done by the Government itself, it is claimed that the expenditure has not crossed previous year's 2.4% of the total plan expenditure. Hence I would like to suggest that sincere efforts should be made to create agricultural infrastructure. Another thing, the Government is claiming that it has increased the credit inflow to provide more loans to farmers.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government and Minister of State of Finance, who is present in the House, about the reply given to the question raised by our colleague Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Hukumdev Narayan Ji by the end of December 2010 that the total loan amount provided to the farmers is Rs. 5,82,106 crore. Out of it only Rs. 65,000 crore was waived off. For the same period industries got Rs. 10,54,390 crore. Out of that NPA and not recovered loan is Rs. 2,13,352 crore. It is irrecoverable amount and the NPA. In our country 70% people are dependent on agriculture and only 5% on industrial sector. But it is very unfortunate that the Government spending more money on industries than on agriculture. Only Rs. 65,000/- crore loan was waived off for the agriculture whereas for industries Rs. 2,13,352 crore was as good as waived off.

As far as farm loan is concerned according to reply given to unstarred question by the number of farmers available the farm loan is about 30%. The Government may claim that it has enhanced the loan facilities. But the Government has failed to provide loans to the farmers. It proves the Government has not taken concrete measures to simplify the farm loan distribution process. Still farmers have to run from pillar to post to avail the farm loan. It is very unfortunate.

My next point is about crop insurance scheme. Madam our Hon'ble Member Shri H.D. Devegowda ji is sitting here. He has raised this issue many a times in this august House. Simplify the crop insurance process and all the crops should be included in this scheme. We have given a representation to form a panchayat unit. Despite our repeated request the Government has not paid attention in this regard.

My next point is about inclusive growth. This Government always talks about inclusive growth. Madam, the asset of top 20% population is about 52% of GDP.

At the same time asset of the 20% population belong to lower strata of the society is about 5.2% of GDP. It shows disparity in the wealth of our people in the society. My leader Hon'ble member Shri L.K.Advani Ji has once said in this august House that income of thirty people is equal to more than 30 crore people of this country. Therefore inclusive growth is just a far cry.

I would also like to say a few words about the problems of sericulture farmers in Karnataka. This issue has already been raised by our former Prime Minister, Hon'ble member Shri H.D. Devegowda ji in this House. In Karnataka sericulture farmers are facing great hardship due to reduction in the import duty on the raw silk of China. Karnataka account for sixty percent of the country's silk production. People are staging dharna as the price of cocoon has come down to Rs. 100/- Rs. 125/- from Rs. 400-450 per kilo. Sericulture farmers have organized demon-strations to protest this move of the Union Government. One family of husband and wife have committed suicide last week. Reduction in import duty would help only Chinese farmers and kill the domestic farmers and also silk industry. Therefore, I request you to look into this matter and take steps in the interest of sericulture farmers at the earliest.

Lastly I have a special request regarding setting up of LIC zonal office. You are creating a new zonal office in Karnataka. There is no space in Bangalore. It is very difficult to get a small room in Bangalore. Hence I request you to look into this matter and establish it in some other space like Hubli-Dhawad, Gulbanga, Bijapur, Bagalkest, etc. In these districts you would get sufficient place and very good connectivity. Kindly look into it. Bangalore is over crowded, there is no space. With these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

\*SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi):

1. Ten percent excise duty on readymade garments should be withdrawn completely.
2. This industry relates to the common man and readymade garments are prepared by small units. This industry is not able to bear this burden.
3. There was two fold increase in the rates of clothes during last one year. The imposition of ten percent excise duty on it would lead the closure of the said industry.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

4. People engaged in this small industry are less educated and have small capital. They are running their business domestically in small villages and cities.
5. Garments industry is giving employment to crores of people of the country. Levying excise duty on the said industry is likely to affect their business.
6. 50 percent women of the poor section of the country are engaged in the said industry.
7. GST is likely to be implemented in the entire country so it is not justified to levy excise duty for a year.
8. Many industries are associated with manufacturing of garments. Crores of workers are engaged in button, thread, button ribber embroidery, press and Bheli etc.
9. Our garments industry stands second after agriculture in providing employment.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-Central): I would like to express my views on the General Budget for 2011-12. I must start by congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting a very balanced Budget which not only focuses on the development of the poor and downtrodden but also is a growth oriented Budget. As the Hon'ble Finance Minister has himself stated that the focus is on more transparent and result oriented economic management. The Budget has schemes for increasing farm productivity, reducing wastage, improving storage facilities and providing credit to farmers. Agriculture sector has received a big boost this year.

I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards some women related issues. This year Govt. has decided to increase the income tax exemption limit for individual male tax payers from 1.6 lakh to 1.8 lakh, however, for working female the limit has been kept same at 1.9 lakh. My submission is that the benefit of 20,000 Rs. may be extended to working female also. The exemption limit for female tax payers should be increased to 2.10 lakh. Madam, working women have to perform multiple tasks. She has to take care of her household and her children apart from her work at her place of employment. For last many years the Govt. has been

giving special tax exemption of Rs. 40,000 to working women. I hope the Government would reconsider this.

I thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for increasing the salary of Anganwadi worker from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 per month and for Anganwadi helpers from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1500. To empower the women and to promote Self-Help-Groups Rs. 500 crore has been year marked. This is a great step.

Senior citizens consists of about 9% of India's population. This year Hon'ble Finance Minister has classified senior citizens into two groups i.e. senior citizen and very senior citizen. This is an innovative step. I would request the Govt. to consider the following issues for betterment of their lives. Firstly, we should have a uniform age of 60 years for classification of Senior Citizens in all Ministries and Departments. Senior citizens have been very much affected due to low cost economy in yester years when their earnings were small and saving meagre compared to the present level. There were no pension schemes in most of the public sector undertakings and private sector. The Central and State Govt. pensioners are suffering due to inadequate pension they are getting. The Interest on senior citizen saving scheme is at present at 9% which is very meager considering the present inflation.

Interest on senior citizen saving scheme must be increased to 11% and should always be 2% higher from term deposits rates. Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Looking into the present cost of living scenario it should be increased to minimum of Rs. 1000, and all Senior Citizens above 80 including people staying at old age homes should be provided old age pension. The exemption limit for Income Tax for Senior Citizens should be raised to minimum Rs. 3 lakh per annum.

The government has taken up the task of providing free and compulsory education to all children from 6 to 14 years of age. Reports are coming that many children even after studying for 3 to 4 years in government run schools are not able to read simple sentences nor they are able to do simple addition or subtractions. This is an area of concern. We have to not only to expand access to education but also to improve the quality of education. We have to focus on education outcome. Thousands government school teachers are routinely deployed for non teaching activities. Deployment of teachers for non teaching work hinders teaching activates and teachers lose focus on their primary duty. Government can deploy

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

unemployed youths registered in employment exchange for this work. There is huge shortage of special teachers who are trained to teach differently able children. Moreover, the special teachers are not getting salary as per the Sixth Pay Commission. I request that necessary orders may be issued so that special teachers get salary as per the Sixth Pay Commission.

On higher education sector there is an urgent need to create centre of excellence on various disciplines. There is a huge deficit of qualified teachers in our institutes of higher learning. Even in IIT's 20 to 30% teaching posts are vacant. There is an urgent need to create a pool of competent teachers and professors. The creation of National Knowledge Network and the National Innovation Council as set out in the Budget speech of Finance Minister is a step in right direction.

The UNICEF's state of world children 2011 report has come as a shocking reality check for India. India is home to the largest number of adolescent girls in the world. 56% suffer from anaemia 45% are malnourished. Girls from impoverished families suffer from dual marginalisation - for being poor and being female. Girls are discriminated in every aspect of life most crucially in respect of getting access to education, nutrition and health facilities. Special dietary allowances should be given to all school going adolescent children. At present the government is giving Rs. 3.50 for providing mid day meal under SSA to adolescent students (class 6 to 8) which is grossly inadequate to meet their growing nutritional demands. There is an urgent need to immediately double the daily allowance.

Health outlay is little more than 1 of our GDP. Access to health care is becoming difficult and expensive for the poor and marginalised sections of the society. Due to nonavailability of proper primary health care facility in the rural areas there is a huge pressure on the hospitals in urban areas. The government must think of doubling the spending on health sector. The government has decided to put service tax on diagnostic centres and hospitals having more than 25 beds with AC. I would request the government to reconsider this issue. The service tax will be ultimately passed on to the patients and result in health care becoming more expensive for the general public.

I would like to thank the Government for reducing the Excise Duty on Sanitary Napkins. Madam, sanitary napkins are not a luxury but an essential item. Due to lack of proper hygienic sanitary napkins adolescence girls

and women suffer from various diseases etc. specially cervical cancer. I would request to reduce the Excise Duty on sanitary napkins to zero percent.

I have received various representations from the Domestic Garment manufacturer regarding the 10% excise levied on Branded garments. Sir, since GST is already going to be levied from 2012 as per Hon'ble Minister statement the 10% excise will only bring increased paper work and inspector raj for one year causing harassment to the traders.

Last but not the least and with popular demand, I request the Hon'ble Minister to increase the MPLAD funds which is currently 2 crores to 10 crores for development work in the constituencies. 2 crores is a drop in the ocean and with the increasing demand and expectations of our constituents, 2 crores is a very meager and inadequate sum and renders us helpless in development work in our area.

Once again I would congratulate the Finance Minister and whole-heartedly support the Budget.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam Chairperson, at the outset, I would like to state that I support the Budget proposals unequivocally because if we peep into the proposals of the Budget, certainly we can derive the impression that the Budget proposals are replete with innovations, visions and missions. I am also in a state of exhilaration that I am participating in such a Budget discussion where the total expenditure has been proposed to a mind-boggling amount of Rs. 12,57,729 crore. It clearly vindicates that we have been able to swell up our resources. The Budget intends to promote high growth by strengthening the macro economic environment.

Madam, I do not have adequate time to spell out the slew of measures that have been taken up by this Government. However, I would like to point out one issue that is very much concerned with the people of Eastern India. In the year 1948, by an Act of Parliament, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) was constituted. The objective of the DVC was to provide irrigation facilities, to generate power both in thermal and hydel sectors, to control flood and as a subsidiary objective, it was created for soil conservation, navigation, industrial, economic and general well being in Damodar Valley and its area of operation. This organisation has been catering to the need of 10 lakhs of people including 11,000 employees, 14,000 pensioners, associated suppliers and contractors and

ancillary units in and around the Damodar Valley Corporation that are dependent on the DVC. But the fact is that the autonomy that was envisioned for DVC was scuttled by the enactment of the Central Electricity Act of 2003.

Madam, Damodar Valley Corporation was such a project which was conceived by none other than Jawaharlal Nehru and it was intended to replicate the Tennessee Valley of USA. Therefore, it was given a deemed status to enjoy autonomy and to fix the tariff of power and to enjoy autonomy in other matters.

But when the CERC was enacted the power to fix the tariff under DVC was negated, thereby the resources which were earlier generated by the DVC started eroding. That is why, I would like to say that by the Electricity Act 2003, the special status of DVC was ignored because CERC has brought the deemed status of DVC under its purview.

Madam, we all are aware that our country is still starving for power and we have failed to achieve the target that has been fixed in the preceding Five Year Plan. But the DVC was given the autonomy to generate its own resources, its own revenue. As per section 30 of the DVC Act, participating Governments are required to provide capital for completion of projects undertaken. But the participating Governments, those which are the stakeholders, have stopped to share their capital to the DVC project since 1969-70. At that time, the capital contribution was made only to the tune of Rs. 215 crore and since then no capital participation has been made by the stakeholders. That is why the survival of DVC has been at stake.

Madam, I would just briefly bring it to your notice that DVC submitted its budget proposal for an expenditure of Rs. 6,821.49 crore in Revised Estimates 2010-11 and Rs. 5,890.59 crore in the Budget Estimates 2011-12. But now on scrutiny of the Budget records, it is evident that the Government of India has considered an expenditure of Rs. 4,311.49 crore only in Revised Estimates 2010-11.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have taken more than ten minutes.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, please give me this opportunity to say a few words because it is interlinked with the States of Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Hence, no capital contribution has been considered for DVC leading to reduction in outlay at this stage, where

DVC has already committed such expenditure for completion of ongoing projects taken up in pursuance of capacity addition programme of the Ministry of Power, Government of India. Damodar Valley Corporation has already made a short-term loan of Rs. 2,500 crore to meet the gap in the interest of the projects with the hope that capital contribution will be forthcoming. In anticipating they have expanded. Now, DVC will not be able to repay its loan.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Please give me some time. Again, in case of Budget Estimates 2011-12, the Government of India has acknowledged the outlay of Rs. 5,890.59 crore for DVC for the corresponding funding. It has been considered from internal and external budgetary support only, which is not possible for DVC. Thus, DVC's claim of Rs. 1,874 crore as capital grant from the GoI has been ignored which will effectively not allow DVC to complete the ongoing projects due for commissioning within the Eleventh Plan. Accordingly, the national plan will be jeopardized. Even the internal resources considered by the DVC in the Budget Proposal are hardly achievable, unless DVC tariff proposal is considered favourably at CERC.

I would propose to the Government that DVC should be exempted from the purview of CERC in line with Atomic Energy Commission and other commissions.

Further, the IEBR funding, as adopted by the Government of India, ignoring the claim for capital grant, will force DVC to resort to additional borrowing violating the norms of 70:30 debt equity ratio as accepted by CERC for tariff determination. DVC has already exceeded the prudential borrowing limit and further borrowing will only lead to the debt trap and with dire consequences leading to closure.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Hassan Khan.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Hence capital grant is bare necessity for DVC towards completion of all ongoing projects taken up in the national interest in pursuance of 'Power for All by 2012'. The completion of the projects will allow DVC to open up the revenue stream and thereby repay all the loans taken for the completion of the projects so far.

Madam, if the Government is not considerate enough upon DVC, then DVC will be rendered in a debt trap.

Unholy nexuses has been very much evident. Various unscrupulous investors are trying to subvert the DVC for their own benefit. So, in order to save the DVC, the Government should infuse the requisite fund. This is my only submission to this Government.

With these words, I am concluding my speech.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I want to request all the Hon'ble Members, who want to deliver their speeches in detail, may lay their written speeches on the Table and the hon'ble Members, who want to deliver their speeches, are requested not to take more than five minutes.

\*SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU (Mahasamund): The country was expecting of the Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee to present a pro-people Budget but this Budget betrays the aspirations of the common man and their slogan "Congress ka Hath: Aam Admi ke Sath" stands void. The Congress Party has been giving this slogan for the last 50 years but it has never taken any effective measures to set the country free of poverty and the presented Budget only proves that. Today, the common man of the country is the worst affected by skyrocketing prices, corruption, unemployment and poverty and it was expected of the Government that they may take effective steps to control these problems but the Budget only deals with the formalities. Even the Supreme Court has expressed their concern on black-money. But, this Budget only pretends to take formal steps like official study on the subject and virtually indicates to further increase the prices of petroleum products which has started affecting the prices of general commodities. Suicide by farmers out of dejection with the agro-policies of UPA-I have been the headlines of the media. This Budget, too, has betrayed the farmers and farming sector. Though, the budgetary allocation for agriculture Rector has been increased to Rs. 47,500 crore from Rs. 37,500 crore, yet there is no mention of reducing rate of interest for the farmers or there is no policy to provide them with remunerative prices of their produce. Thus, the said increased allocation in the Budget will not benefit the farmers, but the industrialists who will invest in the sector, instead the rate of interest on loans given to farmers has not been changed and it remains the same, i.e., 7 percent.

Also, the Government seems to be indifferent to the development of villages in this Budget. The Budget of the Ministry of Rural Development has been reduced in

comparison to the previous year's budget. Housing and safe drinking water are the biggest concern for rural population, but the Government remains neutral on this issue. The Finance Minister has made the medical treatment costlier. The Government has decided to extend the net of service tax taking under it the payments made by companies, corporate sectors and common people against their medical treatment in air-conditioned hospitals with more than 25 beds. Now, the patients have to pay 5 percent service tax on any type of pathological tests.

No revolutionary changes have been made in the budget in the field of education, whereas the said sector urgently needs reforms. Even today, the impression of Lord Macaulay's education pattern doesn't leave our system thereby corrupting our perception, morality, ethics and etiquettes. Consequently, moral degeneration continues. Our earlier texts included stories like 'Bharat Milap', 'Panch Parmeshwar', 'Gaon Achha Ya Shahar?' etc. which inculcated morality and ethos in the students, now nobody thinks of it, why? The Government has been blowing its trumpet in respect of the schemes, like 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' and Mid-day Meal Scheme etc. And whereas the Ministry of Human Resources Development requires Rs. 40,000 crore for its goals, only Rs. 21,000 crore have been allocated for it.

The tribals living in the region are extremely backward and illiterate even today and are deprived of transportation and other facilities. Why no plan has been made for their development? No arrangement has been made to make the available schemes percolate unto the end-people. No rules-regulation are in place to ensure the proper distribution of plan-funds among the beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana aims to connect the villages with the main roads, for their development but nothing such increment is there in this head in the Budget.

Despite, all of us being very worried global warming and receding water level, at present, the Government has taken no steps to improve and increase the water level in the country. A road map was prepared to link all the major rivers of the country during the NDA regime but the UPA Government has thrown the proposal to dustbin. Any scheme of Government, if found useful, must be implemented. The country frequently faces calamities like drought, famine and flood and the river-linking project can go a long way in providing a long-standing solution to the problem of drought, famine and flood by maintaining an increased water flow.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

So, this, Union Government of UPA has presented this budget with political considerations in mind. This Government has made the General Budget and the Rail Budget its election-tools. The Budget presented by the Railway Minister, Km. Mamta Bannerjee is focused on West Bengal only. So, the Rail Budget and the General Budget have only disappointed the common people of the country.

I urge you to come out with an all-inclusive, 'Sarvjan Hitay aur Sarvjan Sukhay' kind of Budget so that the country stands strong and progressive.

[English]

\*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Budget, presented by our Hon'ble Minister for Finance Sri Pranab Mukherjee has not only considered to give relief to many sectors hitherto untouched, but also will be instrumental for promoting industrial growth, Small and Micro industries and Khadi and Village industries.

The introduction of Direct Taxes Code (DTC) and the Goods and Service Tax (GST) will result in simplification of laws.

By disinvestment of PSUs the Govt. not only gets Rs. 40,000 crores, but also give the public rechange to participate in the effort of industrialization and to stimulate modernization of PSUs by public participation.

By the promotion of micro finance institution, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund etc. the small scale sector of industries are stimulated.

By increasing the allocation to Rs. 7,860 crores in 2011-12, for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) the bottlenecks for the production and distribution of vegetables, poultry, milk, wheat and fish etc. are promoted.

By the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture the Government proposes to promote organic farming.

By increasing Rs. 1,00,000 crores in 2011-12 as agricultural credit flow, farmers get the benefit of reasonable finance.

For giving a boost to infrastructure development in railways, ports, housing and highways development the proposal of tax free bonds of Rs. 30,000 crores, is a healthy move.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The proposed study by Ministry of Finance would suggest methods to tax and repatriate the illicit money.

The increase in the remuneration of Anganwadi workers by 100% shows the concern of the Govt. for primary education of the poor.

The allocation of Rs. 200 crores for green India mission shows the government's commitment to the protection of environment.

The introduction of the symbol for Indian rupee is a historical move.

The re-structuring of income tax slabs give some relief to salary-earning class.

Concessional customs duty for agricultural machinery, micro irrigation equipment, conversion kits for vehicles into hybrid vehicles to use green products, solar lantern etc. are definitely a welcome move.

The Service Tax on health-checks and air travel I doubt, is a move on the right direction. As people now a days turn to health-checks to avoid diseases the service tax for this may be reviewed. So also the air travel has to be encouraged and the service tax on this may be reviewed.

On the whole, the budget is a balanced one and I support this budget.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): While the Finance Minister was presenting the financial budget in Lok Sabha, the people across the country were attentive to the budget speech of Hon'ble Minister. The people of the country were expecting the Government to provide relief for poor and middle class from inflation and unemployment. But people of the country got disappointment.

After the budget was presented, media was taking public views on General budget. In their views, the industries called it good but women and common people called it disappointing.

Women have to maintain the house budget. In this budget, housewives and working women both did not get any benefit. There was nothing in the entire budget to bring down rising prices. In the whole speech of the

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

hon'ble Minister, there was no assurance of making reduction in unemployment or providing employment to the unemployed. The money of the country is stashed in foreign countries and there is nothing in the budget to bring it back. Some concessions have been given on some items but taken back more in form of other tax items. It will not be wrong if we say that it is given on one hand and taken back on the other.

Due to this budget, poor will be poorer and rich will be richer. The difference between rich and poor will not be ended but it will be broader.

Farmers are committing suicides. The government is not taking care of the farmers. Agriculture has become an unremunerative profession. The agriculture will not be remunerative until it is not granted status of Industry. Farmers take loans from moneylenders as they do not get loan from banks in time. Due to compound interest, they do not get the benefits of crops insurance and they are compelled to attempt suicides. So far, farmers take birth in debt and die in debt. Only the God knows when the financial condition of farmers in agriculture-based country will improve. The Finance Minister has lost faith in himself as well as his government and that is why the Finance Minister is feeling compelled to depend on "Varun Dev".

Special focus should be given to agriculture and to see how agriculture can be made remunerative and how the condition of farmers can be improved for which government should pay attention towards this.

Promotion of green and bio-fertilizer has been mentioned in the budget for just 25000 villages in a country with more than 2 lakh villages and the number of villages proposed to be covered is just like a drop in the ocean.

The number of livestock and acreage under pasture area are declining due to which the agro-cycle is getting disturbed.

Medical treatment in the country has become more expensive. People from lower class and middle class have to sell their lands to get treatment. In spite of that, putting nursing homes in the ambit of professional taxes will make treatment more expensive. Neither doctor nor medicines are available in government hospitals. They are compelled to take treatment in private hospitals. The motive of selfless service in the field of healthcare has become a profession. Due to which, the patients have to take

expensive treatments unnecessarily. The government is requested to make proper arrangements of medicines and useful machines in government hospitals. Then, the people of the country will be healthy and country will be strong.

Government is petting its back on the name of MGNREGA. The labourers are not getting wages for 100 days, the corruption is on its peak. Crores of rupees are being spent under MGNREGA but there is no work visible in villages. There should be an action plan for MGNREGA so that villagers can get its permanent benefits.

I want to say again that current budget is not for common man, rural people or poor, its only for rich and industrialists, therefore, I oppose this budget.

[English]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Madam Chairman, I would not like to take much time of the House and I would not like to repeat all the issues which have already been raised. I would confine myself only to my constituency.

I rise to support the Annual Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister and also to express my gratitude to him for providing Rs. 100 crore to Ladakh in the present Budget on the recommendation of the Task Force for infrastructure development of that area. We are also thankful to the Governments, both at the Centre and in the State, for providing sufficient funds for the flash floods during August 2010. We are also thankful to various State Governments, Members of Parliament and NGOs across the country for their immediate response and financial and material help to the sufferers. The people of Ladakh, as usual, are highly thankful to our Armed Forces, Paramilitary, and Border Roads Organisation for their immediate response and help in rescue and rehabilitation of the victims of the unprecedented flood in that area last year.

I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards the economic conditions of the people of Ladakh Region in J&K State. Ladakh region remains cut off from rest of the country for more than six months in a year due to heavy snowfall and freezing cold. During this period, all economic activities come to a standstill. Even internal movement in the region becomes impossible. All developmental activities, including the much expected MNREGA scheme, are stopped midway to restart after six months. People engaged in these schemes become jobless. Tourist trade comes to a standstill with hotels,

guest houses and tourist camps closed to restart after six months. Small and big transporters engaged in tourist movements also park their vehicles for next six months, but the hotel owners, public transport owners and all other types of traders who have started their business on bank loans continue to pay the loan instalments and interest regularly without earning anything during half of the year. Unemployed youths with small businesses started on loan are the worst sufferers under these circumstances. Self-help and other employment generating schemes hardly fulfil their purposes with the result that unemployed youths are not attracted towards these schemes.

Those who take up such schemes ultimately end up as bank defaulters. Cost of living during these months becomes much more than in normal times. People are forced to spend more, stock more and pay more owing to closure of routes and shortage of supplies. They have to pay their earnings through their nose to keep life going. Baring a few people living in the main towns, life become miserable for the rest of the population spread over an area of more than 50,000 kilometres.

Under these situations, my submission to the Union and the State Governments is that our economic planners must be asked to formulate some ways and means to overcome these problems and hardships which no other region in the country is facing.

I would further appeal to the Government to undertake a special economic survey and strategic study along with a mini-tribal census to declare the region as a Special Economic Zone and a Tribal Area. Major steps are needed to be taken to connect the region with the mainland for full year as China and Pakistan are doing in their areas across our borders.

[Translation]

\*SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udham Singh Nagar): First of all I congratulate hon'ble Sonia Gandhi, chairperson, UPA Government and hon'ble Prime Minister, under whose able guidance today our country is making economic progress through endless efforts by hon'ble Minister of Finance. Hon'ble Minister has centered his attention in high economic growth rate and fiscal consolidation. Alongwith this, he has paid his attention towards encouragement and promotion to agri-produce also for lowering the inflation. One should appreciate the hon'ble Minister of Finance for presenting such a good

and balanced budget, which will promote inclusive development. Cash based subsidy scheme is a revolutionary step which would be beneficial to the common man. Increased allotment to agriculture sector and increasing the honorarium to rural development and Aanganwadi women is important. Announcement of five-point action plan to curb the black money, two-fold increase in old age pension alongwith special attention to education has been made with 24 percent increase in fund. He has tried to make agriculture profitable. Announcement has been made to 3 percent relief to farmers paying the loan on time. Pensioners having 60 years age will be deemed as senior citizen. Twenty percent increase for health sector is a commendable deed. Announcement of Rs. three hundred crore, economic assistance to weavers. It has been proposed to begin international award of Rs. 1 crore in memory of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore for promoting values of world fraternity. Demand is made to promote the use of such an eco product, which could do less damage to water and land. Announcements regarding brining green revolution in eastern areas, programme related with vegetable samool, nutritional grain, accelerated fodder produce programme, national sustainable agriculture produce mission, mega Food Park, storage capacity and cold storage chain, agriculture produce marketing act are commendable.

First of all, there is a need to take more solid steps to make the agriculture sector world-class alongwith industrialization of the country so that employment opportunities could be provided to village youths in the village itself. Many schemes have been decreased for agriculture sector. There is a need to ensure accountability alongwith transparency to implement these schemes and to provide cent-percent benefits of schemes to each village and each family to the country. One should seriously think regarding social infrastructure for human resource development schemes for taking the country in the developed league in stipulated time. Infrastructure is the foundation of any country's economic development. We all know it very well that we can estimate the firmness of the building on the strongness of its foundation whether the foundation be related to any sector. Mainly we can place services relating to transport, electricity, communication, water supply etc. under economic infrastructure services and place services relating to education, health and other human development related services under social infrastructure. There is need to pay more attention to make human development services world class. Sufficient capital investment alongwith very long construction period especially is required for provisions

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

related with infrastructure for world-class services. In this direction, there is a need to take various measures to create such a motivating policy environment which could open ways for investment flow on big scale for both the domestic and foreign investors and improve the work efficiency and effectiveness of investments by improving the availability of suitable technology and best management practices.

There is a need to take effective steps to improve the efficiency of government machinery. Attention should be centered towards giving permission of foreign direct investment in various infrastructure projects and towards other physical basic projects also along with promoting public-private participation in road and port sectors. There is a need to make capital market more flexible for making industrial organization able in getting fund through capital market by special sponsor means (spv). All the Ministries and Government departments of the country would have to ensure that what has been our participation in development of the country due to expenditure incurred in the year *i.e.* what we have achieved. There is a need to devise schemes relating to rural development, urban development, education, health etc at district, block and village level so that difficulties may not arise in fixing accountability of proper work of schemes and thus there would be transparency in working system of schemes. It could be ensured that results are not only created but could reach to the entitled persons in reality. Necessary administrative processes would have to be brought to achieve this. Our goal today is administrative reform, abolishing corruption, effective utilization of available resources and we would have to think more seriously to make the administration more accountable so that poverty, unemployment, inequality be abolished and goal of better health and better education for people be achieved.

There is a need to arrange the basic amenities and strengthen infrastructural facilities in the newly created State of Uttarakhand so that all round development could take place along with increase in human development index. You might be aware of the topography of State wherein 65% area is surrounded by hills covered with dense forest and 35% area is plain.

Uttarakhand is a state with immense possibilities of tourist attraction, having dense forest areas and rich in herbal medicines, but in the absence of economic infrastructure, the over-all development here has not taken place properly. Central assistance is required to upgrade tourist-sites of this state in order to bring it at par with other such world-class sites. The world-class tourist sites

of Uttarakhand may attract foreign exchange and so, this State may also play a vital role to help the country to be on the path of progress.

Uttarakhand is a hilly region consisting of two divisions namely- Kumaon and Garhwal. Both the divisions are geographically different from each other and the remote areas in the region have a maximal distance of about 600 km. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguan University of Garhwal has been accorded the status of a Central University and so, the Kumaon University also needs the same status. This university fulfills all the required norms to get the status of a Central University and if it is done, the students in Kumaon region will also be able to get quality education like those in Garhwal region. Moreover, I request you to open another central university in Kumaon where umpteen tourists' potential medicinal plants exist, but in the absence of infrastructure this state has not grown fast. There is a need to allocate more funds to the state to develop tourist-sites of world-level, to promote the cultivation of medicinal herbs and to develop and beautify the forests here. It will create new employment opportunity and the state may play its role to help the country go ahead on the path of progress. There should also be enough provision in the Budget to give special exemption to information technology sector in the state as well as exemption in tax till the year 2020 to the industries being set up in the state with a view to encourage new enterprises here. There is also a need to extend the tax-limit upto Rs. 3 lakh as against the present limit of Rs. 1,80,000.

Special incentives should be given to the small and medium industries established in Uttarakhand with a new to boost industrial development there and special grant should be given in the budget for this purpose. Apart from this, the hon'ble Finance Minister may kindly consider to extend tax-exemption to the industries set up in the state upto the year 2020. This will not only accelerate the industrial development in the state, but also prove to be an effective step to tackle the problems of unemployment there. Moreover, local enterprise can be promoted by giving interest-free loans to the rural youths under the self-employment scheme.

Uttarakhand is opulent in water resources. If these water resources are put to use for irrigation, drinking or generation of hydro-electricity, then such projects will not only ensure the progress of the state but also of the whole country as well. Similarly, unscrupulous use of water may create havoc during the rainy season leading to immense loss of life and property and blocks the path of

progress. In rainy season, this state witnesses land-sliding in hilly areas and floods in its plains. To prevent land sliding and the full of floods, construction of dams is urgently needed. These dams may not only provide multilateral benefit to the area but may also contain the loss of life and property. Therefore, I request the government to consider construction of check-dams for providing drinking water and irrigation facility in hilly areas of the state.

To control floods and save the environment, I request the government to earmark funds for dredging and desilting the rivers. We can not only ensure soil and environmental protection but also save the life and property.

At present, the economy of Uttarakhand is mainly dependent on tourism. For over-all and balanced development of the state rural infrastructure like, rural market, information technology, road and rail transport, drinking water, electricity, industry, communication, education, health, agri-mega park etc is badly needed. Apart from this, rural youths should be provided interest-free loans under the self-employment scheme. Funds should be earmarked in the Budget for beautification of tourist and religious sites in order to upgrade them at the world level.

So far as the land-acquisition in respect of SEZs is concerned the Union Government should direct the state government to acquire infertile, barren and low-lying land in place of fertile land. Special economic package should be given to revive sick sugar mills and HMT watch factory and the workers employed in these units may be adjusted in some industries.

I again request the government to include my suggestions and proposals in the Budget proposals 2011-12 and allocate adequate funds. So that over-all development of the state can be ensured and the state can play its designated role in the progress of the country.

I, support this pro-people Budget for the year 2011-12, and thank the hon'ble finance minister for the same.

[English]

\*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): The Indian economy was facing grave uncertainty. Yet, economic survey shows that our economy is now in a far better position than it was eight years ago. It is a fact that India withstood the

economic crisis well and emerged from the global slowdown faster than any other country.

The challenge before the government is to harness economic growth to make it more inclusive. Stabilizing the economy, Government now concentrates more on supporting and delivering services to the poorer sections. The proposals in the budget exemplify our motto. Food security bill which is going to be introduced is welcome step to eradicate poverty, malnutrition etc. However, government has to do a lot to overcome weakness in government's public delivery mechanism. Apart from being conscious of the price rise and taking steps to tackle it, government may take in to account erratic monsoon and drought like conditions that affect our poor villages and ordinary lives, extending the scope of NREGA to include dairy farmers and ordinary cultivators depending upon natural resources may help millions of people to sustain their livelihood and contribute to agricultural production.

This budget has a lot to do with the agricultural sector and welfare of our farming community. As an incentive to this important sector, credit flow for farmers is raised from 375000 crore to 4,75, 000 crore in this budget.

Thousands of farmers will be benefiting from government's decision to ensure 3% interest reduction in crop loans to farmers who repay their crop loan on time. In this case, the government is radically fixing the interest rate at 4%.

Similarly, government has allocated Rs. 10,000 crore to be contributed to NABARD's Short-term rural Credit fund for 2011-12.

Education is the back bone of the society that decides the country's future. I would like to appreciate government's plans to raise its expenditure in the education sector by about a quarter to Rs. 52700 crore. Spending on elementary education is proposed to increase by 11%. Secondary education gets bigger hike of 26%. We have to strengthen both the elementary education and 'vocationalisation' of secondary education. The government will invest as much as Rs. 21000 crore in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Moreover, it will enable students to enroll in job-oriented courses after (10+2) examinations. To create a skilled workforce to keep up with fast-paced growth, universalizing access to secondary education and providing skill training is necessary. One of the prime challenges for India's surging growth is severe skills shortage- spanning all levels, from management to

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

frontline operations, and all sectors, from IT to fast food. Statistics shows that in our country only about 5% of students have access to any vocational training as compared to about 60% in developed countries. We all know about National Skill Development Council's (NSDC) proclaimed mission to create 15 crore skilled workforce two years ahead of 2022.

Now Pre-matric scholarship scheme is to be introduced for needy SC/ST students studying in classes X and IX. In the higher education sector, there is an urgent need of providing more number of Rajiv Gandhi fellowship to research scholars belonging to marginalized sections.

Farmers were receiving crop loans upto a principal amount of 3 lakh at 7% interest. In the year 2009-10 government provided an additional 1% interest subvention to those farmers who repaid their short term crop loans as per schedule. The government has raised this subvention for timely repayment of crop loans from 1 % to 2 % from the year 2010-11 and now it is 3% in this year Budget. That means today farmers are getting crop loans in a rate of 4% this is what Swaminathan Commission pointed out.

It is really a notable contribution for the betterment of our poor farmers but some private money lenders misutilizing this provision. Sir I am requesting Hon'ble Finance Minister to order a detailed enquiry about it. Sir, moneylenders taking this 4% loans by pledging gold. Gold loan is considering as agriculture loans. The net result is that these money lenders utilizing the interest subvention with 4% and they are lending this same amount with an interest of 20 to 30 %. These money lenders are plundering our agriculture loans.

Whenever we are examining the C.D ratio this gold loans also included in the agriculture credit. The entire agriculture loans-mines gold loans we can very well find out that the agriculture loans amount which is now exhibited by the bankers are not the actual one. In the names of agriculture credit almost all banker are giving faulty amount and projecting the percentage.

Yet another important issue I would like to point out is that of education loans. Sir, even through government announced the interest free loans up to 4 lakh with in India and with interest 7.5 lakh and side India. Sir, whenever needy students approaching the bankers they were not treating the students in a cultured manner. The students are wandering here and there for getting loans.

I am humbly requesting Hon'able Finance Minister to give strict instructions to the Bankers.

I am also requesting to the Hon'able Finance Minister that the interest of education loans should be reduced to 4 percent with retrospect effect from 2001 onwards. The other day Hon'ble Member Murli Manohar Joshi criticized about the amount allocated for Aligarh Muslim University campus at West Bengal and Kerala. The Hon'ble Member Joshiji is alleged that it is because of coming elections. It is very unfortunate.

Our government is committed to the minority section of this great country. Nobody can criticise our Hon'ble Finance Minister because he is managing our financial sector in such a manner.

It is because of his long vision that our country escape from global recession. Today everybody admits that India is on the way to be a super power. With these few words I would like to conclude my speech.

[Translation]

\*DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister of Finance for the following:-

1. to reduce the maximum age-limit in respect of the senior citizen category from 65 years to 60 years from the current financial year and for creation of a new category of senior citizen above 80 years of age to enjoy the income-tax exemption upto Rs. 5 lacs.
2. to introduce direct cash subsidy on kerosene, gas and fertilizers in order to provide direct benefit to the needy ones.
3. continuation of credit @5% interest to the small farmers.
4. Creation of a new fund for the development of Women-Self-Help Groups with a corpus fund of Rs. 500 crore for women empowerment.
5. Provision of Rs. 18000 crore in the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund of for the development of rural infrastructure.
6. provision of Rs. 5000 crore to small and Medium enterprises to especially help which will to the handloom weavers.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

7. Increased allocation upto Rs. 7860 crore Under National Agriculture Development Scheme.
8. Increased credit-flow to the farmers to the tune of Rs. 7,75,000 crores with instructions to the banks to provide direct credit to the small and marginal farmers. Allocation of Rs. 10000 crore to Rural Credit Fund through NABARD.
9. In wake of 70% Indians becoming eligible for jobs by the year 2025, and education being the core sector, an allocation of Rs. 52057 crores with a 24% increase in the previous allocation.
10. The Hon'ble Minister has formulated a five pronged strategy with regard to black money in order to curb the incidence in future.
11. The Hon'ble Minister has provided Rs. 58000 crores for 'Bharat Nirman' to undertake the works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. Rajiv Gandhi Garmin Vidyutikaran Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, National Rural Drinking Water Programme and rural telephony.
12. Provision of Rs. 1000 crores for Judicial Infrastructure and E-code project which I had demanded. I am thankful to hon'ble Minister for that.
13. Reduction of base custom duty on bamboo from 30% to 10%.
14. Excise duty on solar lanterns to be reduced from 10% to 5%, which will help in Green technologic spread unto rural areas.

I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the following demands of Maharashtra State:-

1. The Government of Maharashtra had demanded to the Government of India for approval of 91 projects out of which 19 projects are still pending due to the dearth of funds so far. The Government of India gave Rs. 102.95 crores under the Infrastructure development plan for 17 small and medium level cities.
2. Funds for Mithi River Development Project should be provided under the Central assistance head so that work of Mumbai sewage drains could be undertaken.
3. The Government of Maharashtra had demanded approval of 135 Scheme under the Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, out of which the Government of India approved 93 Schemes, and a sum of Rs. 5055 crores was

provided for the same. The Planning Commission has recommended to provide funds for the remaining schemes.

4. A sum of Rs. 935 crores is needed Under the vaidyahathan Package so that short term credit scheme could be restructured.
5. The Union Government had allocated Rs. 32 crore to the local bodies of 17 cities of Maharashtra under the Centrally-Sponsored Integrated Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme. An additional fund of Rs. 85 crores should be provided for the same.
6. The Maharashtra Government has demanded Rs. 14.47 crores from the Centre under the ICT Scheme to set up of Satellite Interactive Terminals.
7. The Maharashtra Government has demanded a compensatory sum of Rs. 1555.76 crores for disbursement of Post-Matric Scholarship to the O.B.C. students.
8. The Maharashtra Government has set a proposal under the 10th phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, and the financial assistance involved therein may be provided as soon as possible.
9. The present Budget imposes 10% tax on the readymade garments. It may be reduced to protect the interests of small traders.
10. A Centrally-Sponsored Scheme is needed for the welfare of citizens.
11. The increased tax health-services need to be reduced.
12. Income tax exemption-limit for woman stands not upped this time. It needs to be extended.
13. The discussion on the Rangnath Mishra Committee's Report and Sachar Committee's Report is imperative.
14. MPLAD—10 crore  
In Maharashtra—1.5 crore.

\*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun):

- The general budget is disappointing for all the sections There is nothing concrete in the budget to fight against the burning problems like corruption, black money, employment and price rise.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

- The small businessmen are disappointed from the budget.
- On the one hand relief has been given in the custom duty and on the other hand the excise duty has been increased from 4 percent to 5 percent and along with that tax free 130 products have been included in the excise duty list as a result of that the domestic products will be costly.
- There is nothing in the budget to promote the small and medium industries.
- It is a matter of concern that the employment opportunity is not growing with the pace of economic growth. Promoting agriculture and industry in the budget could bridge this gap.
- The income tax relief of Rs. 20000 for the common people being crushed under the price rise is just nothing. The limit should be at least Rs. 40000.

It is sad that some people are among the rich people of the world, but a majority of population is still hungry and deprived of clean water and health facilities. The resources of the country should be utilized for the development of all the sections of the society only then the development will reflect.

Farmers in India are not getting direct benefits of crop production. Common people are paying prices in manifold while the government is procuring the crops at the lower rate. If the farmers don't get remunerative price of the crops, it will directly affect the productivity of the country and prices of the commodities will increase. If the government is committed to check the price rise, the farmers should get remunerative prices and there should be no role of middlemen. The subsidy on food is a welcome step but the farmers should have facilities of education, health and food.

It is a joke with the poor people of the country to make provision of 1.2 percent out of the whole GDP for health sector. The poor condition of government hospitals and impositions of service tax on private hospitals will directly affect the common people. The poor farmers sell their land and borrow money to get treatment. The burden of such tax will widen the gap between the villages and cities, which will upset the social fabric of the country.

During the last budget 1500 crore rupees had been allocated for Bundelkhand, which has not been disbursed. The package allocated now is disappointing. Hoar frost

and hailstorm have destroyed the crops. Earlier the farmers were affected by the drought. But the government of India has not provided any compensation and the state government is not sensitive in this regard and the present state government is wasting the public money on statues and rocks. This government works against the youth and the farmers. The present government has stopped the schemes introduced by the earlier Samajwadi Government. For examples: Kanya Vidyadhan, unemployment allowance and the state was experiencing all round development which has been limited to the parks and construction of statues. Uttar Pradesh is on the verge of dilapidated state. The government is totally involved in corruption, atrocities, women exploitation, fear and hunger. There is no law and order in the state. The central government is involved in scams and the state government is not lagging behind. The people are totally disappointed. The weaver community is dying and they have no means of livelihood. The economic condition of the families is very bad. They do not have shelter to live and food to eat. The government has become totally insensitive. These weaver communities have provided clothes for the humanity and now they are leading lives without food and shelter. The weaver community has been the symbol of human civilization.

Bhognipur area under my parliamentary constituency Jalaun is adjacent to Bundelkhand and it is more backward than even Bundelkhand. Electricity is being supplied only for four or five hours in the entire parliamentary constituency. The farmers are not able to irrigate their drying crops with their tubewells due to lack of electricity. The entire areas of Bhognipur assembly constituency and Jhansi assembly constituency under Jalaun are in bad condition but I think the condition of entire Bundelkhand and Uttar Pradesh is the same. Electricity is provided only to some districts belong mainly to the Chief Minister, Minister of Power and influential ministers. I would like to demand that electricity must be provided for the irrigation. There is no water in the dams and canals as water was drained out of the dams with the nexus of officers and the government. There is no canal system for the crops. The crops are drying.

I would request the Government to make arrangement of water for irrigation even by purchasing water from other states. There are almost four hundred hamlets and villages in my constituency which are unelectrified till now. There are no schools far and wide. There are no hospitals. If school exists somewhere, then there are no teachers in the school. If there is any hospital, then there is no doctor then medicines, are not available in the hospital. The

villages which are electrified, poles are installed were but there is no wire. If there is wire on poles, there is no transformer and if the transformers are installed, power is not supplied there. India is making progress on one hand and on other hand we seem to be living in the primitive age.

Investigation should be made about the funds released by the Central Government in order to know where and how the said fund has been allocated. This should also be done to ensure that the funds released by the Central Government are utilised only for targeted schemes. People of the constituency should be benefitted. Separate funds should be allocated for the development of Bundelkhand and my Parliamentary Constituency, Jalaun Bhogripur and Garautha. Bhogripur and its adjoining area within a radius of fifty kilometres should be incorporated into Bundelkhand region and the entire region should be provided similar facilities as was available to Bundelkhand alone. Areas of Etawah, Auraiya, Kanpur, Dehat-Nagar, Fatehpur and Allahabad should be given a special package for the development of areas. I demand Rs. 20 thousand crore for the said areas.

The Government should provide employment to the youths, health care facilities to the sick, education to the uneducated people and make wholeheartedly efforts for empowerment of women. Medicine, education, housing, food etc. should be provided free of cost. Steps should be taken for the overall development of the people belonging to backward, minority communities scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by providing opportunity to them. The weaker section of all the communities of the country should be brought into the mainstream of development by providing all the facilities to them.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Madam Chairman, I would like to recollect the words of Mahatma Gandhi wherein he had said: "Political freedom has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness".

For decades, from 1947 to 2007, we had millions of people in villages and also in towns who had been unemployed and who were looking for work. During that time, people used to migrate to various places because they could not get wage of even Rs. 30 per day in their villages. Even in my State, Andhra Pradesh, in districts like Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Anantapur and Prakasam, lakhs of people used to migrate

to various places for want of a meagre wage of Rs. 30 per day.

I am happy that the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, our Finance Minister and also our Rural Development Minister had all come together and brought in the Right to Work, which had been legislated in this House. Not only we made the Right to Work as an Act, we implemented it also on the ground. Every year we have been allocating thousands of crores of rupees for this. During the last year and this year budget we had allocated more than Rs. 40,000 crore for implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme under the Right to Work Act.

Madam, because of this Act and because of this huge allocation, now in every village there is work; people do not have to go to any other place; there is no migration anymore. People who used to look for a meagre amount of Rs. 30 per day are now getting Rs. 121 per day, after the enhancement of wages in this Budget, and that too for 125 days. Nearly for four months they are getting work through this programme. Their wage has gone up now. In my State I have seen that their wage structure is now around Rs.200 or Rs.300 per day. The farm labourers never used to get Rs. 30 per day earlier. So, I commend this Government for fulfilling the Mahatma Gandhi's dream after 60 years of our Independence. The Government is trying to provide employment to each and everyone so that people do not have to migrate.

The UPA Government had come to the rescue of the farmers who were under debt trap two years back, and waived off Rs. 72,000 crore farm loans. In my State alone, farm loans to the tune of Rs. 12,000 crore had been waived off. Not only that, prior to the UPA Government came to power, in 2003-04 only Rs. 80,000 crores per year of farm loans were given during NDA regime. In this year's Budget, our hon. Finance Minister has announced that farm loans to the tune of Rs. 4,87,000 crore would be available at four per cent rate of interest.

In 2003-04, during the NDA regime, it was nine per cent. Now, the farm loan has come to four per cent. In Andhra Pradesh, the farm loan is available at three per cent for the last two-three years. I would request our hon. Finance Minister also to see whether we can bring it down further to three per cent, like in Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, what do the farmers want today? Apart from remunerative prices, they want water for every acre of

land. It is out duty now, to ensure that every inch of land is properly irrigated and water is flown and supplied through flood irrigation. We have been talking about linking of Ganga-Cauvery. It is a grand plan, undoubtedly. If it materialises, I would be very, very happy because this plan had been envisaged more than 30-40 years back by Dr. K.L. Rao, who used to represent Vijayawada constituency; and fortunately now, I represent the same Vijayawada constituency. He had a plan those days to link Ganga and Cauvery and all other rivers. In Andhra Pradesh, we had undertaken a river linkage project Godavari and Krishna by constructing Polavaram dam. People of Andhra Pradesh have been dreaming about this project for more than 60 years, which would cost Rs. 16,000 crore today. This would irrigate more than 7 lakh acres with left and right canals. It would stabilize the existing layout of Godavari, Krishna delta which is more than 23 lakh acres and more than 960 MW of power would be generated by this project. We have been pleading with the Government of India to give national project status and we are also happy that the Government of India has considered and given approval in principle. We are hoping that this project would get a status of national project because it would not only be helpful for Andhra Pradesh but it would also help the entire India. It is going to meet the food requirement of the country. The UPA Government is coming out with the Food Security Act also. By this project, I am sure, the food security would be well taken care of.

On the rural development, this Government has allotted Rs. 87,800 crore. I would also request the hon. Finance Minister to see whether he could announce this Polavaram Project in this Budget itself, in his reply, as a national project. It is in the interest of the nation. I am not talking of the Andhra Pradesh alone. This project is in the interest of the entire nation.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Madam, let me now speak on education because it is one of the most important subjects.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have spoken well. Now, please conclude.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I am touching upon only two things - rural development and education. Let me speak something on education also.

This Government has allotted more than Rs. 52,000 crore on education. They have brought the Right to

Education Act. Under that, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan alone is getting Rs. 16,000 crore. The earlier Governments could not even allot Rs. 9,600 crore in their Budget whereas this Government has allotted Rs. 52,000 crore for human resource development.

Madam, in Andhra Pradesh, we have a scheme where more than 30 lakh students are getting free education not only at the primary level, upper-primary level, high school level but also at the graduation level, like engineering and medicines. The State Government is giving reimbursement of Rs. 35,000, Rs. 55,000, Rs. 75,000 to these students. I would request the Government of India also to come to their rescue and aid of Andhra Pradesh wherein they also share in such schemes. These schemes are for the downtrodden and poor people.

First, I recollect the words of Mahatma Gandhi, who always said about 'Sarvodaya' and 'Antyodaya'. I would request the Government to effectively implement all these schemes for the welfare of the people of India.

With these few words, I conclude.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General Budget. Our hon. Finance Minister has claimed that the present year has become a remarkable financial year. It may be remarkable for the corporate sector, industrial sector and for the private sector. But I consider that for the common people, for the peasants and for the people of the low and middle income brackets, it is a very harsh and painful fiscal year.

In his Budget, the hon. Finance Minister has not given any real relief to the downtrodden people, to the common people. Rather, he has used jugglery of words and statistics to hide the crises-ridden state of this capitalist economy. The people are reeling under unprecedented price hike and unemployment. Their real income has reduced to a very low level.

They have become further impoverished. The Government has not proposed any measure to contain it in its Budget. When it has been claimed that it is a pro-investment Budget, we know in real terms that in this capitalistic economic system, this investment cannot generate employment. We are very surprised to see that no tough measures have been proposed to be taken against fraudsters and scamsters who are pilfering lakhs and crores of public money. His statement is also like that.

"Certain events in the past few months may have created an impression of drift in governance and a gap in public accountability. Such an impression is misplaced."

This will give a further boost to the tax evaders, scamsters and those who misuse powers and do such malpractices. It will further embolden them when he said "corruption is a problem and we must fight it collectively". That means, the Government will remain a simple and mute spectator and no real step will be taken against the fraudsters.

Madam, regarding black money, no real concrete step has been shown to the nation to unearth it. There is no real measure to reduce the rise in prices of food and common essential items of life. He gives statistics like an academician that between February, 2010 and January, 2011, food inflation has come down from 20.2 per cent to 9.3 per cent but in the market, common people could not see any benefit of this reduction in inflation.

His budget reduction in rural development sector, in agriculture and his reduction of money in the Budgetary allocation to subsidies like fuel to the tune of Rs. 15,000 crore, fertilizer to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crore and food to the tune of Rs. 7,000 crore will further derail our Public Distribution System.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Madam, I have two more points.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please submit those two points within one minute.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Madam, our Government has taken 27 per cent loan from the national and international market in the budget. I am borrowing only two minutes from our hon. Finance Minister's time. Please allow me.

His proposal for direct cash subsidy to the BPL people in case of kerosene, LPG and fertilizers will not be a success because we have seen that in the case of NREGA, it has become a failure. It has not made any success. He has, particularly mentioned about Census, mentioning of caste, etc. I oppose that. It will create further divisions and disharmony in the nation and it will not give any development to the economically low level people.

His Budget is for the encouragement of PPP, Public-Private Partnership, and disinvestment of our Public Sector

Undertakings. There is unproductive Budget like Rs. 1.6 lakh crore for the Defence. His increment for the Anganwadi workers is also meager and it is less than the daily wage announced by the same Government. So, it should be at least Rs. 6,000 for the Anganwadi workers and Rs. 3,000 for their assistants.

My last point is on the direct tax. There is a reduction of direct tax to the tune of Rs. 13,500 crore. I would request our Finance Minister that tax free amount should be increased to Rs. 2 lakh in place of Rs. 1,80,000 and the savings exemption should be increased to at least Rs. 2 lakh.

In the health sector, he has reduced the budget allocation to the National Control Programmes like TB, malaria, blindness. Unless that is increased, our immunization programme will be jeopardized. So, I would request our Finance Minister that he should see that service tax is removed in the health sector and proper budgeting for the national programmes should be made.

With this, I cannot support this anti-people Budget. I expect a further package for the Sunderban which is deprived by the national Government and the State Government though it is a world heritage site. It comes under my constituency. So, I would request our Finance Minister to give a special package for Sunderban infrastructural development.

[Translation]

\*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): I oppose the General Budget presented here as there is nothing for the poor in it. Only corporate sector has been taken care of. Farmers of the country are dejected as their conditions have been ignored.

No attention has been paid to the existing problems in the budget 2011-12 presented by the UPA Government. This budget ignores the development of poor tribals, women and children living in rural areas. No measures have been taken to bring down the Price-rise, which has emerged as a big problem. Small scale industries and cottage industries of the country which play a pivotal role in domestic production of the country and in providing more employment than any other industries and earning a great deal of foreign exchange through export have been overlooked. Unemployment is increasing in the country and no efforts have been made to deal with it. Although a budget deficit of more than three lakh crore

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

rupees has been reflected in the budget. This would not only increase the price-rise but also devalue the income and in no way this is going to boost the development of the country.

Today farmers especially small farmers are aggrieved as they do not get the remunerative price of their produce such as farmer get Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 for 20 kilograms of cotton however market price of cotton is from Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1300 per kg. which stand to be beneficial for the traders. In the same way market price of onion is Rs. 70 per kg and it was sold at the rate of Rs. 7 per kg also. First, it brought tears to the eyes of consumers and then to the producers. What kind of policy is this? Farmers should get seeds, fertilisers and irrigation facilities on time as well as the benefits of crop insurance scheme but it is not being done. Farmers remain in queue for the whole day to purchase fertilizers and we have to visit the office of Minister of Fertilizers.

This budget has followed the policy of manipulation of funds. Production of food grains is decreasing. The projects with cost of 20 crore or more are not being completed in the country within prescribed time. As on 31st March, 2010, the time and cost of 978 projects out of projects have over run. The Government has not held any officers accountable for this till date. The Government should fix the responsibility and punish the officers concerned.

This budget has not done justice to the tribals. Tribals are weak in all respects. They are deprived of modern facilities. There are four Tehsies namely Bhiloda, Meghraj Vijaynagar and Khadbrahma in my constituency. Which are tribal dominated but the people of these areas are not getting the benefits of central sponsored schemes. They are deprived of the facilities like irrigation and roads.

Environment laws are accounted for their miseries. They are deprived of basic amenities. NGOs working on the tribals residing in the forests require to be reviewed honestly and the MPs should also be involved in such review and the views of local MPs should be taken to check corruption and misuse of money.

No priority has been given to the means of irrigation in the budget, though more than 70 percent of lands have no irrigation facilities in my Parliamentary constituency, Sabarkantha. A number of areas have been declared dark zone due to which farmers cannot install tube well. I demand that more emphasis should be given on the providing irrigation facilities in the dark zone. My

Parliamentary constituency is extremely backward as far as industrial development is concerned, there is no industry there. People are dependent only on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihood. People are living in the pitiable condition. I am not aware of the quantum of amount being given to my constituency under backward region grants fund. Irrigation facilities should be provided and industries should be set up to remove backwardness of my Parliamentary constituency.

Wild animals ruin the crops of farmers in my Parliamentary constituency. Farmers do not get compensation for this loss. Consequently their livelihood is at stake. Farmers cannot kill these animals due to the laws for animals. The Government should take it seriously and give order to the Department of Forests to make barbed fencing so that crops could not be ruined and the production of food grains may increase. My Parliamentary constituency, Sabarkantha already lacks basic amenities and has been deprived of development. It has been a long-standing demand that a road from Himmatnagar to Ambaji of my constituency should be declared a national highway but that is yet to be approved. Government is, therefore, requested to declare the said road as national highway.

This budget is not going to bring momentum to development nor is going to rid the people of price-rise and hence I oppose this budget.

**\*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat):** The budget was presented by the Finance Minister of the country. But Union Government has not taken care of the common men anywhere who have voted it to power. The common men have not been given any space by the Minister of Finance in the budget.

Major feature of this Government is that the Ministers in this Government focus on only on their respective states but in the budget presented by Pranab Mukherjee, no concrete step has been taken instead of given a boost to the momentum of development. As soon as the present Government came to power, the people of this country were gifted with price-rise, unemployment. The common men are feeling under such a condition that the skyrocketing prices have made it difficult for them to manage a square meal for their family. Education has also become costly and they cannot provide education to their children in a good school or college. Prices of gold have gone up and hence how they cannot do proper

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

arrangements for the marriage of their daughters. It has become a dream for a common man to arrange the huge amount required for heart surgery in case his old parents subjects to such ailment. Our Gujarati people are unfortunate in this matter also as the Prime Minister has approved only one hospital after repeated requests in the entire Gujarat for getting relief from Prime Minister Relief Fund. With the healthcare cost increasing, people of Gujarat have been subject to double whammy.

Keeping this budget in view, I, through you, would like to make the following demands:-

- (1) Pension limit for working women may be increased from Rs. 1,60,000 to 2,50,000.
- (2) Standard deduction of Rs. 20,000 should be provided to the women working in the call centres or attending night duties.
- (3) Tax deduction limit of TDS should be increased.
- (4) Working women should be exempted from filling return on their any type of income.
- (5) Other incomes should also be incorporated in 44 AD of newly introduced sugam return.
- (6) Health and diagnostic services should be exempted from service tax.
- (7) There should be provision for opening zero balance account for the women such as widow, deserted, retired, pensioners, etc.

I represent the diamond city Surat. Today, there are 3.4 million people employed in diamond gems and jewelry industry. At present this industry is progressing at the rate of 18 percent. Today, 11 out of 12 diamonds which are cut or polished in the world are prepaid in Surat or India. I demand that:

- (i) Our tax system should be on the line of those countries of the world with which we are competing in the field of gems and jewellery so that we can stand equal to them and compete with them in every field.
- (ii) Exemption to the consignment of raw diamond should be given in the port in the country on the line of the Israel, Belgium.
- (iii) In the last 4 years the price of raw diamonds has risen by 74 percent. There is reduction in the part of traditional mining companies due to

the growth of new products centres. At present, in Gujarat nearly one million people's livelihoods is based on it. The availability of raw diamond is falling day by day. Because of this the trained manpower is going to another industry. A plan should be made to increase the availability of raw diamonds for the stability of livelihood in the diamond-gems & jewellery industry. The Government should try to bring about change in the situation by talking directly to the mining companies.

- (iv) Despite such a big industrial area in Surat, the industrialists of gems and jewellery industry are compelled to go to Mumbai to avail the loan facility in the absence of regional offices of any major nationalized banks in Surat or Gujarat. This matter should be considered and regional branches should be opened in the Surat, so that the loan facility become easy.
- (v) The industrialists of diamond gems & jewellery are dependent on the airport of Mumbai or other states to send their foreign consignment, due to which the cost has also increased. I would like to demand to develop the airport of Surat, so that the industrialists can send their goods to other countries.
- (vi) Today, trained manpower in the diamond industry are becoming less day by day. As this industry is based on skills, I demand to make some provision for economic help for the persons who works in traditional manner to provide them modern techniques. The Union Government should give more attention to bring the modern technology in the industry.

With these words, I would like to demand to incorporate these suggestions in the general Budget.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me opportunity to speak. I will try to conclude my speech in very less words and very quickly. I extend my support to this Budget. I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Finance, hon. Prime Minister and especially UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi for presenting a balanced Budget which covers each and every sector. Opposition as well as public want that the Budget should be populist which provides direct and utmost benefit. Even if the Minister of Finance presents a good Budget, still opposition will oppose that, but we have to welcome that. Being a woman, first of all,

I would like to thank for the provisions made in the Budget for Anganwadi workers. I want to say one thing that please consider about Asha workers of NRHM like Anganwadi workers in ICDS, because their work profile is almost same and there is no difference between their role and responsibilities. In view of this, if you consider about their honorarium then it will be good for them. I welcome and thanks for the provisions of Rs. five hundred crores separately for self help group of women to make them self-reliant. It is good that the criterion for old age pension has been decreased to 60 years from 65 years. There is the provision for old age pension, widow, pension, etc. But, there are so many destitute women, who are divorcee, through you, I would like to request to make some provision for old age for such women. Our many hon. Members had raised many points for farmers. I won't take much time, I only want to say that earlier UPA Government had waived off the agriculture loan of farmers, which was a beautiful gift. Today, even if they repaid the loan in time, they are compelled to pay interest at the rate of 4 percent. I requested last year and requesting today also, please decrease this interest upto three percent.

Madam, before concluding my speech, I would like to tell one thing, which touched my heart deeply. I thank to hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, who helped us a lot. Budget of Rs. three thousand crores has allocated to NABARD for weavers so that their loans can be waived off, modalities can be worked out. It benefitted directly for three lakh weavers and 15 thousand co-operative societies. I would like to request that there are many weavers who never avail loans, therefore question does not arise to waive off their loans.

The painful condition with them is that they are unable to pay electricity bills too. The electricity bills of theirs, I think is a matter under State Government, but it will be a very good thing if Central Government helps State Government in waiving off bills of these poor weavers. While speaking for these weavers, I want to pay thanks to Hon'ble Finance Minister, to our Hon'ble Prime Minister that they have taken a very important step in saving Banaras silk industry of our Uttar Pradesh. Previously, it was in Banaras silk Industry that the silk imported from China was charged thirty percent duty but the cloth imported was charged five percent duty only. So, weaver brothers had to suffer a lot in competition. Today, Import duty on silk yarn has been decreased from thirty percent to five percent, but I request in this regard that duty must be increased on the silk being imported to improve this situation so that competition with China can become easier for us.

Madam, I belong to Uttar Pradesh, Unnao is my constituency, I heed a lot for Unnao. I would like to say one thing that the schemes of Bharat Nirman in these things are very good so far as needs of my constituency are concerned and extra budget has also been allocated thereunder. I don't know whofn should I say that of the State Government implements these schemes properly, we shall get a lot. Since State Governments do not implement these schemes properly, bur situation in rural sector is not improving. There are a number of gdod features of the budget. I associate myself with all our members and now conclude paying thanks again.

[English]

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I would like to express my views on the Demand for Grants (General) for the year 2011-2012 and I support the same.

Our hon'ble very senior Member and able Finance Minister tried to present a balanced budget and to please all sections of people in spite of adverse global economic scenario.

Our GDP growth rate has reached satisfactory level. However, we have to strive hard to improve the current level of growth rate and our economy is set to grow at 9%. The continued hike in the prices of food items is a major cause of concern. Erratic rain, flood and drought in various parts of the country last year have contributed decline in agricultural production and the prices of many food items including fruits and vegetables were sky rocketed. Our Government intervened time and again, cracked on the hoarders and black marketers, imposed a ban on the export of certain food items and improved the exports to effectively tackle the crisis.

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) plays a pivotal role in the development of rural areas. They provide loan facilities to the farmers and they are their immediate rescuers. However, the farmers are facing lot of difficulties in getting their loans from rural banks. Many of them are financially weak. They approach the bank for loan to save and to protect/promote their farming. RRBs should be instructed to provide liberal loans to the farmers without cumbersome formalities. About 2000 people population a bank branch going to be opened is a welcome decision.

Our Government is giving more thrust to housing sector and committed to construct large number of houses in the country. Necessary assistance to real estate sector

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

to meet the housing shortage in urban areas and the enhanced provision of Rs. 3,000 crore under Rural Housing Fund will go a long way in overcoming the housing shortage in the country) Operation of Central Electronic Registry to prevent frauds involving multiple lending on the same immovable property will help in boosting the housing sector.

Agriculture plays a pivotal role for our country's growth credit flow from 3,75,000 to 4,75,000 crore in 2011-12. Large number of people of our country depends on agriculture and we remained pioneer in agricultural production. Huge investments are made in agriculture during the First Five Year Plan and Green Revolution was started and we have attained self-sufficiency. But in the last few years, our agricultural production is not in proportion to population explosion and there is distribution bottleneck. Removal of production and distribution bottleneck for items like fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, poultry and fish will have to be given much emphasis. In the past few years, there is huge shortage of pulses production in the country and we have resorted to imports. Our Government's initiative to promote 60,000 pulses villages in rainfed areas will bridge the demand and supply gap. Government's initiative to improve palm oil plantation, affordable credit to farmers, accelerated production of fodder will help the agriculture sector greatly.

I compliment the Hon'ble Finance Minister for enhancing the allocation under SSA from Rs.15,000 to 21,000 crore and the Government initiative to improve the gross enrolment ratio for schools from 13% to 31% will be helpful to improve the literacy rate in the country.

Fisherman community in my area affected. The sea shore area in my constituency is affected severely. The sea shore areas are gradually affected due to sea-erosion.

Our Government has given more importance to education. 24% more for education allocation to education and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is must to eradicate illiteracy and affordable education to deprived classes of society. Higher education is much costlier in the country. The number of students opting higher education in the country is less and many of them going to abroad and facing lot of troubles there. Government should hike substantially the allocation for higher education and more institutions of higher education are to be set up in various parts of the country to curb the movement of students to abroad for higher education.

The proposed expansion to widen the coverage under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, reduction of eligibility

for pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme for BPL beneficiaries from 65 years to 60 years and the hike of pension from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 for those above 80 years will boost the confidence and morale of Very Senior Citizens.

Our Government's initiative to clean up some more important lakes and rivers other than Ganga and the special allocation of Rs. 200 crores is a welcome step. In this connection, I would like to state that the river Thamirabarani originates more than 2,000 metres above sea level on the eastern slopes of Western Ghats flows through the Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu in southern India. It is having number of tributaries and channels. One of the important Channels is Tirunelveli Channel whose length is about 6 kms. It passes through the heart of the Tirunelveli town providing water supply for drinking and 4,500 acres of agricultural lands for irrigation purposes and also fills 23 Outer Ponds of Maanur Block. For the last few years the agriculturists in these areas are facing lot of difficulties for getting water supply from the channel due to obstruction flow of water supply due to the presence of huge quantities of Amala Plants and with the damage of concrete linings. Therefore, removing of Amala Plants, strengthening of concrete lining and banks of the channels are to be taken up on top priority so as to facilitate easy flow of water till the tail-end areas.

I urge upon Hon'ble Finance Minister to include and revamp Tirunelveli Channel of River Thamirabarani under this project and allocate adequate funds for this project.

MGNREGA is one of the successful projects of our UPA Government launched its previous tenure. It guarantees employment to all families in the rural areas and the new initiative of linking of wages to the workers under the scheme with Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour is need of the hour. However, with the launching of MNREGS, the farm labourers are slowly switched over to it and the hike in wages helped them greatly. For example, in Tamil Nadu, the labourers are getting about Rs. 119 under MNREGS. The small farmers are not in a position to afford that much amount to the labourers and they are not able to retain them. To arrest this trend, Government may consider deputing MNREGS labourers in farming. For them, an amount of Rs. 50 may be paid as small farmers' contribution over and above the amount fixed by MNREGS. This will facilitate the return of farm labourers and others to agriculture and this process will continue. Women empowerment is given priority.

If this proposal is implemented:-

- (i) Small farmers can save their land holdings and can augment their food production. Export can be increased and imports can be reduced substantially;
- (ii) Scarcity and hike in prices of food products can be controlled;
- (iii) Diversion of agricultural land for commercial and property dealings can be stopped. Labourers can get regular employment. Self-sufficiency in agriculture can be attained.

Our Government has proposed to set up Vegetable Clusters in the country. In my Tirunelveli District, fruits and vegetables are produced in large quantities and exported to various parts of the country. Due to inadequate storage facilities, the farmers are facing lot of difficulties. To overcome the storage facilities of the farmers, I urge upon Hon'ble Finance Minister take necessary steps for early setting up of Mega Food Park in Tirunelveli District along with Cold Storage Facilities under National Horticulture Mission and Vegetable Cluster.

In the last few years, there are instances that huge quantities of wheat, pulses are rotten in warehouses due to inadequate storage facilities and incurred huge loss to the exchequer. To overcome, the storage problem, the private parties are coming up to assist the government agencies with 15% government subsidy. They are demanding to enhance the subsidy to establish ZYLO projects. I shall, therefore, urge upon Hon'ble Minister to consider their genuine demand and to hike their subsidy.

There is a long pending demand from the Anganwadi workers to increase their wages and it is a genuine one. Our Government's move to double the wages of Anganwadi workers and helpers will help to improve their livelihood.

Our Government has announced a special Rs. 3,000 crore relief package for debt-ridden weavers. Textile sector is the largest industry generating huge employment opportunities in the country next to agriculture and it is the major foreign exchange earners in the country. However, in the last few years like farmers, the weavers are also in distress. They currently owe Rs. 3,400 crore to various financial institutions. The proposed relief package is expected to benefit around 3 lakh weavers in the country.

The 12% hike in Defence budget is a welcome step. There is huge shortage of personnel in armed forces and large number of them are under stress. They are posted at high altitudes and very far distance leaving their families alone. The grievances at the lower level staff are not heard quite often and they are harassed on many occasions. Those who are posted in high stretches are not provided with good uniform, quality food items, protective materials, proper health facilities, leave at their choice, etc. This has caused frustration and suicides. I shall, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister through you, Madam to improve the lot of personnel in armed forces and their genuine grievances are to be looked into.

Coming to Metro Rail Projects, Delhi Metro Rail Project has become more popular and successful and it has widened length and breadth. This project is widely welcomed and appreciated from the general public and visiting dignitaries from abroad. However, the metro projects in Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Chennai are moving at snail's pace. The funds available for those projects are not adequate and more funds are to be made available to expedite the above metro projects.

The usage of broadband connectivity in the country is very low in comparison with global average and many of the households are not in a position to afford broadband. Besides large number of villages in the country are not served with broadband connectivity. Our government's effort to provide Rural Broadband Connectivity to all panchayats in a period of three years is a welcome step. In addition to that, for household the charges for broadband should be greatly reduced thereby its affordability will improve.

The allocation to sports sector is minimal i.e. one-third of last year's quota. No allocation is made for National Sports Development Fund this year. Young and upcoming sportsmen should be encouraged and uplifted to meet the emerging challenges. There should not be any constraint of funds for their training. Then only they can compete with their counterparts in abroad and they can gain much confidence and pride the nation ahead of other fields.

Doubling of allocation to judiciary is welcome. 'Justice delayed is justice denied'. All necessary assistance should be made to State Governments for establishing and operating Gram Nyayalayas. Free legal aid to poor should be encouraged. Family courts should be set in all parts of the country and efforts should be made for free

counselling so as to reduce the family related disputes and also to arrive for an amicable solution. Efforts should be made to fill all vacant posts in judiciary and justice delivery system should be speeded up.

The relief to manufacturers of hybrid and electric vehicles through a cut in the customs duty will boost the electric vehicles and reduce the dependence duty will boost the electric vehicles and reduce the dependence on petrol/diesel. The proposed launching of National Mission for Hybrid and Electric Vehicles will encourage manufacturing and selling of the alternative fuel-based vehicles.

To bring reforms in our present tax system, our Government proposed to introduce Direct Tax Code (DTC) w.e.f. 1st April 2012. DTC will be beneficial to salaried class. They need not file IT returns for income upto Rs. 5 lakhs. Government has proposed to raise Rs. 40,000 crore through disinvestment in 2011-2012. Several loss making PSUs continued to be a burden on government's exchequer and they have to be revamped by injecting more finances. However, in case of disinvestment, the interests of the employees in the PSUs should be protected. They should not be retrenched and have to be compensated adequately.

The subsidy on petroleum products was increased steeply over the years and with the result oil companies are incurring huge losses. There is large scale diversion of subsidies which are meant for targeted beneficiaries. To tackle this problem, Government's move towards direct transfer of cash subsidy for kerosene, LPG and fertilizers will yield good results and contain the huge subsidy bill and improve the health of oil companies.

The hike of Rs. 20,000 income tax exemption limit for general category in individual tax payers is very less considering the high cost of inflation in these days. It is a great disappointment to the salaried class. The Income Tax exemption limit should be hiked from 1,60,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs instead of Rs. 1,80,000 as announced in this budget.

The circulation of huge quantities of black money in the country is causing great concern and it has affected our economic growth. Government should take effective steps to curb the circulation of black money in the country.

Our government has given more importance to industries. The surcharge on domestic companies has been cut to 5% from 7.5% will boost the domestic

companies. The M.P. fund should be increased at least 6 crore to improve the constituency development works (*i.e.*) 1 crore per assembly.

With these words, I conclude my speech on Demands for Grants for the year 2011-2012.

[Translation]

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to give a few suggestions on the General Budget for the year 2011-12:

1. No concrete plan has been proposed in the budget to bring back the black money in the country. There is a sort of mass movement going on in the country on this issue. The Government of the day should mention in the budget about the efforts being made to bring back black money in the country instead of formulating five point programme otherwise the people who have stashed black money abroad, will withdraw the same from the banks and as a result thereof people of the country won't get anything.
2. The Government have generated considerable income from the auction of 3G Spectrum but the Government is not increasing the amount for the MPLAD Scheme, which is as per the Supreme Court of India's recent ruling in a case contributes a lot in the development of basic infrastructure in the country. Therefore, not enhancing the fund for such a scheme is tantamount to neglecting the basic infrastructure of the country. In view of the above, I request for enhancing the above fund for the MPLAD Scheme to Rs. 10 crores according to a recommendation of the Standing Committee.
3. Imposing service tax on the treatment taken in a hospital with more than 25 beds is absolutely uncalled for. According to a report of World Health Organization, in the field of IMR, MMR, CMR which is a key indicator to judge the condition of health in a country. India stands with the lowest ranking countries in the world. Therefore, this announcement should have been made to withdraw this service with immediate effect.
4. No mention has been made any action plan in the budget to bring down price rise. The

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government of India had constituted a group of Chief Minister under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of Gujarat and Chief Minister of all the parties were the Members of that Group and after a thorough investigation, the group had recommended to discontinue the future trading of food items. Therefore, future trading of food items should be discontinued with immediate effect.

5. There used to be a separate tax slab for the women in the budget but now there is no mention about the same. On the one hand, the women are celebrating Centenary year of International Women's Day and on the other, Government has done away with the separate tax slab for women. It is a cruel joke with them. Therefore, rebate in income tax for women be increased and the slab be maintained as earlier.
6. In unemployment India is passing through crisis phase. Despite this there is lack of concrete measures in the budget to eradicate unemployment of youths. Due to this, unemployed youth are in trouble and confused. So, the government should announce a special action plan in budget to eradicate unemployment.
7. The number of people belonging to the other backward classes in the country are about 40 percent but to not even mention about the other backward classes in the budget is injustice with the whole backward classes. So, a scheme should also be announced for backward classes.
8. Mega food park be allocated to Bikaner (Rajasthan) because Bikaner deserves a food park.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Madam Chairperson, I am standing here to express myself in support of the budget for the present year 2011-12 presented by hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee leader of the House and the Minister of Finance.

Madam, when the whole world was facing the economic depression during recent years, the growth rate of India remained about 8 percent due to the economic policy and foresightedness of hon'ble Finance Minister. MGNAREGA Scheme is an important scheme and lacs of labourers get food in his/her house by this scheme. Labourers have been attached with the consumer price

index in the budget by which there would be increase in their wage with price rise. It is an important step.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The discussion on budget is extended upto 6.30 pm with the permission of the house and thereafter Zero hour would be taken up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH CHANDARA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam it is now 6.00 pm and the discussion is concluded. If even after this opportunity is given then opportunity to express be given to an hon'ble member of my party also...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam, I have also placed my name to get an opportunity express, I may also be given permission to do so...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMI: Madam, it is my submission that Zero hour be taken up after concluding the discussion on budget by 6.30 pm...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The parties whose time have got spent, would not get more time and independent members and other only would get time to express themselves upto 6.30 pm. Therefore zero hour would be taken after 6.30 pm. Those hon'ble members who have not expressed can lay their speech.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokarjhar): Madam, I also want to speak...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You will also get time.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Madam, I appreciate the move under which honorarium of Aaganwari workers' have been increased and welcome with the inner core of my heart the Minister of Finance. Since women from poor families do this work and earlier they were paid only Rs. 1500 only and Rs. 750 only. In this budget it has been increased to Rs. 3,000/- and again Rs. 1500/-. This is a welcome step. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has mentioned in the budget to present the National Food Security Bill in the house in this year. It is a commendable step. The budget allocation for social sector in the 2011-12 budget

has been increased by 17 percent in comparison to the last year. It is 36.4 percent of the total plan allocation. By this, the development of social sector will go rapidly. The allocation in education sector has been increased by 24 percent w.r.t. the last year. This step is also commendable. Allocation in health sector has also be increased by 20 percent. I want to say regarding health sector that a model hospital in each district be construction so that people of remote village areas could get proper arrangement in their district itself.

Madam, I belong to Bihar state. Bihar uses to face drought and flood always. I would request to hon'ble Minister of Finance through you that glorious history of Bihar be reestablished by providing special package to Bihar.

With these words, I conclude.

\*PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): The budget for the year 2011-12 presented by the hon'ble Finance Minister only displays his shrewdness and also underlines his habit of juggling with figures instead of providing relief to the common people. The people of the country were waiting for this budget in hope of getting some relief from the increasing inflation but they feel very dejected now. Only a nominal rebate in income tax is provided here in but, service tax on many new services is imposed too and so, the middle class is disappointed with this budget.

Though, new credit targets has been set in the agriculture sector, but they are with certain conditions of timely repayment and in this scenario, the propaganda of rebate in interest rate will only practically trouble the farmers. The Finance Minister has only juggled with facts and the innocent farmers get complete eyewash! So, the farmers have to face the challenge of natural calamities on one hand and the anti-farmer policies of the Government on the other hand which cause him unavailability of foodgrains, seeds, diesel, petrol etc at the hour of need. Besides, they are constantly subjected to black marketing and catalyzed hoardings of foodgrains and seeds.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, let me tell you that since the items like branded jewellery, small silver jewellery to be afforded by the common people, readymade garments, medical treatment in hospitals and cement etc. are getting costly, they will affect the public badly. There are lakhs of families in Agra and Mathura, engaged in manufacturing small silver jewellery items. The artisans working in silver

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

jewellery industry are concerned with the imposition of enhanced excise duty on their product termed, as 'branded' and it will affect lakhs of poor families in Agra. This will also result in harassment of the traders also.

The hon'ble Finance Minister has announced a five-point programme on black money but it contains no concrete steps nor is there any hope of getting rid of it.

The continuous rise in the price of petrol and diesel has compounded the problems of the people of the country. The immense possibility of price-rise of the LPG cylinders stressing the people. This Government has completely failed to contain price-rise. There is no sign of relief for the poor, labourers and socially backward people in this budget. The entire country is boiling over the issue of adulteration, black-marketing and corruption, but mere declaration of constituting a Ministers' Group on this grave issue, only seems to indirectly encourage it.

The clever Finance Minister has not hesitated to make false-promises to the innocent and poor people and has left the issue of subsidy on kerosene and LPG for the next year. In my Lok Sabha constituency, Agra, potato is widely grown but the unavailability of seeds, irrigation and fertilizers are a great problem before the farmers. Do the poor, farmers, labourers have no right to get proper medical treatment in the ICU ward of A.C. But the hospitals have imposed service-tax on such medical treatment and made it so costly that the poor are forced to remain untreated. The hon'ble Finance Minister has also not increased the budget for 'Bharat Nirman scheme.

This budget offers nothing as for the employment to the unemployed youths is concerned. This has only disappointed the hospitals for employment. Also, it does not deliberate whether the MP funds should be increased or withdrawn.

Income-tax limit for women has not increased in this budget and it remains as it is.

The farmer is God and the benefactor of this country. The stronger the farmer and youth the higher the country's power.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, Hon'ble Minister of Finance has presented a land mark budget for the Financial year 2011-12. Common man is the centre point of U.P.A. Government and this Government has stood by that common man, Solution of their problems and ground reality an long

term vision and sensitivity is visible in the present budget. Keeping in view the miserable and pathetic condition of farmers, U.P.A. Government took historic decision to wave off the Rs. 72000 crore agriculture loan. Which helped in development of agriculture and provided relief to the farmers who were in pathetic condition. We had requested the Government that the farmers who were repaying their loan on time despite several problems should be encouraged by the Government.

Madam Chairperson, through you I would like to thank. Hon'ble Minister of Finance for providing 3% relaxation to farmers on repayment of Agriculture loan. I hope this will provide positive and healthy atmosphere for repayment of loan. In this budget it has been proposed to open a bank having in those villages where population is two thousand which will help them in keeping away from the clutches of Money Leaders. I hope this move will further help in timely payment of wages under the MGNAREGA.

Madam Chairperson, through you I would like to inform this House that the provision made agriculture development in this budget will prove milestone in the future the allocation under the National Agriculture Development Scheme have been increased to Rs. 7860 crores with emphasis on deteriorating condition of arable land. Crop in drought areas and fodder has been given, provision of Rs. 400 crores for Green revolution in eastern India. Rs. 300 crore for 60,000 pulse villages show the commitment of government towards agricultural development. Providing boost to construction activities along with economic progress in rural areas is the salient features of this budget which will result in all round development of villages. The increase of Rs. 1000 crore for rural housing fund has opened new vistas of opportunity in rural areas. The proposal to connect 2.5 lakh villages Panchayats with broadband connectivity in the next 3 years will provide internet connectivity to modern India. This is an attempt to provide pace with Modern India. Being the son of a farmer I would like to pay attention on the impact of budget in rural India rather than Corporate Sector. Allocation of additional Rs. 10,000 crore for Bharat Nriman Yojana will strengthen the infrastructure and create new opportunity of employment and progress U.P.A-I and U.P.A.-II Government have taken steps for the progress of rural areas. This budget is in the same direction. Provision of adequate amount have been made for India Awas Yojana Rajeev Gandhi Vidhyutikaran Yojana and Drinking water.

Madam Chairperson, through you I would like to inform this House that the proposal of providing direct cash instead of Subsidy of Fertilizer, Cooking gas and Kerosene is a viable step aimed at welfare of people living below poverty line and Ordinary Middle Class because despite all its good intentions, the benefits of subsidy does not reach to the deserving and needy people.

Madam, Chairperson, direct cash subsidy will check on black marketing of L.P.G and Kerosene. I thank Hon'ble Minister of Finance the same.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayan Singh Amlabe please conclude now.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Madam, I am concluding Madam; maintaining balance between Rural and Urban India. Meaningful efforts have been made to keep the pace of economic development in the budget for the year 2011-12. I hope this budget will help in removing economic disparity in the Society. The critics of this budget is requested to kindly study the blueprint of this in details where every aspects of the development have been covered in this budget. This budget is an honest attempt to provide equal opportunity in every segment of the society for the development of deprived community of the country. I thank U.P.A. Guiding inspiration and Chairperson Hon'ble Sonia Ji, Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, liberal Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukharjee for preparing this budget while keeping in interest of Common man intact. I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): I support this Budget. This Budget is people friendly and development oriented Particularly this budget has various welfare provisions for the poor. Sir, my parliamentary constituency Bahraich is very backward. Every year this area faced severe flood, which causes huge losses. There is no direct connectivity of this area with other parts of the country due to non-availability of broad-gauge in my Parliamentary Constituency. The people of this area are poor, illiterate and socially backward. Hence, I request you to kindly sanction money for the following development works in my parliamentary constituency.

1. Kindly allocate funds in the financial year for gauge conversion from Bahraich to Nanpara via Napaliganj road.
2. Kindly release the remaining funds for ongoing gauge conversion work from Gonda to Bahraich, for its timely completion.

3. Survey work on construction of Railway track from Jarwal to Bahraich has been conducted. Funds should be sanctioned for laying of said rail line.
4. Funds should be sanctioned for Bahraich - Risiya overbridge.
5. To prevent floods from Geruya river a project at the cost of Rs. 5385.62 lakhs was prepared by the Saryu Drainage Phase-I for flood protection of villages situated on the left bank of Gesuys river in district Bahraich, which was cleared by the Technical advisory Committee in its 16th meeting held on dated 7.12.2010 and Standing Steering Committee in its 40th meeting held on dated 3.11.2011. In view of flood problem in Bahraich, embankments should be constructed on the banks of rivers flowing from Nepal and funds should be sanctioned for the above scheme.
6. Drinking water is getting polluted from the flood coming every year. Water in this area contains a harmful substance called arsenics in excess which causes various water-borne diseases among people in this region. Hence atleast two thousand India brand-2 handpumps and drinking water scheme (water tanks) should be constructed for potable drinking water and financial clearance should be given for the same.
7. Funds should be sanctioned for upgradation of district hospital in my parliamentary constituency.
8. Bahraich is an extremely backward and undeveloped area. The youth of this area do not have access to education due to unavailability of good educational facilities here. Hence funds should be sanctioned for opening a Engineering college in district Bahraich.
9. District Bahraich is situated on Indo-Nepal Border. A large number of villages do not have electricity in this area. Hence funds should be provided under Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana for electrification of those village which have not been electrified.
10. Funds should be provided for metalled roads, bridges, electricity, drinking water, schools, colleges medical facilities etc under Border area development plan at development blocks Nawabganj and Mihipurwa of district Bahraich.

11. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government at India has approved Eklavya college at Mehipurwa block is district Bahraich. It should be constructed by immediately allocating funds. This college lies at a little distance from Nepal border, where Tharu people line.

12. All schemes approved under PMGSY should be completed immediately.

\*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): In the budget presented this year apathy has been shown against the farmers of the different states including Gujarat.

I would like to tell you that it is against the interest of the country, for which our country is known, who have kept the glory of the country intact and three-fourth of our population depends on it for their livelihood.

If this persists in such a way, a day will come when the farmers will leave the farming work and migrate to the cities and consequently the production capacity of the food grain of the country will go down, there shall be poverty in cities and when the people in the cities will not get food, and at that time the Government's attention will be drawn towards it and Government will have to allocate most of the budget for importing the foodgrains.

I oppose the budget and would like to say that the policy of the Government is against the interest of the people as well as the fanners. Perhaps the government is not willing that our country be come on exporter. This is the reason that after the NDA government lost the power, the quantity of food grains storage of the country has sharply declined and people of the whole country is paying for that and people are facing price rise. Madam, the way the prices of sugar, pulses and other food items are increasing proves that the production of our country is not sufficient to fulfill its demands. Hon. Madam, the issue of agro-development must be deliberated seriously and the way the rail budget is presented separately, in the same manner, a separate budget for the agriculture, keeping its various departments in view, must be prepared and only then its development is possible, this existing system is not suffice. Madam, every year the Government is showing apathy towards the farmers and this budget is not able to bring changes in the condition of farmers and not only that inputs used in farming such as Urea, Kerosene, Diesel, Petrol etc. are getting costlier day by day. This means it is evident from the anti people, anti

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

farmer policy of the government that the participation of the small farmers has come down and the Government are allocating more budgets to the ministries from where vote bank can be secured.

At far as the education, which is tool to take the country forward is concerned, the students of the country are not looking any rays of hope. The education in our country is already very costly and the education loan meant for students is also costly. The education system in our country has declined to such a lower level that a child who spends as many as 15 valuable years in studies and does not get even the job of a clerk and today the school fee prescribed there is so high that a common man's child cannot study in private schools and why do not the government gives direct subsidy or concession on the fees to be charged for the education for children for better education.

There is a need to make change in the technical education according to the need of the hour. Every student should be imparted at least one-year's technical or management education.

\*SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): The Budget presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance is not a budget related to the common man. I am from a tribal area where tribals have many problems. Special provisions have been made in our Constitution under article 46 for tribals and people belonging to backward classes. Our founding fathers were much concerned about these backward classes. But UPA Government has not made any provision in the budget for these backward classes. Even Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 had been passed by Lok Sabha and the said bill has been lapsed and your Government has not made any efforts to reintroduce the said bill. I would like to request hon'ble Minister of Finance to make provisions in the budget to provide education, health care services and housing free of cost to the tribal community.

Out of total population of the country, population of tribals in eight crore 82 lakh (8.2 percent) whose social, educational, health care and human development index are pathetic.

The Government has ignored the issues related to tribal community. Tribal means original resident. The Father of the Nation had addressed them as Girijan. The Forest dwellers are not able to take benefits of Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers (recognition of forests rights) Act. Even after four years of enactment of the act

aboriginal people are running pillars to posts in search of their land. Today forest dwellers are displaced from their own land. Today tribes are being exploited exponentially. They are being exploited for water, forest and land. Tribes are becoming victims of forced conversion. It has been clearly provided in the said Act that the land will be given on lease to the families of scheduled tribes who were doing farming on a particular land before 13 December, 2005 or still doing farming on said land. But documentary evidence is being demanded from them and most of them do not have such documents. The Government has not provided such evidence to them.

Government's bureaucracy and machinery created such a web of legal complexities that did not help the tribals to get their lands nor facilitated the implementation of community forest rights.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999. Twelve years have passed since its Constitution. The article 46 of the Constitution provides for special rights for the tribals and scheduled tribes to provide all the facilities and safety to scheduled tribes are enshrined in the articles 5 and 6 of the Constitution despite all these, the Government could not take any concrete steps. I want quote same example before you.

The Government has introduced many bills in 14th Lok Sabha wherein the were many provisions to provide facilities to the tribals. Some of the bills enumerated below:

[English]

1. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2008
2. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007
3. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007
4. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007
5. The SC and ST (Reservation of Post and Services) Bill, 2008

[Translation]

These five bills stood lapsed due to dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha and these bills have not so far been reintroduced. I would like to request the Government to pass these five bills in Lok Sabha at the earliest if it is serious for the welfare of tribals.

The NDA formulates National Tribal Policy in the year 2004 but it failed to get the approval of the Government.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The National Tribal Policy was redrafted in 2006. This draft policy was sent to the Cabinet and the Cabinet had sent this policy to Group of Ministers. It is difficult to tell its present position. We welcome this policy. But experts say that there is no action points in it. I request the Government to put up the policy document to Standing Committee on Tribal Affairs so that it could be discussed in detail.

Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh on the 4th of Nov., 2009 addressing Tribal Affairs Minister of various states had requested the states to ensure the safety of tribals. Hon'ble Prime Minister had stated to take stringent action against Naxalites and Maoists. Apart from Naxalites and Maoists, some outside agencies are working in tribal areas and whose names are

[English]

Amnesty International, Survival International and Action Aid.

[Translation]

These organizations do not let any development work be done in tribal areas so these areas are remained backward. These international organizations do their works illegally. I request the hon'ble Minister to seek full details of these organizations from hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and hon'ble Minister of Finance so that it could be ascertained whether security clearance has been given to these three organizations. The efforts should also be made to find out whether these organizations are registered in our country or not. It has become necessary to get the details of all these organizations after the recent attack by Maoists on our security forces.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages has been working under the Ministry of HRD since the last 40 years. This institute is imparting education of tribal languages to the teachers. But, there is no remarkable improvements in it. I would like to request the Government that this institute should be entrusted to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs so that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs can impart the training to the Tribal Teachers in their languages.

At last, I begin with these following words:

[English]

If you drive a car, I'll tax the street  
If you try to sit, I'll tax the seat  
If you get too cold, I'll tax the heat  
If you take a walk, I'll tax your feet

[Translation]

\*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): I express my views on the Budget for the year 2011-12 presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. The intention to trap the common man into the jugglery of figures has tortured the objectives and contours of the budget. Although despite being a renowned economist as well as an efficient administrator, the Finance Minister failed to deliver on the expectations, the common men were having from the budget. The data of the black money stashed away abroad due to the prevalence of corruption in the country is not required to be provided. But the situation depicted in this regard by media is alarming and reveals that the prevailing corruption has eroded the financial fabrics of the country. The steps which should have been taken in this budget to check the outflow of the black money have not been taken. It seems that present UPA-II Government is not committed to bring black money stashed away abroad back to the country.

This time common man and employees in the country were fervently waiting for substantial increase in the income-tax rebate but the Finance Minister disappointed the common men and the Government employees by increasing the exemption limit only by Rs. 20 thousand. The exemption limit for income tax should have been increased at least to Rs. 2 lacs. Keeping the increasing price-rise and inflation in view, the Finance Minister has not given any relief to the common men specially to the employees in this budget. Women were also expecting for much relief in income tax, but they were also disappointed.

In the coming days, this budget contain to increase the price-rise and the prices of cooking gas is bound to add to the woes of the common men. Service tax has been proposed to be levied on various items in the budget. Taking treatment in the private hospitals has also been brought under service tax net. This should be kept in mind that people from middle class and poor sections of India also take treatment in the private hospitals as the source of the health care services are not available in the government hospitals. According to a survey, approximately 70 percent villagers, farmers and middle class people of the country have to take treatment in the private hospitals, but following the imposition of proposed service tax, the treatment is not only going to be costly but also depriving the needy persons of the treatment which might be the cause of their deathly

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Government has proposed to increase service tax on domestic air travel by Rs. 50/- to Rs. 150/- while Rs. 250 to 750/- has been proposed to be increased on travel abroad in the economy class. It will be difficult for the common man to avail themselves of the affordable air travel.

Black money of Rs. 10 thousand crores is being generated by the sale-purchase and registration of thousands and lacs of houses in the country every day. No step has so far been taken by the Government to check the rise of black money.

[English]

#### Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan-

Special Component Plan (SCP) or to say Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) initiated in 1980 and 1974 respectively to bring SCs & STs into mainstream by focusing on their socioeconomic development in a targeted way. As per the policy, it is allocation of Plan budget at least according to their population percentage. But this has been a sorry stage since its inception. Government have been neglecting SCP & TSP Guidelines while formulating their plan budget and they also have not taken any strong step to institutionalize it for its effective implementation. The allocation has always been very low from the required (16.2% for SCs and 8.2% for STs). This year too Union Budget 2011-12 the allocation under SCP is 8.98% and TSP is 5.11%. For the development of SCs and STs Government should have allocated Rs. 55121 crores and Rs. 254,30 crores respectively. But it has allocated Rs. 30551 crore for SCs and Rs. 17371 crore for STs.

Again out of 104 departments only 24 departments have made allocation under SCP and 26 departments have made allocation under TSP. This leaves number of departments who are related to economic development in a major way like Infrastructure, Industry, Mines, Coal, Steel, Atomic Energy and etc.

Some of the factor which are disturbing are reduction in Indira Awas Yojana from Rs. 6000 crores to Rs. 3530 crores. Ministry of MSME has reduced Rs. 80 crores and allocated only Rs. 6 crore in Credit Support Programme. Similarly, Ministry of Youth Affairs has reduced its budget on SCP by 32%.

I appeal to Hon'ble Finance Minister through you to ensure that-

1. Allocation under SCP and TSP should be as per the population percentage of STs and STs
2. All departments including Energy, Power, Roads and Bridges, Coal, Petroleum, Mines, Coal, Industry etc. should allocate SCP and TSP.
3. Clear Schemes and programmes which have utility value for the SCs and STs need to be innovated in SCP and TSP.

Once again UPA Denied SCs Rs. Cr. 24,570 in Scheduled Caste Plan and STs Rs. Cr. 10530 in Tribal Sub Plan. Together for SCs & STs, allocates only 4.03% for in both Plan and Non-plan budgets. Out of the total budget of 2011-12 (i.e. out of 1257728.83 crores)

In the budget that has been presented today, the expenditure for both SCs and STs in plan and Non-plan budgets is a mere 4.03% of the total budget, for a population of 24.4% of the total country which shows that UPA Government is not serious about this class.

I want to draw your kind attention that some of the schemes in which allocation decreased-

1. Rajiv Gandhi national Fellowships has decrease from Rs. 159 cr. to Rs. 123 cr.
2. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana has decrease from Rs. 388 cr. to Rs. 97 cr.
3. Decrease in Immunisation from Rs. 245 cr. to Rs. 188 cr.
4. Decrease in the Adult Education & Skill Development Schemes from Rs. 189 cr. to Rs. 97 cr.
5. In MSME Credit Support Programme has reduced from Rs. 86 cr. to Rs. 6 cr.
6. Rural Development SGSY has reduced from Rs. 1492 cr. to Rs. 845 cr.
7. Indira Awas Yojna IAY has reduced from Rs. 6000 cr. to Rs. 3530 cr.
8. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan has reduced from Rs. 57.40 cr. to Rs. 18.10 cr.
9. National youth Service Scheme has reduced from Rs. 53.20 cr. to Rs. 15.36 cr.
10. National Youth Core has reduced from Rs. 36.58 cr. to Rs. 9.40 cr.

11. National Programme for youth and adolescent Development has reduced from Rs. 15.58 cr. to Rs. 4.05 cr.
12. Integrated Handloom Schemes has reduced to Rs. 20 cr. Integrated Child Development Schemes from Rs. 2349 cr. to Rs. 2300 cr.

*[Translation]*

In addition to the above, some other schemes are mentioned below for which Budget allocation has been reduced this year in comparison to last year:-

1. In 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 1492 crore was allocated for Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana. An amount of Rs. 845.06 crore only has been allocated this year.
2. An amount of Rs. 86 crores was allocated last year under Loan Assistance Programme and this year it has been decreased to Rs. 6 crores only.
3. The Allocation for quality enhancement and development of wool has been reduced to zero, in comparison to last year.
4. An amount of Rs. 20.8 crore was allocated in the Budget last year to promote handloom weavers. It has been reduced to Rs. 20 crore only for this year. Lakhs of weavers of the country are going to face difficulties due to this.
5. Plan expenditure of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2011-12 has been reduced to zero, whereas Rs. 142.44 crore had been allocated in the year 2010-11.

(Under demand no. 89)

**Budget allocation for the Schemes mentioned below has been reduced to zero:-**

The various welfare programmes for the institute for blind, mentally retarded and osteo handicapped and old age homes, prohibition and de-addiction etc. were being run under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya scheme for rehabilitation of the disabled. But no allocation has been made for these schemes this year. Therefore, I demand that budget allocation should be made for such schemes.

Under the MPLAD FUNDS Scheme the allocation should be increased to Rs. 10 crore from Rs. 2 crore.

**Concerning Himachal Pradesh****1. Anomalous Fiscal situation in Himachal Pradesh arising from the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission-***[English]*

I want to bring the following facts with regard to the Financial Position of the Himachal Pradesh arising from the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission based on normative approach resulting in an anomalous Fiscal Situation in the Pradesh. The burden of committed liabilities on the State Government has made the State's financial position really very precarious. With this position, we are at a loss to conceptualise our Annual Plan for the year 2011-12. The main issues concerning the State Finances are as under:-

- (a) The 13th Finance Commission recommendations have adversely impacted the spending of the State as the Commission recommended an increase of 126% in total devolution compared to the 12th Finance Commission to all the States and increase in case of Himachal Pradesh is only 50% which is lowest in the country.
- (b) The 13th Finance Commission has under estimated the State's Expenditure on the Non-Plan side especially in respect of committed liabilities of Salary, interest and pension payments. The under-estimation for 2011-12 only is Rs. 1478 crores.
- (c) The 13th Finance Commission has assured an average growth in salary expenditure of only about 2% over the period up to 2014-15. The Commission has used a normative approach of "One-Size-Fit-All" in respect of assessment of salary expenditure has created an anomalous situation for our State. The average annual growth of 2% in salary expenditure is far away from reality as D.A. Installments released are 18% for current year and likely to be over 10% per Annum in coming years.
- (d) Another 13th Finance Commission recommendation is to cap the State Government's Fiscal Deficit at 3.5% of GSDP in 2010-11 and at 3% for the subsequent period upto 2014-15. The 13th Finance Commission has linked the release of State Specific Grants to the States to their adhering to fiscal deficit targets.

Keeping the above matters in mind, the State Chief Minister, Prof. P.K. Dhumal has continuously been presenting this matter with Hon'ble Prime Minister and with Finance Minister also. I, therefore, request to Hon'ble Finance Minister, through you, to consider our case on the following demands-

- (1) Special Financial assistance of Rs. 1500 Crore during current financial year.
- (2) Special Plan assistance to our State may be enhanced to at least Rs. 1500 Crore for year 2011-12 so that we are in a position to conceive a meaningful plan size.
- (3) The State Specific Grants recommended by the 13th Finance Commission for Himachal Pradesh may be released without linking them to the meeting of the fiscal deficit targets.

I fully hope that immediate and necessary action as demanded above would be considered sympathetically so as to avoid any Financial Problems in the matter of the development of the State.

[Translation]

## 2. Regarding the Continuation of Special Incentives to Himachal Pradesh not only till the year 2013 but till 2020 as per the New Industrial Policy:

As you already know, the economic activities in Himachal Pradesh are very few because Himachal Pradesh is a hilly state situated on higher and difficult terrains of Himachal. On 07 January 2003 the Central Government had announced to give special Industrial Package to Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to establish new industries and for meaningful expansion of formerly established industries with the objective to expedite industrial development in hilly and industrially backward states and to create new employment opportunity. The details of incentives to be provided to eligible industries and their time schedule are as under:-

- (a) **Central Investment subsidy:** 15 percent Central Investment subsidy on plan and machinery with maximum limit of Rs. 30 lakh. These incentives are available for the eligible industries commencing production by 6 January, 2013.
- (b) **Rebate in income tax:** Cent percent rebate in income tax for 05 years, there after 30 percent rebate to companies for next 5 years and 25

percent rebate to others. These incentives are available for eligible industries commencing production by 31 March 2012.

- (c) **Rebate in central excise duty:** Cent percent rebate in central excise duty for 10 years. These incentives are available for eligible industries commencing production by 31 March 2010.

## EFFECTS OF PACKAGE AND JUSTIFICATION TO RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF IT:

As per the package given on 07 January 2003, 12,649 proposals were received till 30 November 2009 to establish new industries with a capital investment of approx. 40,130 crore rupees and 4.56 Lac employment opportunities were to be generated but only 6091 industries could have been established so far, with approx. 6231 crore rupees capital investment and employment even given to 79,639 people. Out of this approx. 29,234 crore rupees are proposed to be invested in sanctioned 995 medium and large scale industries and 1.63 lac employment opportunity are proposed to be generated. Out of which, only 238 industries have been established so far with an investment of 3253 crore rupees and 20,111 persons have got employment. It is clear from these data that industries are very excited for capital investment in view of this package in Himachal Pradesh. In fact, there are very few industries that have been established till date. One of the main reasons for this is that the changes of the period of Industrial incentives brought in by the Central Government has caused uncertainty in the minds of investors. So, they are no more inclined to establish industries in Himachal Pradesh. Hence, it is the most important thing that central government should extend the period of industrial package till 2020 in Himachal Pradesh and due to some unavoidable reasons, if it would not be possible, then at least like wise north eastern states, the period of industrial package in Himachal Pradesh should fixed till 2017 so that industries to be established during this period, can get financial assistance of 15 percent Central Investment Subsidies, rebate in Income Tax and rebate in Central excise duty as declared by Central Government.

## IT IS DIFFICULT TO DEVELOP BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN HIMACHAL PRADESH BEING IT A HILLY REGION:

Himachal Pradesh is a hilly state and to develop basic infrastructure here is a difficult task and it's a time

taking process. Therefore, the speed for establishing industries in the beginning was satisfactory but keeping in view the project proposals received the state government had to make more efforts and investment to develop its basic infrastructure. Now, the basic infrastructure has so far improved and the state is now capable to establish more industries, supply more power provide road facility and make land available and to provide other basic facility and the proper environment for industrialization. The local people are also being trained technically skilled as per the need of industries, which naturally takes time but investors have lost their interest in investment due to the rebate in excise duty is only for industries setup till 2010 and rebate in income tax is only limited to the industries established till 31.03.2012 and many investors are reconsidering on their proposal to establish industries.

#### **THE DEMAND OF STATE IS TO MAKE CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY AVAILABLE TILL 2020:**

State has opined if excise duty rebate may be extended to the industries to be established till 2020, then there are a number of investors whose project proposals were sanctioned and they are now hesitating, they would also come forward for investment and new proposal would also be received during this period because approx. 2 to 5 years of period is taken in establishing medium and large industries. So large industries are not being established as the remaining time till 31.03.2010 is not sufficient for the establishment of large industries.

#### **REBATE IN EXCISE DUTY AND INCOME TAX ALSO GIVEN TO INDUSTRIES TO BE ESTABLISHED UPTO THE YEAR 2020:-**

I would like to make it clear here that 10 years tax holiday on other financial incentives i.e. central subsidy on capital investment and rebate of 10 year income tax will only be relevant if the same is applied on the industries to be established till the year 2020. Keeping in view the difference between sanctioned capital investment and real capital investment the real objective of this i.e. maximum capital investment in the state and employment opportunity to people will only be meaningful when the rebate in excise duty and income tax be extended upto the year 2020.

#### **SPECIAL FINANCIAL INCENTIVES TO BE GIVEN ON THE LINE OF PACKAGE GIVEN TO JAMMU & KASHMIR AND NORTH-EASTERN STATES THOSE INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE ESTABLISHED TILL 2017:-**

I would like to inform the House and the country that such an industrial package has been given by the central government to Jammu & Kashmir and north-eastern states. No time limit has been mentioned in the industrial package given to Jammu-Kashmir. It has been decided to provide special financial incentive to all the industries to be established in north-eastern states till the year 2017. I am not against to provide industrial package to any state but when the adverse geographical and climatic conditions exist in Himachal Pradesh like Jammu-Kashmir and north-eastern states, why the period of package provided to Himachal Pradesh has been reduced?

In view of infrastructural development Himachal Pradesh is dependent on the Central Government with respect to road, rail and aviation facility. The state has progressed well in regard to availability of land and electricity in abundance but for development of national highways, railways and airports, these sectors have developed at a slow pace relatively. The Ministry of Railways has neglected Himachal Pradesh completely in the budget of last many years. In this year also Himachal Pradesh has been neglected grossly which has agitated the people of Himachal Pradesh. So, the Central Government should think over it seriously.

#### **3. Permission be granted to Himachal Pradesh to impose generation tax at the rate of 10 Paise Per Unit on Electricity Generated by Hydroelectric Projects:-**

I want to draw your attention that Himachal Pradesh is a hilly and a border state. Here mainly hydroelectric and forest reserve are available as mineral. The matter of granting permission levy generation tax at the rate of 10 paise per unit on electricity generating from hydroelectric projects in Himachal Pradesh has been sent by the State Government many times. In this regard the Rangarajan Committee has also recommended to grant permission to Himachal Pradesh to levy generation tax.

[English]

#### **4. Indira Awas Yojana-**

I want to draw kind attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister through you that during the discussion on my

Private Memberes' Resolution in May, 2009, in Lok Sabha, regarding the change of parameters for the speedy development of Hilly Areas in the country, I had raised one of the issue for increasing the amount of Indira Awas Yojna, wherein Rs. 38,500/- was being provided for the construction of one single room to BPL/IRDP Families in the country. During my speech in the Lok Sabha on various issues I stressed upon the Government to increase this amount to Rs. 1 Lakh and 25% additional amount for Hills, because in Hilly Areas the cost of construction and the carriage etc. is additional activity. In this regard the U.P.A. Governemnt while presenting the Budget for 2009-10, the above said amount was increased from Rs. 38,500/- to Rs. 48,500/- and for Hilly Areas, wherein additional amount of Rs. 3,500/- in this item. Though, the minor increase was done.

In the present scenario, when the cost of cement has gone to Rs. 300/- per bag and other items have increased proportionately, which has put these BPL families in trouble, because one single room which should be Pucca can not be constructed in this low cost of Rs. 48,500/- especially in Hilly Areas. egrtt

[Translation]

It costs heavily in levelling the land in hilly areas. Likewise there are no roads they and consequently construction material is carried to the construction sites with the help of collies or by using mules. Therefore, additional expenditure is incurred on construction. Therefore, 25 percent more fund at least in Himachal Pradesh and other hilly areas under Indira Awas Yojana in comparison to plain areas be allocated so that people living below poverty line and Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe people could get relief in construction of houses.

[English]

In this regard, I would request you to kindly increase this amount to Rs. 1 lakh for plains and Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the Hilly Areas, so as to help these BPL families for providing Pucca house to live in, otherwise it would be a burden on these families.

[Translation]

##### **5. Urgent need to Protect Crops and Produces of Horticulture of Farmers from Monkeys and other Wild Animals**

I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Finance Minister to the fact that the number of monkeys and other wild animals has been increasing day by day

in Himachal Pradesh for the last few years and now it has gone out of control. Despite its concerted efforts, the State Government could not check their increasing number and the corps of farmers are being destroyed by these monkeys and wild animals. Due to the incessant damaged caused by these animals, farmers have stopped cultivation there. This is a serious issue which deserves to taken care of.

As you are aware that it being a hilly state, the farmers of Himachal Pradesh have a little cultivable lands. On one hand the farmers have small stretches of cultivable and horticultural land, on the other hand their crops and gardens are damaged by the monkeys and other wild animals. No condition of farmers might be worse than that of the farmers of this state. Few days ago when the State Government permitted the farmers to kill wild animals to protect their corps, then some non-governmental organisations filed Public Interest Litigation PIL in the High Court so that a stay may be put on the said permission. It is because no wild animals can be killed under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. In this scenario, it has become difficult for the farmers and horticulturist to meet their both ends. In the coming days, the situation is likely to go from bad to worse because they may tend to commit suicide as other farmers of the country do with they break down before the piles of problems.

According to a survey, there is a menace of wild animals in about 2300 panchayats out of total 3243 panchayats of Himachal Pradesh. Farmers have to bear the loss of crops worth more than two thousand crores rupees every year. If I restrict myself only to the monkeys, their population in the state have become about 3.20 lakhs as per census of monkeys conducted in 2004. Apart from destroying crops, these wild animals have either preyed or injured thousands of people badly. The Union Government requires to take concrete steps to change or amend this law keeping increasing number of wild animals in view.

I request the government that-

##### **(A) GUARDS MAY BE APPOINTED UNDER MNREGA**

Sir, on the above subject, I have given few suggestions to Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of State in The Ministry of Environment and Forest regarding removal of ban on killing monkeys and appointment of a guard from each of member of a local farmer family to protect their crops under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme. With this step, their crop will be protected and the unemployed poor farmers of villages may get their livelihood as well. I had raised this issue before the Minister of Forest and Environment and the Minister of Rural Development. They have assured me to take an effective step in this regard. I am fully confident that by giving special attention to this issue the Union, Government will take a concrete step to solve the problems of lakh of farmers and horticulturists.

On one hand, forests are being protected in Himachal Pradesh, on the other hand many a law has been implemented from environment point of view. Most of the herbs, forest and wild animals are burnt to ashes due to the fire in summer. No proper mechanism is in place to protect them from such incidents. Hence, I request you to accord permission to appointment fire watchers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme so that forest resources worth millions of rupees can be saved and local people can be provided employment.

**6. Problem arising out of decreasing number of youth from Himachal Pradesh to be Recruited in Army**

I, through you, would like to assert that most of the youth from Himachal Pradesh feel pride to serve the country by joining the army. The number of youths from Himachal Pradesh recruited in Army has declined during the last few years as the recruitment system was limited to the population of the states. Many a time the Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested the Government of India to delink recruitment in army from the population but it should be based on the passion of bravery.

I would like to tell the esteemed House that Himachal Pradesh is a hilly and small state but maximum induction into Army has been from the youth of this state but this has now been discontinued. This is also remarkable that most of the sacrifices made on the altar of the country by the youths of this state itself during four wars with Pakistan and China but they kept the boundaries of their country intact.

This is the reason despite being a small state in terms of population Himachal Pradesh have earned maximum number of highest gallantry awards of the Armed forces such as Paramvir Chakra, Veer Chakra. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that more number of youth like earlier should be recruited from Himachal

Pradesh so that spirit of sacrifice for the country be honoured. Not only that, two out of the four Paramvir Chakras were awarded to two brave sons of Himachal Pradesh.

**7. Kerosene quota of Himachal Pradesh be increased**

As you are aware of that Himachal Pradesh is situated on Hilly and High Mountain range of Himalayas and is highly difficult, has geographical conditions and next part of our area covered with forest and hills. If Government of India is really serious for the conservation of forests and to address the problem of Global Warming, then Government should increased the kerosene quota not only for the people of Himachal Pradesh but also for all the Hilly states.

**8. Himachal Pradesh occupy number one position in Health services, infrastructure development and in other areas but the state is being ignored by the U.P.A. Government**

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the country that despite being a territory of a difficult geographical conditions, due to of the Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh has remained number one in infrastructure development extension of Health Services, women employment, but the U.P.A. Government at centre is ignoring the progress and works done by the Himachal Pradesh. The Central Government is doing step motherly treatment with the Himachal Pradesh.

**9. Special assistance should be provided to Himachal Pradesh due to ban on felling trees**

Himachal Pradesh is the only state where felling trees is totally banned. The forest wealth of Himachal Pradesh is worth of about Rs. 1.5 lakh crores. The Government of Himachal is suffering a loss of crores of rupees every year due to totally ban on felling trees, which is proving a big hurdle in development. Had the state not imposed ban on felling trees, Himachal Pradesh would have earned crores of rupees every year, but fulfilling its responsibility towards country and world to protect the environment, the state has imposed ban on felling trees, but no special assistance is being provided to the State by the Union Government. I through you, therefore, would like to request the hon'ble Finance Minister to give special assistance to compensate the loss being suffered by the state on account of ban on felling trees, which will accelerate the development process in the state.

Other states are endowed with minerals wealth royalty is provided to states for extraction of minerals, similarly in hilly areas forest and water are natural resources. Royalty to ban on felling trees Himachal Pradesh should be provided so that the state can develop in a holistic, balanced and proper manner.

**10. Approval may be accorded to the pending proposals with regard to supply of 10 Heavy duty and 10 Small duty cranes to Himachal Pradesh by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

I would like to draw the attention of the House that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India, provides Central assistance for Road Transport and maintenance and upgradation of highways in States and Union territories. Similarly, proposals are invited from states for their requirement of Central Assistance under the National Highways Accidents Relief Service scheme and accordingly approval is accorded and funds are issued.

In this process request from the Ministry for supply of 10 heavy duty and 10 small recovery cranes through a letter of 27 September 2010 was made by the Himachal Pradesh Government for the purpose to provide relief immediately and undertake rescue work in case of accidents on National Highways in Himachal Pradesh.

Under the Central Assistance scheme through letter dated 18 September 2010 detailed projects proposal for setting up of a Driving and Training & Research Institute in Himachal Pradesh with the expenditure of Rs. 24.50 crores in Himachal Pradesh was forwarded to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India.

Both the above-mentioned proposals are being pending before the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. I, through you, would like to urge the hon'ble Minister that Railway network has not been expanded in Himachal Pradesh since independence, there are only two or three rail lines in the state for namesake. Roads are the life lines of Himachal Pradesh. Roads are the only means of transport in the state. Therefore, it is my request that both the proposals should be seriously considered and approval should be accorded immediately and required funds be released.

In address to the above, I request the Government that various proposal of Himachal Pradesh pertaining to various developments are pending for approval of the

Union Government, approval should be accorded immediately and required funds be released at the earliest.

1. World bank assistance of Rs. 120 crore should be provided for natural resource management project of H.P. for maintaining livelihood in Himalayan region.
2. 4.83 lakh rupees should be released under centrally sponsored scheme for domestic fishery and aquatic development.
3. Union Government should release share of Rs. 2,67,18,750/- to Himachal Pradesh under market intervention scheme.
4. Rs. 5/- may be provided due against the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for the expenses incurred on state level festival, Shimla summer festival-2010.
5. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India should provide funds as per the proposal of Himachal Pradesh Government for the computerization of some departments of districts Shimla, Chamba and Kangra.
6. Central assistance of Rs. 288.93 lakhs should be given for widening of approach road of under construction inland container depot in big industrial area of district Solan.
7. Kendriya Sainik Kalyan Board, under the Ministry of Defence New Delhi should be provide Rs. 19.00 lakhs for construction of Sainik Rest House in Paonta Sahib, Himachal Pradesh.
8. Permission should be given for interest rebate on earlier provided and available money of Rs. 138.65 lakh and capital assistance under centrally sponsored scheme for starting industry by unemployed youths of scheduled castes and schedule tribes.
9. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India should provide Rs. 5163.23 lakh to state government for establishing Ayush speciality clinics in allopathic institutions of Himachal Pradesh under Rashtriya Grameen Swasthya Mission Yojana.
10. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India should sanction Rs. 506.15 lakh to state government for digitalization of land revenue maps of Himachal Pradesh under National land-records digitalization scheme.

Apart from the above issues following issues sent by the Government of Himachal Pradesh to Ministry of Tourism, Government of India are still lying pending. I urge that these should be approved at the earliest.

1. Ministry of Tourism should be sanction Rs. 1400 lakh to the State Government regarding Hospitality course in seven Industrial training institutions of Himachal Pradesh.
2. Rs. 17.10 lakh should be sanctioned for kiosks to provide immediate information to tourists.
3. Himachal Pradesh state tourism corporation should be given Rs. 30.59 lakhs to provide online reservation facilities to tourists and to provide actual information about it.
4. Rs. 600 lakh should be given for Yamunanagar-Paonta Sahib Mega Circuit.
5. Rs. 800 lakh should be given for Jubbarhati-Arki-Nalagarh circuit.
6. Rs. 800 lakh should be given to develop rural area of Hip as tourist destinations.

\*SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the hon. Finance Minister towards some other points also. Madam, India is a rural country and more than 70% of population lives in villages and is agriculture dependent. Percentage of unemployment, poverty, illiteracy is high. There is a need to improve electricity, water, roads, education and health facilities in these villages, where the government has not given adequate attention.

There should a strict law to bring the black money back from the foreign country. My parliamentary constituency Bhadohi is situated in Purvanchal, Uttar Pradesh. The carpets manufactured there are world famous. This business generates crores of rupees. This business is affected by the recession and the policy of the government. The government should improve the conditions of the weavers.

Not only Bhadohi district but the other districts like Allahabad, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Mirjapur, Sonevadra are engaged in carpet manufacturing, so the problems of the weavers need to be addressed and in the line of Khadi Gramodyog, loans on lower rate of interest should be provided to boost the carpet business.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

In my Bhadohi Parliamentary constituency, hundred acres of land are flood affected and the Ganga River is eroding the land every year and there is need to construct embankment. The government should make arrangement to prevent erosion by surveying the Handia, Pratap Pur, Gyanpur, Bhadohi, Orrai assembly constituencies in my Bhadoi Partiamentay constituency. The area is scheduled caste dominated. There is need to improve the condition of the poor by formulating the special schemes in the country.

The prices of the commodities are increasing. Unemployment is growing. The government is supporting the big industrial houses and businessmen. The poor are becoming poor and the number of the rich people is increasing. "India is a rich country but the people here, are poor." This saying is prevailing here. We have natural resources here, which should be exploited. The farmers of the villages should be given benefits of it. The government should make direct or indirect provision in the budget.

The rules of the taxation should be amended and it should not be made a burden. The area is facing the problem of drinking water. There should be an arrangement of installing 500 hand pumps and constructing 100-kilometer road on the proposals of the members of parliament in every parliamentary constituency.

Uttar Pradesh has a huge population. The state government has demanded 80 thousand crores for the development of the state and the proposal needs to be worked out. Chairman sir, in my parliamentary constituency Bhadohi, Sitamarhi, where Sita merged with the earth, should be announced as a tourist place and Varanasi, Allahabad, Vindychal, Sita Samahit Sthal Sitamarhi should be announced as tourist places making them a corridor. By upgrading these places as tourist places Uttar Pradesh would be able to attract the foreign tourists and it will boost the rearing of foreign currencies. The poor need to be focused in the budget. The situation in the villages need to be changed.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Madam, I have a request that I will give my oral speech only for two or three minutes. Afterward, I will lay my demands on the Table of the House in writing.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have choice either to give oral speech or lay on the table. You cannot do both the things.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Madam, I request that you give me one or two minutes to speak my heart and afterward I will table my demand in writing.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If you want to lay, you should lay your speech on the table. Both the things cannot go together.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Madam, I want to reveal my heart within a sentence. Therefore, please give me a minute to speak. The rest speech will be laid on the table.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please lay your speech now and give your oral speech later.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: If I lay my speech on the table, the House will not know my heart. So, you please give me permission to deliver a sentence only. I will say only one thing. MADAM CHAIRMAN: If you have to lay your speech, you should lay otherwise you should give your speech within three minutes. You should not spoil the time of the House please.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Madam, I will complete a sentence from my heart and lay rest of my speech on the table.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: For that I will have to allow everybody. So, I cannot do that for only one person. You should either lay your speech or deliver your speech.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I will tell only one thing orally. Whether I have been allowed?

Hon'ble Chairman, I want to say a sad thing from my heart and the 30 lakhs Bodo land people. The government of India has been providing Rs. 100 crores for the Bodo land areas since 2004. Rs. 500 crores was provided till the year 2008. It was a provision in the Bodo Agreement that this would be reviewed after 5 years, but the same was not done.

Though the budget allocation for the country and the states is increasing every year but it is very surprising and painful to see that the amount allocated by the Government of India to Bodoland was reduced to Rs. 50 crore only than the previous allocation of Rs. 100 crore in 2009 and now, once again, only fifty crore rupees have been allocated for the year 2011-12 too. It is a

grave matter of concern. I am laying my remaining demands on the Table of the House in written form. And, through you, I hereby earnestly demand to the Government to take action thereon.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please submit it to the Hon'ble Minister and you will receive communique in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): Respected Madam Chairperson, I am extremely grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to put forth my views on the Union Budget 2011-12.

Madam, this being the last year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the hon. Finance Minister has very rightly prioritized areas that would require more focus. It is indeed gratifying that agriculture happens to be one such area which has been accorded due importance in this Budget.

For the last few years, the deceleration in agricultural growth has been a worrisome trend. It has been the sheer hard work and grit of our farmers that has been able to reverse this trend. And in this ongoing year we should have a plus five per cent growth rate in this agri-sector. So, while the farming community needs to be applauded for their untiring efforts, our Government also needs to be commended for steering the schemes in the right direction.

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has played a stellar role in this phase of revival. Forty per cent of India's cultivable land is irrigated while 60 per cent remains unirrigated. Monies need to be allocated towards this scheme. Farmers need to be encouraged to cultivate cash crops like pulses and oil seeds so that we do not need to import them, and in turn the prices can come down and also we could be self reliant. It is heartening to note that against last year's allocation for this scheme which was Rs. 6,755 crore, this year Rs. 7,860 crore has been allocated. I am confident that the leverage that this scheme provides to the State Government in devising State-specific schemes will go a long way in providing right impetus to the farmers that is needed.

Amongst various other initiatives taken by the Government, last year a very significant initiative was taken in the scheme for ushering the second Green Revolution in Eastern India through which a sum of Rs. 400 crore was earmarked for the scheme during 2010-11. And this Budget also has allocated a similar fund.

Madam, last year also there was a disappointment that the scheme was not allocated enough money because the scheme has a lot of potential and if the right amount of money is not allocated, the scheme cannot reach its magnitude. So I implore the hon. Finance Minister through you, that at least Rs. 1000 crore should be allocated in this regard so that we can set the pace for the second Green Revolution which we can hope to transform into an evergreen revolution helping our country to forge ahead.

At this point, Madam, I would be doing a great disservice if I do not mention the hardships and difficulties being faced by our farmers who ushered the first Green Revolution in India. Even during the massive failure of the Southwestern Monsoon in 2009, by their sheer grit and determination and hard labour they ensured that the food security of our country is not compromised. Madam, I am speaking here about the brave farmers of Haryana, Punjab and Western UP. Decades after making India self-sufficient in food grains, these hands that fed us, that continue to feed us need a helping hand today. The flattening outputs, salinity of water, water problems, sky rocketing costs of agri-inputs, have all led to compounding of their woes. If this trend continues, there is every likelihood that people from this State will give up farming, and that is a very grim picture for our country.

At this point, I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for he has allocated a sum of Rs. 127 crore from NABARD for the upliftment and development of a particular segment in my constituency which is grossly low on water. The farmers have small land holdings, as you know; and the water table has gone as low as 1200-1500 feet; and it is so disheartening to see these poor farmers coming together and pooling in money to hire boring machines. They dig deep into the ground almost to about 1000-1500 feet. But they find that the water is saline and it is almost like death-knell for them.

So, I implore the Finance Minister, through you, Madam, that the underground water testing should at least be made free of cost for these farmers. This could be a great relief to them.

At this point, I would also like to talk about the land acquisition policy, about which a lot of my senior colleagues have mentioned. The land acquisition policy should be such that the cultivable land should not be acquired for other purposes. In unavoidable circumstances, if it is acquired then an adequate compensation should be given to the farmers so that they could make a respectable livelihood.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to revisit the situation in these States immediately and provide liberal doses of money for the resurrection of green revolution in these States and ensure that, as in the past, they continue to be the greeneries of our country.

This Budget also provides a subvention of three per cent on the interest rate of seven per cent on timely repayment of loans. Thus, the effective rate has been reduced to four per cent only. The input cost in agri-sector, as I have stated earlier, have not remained untouched by the general inflation.

The new nutrient based subsidy regime of fertilizers has also added to the input costs. Apart from that, the weather Gods have not all together been benevolent to the length and breadth of our country. And if a farmer is unable to get sufficient yield from his crop, there is no way he could repay that debt in time because always there could be too little rain or there could be too much rain or there could be drought or there could be famine or there could be cold wave or hailstorms. These are the situations the farmers face on a daily basis.

The recent Media reports have pointed towards the delay in payments that we have in this sector.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY: Madam, it is my maiden speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I know that. That is why I have given you more than ten minutes. Please try to conclude.

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY: Please give me some time.

Madam, it is very important for me to point this out in this House. A significant amount of food production of fruits and vegetables - is wasted due to lack of post-harvest technologies. Due to this, there is a loss worth Rs. 55,000 crore - this is a conservative figure that I am quoting here; and it goes absolutely waste because there is a complete lack of post-harvest technologies. So, I urge the hon. Finance Minister to make sufficient allocations in the Budget for this. I must say that he has given the much needed incentives to the storage and warehousing facilities for the agricultural produce by granting full exemption from excise duty to air-conditioning equipments and refrigeration needed for cold chain infrastructure including conveyor belts, and full exemption from excise duty to all equipments used in cold storages, mandis and warehouses.

This exemption would give the required impetus for setting up good storage and warehousing facility for agricultural produce.

Madam, just yesterday we were all celebrating the Women's Day. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that agriculture is getting more and more feminised. More and more women are working in our fields as the men tend to go to the cities for their jobs. Last year, the Finance Minister announced Rs. 100 crore for the *Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Yojana* because he recognised the fact that women are going into the fields. This year, I was extremely disappointed, because I was at least hoping that this year he would double the amount to Rs. 200 crore. But this time the Scheme did not find any mention at all. So, I would implore him again to reintroduce this Scheme so that these women can have a support.

I would now sum up. I come from the State of Haryana which was carved out in 1966 from the erstwhile State of Punjab. When it was carved out, it was called the 'Desert of Punjab'. It was the vision of the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the then Chief Minister Chaudhary Bansi Lal who brought in the lift irrigation system to this State. I would salute the farmers of that State who worked day and night to transform the desert into a granary for our great country.

With these words I thank you, Madam for giving me time to speak. I support the Budget.

**\*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI** (Vizianagaram): I would like to express my opinion on growth oriented General Budget 2011-12.

I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, Dr Manmohan Singhji, UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji and the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee for presenting a balanced budget and in the interest of the common man. In spite of all the hurdles, in spite of inflation, in spite of the global economic slowdown, the Government has done extremely good for the aam aadmi by taking several steps.

The honourable finance minister through the budget, has given hope to the nation for a double digit growth in the coming few years.

The Finance Minister has presented the budget at a crucial time when the Indian economy is heading towards

a high growth trajectory, albeit certain challenges such as elevated inflation, high Current Account Deficit (CAD), and moderating growth of industrial production, which have surfaced in the recent past. At the current juncture, what was required from the Budget was to address the issue of inflation and support growth momentum, while maintaining the focus on fiscal consolidation and continuing ahead on the reform agenda. Increased allocation of planned resources towards infrastructure projects along with the proposals to direct foreign funds and private saving towards infrastructure sector will unlock much of the growth potential of the sector.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for considering various issues mentioned by the National Advisory Council headed by Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji. I thank the Finance Minister for giving 100 per cent hike in wages for all Anganwadi workers. There are many positives in the budget for the weaker sections of the society. Doubling the remuneration of Anganwadi workers and helpers, strengthening operation of self help groups, enhancing the reach of old-age pensions, indexing MGNREGA wages to inflation, encouraging production and consumption of millets and other nutritious cereals, increasing significantly allocation to primary education, backward and extremist-affected areas and committing to tackle hunger and malnutrition through a National Food Security Bill. These are all significant steps our UPA Government are making to realize growth inclusive.

I congratulate him for his emphasis on Agriculture, Education, Health, Infrastructure and on rural India.

The Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) has improved the availability of fertiliser; I congratulate the Government for actively considering extension of the NBS regime to cover urea also.

The Government move towards direct transfer of cash subsidy to people living below poverty line in a phased manner for better delivery of kerosene, LPG and fertilisers need to be reviewed carefully. Hope the Task force set up to work out the modalities for the proposed system will come up with a transparent system so the subsidy reaches the intended people.

Even though Rs. 40,000 crore to be raised through disinvestment in 2011-12., I welcome the Government committed to retain at least 51 per cent ownership and management control of the Central Public Sector Undertakings. This will help in proper check for private sector.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Provision of Rs. 500 crore to enable Regional Rural Banks to maintain a CRAR of at least 9 per cent as on March 31, 2012, is a welcome step. This will help in consolidation of RRBs and increasing their service levels to rural people.

I welcome the “India Microfinance Equity Fund” of Rs. 100 crore to be created with SIDBI and appropriate regulatory framework to protect the interest of small borrowers.

I also welcome the creation of “Women’s SHG’s Development Fund” with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore.

Budget provision of Rs. 3,000 crore for NABARD to provide support to handloom weaver co-operative societies which have become financially unviable due to non-repayment of debt by handloom weavers facing economic stress. This will help the handloom weavers and their societies also. As Mahatma Gandhi Said. “Khadi is symbol of India”. We should protect this handloom sector at any cost.

Allocation of Rs. 300 crores each for development of 60,000 pulses villages and promotion of cultivation of oil palm in 60,000 hectares will definitely make lot of difference in their availability in the next five years.

Increased Credit flow for farmers from Rs. 3,75,000 crore to Rs. 4,75,000 crore in 2011-12 is a welcome step.

We came to know from mass media that because of lack of proper food storage facilitates, grains and vegetables are being wasted, and these things are also brought to the kind notice of Honourable supreme court. Taking these things into consideration the budget provision of Capital investment in creation of modern storage capacity will be eligible for viability gap funding of the Finance Ministry, is a welcome step. This will help many private sector people to come forward to build storage facilities at different locations in India.

Housing is a basic necessity. The following provisions of the budget highlights the importance given by UPA government to make people to have their own homes like:

- Existing scheme of interest subvention of 1 per cent on housing loan further liberalised.
- Existing housing loan limit enhanced to Rs. 25 lakh for dwelling units under priority sector lending.

- Provision under Rural Housing Fund enhanced to Rs. 3,000 crore.
- To enhance credit worthiness of economically weaker sections and LIG households, a Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund to be created under Rajiv Awas Yojana. I request to Hon’ble Minister to extend this scheme Vizianagaram Municipality.

Due to cost escalation in the building materials, the cost of the unit under the Rajiv Awas Yojana has increased double of the cost. It should be enhanced to Rs.90,000. Even the labour cost also has gone up. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will revise these rates.

I thank the Finance Minister for increasing allocation to the Bharat Nirman by Rs. 10,000 crore. It will help in sustainable development at the grass root level.

Regarding Backward Region Grant Fund, it has been increased by 30 per cent. I thank the Finance Minister for the same. This will definitely reduce the imbalance in the regions. I humbly request the Finance Minister to include some more backward districts in my parliamentary constituency like Srikakulam.

On personal taxation the exemption limit has been raised from the current Rs. 1.6 lakh to Rs. 1.8 lakh; and for senior citizens to Rs.2.5 lakh. This was widely expected by the people though the hike has been small. I want to suggest these increases should be based on some inflation-linked index. It is not a new thing. It is being followed in the case of long term capital gains. Capital gains are generally earned by the rich and are adjusted for inflation every year while salary-earners have to make do with these small concessions. I am somewhat not happy that women were not given any additional relief, perhaps as the Direct Taxes Code which is going to be implemented next year is going to do away with gender based tax exemption.

The other major change the Finance Minister has made is in the definition of “senior citizens”, following the example of hon. Railway Minister Kum. Mamata Banerjee. Now, tax laws will consider a person to be old at the age of 60 instead of 65. I also thank the Finance Minister for creating a “very senior citizen” category. Tax paid eases in the eighties. Individuals aged 80 years or more will enjoy tax exemption on annual taxable income of Rs.5 lakh. I expect the Government to create creation of “super senior” citizens and “ultra senior” citizens in future. I think

100 years and 120 years will be appropriate age limits for these new categories. The revenue connections will be minimal.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for these measures.

### Education

The budgetary provisions of increased allocation for education by 24 per cent over current year. 40 % increase for SSA, Introduction of Pre-matric scholarship scheme for needy SC/ST students studying in classes IX and X.

**National Knowledge Network connecting** all 1,500 institutions of Higher Learning and Research through optical fiber backbone to be provided by March, 2012, are all welcome steps.

For India to march ahead and lead in the comity of nations Innovations plays a crucial role. Setting up of National Innovation Council and Special grant provided to various universities and academic institutions to recognise excellence, coincides with the decade of Innovation as announced by union government and will go a long way in making India a Innovations country by 2020.

I really appreciate the additional Rs. 500 crore proposed to be provided for National Skill Development Fund and An international award with prize money of Rs. 1 crore being instituted for promoting values of universal brotherhood as part of National celebrations of 150th Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

### HEALTH:

I appreciate 20% increased allocation to health and increasing the scope of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to be expanded to widen the coverage.

I also welcome the measure for a green and clean environment along with development.

I welcome the measures to unearth black money.

I come from Vizianagaram parliamentary constituency. I request the hon. Finance Minister to allot some funds to set up a trauma care centre, jetties to control coastal crime as there is a long coastal belt and to improve drinking water supply and underground drainage system.

Once again I congratulate the Finance Minister for having done a good job. This is my reasonable

assessment. Finance Minister is very confident that the growth will continue and even move into double digits. Rapid change in India is not going to stop.

As the hon. Finance Minister said, I pray to Goddess Lakshmi for the success of the General Budget, I also join him in his prayers. With these words, I support the General Budget 2011-12.

### [Translation]

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Madam Chairman, after a long wait, I am given this opportunity to submit my points within a very short time and that too, in brief. Yet, I am thankful to you and to the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak...(Interruptions) Supporting the budget, I want to thank the UPA Chairperson Hon'ble Sonia Gandhi, Dr. Manmohan Singh ji and a veteran of the House Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee with expressing my gratitude to them that they have strived to present such a pro-people budget on the lines of the Swaraj concept of Mahatma Gandhi and the goal of 'Bharat Nirman'. This is a welcome move. Yet, there is need to give a little more attention towards agriculture, weavers section, animal husbandry and unorganized sector in this budget. Through you, I would like to draw your kind attention towards this. I also request to reconsider about the increased excise duty levied on readymade garments herein.

I am from a noble Brahmin family so to beseech you of a noble cause is my inborn right. I want to draw the kind attention of the veteran of the House hon'ble Dada to the fact that I come from Shrawasti constituency which is a pilgrim's place and also a tourist place and the Buddhist countries are ready to give huge grant for infrastructural development of this area. This area is not connected with rail-link. There is a need to construct NHS and lay Rail-line here and the area also needs a PGI level hospital. With promotion of tourism, forestry and wildlife in this area, it will be prone to earn foreign exchange. There are many projects like 'Zayka' and other ones, which will not exert any financial pressure on Government of India. If the said projects are approved, it will not only develop this constituency but also develop the Indo-Nepal border region. It is also strategically important.

I belong to Uttar Pradesh. The hon'ble Member who spoke before me was talking about data from Uttar Pradesh in respect of Multi Sectoral Development Scheme.

I would like to associate myself with him and would like to point out that under many schemes wherein funds are released to the states, the utilization within the prescribed time-limit is low and hence the money go unutilized.

Hon'ble Madam, many of our hon'ble Members often speak about the MPLAD fund. I want to make a request through you that the Hon'ble MPs should be authorized to propose for the use of 25% funds under the Central Schemes and due arrangement should also be for the monitoring of the same. I hope this will make a strengthened and fine arrangement.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude, as your time is up

...(Interruptions)

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Hon. Madam, I would like to say only that many profits of view are expressed from the Members sitting at your left side benches. Ji now in this very session, when Hon. Rajnath Singh ji was speaking, I was liste to him very carefully  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Vinay Pandey ji, now your time is up. Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: I would like to say that it is very disturbing that when some one having a very dubious record starts to speak. I would like to draw your attention towards the speech of Rajnath Singh ji. He was talking of the tenets of alliances in politics...(Interruptions) What is the situation of NDA's alliance today? It is going to be extinct...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, you have concluded. Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: This alliance of parties is coming to its end.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You sit down please. After this Zero Hour will start, therefore, you sit down please.

\*SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Constitution makers of India had cherished the dream that every citizen of independent India will be provided basic necessities of life like employment to all, water for irrigation to every field and food, clothing and shelter and security to all. It was this very objective in mind of that poet who had composed the line 'Saare Jahan se Achha Hindustan Hamara' to illustrate this vision of the country which is sung all over India by the people on the occasion of August, 15 and January, 26.

A number of provisions had been made in this direction in the budget but, still approximately 11 crores of people of this country belonging to nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes who are deprived of those basic facilities like Ration card, Voter ID card and facilities like housing even after 63 years of independence and still they are compelled to live under the open stay in the fields on the roadside, graze sheeps-goats in the forests, rear monkey and bear, sell colors and asafetida, exhibit snacks, do rope climbing but even today, they are deprived of all these facilities. I request to identify and to carry out census of these people and make them join main stream of the country by providing them with shelter and shops because only then the slogan of Congress's National President and Congress Party's "Congress ka haath aam aadmi ke sath" can come to reality.

Local Members of Parliament should be given monitoring rights by taking 25% proposals from them to ensure their participation for proper monitoring of schemes being run by the Government of India so that only the targetted people are benefited from these schemes.

Even after so many years of independence ownership rights over their agricultural lands have not been given to farmers of this agricultural country till date, they have been given the rights of Landholder Tenant Jivan-1, Jivan-2 etc. and due to increasing population of the cities and in the name of development their lands are acquired without their consent at throw away prices and given to major capitalist houses at very cheaper rates. It is resulting into reduction in landholdings and farmers are at the verge of starvation.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Earlier, the Headmasters permitted to open schools to facilitate the stay of the wedding party of daughters of poor agricultural labourers in the school premises. But, now they refuse to do so after extension of facilities and amenities in the Primary Junior High Schools after implementation of the Sarva Shiksha.

A provision should be made in the Budget for construction of Community Centres for the people of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes in each Gram Sabha.

MGNREGA Scheme formulated by the Government of India is a very beneficial scheme but due to 60:40 ratio in its implementation, it is being misused. Its implementation ratio should be 80:20 so that the misuse of funds can be checked. 'Kisan Mitras' have been selected in the country by the Government of India but there is resentment among 'Kisan Mitras' because State Governments have not provided their adequate honorarium. Therefore, keeping in view the problem of unemployment, the Government of India should constitute Kisan Mitras compulsorily in each Gram Sabha and make a provision to appoint them on minimum wages and regularize it so that the educated unemployed persons could get employment. Similarly, farmers should be kept abreast with the schemes run by the Government of India so that they could reap its benefits.

Bithur is a historical and mythological place in my constituency. Besides declaring it as a tourist place, it should be ensured that a train be introduced from Mandhna to Bithur after undertaking gauge conversion work thereon for the convenience of the people of the region.

Therefore, it is requested to include above mentioned suggestions in General Budget.

\*SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): 1. I welcome this balanced and progressive General Budget presented for the year 2011-12 and thanks the Hon. Minister for maintaining momentum of economic growth of the country. The Minister of Finance has struck a balance between the pace of economic growth and keeping the price-rise under the check. One thing is quite obvious in the budget that the Finance Minister has focused on agricultural sector. The equity capital of NABARD has been increased by Rs. 3000 crores and a contribution of Rs. 10,000 crores has been made in its short term fund and 3% subsidy has been extended to

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

farmers on agriculture loans. All these steps have been taken in that direction. The Finance Minister has emphasized on containing the wastage of agriculture produce by providing Infrastructure Status to Cold Storage facilities and establishing warehouses with a view to boost the agriculture. The storage capacity of the warehouse was only 1.7 lac tonnes per year in 2007 and at that point of time one lac seventy thousand tonnes of foodgrains were stored in the godowns of Food Corporation of India and today this capacity is almost 4 lac seventy thousand tones and as a result thereof, contribution of agriculture in the GDP will increase. Steps such as providing direct subsidy on Urea and Kerosene have been taken to curb corruption and to remove the shortcomings in governance. It is a budget which is necessary for the growth of developing countries. It will increase the pace of development. Now the people will have to pay lesser tax after increasing the limit of Income tax and as a result thereof spending capacity of the people will increase, It will not only be beneficial for the common men but also for companies. Development of agriculture Sector and villages has been focused in this budget. A number of provisions have been made in this regard. Specially a lot of things have been done for Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Linking the wages under MGNREGA to the index of inflation is a very good step. There is a 17% increase in the provision for social sector and a large chunk of it will go to the villages. The provisions made for the Education and Health are highly desirable in the villages of the country.

2. An increase of Rs. 10,000 crore has been made in the allocation for Bharat Nirman in the budget. In addition to this, more allocation have been made for the National Agriculture Development Scheme and there has been 100% increase in the salary of Anganwadi workers. The Government of Haryana has moved one step further and increased the salaries of Anganwadi worker and their assistant by Rs. 2000 and 1000 respectively. This step will enhance the economy status of women, who are engaged in Anganwadis. I would like to request the other State Governments to follow this suit. Besides, special allocation have been made in the sub-plan for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes alongwith that the allocation for Education has also been increased by 24%.

Plan allocation for health has been increased 20% and the National Health Insurance Plan has been enlarged for more coverage. A Group of Ministers will be constituted for considering the measures to fight with corruption. A provision of Rs. 9350 crore has been made to help states

to provide safe drinking water to all rural houses. Under the Indira Awas Yojna government has made a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore to help the families living below poverty line to construct their houses and to convert mud-built houses into pucca houses.

The budget has also eased the working people in filing their Income Tax return.

The following are some of my submissions which I bring it into the notice of Minister of Finance:

1. farm loan, which is being forwarded to farmers at the rate of one percent, should be applicable to all kinds of loan taken by farmers.
2. Payment period of loans taken through Kisan credit card should be extended from 1 year to at least 3 to 5 years so that farmers are not declared defaulters and high interest rate is not charged from them.
3. A grant of Rs. 100 crore may be given to Bhakt Fule Singh Mahila University, Sonapat so that works initiated by the Haryana Government for upliftment of women and empowerment of women could further given impetus and quality education may be imparted to them.
4. Rs. 400 crore has been allocated for Green revolution for improvement in the crops system related to rice in Eastern region. The government has started many revolutions from time to time to increase the production of different food items. In this regard, my request is that efforts may be made to launch a revolution in order to grow more vegetables so that region wise seasonal vegetables could be grown on large-scale alongwith paying adequate attention on vegetables research.
5. A mega food-park may be established in Sonapat as it is near Delhi and has agro-based infrastructure.

I once again thank the hon. Finance Minister for taking Indian economy on the path of powerful world economy.

\*SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): I have tried to understand the budget without any prejudice and in the national perspective presented in Parliament

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

on 28.02.2011 by Hon. Leader of the House and hon'ble Finance Minister. In Budget 2011-12 it has been written in Paragraph-197 and being an advocate, I have studied it deeply. First of all, there are 03 important things in the budget:

1. Objectives
2. Assessment of problem
3. Diagnosis of problem

The question is how to create balance between the social needs and economic needs. A wave of happiness spreads in Mumbai, Kolkata and in Industrial houses when share market rises. Whether development is judged by the sector where money begets money or the development is where there is growth in farm production which is essential for life. Capital formation can take place in both the cases but there is a huge difference in both. There is a need of water in the fields, schools in villages, roads, and hospitals instead of seven star hospitals in metro cities. In fact, untrained midwife does 90 percent deliveries in villages. Perhaps, the core team so formed by hon. Finance Minister to prepare the Budget is not aware that there hardly exists any hospital in the radius 40-40 kms. Therefore, it is submitted that the hon. Minister, first and foremost will have to choose whether he wants to go for urban development or rural development and then how to create balance between them. In order to do that he will also have to use experience gained in the last 63 years of Independence.

In short, the Indians have seen many ups and downs in share market. In a country in which more than 31 crore people are living BPL, whose income are below rupees 20-22 per day then hon'ble Finance Minister, these Indians are not ready to listen about the growth in GDP, 9.6 percent increase in Service tax which is estimated in paragraph 11.

Therefore, there are two major problems before the country as on date namely:

1. Rising corruption
2. Price rise

In view of above, I would like to humbly state that no effort is taken in 197 paragraph to contain these two menacing problems.

It is a very good thing that Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been discussed in Paragraph-97. Allocation of Rs.

21,000 crore in 2011 and 2012, which is 40% more than the previous year's allocation, is a very good and commendable step by the experienced Finance Minister. Besides, scholarships to the dalits, oppressed sections have been enhanced which will benefit about 40 lakh children. Paragraph-98 is also a very good social initiative. The proposal to set up 190 institutions under the National Knowledge Network is also a very historic step.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for providing Special Excellence Grant to many universities as mentioned in para-101. That too is a bold step. But, as an MP from Uttar Pradesh, I would like to say that perhaps the hon. Finance Minister has forgotten the Allahabad University—which is known as the Oxford of the Northern India, and Lucknow University and Banaras Hindu University or there seems lack of representation of Northern India in the Mohan Bagan team of budget makers.

If the 2011-12 budget is evaluated on the basis of these three points then it lacks all these three points. If this budget has been prepared aiming to achieve the interests of the common man then this budget is not for the common man. Today, 65 percent of Indians live in the villages and are engaged in agriculture. Agriculture/crop loan was raised to Rs. 4.75 lakh crore from Rs. 1 lakh crore in the last budget. But, has the Finance Minister also paid attention to the amount disbursed as loan among the farmers in the last two years and whether it has benefited small or big farmers. Can we avoid the economic crisis by giving loans?

Is there any provision in this budget to increase the irrigation facilities so as to enable the farmers to fear the weather's fury in case the weather turns unfavourable?

It is a very good provision that the farmers repaying their loans on time will get 3 per cent rebate. But, has any assessment also been made about the number of those lucky farmers who repay the loans on time and what is the size of their farms. There are also farmers who do farming on a large scale just like a business. If they are also regarded as farmers, then the 3 per cent rebate is being given to rich farmers or poor farmers.

No attention has been paid in the budget to ascertain as to who pocketed the profits when the prices of pulses, onion, grains, vegetables were rising like the prices of gold and silver. Whether the farmers benefited from these high prices or whether there is some power, which halts the rising prices while the farmer sleeps hungry even today.

I would say that we will have to choose the path of progress before this budget. One path is through the big metro cities and the other one is through the rural India.

I submit that there should be a change in the mentality and thinking of the hon. Finance Minister and his huge team which reads books related to the London School of Economics and Foreign Economies under diffused lighting of the air-conditioned secretariat and lay the foundation of the budget. There are two major interests facing India which are:

1. Urban India
2. Rural India

The path of urban India has been chosen in the budget since the last 63 years as a result of which 70-80 lakh vehicles have piled up in Delhi but the markets remained without onion, pulses and vegetables. Today, we have to decide our priorities as to whether the Indian citizen needs foodgrain, vegetables and improvement in the standard of life or foreign cars, malls and culture.

In paragraph-11, the hon. Finance Minister has estimated 8.6% growth in the GDP and 5.4% in agriculture for the year 2011-12. It is possible that GDP may grow and would prove to be a big prediction but the 5.4% growth in the agriculture sector seems more like an astrologer's prediction which is far removed from the reality.

The Congress led Union Government's budget is disappointing and directionless. There is nothing for the common man in this budget — there is no programme for redressal of serious problems like price rise and unemployment. The bad condition of education cannot be improved merely by raising the budget but by making a policy. Nothing has been done in the budget regarding widespread unemployment in the country. By rolling back the special concession given to the women in the income tax, the Union Government has proved that it is anti-women also. The country is being befooled in the name of Bharat Nirman. The Union Government should state as to how much funds are needed for it and how much provision has been made in the budget. Does the UPA Government intends to keep the villages of the country in bad condition like this for centuries? The poor has not got anything in the budget and he is feeling cheated.

Once a famous cricket player, who had become a cricket commentator after retiring from the game, was asked by someone about the chances of India's win in

cricket. He replied that India will surely win if the bowlers will bowl straight and on good length and the fielders will keep taking all the catches and the batsmen will plunder runs.

Like that, saying of our veteran experienced Minister of Finance that God of rain India has his blessings; Goddess Laxmi has her blessings then agree with him that the G.D.P. will grow at more than 8.6 percent and the agriculture will grow at more than 5.4 percent.

So far, I think that there should be balance in needs of industrial growth and agriculture growth and development of agriculture and villages needs to be focused otherwise it is evident that in the last 63 years the number of poor people and people living below poverty line is increasing and today more than 31 crore people are registered in the BPL card list but a record has been achieved the name of industrial houses has been included in the list of the most rich persons in Forbes magazine.

Now-a-days health services in villages depends mostly on quacks and most of the farmer take treatment etc. from nearby big towns. The Finance Minister has imposed 5 percent service tax on healthcare, it will trouble the poor much.

Only one percent of the GDP of India is spent on healthcare. Instead of increasing this expenditure by imposing 5 percent service tax in healthcare, treatment would become costlier.

As per the latest report of the World Bank about 24 to 25 million people are getting poorer due to healthcare expenses in India. There are only 90 beds available per lac of population whereas the world average is 270 beds per lac. It is well known to all that the condition of Government hospitals all over India is quite bad and the public is dependent on private healthcare services. If 5 percent service tax is imposed on healthcare services then its most adverse impact would be on the poor and it is my submission that the healthcare services should be given status of infrastructure industry and only then the facility would reach to poor.

Rs. 11 thousand three hundred crore as indirect taxes have been imposed in the 2011-12 budget. Last year also prices had risen after imposition of indirect taxes to the tune of Rs. 45 thousand crore. 130 new products have been brought under the ambit of excise duty and by that prices of copies, books for children, candle will increase and by increasing 4 to 5 percent excise tax,

prices right from medicines to fertilizers would increase. Textiles, houses, medicines will get costly. Now price will increase with the budget and it will be difficult to get it under control.

All people understand that when the excise duty increases; producers pass the burden of this increase in taxes on consumers. Perhaps the Finance Minister has forgot Hosni Mubarak, Egypt, Gaddafi and Libya, increasing prices of crude and future does not look very good. No special attention has been paid to cut the government expenditure in the budget. The government expenses have increased by about 19 percent in 2010-11 and it is expected to increase more in 2011-12.

However, the Finance Minister has done the extraordinary thing by controlling the deficit in the budget. The subsidy bill is expected to decrease from one lac 75 thousand crore to 1 lac 73 thousand crore. And it seems that if the prices of crude oil increases, then price rise would not stop and it would be difficult to achieve the 8 to 9 percent growth.

Reduced budget for various important schemes like Food Security Guarantee Scheme, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan shows the nervousness of the Finance Minister and it jeopardize the food security of distributing grains on cheap rates.

After a fair assessment of the situations and especially keeping the rising crude prices in mind I would like to thank and congratulate the Finance Minister and appreciate his dedication towards national interest and experience. It is clear after going through the budget that out of 66 announcements made in 2010-11 and action on 50 announcements has been almost completed and works on 10 announcements have begun.

It is very practical and very laudable step by the Finance Minister but in an important announcement it was said that banking facility would be provided to the villages having population more than two thousand number of such villages is more than 72 thousand upto the March 31, 2011. I would like that this scheme should be launched so that banking services would also begin in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. I want that construction of cold storages for grains and vegetables would be expedited otherwise consumers and poor farmers will incur huge losses and lack of facility storage of grains also is the main reason behind price rise now-a-days else it would be very difficult to check price rise of sugar, onion and pulses.

At last I would like to say that the Finance Minister has prayed especially in paragraph-21 of the budget for worship of God of rain India and Goddess Laxmi, budget may also be provided under this head and in the leadership of Pranab Da who is the leader of the house, we together perform Puja and Hawan then perhaps the poor people of India would be benefited. The farmers and the poor of India have nothing to do with datas like 8.6% GDP growth, agriculture growth to 5.4 percent, industrial growth 8.1% and services growth at 9.6 percent. They need improvement in their standard of living.

At last, the measures to curb corruption and stop price rise, which is evident in the budget, I want to say heartiest good wishes and best of luck to the Finance Minister.

**\*SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur):** Unemployed and farmers have been neglected in the budget 2011-2012, and left to fend for themselves. It has been proposed in the Budget to provide a short term loan to farmers at the rate of 7% and if they happen to repay their loan on time, they will be eligible to get 3% rebate over and above what has been fixed. I think small farmers will not be benefitted from the above short term loan. Therefore, tenure so fixed for the repayment of this loan may be extended alongwith free crop insurance scheme should be implemented in the interest of farmers as no such provision has been made in the budget.

It has also been proposed in the Budget to provide cash subsidy on LPG, fertilizer and kerosene but no effort has been made to include poor families in BPL by identifying them nor any provision has been made in the Budget to increase the scope of BPL families in order to being more and more families under it so that poorest of the poor would reap its benefits. Further, no provision in regard to unemployment allowance has been made in the Budget for unemployed youths, who are disappointed, frustrated and striving hard for their sustenance. The growing number of unemployed youth in the country is a matter of concern which has further been aggravated due to outsoaring as large number of technical skill youths, who are rendered jobless and Budget is completely silent on the usage of their talents and capabilities.

More than five years have elapsed since the Allahabad University has got status of the Central University, but no budgetary provision has been made for infrastructural development including hostels, upgrading the educational facilities alongwith establishment of a Medical college for Allahabad Central University.

Allahabad is an important historical and religious and cultural city of U.P. On the occasion of Magh mela organised each year and during Ardhakumbh and Mahakumbh, lacs of people visit Allahabad to bathe in Sangam and other administrative works, due to which problem of traffic jam persists. No budgetary provision has been made for Metro project to get rid of the problem of traffic jam.

No budgetary provision has been made in the budget for constructing Pucca bathing ghats at Daraganj of Ganga river and Rasoolabad ghats including at the bank of Sangam for providing better facilities to pilgrims, tourists and devotees and constructing over bridges at IERT, Teliarganj and Kalindipuram in order to rid of traffic jam in Allahabad city keeping in view the Mahakumbh to be organised in January 2013 in Prayag, Allahabad.

No provision in the budget has been made for the development of historical and mythological by important places in and around Allahabad namely-Shragverpur Dham, Pandila Mahadev, Maharshi Durvasha Ashram and Andriya Dham etc.

Ganga and Yamuna are our national heritage although. Ganga River Basin Authority has been constituted but no fund has been allocated for proper arrangement of BOD and water management.

The trans Ganga area of Allahabad is the main vegetable yielding centre of U.P. Here, a large number small marginal farmers is engaged in producing vegetables but due to the problem of storage, farmers do not get remunerative prices for their crops which causes economic loss to them but no provision has been made in the budget for its inclusion in projects under National Horticulture Mission.

A large number of labourers is engaged in handloom and Bidi industry in the country because of which they meet untimely death due to getting affected by various serious illnesses. No provision has been made in the budget for the resettlement and development of labourers engaged in handloom and Bidi industries.

Despite limited resources, the Gymnastic trainees belonging to the National Sports Academy, Khelgaon, Jhalwa, Allahabad have brought laurels to the country by winning medals in international competitions, Commonwealth and Asian games but no provision has been made in the budget for other facilities including air conditioned training hall for proper training of these players.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Allahabad has the credit of operating first air postal service of the world and a ceremony was organised in Feb, 2011 on completion of its 100 years but no provision has been made in the budget for establishing a civil aviation museum and civil aviation university in Allahabad for its development.

Black money in thousand of crores of rupees is stashed abroad. No provision has been made in the budget to bring this black money back to India, by which arrangements for providing livelihood to thousands of youths could be made. Provisions had to be made to stop the withdrawal of the black money stashed abroad till it was brought back, but no provision has been made in the budget to put a check on withdrawal of this black money until it is brought back.

By bringing the basic amenities like medical and education under the ambit of service tax, the treatment and education have been made more costly. Although rebate in tax limit has been increased for senior citizens but senior citizens have been placed under the ambit of service tax in regard to their treatment. The senior citizens had to be given exemption from service tax for their treatment but no provision has been made in the budget for this.

Farmers, labourers, unemployed, handloom and Bidi labourers and sport-persons have been neglected in the budget. Therefore, I oppose the Budget.

[English]

\*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Union Budget (General), 2011-12 as presented by the Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee Ji on the 28th of the last month. I wholeheartedly support the Budget.

At the very outset I would like to state that this Budget is, on the whole, a good budget. Despite the various difficulties on hand, the Finance Minister could come out with flying colours in this year's budget exercise. My sincere congratulations to the Finance Minister and, course, UPA Chairperson and Hon'ble Prime Minister under whose guidance such a good thing is happening. The country of this size and population, enormous efforts are needed. I would say that the present UPA II is just doing fine.

Our Finance Minister deserves kudos for his down to earth and very frank approach while presenting this

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

year's Budget. Why I say so, is because he tries to formulate the Budget by maintaining a very clear concept of continuity. The Finance Minister talks of enabling Government. Very good. Now, we have to look at the structure and functioning of our Constitution. In this great country, 'Unity in Diversity' is the reality. Nobody would deny the fact that the roles of Union Government and the State Governments are equally important in dealing with the manifold issues of the country as a whole. May be - the case of price rise of essential commodities, the internal security of the country, insurgency movement, the naxalite activities, Maoist activities, repeal of Armed Forces Special powers Act, terrorism, climate change, and international border issues.

On all these issues the Government would, in my humble opinion, require developing a mechanism of creating awareness amongst the masses. To make awareness program really successful, the masses should be properly educated. The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is one such instrument towards achieving this goal. The country is very rich in human resource and the proper development of this resource, I repeat, proper development of human resource is the real key to general awareness programmes.

Hence, I do welcome the proposal of the Finance Minister for the plan allocation for education of Rs. 52.057 crore, which is an increase of 24% over the current year. However, I would like to request the Finance Minister to consider providing more fund for education both in Secondary and Higher education sectors.

More money can be earmarked for research and development in the fields of basic sciences which are the paradise of ancient Indian scientists. Madam, this will go a long way to sustain our otherwise well established traditions of scientific values and scientific temperament. The issues on climate change, energy security of the country, fighting superstitions etc. can very well be addressed to. Let us work towards allocating a minimum of 6% GDP for education.

Funds allocated for Rural development is no doubt good. Still, I would insist that more funds could be made available to this sector. Because, according to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, India lives in villages, which is nevertheless a universal truth. Those living in these rural areas are very much marginalized in almost all aspects. To improve their lot is a service of God.

The basic infrastructure in these rural areas are completely lacking. No safe drinking water, no power, no basic health care facilities, no good schools, no good roads are the actual happenings there. We have to do so many things in these areas and that means more funds for rural areas.

Coming to the problem of International borders, I come from the state of Manipur. Manipur along with our sister states Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland do have a long stretch of international border with as many as five countries, viz., Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Here, I would like to seek the indulgence of this august House to the fact that in almost all these international borders the same type of people live there. Their children are married with another.

They do have farmlands on either side of the so-called international boundary. It is really a very interesting and peculiar situation there. If at all any problem arises there, a genuine humane approach is always called for to sustain the everlasting cordial environment.

Now, I shall dwell on another much talked about issue of MPLADS. Hon'ble Finance Minister, you will kindly remember the day. It was during the training session of the last 14th Lok Sabha for the first time MPs when you have addressed us telling us that you are one of the oldest members of Parliament and at the same time a first timer member of Lok Sabha. In the interaction session, we did raise the issue of scrapping the MPLADS. Once again, I seek the indulgence of the members present here to share with you some very interesting problems.

Now, our demand is: Either scrap MPLADS or increase it to some reasonable amount say to ten crores.

The economy in UPA II is doing fine. We have gradually come out from the undesirable effects of global economic slowdown and recession.

What is very encouraging is that the GDP growth rate is on the rise and it is expected that the growth rate will further increase. However, we can't remain complacent. We have to do better in order to make our economy more strong and vibrant. No doubt, India is emerging as a global economic power.

I strongly feel and believe that if UPA rule continues India will become an economic super-power in the next

2 to 3 decades. This is not my projection or our projection. Such kind of projections is found in the media of foreign countries.

Inflation is being checked effectively. India's Foreign Exchange Reserve is in a very comfortable position. Recently we have purchased more gold/bullions - more than what are had during Janata Regime.

India's emergence as a Global economic player is being acknowledged by all. Even the world Economic Super Powers like the USA and Japan acknowledge our potentials. Every one of us should be proud of it.

Yes, there are areas of concerns like increasing price of essential commodities, Farmers' plight etc. the UPA Government is not running away from its responsibilities.

Because of our loan waving policy, the number of farmers' suicides has significantly reduced. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has strengthened our country's rural economy.

We have faith in the leadership of Hon. Finance Minister. He is a seasoned economist and strategist and he can handle any situation and eventualities. In the last few months the prices of the essential commodities have stabilized.

Still a lot more needs to be done to check the price rise of essential commodities and also about farmers' suicides.

I would like to urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister that there should not be any shortage of funds for the UPA Flagship programmes like Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, National Rural Health Mission etc.

At the same time, RTE Act should be rigorously and judiciously implemented.

We have to go for an equitable development of all states or regions. We need to do away with regional imbalances. For this, a new approach, a new policy is necessary on the part of Government, Finance Ministry and Planning Commission. If a state or a region is lagging behind *vis-a-vis* development - I am afraid, there will be discontentment and revolt.

Therefore, we need a new thinking and a new approach to our economic planning and financial management. More attention must be given to the backward regions or states. More attention must be given to the poorer sections and disadvantaged sections of the society.

I do refer to what our Hon'ble Prime Minister had said during his reply to the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address about the law & order situation in the North East. He has mentioned that the situation in Assam and Manipur is still a cause of concern.

He has further stated that one of the major outfits has abjured violence and agreed to talk and he has congratulated them.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has not elaborated the situation in Manipur. Here, I do seek the indulgence of this august House to the fact that in my state Manipur also one group of outfits have signed the Suspension of Operation with the Government and talks are in motion. This is really encouraging.

Like this I do suggest that these outfits should be persuaded to come to the negotiation table and make an attempt for a solution, everlasting and honourable as well.

This will, definitely require some compromise here and there. The principle of 'forgive and forget' must be the guiding principle. I do believe that there is absolutely no problem which defies solution.

All problems can be solved through negotiation. In our case, the solution should be political. We should sincerely attempt for a political solution of this vexed problem.

To facilitate the above proposition, proper education of our children and sustained economic development has to be the most important areas where the Union Government can help the States. Proper education can change for a better tomorrow, and finally Madam, UPA II is fully committed to inclusive growth; is committed to the cause of common people; and is committed to the equitable development of all the states.

Under the able leadership of Madam, Sonia Gandhi, Shri Manmohan Singh and Shri Pranab Mukherjee, we are confident that we will be able to overcome all financial problems and become an economic super power.

Once again, I fully and wholeheartedly support the General Budget 2011-12.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): When the budget was presented in the House, a journalist had shot

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

a question at me asking what my reaction was in the budget while the economy of the country was in good shape. I replied in the affirmative but said that the condition of the people was not better. The same comment is also applicable to the budget presented by the Finance Minister. This budget is a sheer failure in meeting the aspirations of the people while the expected expenditure is about Rs. 12,57,729 crore. Today, the common people of the country are disturbed with the continuous price rise and the expectations of the people from the government have not borne fruit. Nutritious items are disappearing from their meal. The number of people suffering from malnutrition and anaemia will increase. We have to not only develop the country by having a high growth rate but also make the people hale and hearty. Only then will this country be termed as empowered country.

This time, the government have hiked the budget for health sector by 20% amounting to Rs. 26,760 crore. But for want of health related infrastructure and facilities in the country presently, this enhanced provision is insufficient. Even the developing countries are spending 2 to 6% of their GDP on health. Why can we not increase our budget for health sector? Today, we speak eloquently about us as the world's number two growing economy which is a fact also but as per the human development index of the UN, India ranks 119 in this field. Is this the indicator of our development? We have only 90 beds in hospital for one lakh population while it is 270 globally. Similarly, there are 60 doctors and 130 nurses for one lakh population in the country while it is 140 and 280 respectively in the world. Even today, there are thousands of posts vacant in the primary health centres. A large number of doctors, trained nurses, and specialists will have to be provided in the rural areas with a view to providing better health services there. But the government is neglectful in this matter and its example is the step taken by the government by which it has brought the health services in the urban areas in the net of income tax which will make the diagnostic test facilities, which have become common and necessary, more costly. The government should review this step. Likewise, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which is about to end in the year 2012, also needs to be extended and efforts should be made to provide effective health services in rural areas through it.

The condition of our farmers is getting worse. According to a survey made by the National Sample Survey, the average income of a farmer family is Rs. 2115. It means that approximately 60 crore farmers are

living below the poverty line. Even then, we are taking the credit for development. This is not good. The area of cultivable land is decreasing due to the constant uncontrolled acquisition of land going on in the country. Now, the area of cultivable land has shrunk to only 182.39 million hectares. We have to check the acquisition of land if we want to maintain our food security and to increase the production of foodgrains to meet the food requirement commensurate with the increasing population. The Government had formulated a National Farmers policy in 2007 for food security. Unfortunately, it is not being implemented. The government will have to focus on checking the non-agricultural use of cultivable land. When the land of the farmers is acquired they get very meagre amount for it, leading to dissatisfaction among them. The utility of land acquisition law, enacted in 1894 during the British rule, is required to be reviewed. The government will have to bring amendment to this law to make it pro farmer by making it relevant to time. In a case of displaced farmers of Gosi Khurd Irrigation Project, the Supreme Court has observed that if the government can give concession of Rs. 1 lakh 25 thousands crore for special economic zone, then why should not assistance and jobs not be given to the displaced farmers. The government should reply to this question because this question concerns the common farmers. The contribution of agriculture in GDP is declining and it is a matter of concern. It was 19% in 2004-05, 15.7% in 2008-09 and now is has declined to 14.2%. It means that the development of agriculture sector is decreasing in comparison to that of other sectors while there is 58% dependence of the country on the agriculture sector. It contributes a lot in employment generation. The government has increased the availability of agriculture loans to Rs. 4,75,000 crores from Rs. 3,75,000 crores in this sector but the government has to direct the banks to change their rules so that the farmers can avail of this loan facility. Till now, the BJP governments in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have decided to provide loans upto Rs. 3 lakh at 1% rate of interest to farmers. The Union Government will have to follow this. Most of the loans being provided in the name of agriculture sector go to the companies dealing in seed, tractor, fertilisers and pesticides. The government should take proper measures to provide benefits to the farmers from the measures adopted by it, only then the farmers can be benefitted by it. Before presenting the budget, the government has hiked the prices of fertilizers like DAP from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 6000 per tonne. This will increase the cost to the farmers. Now the minimum support price of foodgrains is required to be increased in comparison to inflation. I demand that

proper steps should be taken for timely ensuring availability of fertilizers and at affordable prices as well.

The pay of anganwadi workers and sahayikas has been doubled by the Government in the budget but I demand to ensure the financial security of Anganwadi Sahayikas by according them the status of employees on compassionate ground. I have also introduced a Private Member's Bill in this regard. The government has hiked the income tax limit to Rs. 20,000 but no benefits have been extended to the women. Next year the Direct Tax code will come into force. Then, this hike will have no worth. There is a need to increase the income tax limit. The hon'ble Finance Minister may please take note of it. We all say that India will become the country of maximum youth population in 2012. But we have not centred our attention on our youth. We are not getting success in providing higher education and employment to the youths. Crores of unemployed youth are getting enrolled in employment exchange offices all over the country. There is an apprehension of decline in employment due to the permission to FDI in retail sector. In this scenario, we will have to think about providing means of employment to youths. The government should initiate a campaign in this regard by framing a special policy. I demand to take immediate steps to generate employment keeping in view the 8.6% increase in unemployment. The government has made a provision of Rs. 25000 crore in education sector. But, the major part of this amount has been earmarked for the primary education. There is no mention in the budget to make the higher educated unemployed youths employment- oriented. The government should, therefore, make provisions for generation of employment through vocational and higher education. The government has provided Rs. 2,14,000 crores for infrastructure sector. Most of the above funds will be spent on the construction of roads and highways. The government in its previous budget had announced to construct 20km of roads in a day. What, happened to that announcement? The government will have to reply. Mere announcement will not suffice. Promises made will have to be fulfilled. But this government has failed in this regard. Through PPP mode, the government has privatised the construction of roads. This step has burdened on the people with tall taxes. In spite of dilapidated conditions of roads, toll tax is being collected. The government collect road tax from vehicles but how much of this tax is being spent on this head. The government should also reply to this. This government is failing in every sphere. So, this government has no right to call itself a government of common people. I term this budget a deeply disappointing budget.

\*SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): During the ongoing session, various hon'ble Members have mentioned historical background in which discussion on great sons of soil revered Mahatma Gandhi, Freedom Fighter Sardar Bhagat Singh, Chandershekhar Azad, Sukhdev, Rajguru, Gurudutt, Ashfaqullah Khan took place in the session

In the Parliamentary system of democracy opposition is also a part of the Government. But what I have observed by the functioning of the House were the soul of these great leaders alive and watching the proceedings of the House they would have been in tears rather being happy. They would have regretted sacrifice for nothing.

This country belongs to those people not to us who shed their blood, went to jail and were subjected to lathi charge.

I feel that the present budget would established Gram Swaraj, which was dream of Mahatma Gandhi but it proved false. In the present budget, neither the issue of remote villages nor the farm labourers and unemployment is mentioned. Even after the independence more than the half of the population is deprived of the two square meals. How can we consider that country a prosperous one and a powerful country. According to the Government figures, there are 18 crores unemployed youth as on date, they have left to their destiny. The old age parents had hoped that their children would take care of them when they would grow up.

I would like to mention with heavy heart that their dreams are not being fulfilled. I wonder that even after the 63 years of independence, nearly 44 thousand children missing every year, out of them 11 thousand children never returned to their homes. I am very sorry to say that 52 thousand children of age 6 to 14 year have lost their eye sight. What purpose this budget will serve for farmers and unemployed youth? Nearly 80 to 85% labourers are dejected and frustrated. Only selected people are going to benefit, who they people are? They are few people who write editorial of English newspaper and create an atmosphere in the country who are not aware about the sacrifices made during freedom struggle. There are a few people who have nothing to do with rest of the people. They are not bothered with the problems of poor. This budget is prepared for 15% to 20% people of the country. Nothing has been done to resolve the problem of the people. Nothing has been done to provide employment.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Fortunately, this budget is prepared and presented by experience and popular leader Hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee and people are watching this budget with lot of hope and expectation. On the one hand, Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee talks about agriculture sector development, on the other hand, he is forcing them to commit suicide by withdrawing subsidy on fertilizer and diesel. The farmers of Bihar have been betrayed in the name of loan waiver. The tradition of joint family system still exists in Bihar and head of the family owns the combined land. In such a situation, loan upto Rs. 50 thousand should be waived off as the borrowers of a loan upto Rs. 50 thousand are small farmers. As the land is hold jointly by them, they are considered as Marginal farmers inspire of being small farmers, which is absolutely wrong.

Therefore, I demand from the Government to waive off the loan amount of every farmer upto Rs. 50000/-.

There is acute shortage of electricity in the country particularly in the rural areas of Bihar. Only laying of single phase cable and installing 10 K.V. transformer under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana is nothing but a mere formality. But from what source power supply would be made, Government is not paying attention on this issue.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar has invited private sector to invest in power generation sector. Various companies have expressed their interest to it. If Central Government provide coal linkage to Bihar, Bihar may become self-reliant in power production.

Nearly 1 crore 50 lakh people in Bihar are below poverty line. But in view of Central Government only 64 lakh people in Bihar are below poverty line, you can imagine how can the electricity be provided to poor. In the present Budget, no concrete measures have been taken to remove the backwardness in Bihar. The public representatives and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar are demanding to accord Special Status to Bihar since long, but due to step-motherly attitude of the Union Government, the objections are being raised in this regard. The Hon'ble Chief Minister is honestly cooking for development of Bihar but the Union Government is ignoring the Bihar.

Today, the drinking water problem has arisen in around 17 districts o Bihar. Water level have depleted. People are crying for water. I demaid that the appropriate arrangement for drinking water should be male immediately in these districts.

I would like to mention about my Lok Sabha Constituency Jamui. Jammu Parliamentary Constituency is geographically very nicely located. It will not be exaggeration if this area is compared with Shimla. But due to lack of development, this area is known as Naxal affected area. Therefore, I demand from the Government to develop this area from tourism point of view. A thermal Power Station in this area, a Central School and a National level engineering college should be set up in this area.

During the last few years, Bihar is facing flood in river Kosi on one hand. On other hand, Bihar is facing drought for the last ten years. The farmers are in problem but nothing has been mentioned in the budget about the welfare of flood affected people. It is unfortunate that issue of Nepal Dam has not been mentioned in the budget. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government that it should hold dialogue with Nepal Government for finding our permanent solution to control flood including a special package for flood victims of Kosi.

The NDA Government led by Hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had proposed a nice policy of interlinking of all the rivers. The present Government should formulate a concrete policy in this regard to get rid off flood occurring in this area.

I can say with conviction that unless Bihar is developed, the country cannot develop. Fate of the Nation can be decided only by the Son of Soil. Participation of 10 crore people of Bihar is important for the same.

Bihar has awakened now, Bihar is looking for respect. With these words, I conclude my speech with the following words:

"Chhedne se mook bhi baachal ho sakta hai  
Tutne par sheesha bhi kal ho jata hai  
Ish tarh Bihar ke logo ko mat chhedo  
Warna jalne se koyla bhi lal ho jata hai."

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up 'Zero Hour'

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

\*Not recorded.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Chairman, I am here to speak on a very important matter. I waited long for my turn. Today Zero Hour troubled us a lot...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Budget discussion has come to an end and reply will be given tomorrow. Now, we are taking up Zero Hour.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Chairman, I want to raise a very important matter. Pranab ji is leaving the House. Pranab ji, it would be better, if you can listen to us. ...(Interruptions) If you have any work, then you may go...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): If you insist the Minister to be present during 'Zero Hour', it will create a very bad precedent.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I was saying only to listen to me...(Interruptions) I would like to congratulate Information and Broadcasting Minister Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...(Interruptions) I am not talking about media. I want to speak about entertainment channels. I agree to it that the market is expanding from ages. But there should be some consistency between cultures whether it is Indian or Foreign in the expanding markets. Whether it is music, mannerism and respect or culture. You even know more than me- Big Boss, Jor ka Jhatka Dheerey Sey, Jhalak Dikhla Ja, Shaadi Teen Crore Ki, we had heard of Guinness Book of records, now channel is bringing Guinness book Hindustan. I have got something in written from those who watch Chak Dhoom-Dhoom, Swyamwar...(Interruptions)

I want to congratulate Ambika Soni ji for Big Boss drama on color channel, in which an Indian and Pakistan's women crossed all limits and what happened to that drama, I cannot explain that. We have censorship in our country. Every channel, cinema has censorship. Whether censorship committee in sleeping? What are they doing? Vulgarity is being shown. Country's cultured dance have been stopped...(Interruptions) Bar dance were stopped in Mumbai ...(Interruptions) and circus, which was the heritage of this country, were closed on the name of animals only. Now people are performing circus kind of thing stages. They are not dancing. India's dance is world's best dance. Body performs on notes, notes get mixed

with Ghungroo, but the present uncivilized and new culture, in which only body is moved and forget men about this, women have one such song sheela...*(Interruptions)* Sheela badnam ho gayi...*(Interruptions)* Munni badnam ho gayi...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Everybody knows this, you kindly speak your point.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: OK. That's true, everybody knows, but I don't know...*(Interruptions)* But you have given me fixed time schedule. I request you to listen to me...*(Interruptions)* Pranab ji, who is the Chairman of Censor Board? What is he doing? ...*(Interruptions)*, you don't watch all these channels, even I don't watch all these channels we work whole day, today its impossible to watch TV with children. If you have TV for news, then you cannot watch that, and our Mother, our Sister, our daughters, all the channels are only showing women fights. There is a large scale degradation of women morality in her age in this country to earn money, they are doing fake marriages, that marriage has one woman, I don't know her name, such vulgar shows are being shown. I don't say that anybody can stop the market, market will come. In this country, only market has moved from one place to another. Market influences culture, mannerism, language, dialect etc. Today, all civilizations are coming closer, but we are dumping everything good with us and should not we close these kind of channels? When I congratulated Ambika Soni ji for good work, she replied Sharad ji I am fed up of this. Ambika Soni ji decided to close Big Boss but Mumbai court instated that this cannot be done. Government of India, which has come from crores of votes of people, can't do that. People should see limits. This court is not watching these channels. I feel bad about all these decisions. This country is watching drama. What is censor board doing? Why such permission is given to them? Why is it doing like this? Today, there is Lok Sabha Channel, I want to tell that is expanding in country. Today, maximum number of people are watching this channel. Why it is not being popularized? In the evening such good Members of Parliament speak, one day I was watching a hon. member of Uttarakhand was speaking. He gave a good picture of Uttarakhand. I have not been to Uttarakhand, but he gave a very good speech about Uttarakhand.

I don't know, to which party he belonged. We will dump goodness completely in this country, our traditions about mother, sister, wife are being shown in such a way that no one else is more; conspirator than women. Everyone knows about vulgarity. Few women have

shunned their all morality by entering films. This country has a very different situation regarding sex. Maximum people watch it. The other world also watches it. I was watching an advertisement during news in that a nude woman comes from behind the tree. What is this being shown, what is this happening, and who is watching! When Ambika ji said to stop all thta, these people went to court and their decision was set a side.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The whole House is with you.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: These channels are to loot our country. These channels are spoiling our country. What should be done with them, you should provide protection. We want that present censor board should be disbanded and a new censor board should be form. d. Member of Parliament should be included in this censor board, then see how the things will turn right. Today, a large number of channels are misleading people and showing vulgarity. Such vulgar shows area a big drama. Government should take similar steps as were taken by Ambika Soni ji and guide channels to show correct things. If they cross this limit, then the country will be destroyed. Our cultural tradition will vanish and we will not allow that to be vanished. Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir and Virender Kashyap also associate them with the matters raised by Shri Sharad Yadav ji.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Chairman, I am raising this issue with lot of pain. Farmers are given giant by Government for boring pumping sets, But I will give you an example through House that how farmers are being exploited the grant given to them for these boring pumping sets. I became Rajya Sabha Member in 1980. Since then, then, have been fighting for these issues. Between 1980 to 2000 there was a 1500 crore to 2000 crore rupees scam in Bihar for these boring pumping sets.

Investigations were carried out by CBI in NABARD and the Banking Department on the basis of CBI report eight bank officers were terminated and charge sheet was filed against 33 dealers in the CBI Court and trial began. In response to questions on pumping sets scam in Rajya Sabha, the Government fully substantiated to six charges. The dealers charged higher prices for pipe strainer and pump-sets than that on which it was available in the market. A subsidy of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3500 was given on these pumping sets. The subsidized pump-sets

and pipe-strainers were bought on a higher price than their market price. They used to get a subsidy of Rs. 3000 on that but had to pay Rs. 4000-4500 more for those instruments than the usual market-price. Even now, the Department of Rural Development and CBI are trying to hide the facts in the serious scam. Almost 1500-2000 crore rupees which was meant for farmers are looted and they stand ruined. They stand cheated in this pumping sets scam. These farmers should be given their money back. Therefore, the questions arise as to why CBI suspended inquest in this matter and on whose order? CBI has closed this case in order to protect them. We are not aware on whose behest in this inquest was stopped but it is a fact that each one of them, be it committed by bank officials or Land development Bank or suppliers, looted the farmers. CBI has closed this case in order to protect them.

I demand that the CBI may re-open this case and further carry out the investigations. I have written to the hon'ble Prime Minister and asked questions as well but get a routine reply that Government knows nothing. I urge that the CBI may probe into such a serious scam and arrest those responsible persons and lodge them in jail who charged excess amount from farmers which may subsequently be returned to them.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, through you, I want to draw the attention of the House to an important issue. It has been noticed of Late the symbols of our national pride, our national emblems or are often disrespected and the emotions annexed with them are dishonored. Difference of opinion is always respected in democracy and is one of its great powers indeed. So, everybody is given some fundamental rights here. But if such freedom of expression is abused and is allowed to lead to arbitrary attitudes, it may pose a threat to the freedom itself and I am afraid that the same is happening at present. Everybody knows what PDP is doing with our national integrity in Kashmir.

Certain people indulge in portraying the Hindu gods and goddesses in obscene postures in the name of art and culture is well known and almost everybody witnessed this shameful act. It has happened just day before yesterday, and it happened in Delhi four months ago. One lady, named\* who calls herself modern, organized a programme in JNU.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not take names. I understand your feelings.

\*Not recorded.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: In that programme, the national emblem of the country was carved on the sole which is very shameful. It is utter disrespect to our national emblem, our symbols of nationality. So, through you, I would request the Government to take cognizance of such disrespect to our national emblem, the symbols of our national pride...(Interruptions) and such evil tendencies may be checked strictly. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The name will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If you want to associate your name, you can do so. Everybody is not expected to speak on this matter. You give your name on a chit, and it will be associated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The names of Shri Jagadambika Pal ji and Shri Arjun Meghwal ji are associated with the subject raised by Shri Yogi Aditya Nath ji.

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Madam Chairman, I take this opportunity to request the Government to kindly redress the grievances of the Mahila Pradhan Agents, the MPAs, under the Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna, the MPKBY, in the country.

The MPKBY is one of the novel Schemes started by the then Prime Minister of India, the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, with a great vision in 1972. The Scheme aimed to promote thrift and strengthen the national economy and it has been playing a major role in these aspects.

Today, the MPKBY is contributing crores of rupees to the national exchequer. The Mahila Pradhan Agents or the National Savings Agents, the backbone of the MPKBY Scheme, play a major role in mobilizing financial resources from the grass root level.

By initiating this Scheme in the country, Shrimati Indira Gandhi considered it as an effective means to empower the women who were economically and socially weak. As per reports, as many as three lakh Mahila

Pradhan Agents are earning their livelihood from the commission they get against the amount collected from households.

The MPAs are facing a lot of challenges these days.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

[English]

You please raise only the points.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: One of the reasons behind this is the low interest rate paid for small savings schemes compared to the rate of interest offered by the nationalized banks. As a result, the public is reluctant to invest in small savings schemes. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not read out all these things. You please point out only the important aspects.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Yes, I am coming to my point.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: In "Zero Hour" you should not read out.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: The main point is that the Government has reduced the commission that is paid against the collection, from five per cent to four per cent in 2000.

In addition to that, the MPAs are forced to buy all stationery items required for their service which was earlier supplied by the National Savings Authorities. Moreover, income tax is deducted at source at the rate of ten per cent from the commission they earn. As a result, the MPAs are getting a net income of one per cent only.

Having set forth these factors, I would request the Government to increase the commission of MPAs, to peg the interest rates of Post Office Savings Schemes at competitive rates, to exempt small scale depositors from the Know Your Customer (KYC) norms and grant tax benefits to all schemes of National Savings.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhakta Charan Das. Please do not mention anybody's name.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Madam Chairman, thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on a very sensitive issue. The Government of India runs a scheme for children and pregnant women. Under this scheme, Rs. three thousand crore has been provided during the last eight years which meant for one crore six lacs children and pregnant women in Orissa, but scam of about Rs. seven hundred crores has been reported to have taken place during the last year therein. The PUCL had filed a PIL in the year 2004 to the Supreme Court and thereafter, the Supreme Court directed to the concerned State Government stating that adulterated pulses were being served under the scheme, and the children and pregnant women were falling sick after consumption. Orissa stands top in terms of malnutrition. The Supreme Court has duly directed in this regard that no procurement should be made with any contractor, but be purchased at the market place and delivered to the spot without any middleman. The Government was asked to set up a monitoring committee for the same. The High Court of Orissa had also given a similar opinion but the State Government acted against it and no review was made regarding the situation. When this issue was raised that forcefully alleging a serious scam and corruption therein, then the State Government removed the minister concerned, and suspended some officers, but, my question is that as to why the Government of India is not procuring the pulses at their fixed rate of Rs. 75 a kilo instead of purchasing the adulterated, pulses @ Rs. 28-30 a kilo?

It's causing adverse reaction among children. It is my demand that the Union Government should get it enquired as to what reaction it has caused in the society and who are the persons involved in this scam. Is it not the responsibility of the Chief Minister of the State to review it at least once a year...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have put forth your point of view. Please conclude.

Shri Pashupati Nath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Madam Chairman, if the children are treated in such a way, what will be the future of children? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Pashupati Nath Singh.

...(Interruptions)\*

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Hon. Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to raise the problem of drinking water related to lacs of people in the House. A water supply scheme with the collaboration of Union Government was introduced in the Municipality area of Chas district near Bokaro in the State of Jharkhand seven-eight years ago, but works costing Rs. 28 crores were completed under that scheme and payments of Rs. 20 crores were also made. Union Government stopped paying their contribution and due to which that scheme has been lying unoperational for the last seven-eight months. An amount of rupees fifty crores required to be spent on that scheme. Chas adjacent to Bokaro, wherein all types of amenities are provided to the people of Bokaro, but there is no facility of drinking water for the people of Chas municipality. This project is to be completed by taking water from Damodar river. Lacs of people are affected by this acute water crisis.

I demand from the Government to release their contribution at the earliest to complete the water supply scheme.

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Madam Chairman, condition of National Highways of Madhya Pradesh is very poor. Driving on the National Highways passing through Madhya Pradesh has become very difficult in view of their pathetic condition. Both the National Highways No. 86 and 26 falling in my constituency are in bad condition and vehicles cannot run on these Highways. When last time this topic was raised in the Lok Sabha in the month of November, the then Minister Kamalnath ji had assured that all these maintenance works will be completed within two months. Madam Chairman, you were also there in that meeting which was held with the MPs of Madhya Pradesh. At that time, we were assured that maintenance work of National Highways will be done. Earlier works related to National Highways were carried out by the State Governments. After assuming the charge of Ministry of Kamalnath ji in the Union Government, the Ministry took this work under their control and since then, the repair and maintenance works of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh have been completely stopped. Even the Government stated that the Government of India should then denotify these National Highways if they cannot do repair work and the State Government is ready to pave those paths. Neither the Government of India is denotifying the National Highways nor doing maintenance works thereon. Therefore, I request through you that work of our National Highway No. 86 and 26 may kindly be carried out immediately.

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (New Delhi): Madam Chairman, thanks for giving me an opportunity to raise a sensitive matter of Delhi. There are approximately 1639 unauthorized colonies in Delhi in which about 40 lakhs of people are dwelling and they are leading a very hellish life. Water remains stagnant there upto one foot depth and situation of sanitation is such that there is an apprehension of break out of diseases in the area. Its reason is that the posts of 43000 working safai karmacharis are temporary in nature. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government through you that safai karmacharis do not get work. When the temporary karmacharis reach the place, then it is upto the Sanitary Inspector to give them work or not. I request you to regularize the services of these karmacharis so as to ensure proper sanitation.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Madam Chairman, Ban on export of sugar is causing losses to sugar production mills and sugarcane growing farmers which is a matter of great concern. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise this matter. The Union Government had given permission for export of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar. But, even after the implementation of this decision was kept in abeyance. In consequence to this decision, sugar producing mills in the co-operative sector are incurring losses to the tune of Rs. 200 crores every month. Deep concern is being expressed over the fate of sugar-cane growers. I think there could be two reasons for imposing ban on export of sugar by the Union Government especially private mills, 8 to 10 mills are making export under license and exports of sugar by Government sugar mills has been banned. In this year, in this season, production of sugar is expected to be at the minimum of 260 lakh metric tonnes. Out of that, we have got the initial stock of 50 lakh metric tonnes. Demand of the entire country is likely to be 225 lakh metric tonnes and remaining 60-70 lakh metric tonnes should be exported. If it is not exported, sugar mills stand to incur losses and sugar-cane growing farmers cannot get remunerative prices.

19.00 hrs.

Through you, I would like to request to the Government to start its export immediately. We can provide the best price to the cane farmers only after it.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to draw the attention towards a very important issue relating to public interest. I come from Rajasthan,

where in Jodhpur district at Ummed Hospital 13 women had died after child birth on 23rd February. Even after that the incidence of death continued, sometimes one woman died sometimes two woman and until now this figure has reached to around 18 deaths. It is still going on. Most of the women went to their homes after getting voluntarily discharged. Women were injected compound Sodium Lactate injection having batch no. 002, it came to know that the reason of those deaths was this injection. A Team of Union Health Ministry was sent there, which found in its investigation that drugs of batch no. 002 should be banned. But still it is not entirely banned and women get injected. In the report of the Health Ministry it was mentioned that the atmosphere in the Hospital was so dirty and bad at the time of delivery that there were the possibility of spreading of infections. It's not a small issue. According to the report of World Health Organisation, in IMR, CMR and MMR we are at the lowest level in the world in respect of Health. I think we stand in last five countries. In spite of so many welfare schemes being under taken, deaths of many women after child birth at one time and continuous incidence of death of women after child birth is a shameful incident. I would like to say that women commission should also visit there, why did women commission not visit there? National Human Rights Commission has served the notice to Chief Secretary because it comes under the present Chief Minister's constituency. Only serving the notice does not serve the purpose. I need one more minute. NHRC should visit there. It is an incident of 23rd February and the series of deaths is still continuing. Efforts are being made to suppress the issue. It should not be suppressed. It should come into the light that who is the manufacturer of these drugs, strict action should be taken against those who are guilty. Apart from this, compensation of Rs. 10-10 lakhs should be given for the death of women.

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam Chairperson, the stock of boiled rice is very low in the FCI depots of Kerala; not even a single grain of boiled rice is available in the FCI depots at Mavelikkara and Kollam for distribution to the Southern Districts of the State of Kerala. Even in the private sector, the availability of boiled rice is very low because the rice has to come from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

There is no coordination between the Railway authorities and the officials of the Food Corporation of India. The Southern Railway authorities are very much hesitant to give empty wagons to the Food Corporation

of India. When we enquire with the FCI officials, they say that without the timely help of the Railway authorities they are not in a position to transport boiled rice from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala. Apart from the Public Distribution System, if this situation continues, it will lead to a rise in the prices of food grains, especially rice, in the open market.

So, I would request the Government of India that they should immediately ensure proper coordination between the Food Corporation of India and the Indian Railways, especially the Southern Railway, so that enough quantity of boiled rice is transported from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I come from the State of Jharkhand and one can say about the State that Jharkhand State is rich but its people are poor. So far the tussle in railways is concerned I can only say that poors always stand at the receiving end. Whether the Minister of Railways is from Bihar or Bengal, Jharkhand has remained most neglected state, whereas it is a fact that from the Jharkhand, Railway earns more than 50 per cent of its revenue. If Jharkhand stops paying money, if loading of goods like steel, coal etc. is stopped from there the Railway will be ruined, it will closed down. For the first time Jharkhand government is financing 67 percent of the total amount for its six projects. Even in Bihar there is not even a single project, which was financed by the Government of Bihar. There is no project in Bengal for which Government of Bengal has financed. We are giving maximum revenue to the Railways and we are giving 67 percent money for these six projects.

Through you, I request to the government that the projects which were likely to be completed in year 2007, have not been completed and it includes the main Railway line, which is going from Giridih to Hazaribagh via Kodarma. Other line is going to Rampur Haat via Dumka, Deoghar. That line is going to Bhagalpur from Deoghar. That is going to Rampur Haat from Bhagalpur. These six projects were likely to be completed in 2014, but due to delay in completion, our state is loosing Rs. Five hundred crore every year because of price escalation. Therefore, I request to you, I am not saying that do not provide finance, but I only want to say that as you announced, Hasdiha-Godda railway line, in the same way please treat the new projects. Please bring the Jharkhand to the new

map. Connect the Deoghar to Vikramshila. Please complete these six projects immediately and instruct the Railway to sign the next MoU for all these project, on the basis of fifty percent, for the benefit of Jharkhand state.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Chairperson, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Ambulance Van Service 108 being run in Uttarakhand. Through this service, pregnant women are taken to the Hospital for delivery. But roads are in dilapidated condition there and because of this women who take Ambulance, deliver the baby inside the Ambulance itself, which creates very pathetic situation. According to the Chief Minister, 2160 women have delivered their babies in these Ambulances.

Therefore, this is my request to the government that first of all, a hospital should be there, secondly, lady doctors should be posted there. So that, at least our coming generation could be safe. I request through you that the Central Government may direct the State government to post lady doctors in 108 'Ayush' medical service for better care of women.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me time to speak. The biggest secret that I want to reveal here that the Kodarma thermal power station has not started yet, but scams have already started there. You will be surprised to know that water and coal will be sent to Kodarma from Bokaro thermal power station while this station is 150 km. far from Bokaro and it is in my constituency.

Let me say that Giridih is a nearby place where both water and coal are available. The coal from there is being supplied to Kaanti power station. If coal and water is in extra quantity there, it should be given to Kodarma. It will check the mafia and corruption there. These activities should be stopped immediately, otherwise a new scam may there. Thanks.

[English]

\*SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Thank you, Madam, we all consider that farmers are the backbone of our economic. But the condition of the farmers in Hyderabad Karnataka region particularly Koppal and Gadag district is very pathetic as deers the Black woks are destroying the standing crops of our farmers. Farmers are on the one hand suffering crop failure due to drought

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

and heavy rain, on the other hand these deers are causing damage to the standing crops. In northern parts of Karnataka especially Koppal, Gadag, Ron, Sirahatti, Mundaragi, Yalaburga. Farmers are very much concerned as deer population has increased to the tune of 35,000 to 40,000. Herds of deers enter into the farm land to eat and destroy the standing crops in more than 7 lakh hectares of land. Foodgrains like, ground nut, Lentil, Dal channa, onion, chilli and wheat are damaged by them. It is a matter of great concern that our farmers having invested lots of money to raise the crops are devastated by deer menace. Farmers have spent lots of money on fertilizer, seed equipments and other agricultural activities.

In the forest Act there are no provisions to deal with such menace and to control deer population. Government of India had enacted the Wild Life Act 1973. Schedule 1 of the said Act needs to be amended. And the deer should be included in the Schedule '5' so that they would be considered as species instead of mammals. It is to control deer population and the deer menace.

The farmers of northern parts of Karnataka would be able to grow more and more pulses, cereals and foodgrains. I hope that Government would take all necessary steps in this regard as early as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, immunization programmes are run to prevent new-born babies from bacteria infection or under Pulse Polio or prevention of Japanese encephalitis. For the last 100 years, the three factories of the government i.e. CRI Kasauli, PII Kunnoor and BCG Gindi, have been supplying injections for 50 percent of immunization programme in the whole country but in the year 2008, due to the shut down of these factories, the price of these injections, i.e. vaccination of new born babies for Japanese encephalitis etc., whether purchased in the market or imported from outside, has doubled today. Due to this, all poor people are getting affected from these kinds of medicines and immunization programme is also getting affected. This is a matter of utmost public interest, surely, it is. Under National Rural Health Mission, we run a campaign for immunization of all children and new-born babies all over the country. A committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Ex-Health Secretary Mr. Javed, and the committee has mentioned in its recommendations that the price of injections are doubled as these factories are closed now.

Madam, I demand through you to start these factories once again, so that, immunization programmes may be conducted successful across the country. Thanks.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Madam, I want to give many thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I want to put forth here the problem of gas consumers of my area and I think this problem is prevailing not only in my area but in the whole area as well. Madam, the gas distributors are running such a monopoly of theirs that the gas consumers usually get the delivery of their one cylinder in two or two and half months. The cylinder can be got refilled only after 21 days of the first booking and even if that cylinder is delivered after one and half month, we can say that the consumer is very lucky. Home delivery has been stopped totally.

Madam, the consumer gets the cylinder in black for Rs. 700-800. Secondly if a family needs to book a new connection, the distributor does not book it at all and he says that purchase of gas stove is required alongside. But if the consumer gives him Rs. 2000 to 3000/- as bribe then he immediately makes the booking. These are

the difficulties in that area. I think even the inspection-staff is helping this ill-business.

Madam, may I request through you that early steps should be taken to remove these problems and the matter should be investigated so that the consumers can get relief. Gas consumers are in great difficulty. Madam, you gave me a chance to speak, I am thankful.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Madam, I want to associate myself with the subject raised by Hon'ble Shri Rajendra Agarwal.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 10th of March, 2011, at 11 a.m.

19.13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 10, 2011/Phalguna 19, 1932 (Saka).*

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## ANNEXURE I

*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	184
2.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	183
3.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	200
4.	Shri Deshmukh K.D.	190
5.	Smt. Devi Rama	199
6.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	193
7.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	195
8.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	197
9.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	187
10.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	199
11.	Shri Mani Jose K.	181
12.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	189
13.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	188
14.	Shri Patil Raosaheb Danve	191
15.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	198
16.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	192
17.	Prof. Ramshankar	196
18.	Shri Ramkishun	185
19.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	183
20.	Dr. Ratna, De	182
21.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	188
22.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	181
23.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	187
24.	Shri Singh Ganesh	189
25.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	191
26.	Singh, Chaudhary Lal	190
27.	Shri Sugumar, K.	195
28.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	198
29.	Shri Tagore Manicka	197
30.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	186
31.	Shri Viswanathan P.	185
32.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	184
33.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	200
34.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	194

*Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	2154, 2232
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2114 2154, 2188
3.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	2183
4.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2199, 2228, 2232, 2299
5.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	2122, 2229
6.	Shri Ananth Kumar	2206
7.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	2226, 2228
8.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	2154, 2205
9.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	2116
10.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	2182
11.	Shri Azad Kirti	2215, 2226
12.	Shri Baalu, T.R.	2132, 2177, 2297
13.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	2162, 2228
14.	Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur	2138
15.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	2223
16.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	2130
17.	Dr. Baliram	2132
18.	Dr. Barq, Shafiqur Rahman	2123
19.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	2152, 2239, 2296
20.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	2246
21.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	2119
22.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	2222, 2231, 2232
23.	Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	2143, 2288, 2292
24.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	2254
25.	Shri C, Sivasami	2228
26.	Shri Choudhary Harish	2192, 2284
27.	Shri Chaudhary Jayant	2073

1	2	3
28.	Dr. Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	2093, 2174, 2241, 2242
29.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	2096
30.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2193, 2199, 2290
31.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	2121, 2137,
32.	Smt. Choudhry Shruti	2208
33.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	2246
34.	Shri Das, Khagen	2165
35.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2175, 2176, 2244
36.	Shri Deka Ramen	2211
37.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	2213, 2221
38.	Shri Deora Milind	2098
39.	Smt. Devi Ashwamedh	2173
40.	Smt. Devi Rama	2248, 2284
41.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	2117, 2230
42.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	2129, 2158
43.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2171, 2218
44.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	2231, 2232, 2285
45.	Smt. Dutt Priya	2198
46.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	2121
47.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji	2169, 2186, 2229
48.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	2140, 2232, 2288
49.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	2232
50.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	2230
51.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	2182
52.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	2146
53.	Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	2208
54.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	2084, 2219, 2226

1	2	3
55.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	2132, 2150, 2226, 2284
56.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	2231, 2281
57.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	2083
58.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	2204, 2235
59.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	2116
60.	Smt. Jat Poonam Veljibhai	2158
61.	Smt. Jayaprada	2179, 2245
62.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	2251
63.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	2181
64.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2103, 2267
65.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	2077
66.	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	2226
67.	Shri K. Shivakumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	2168, 2230
68.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2190
69.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	2185
70.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	2134, 2220, 2296
71.	Shri Kataria Lalchand	2154, 2166, 2228
72.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	2100, 2224, 2232
73.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	2114, 2184, 2232, 2245, 2288
74.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	2084, 2226, 2273, 2284
75.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	2151
76.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	2110, 2273
77.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	2202
78.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	2228, 2278
79.	Shri Kumar, P.	2149 2199, 2228, 2241
80.	Shri Lingam P.	2176, 2244
81.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2104, 2182, 2205, 2271

1	2	3
82.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	2087, 2173, 2258
83.	Dr. Mahant, Charan Das	2212
84.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	2224
85.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	2159
86.	Shri Mahtab B.	2217
87.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	2192, 2209, 2247
88.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	2078, 2128, 2243
89.	Shri Malik, Jitender Singh	2141, 2289
90.	Shri Mani Jose K.	2278, 2290
91.	Smt. Mcleod, Ingrid	2143, 2170, 2242, 2288
92.	Shri Meghe, Datta	2166
93.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	2126, 2238
94.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	2164
95.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	2156
96.	Shri Mohan P.C.	2146
97.	Shri Munde Gopinath	2125, 2223,
98.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	2136
99.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	2234, 2253
100.	Shri P. Balram	2113, 2270
101.	Shri Shripad Yesso	2146
102.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2131, 2180, 2272, 2298, 2299
103.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	2148, 2278
104.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	2166, 2183,
105.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	2229
106.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2085, 2228, 2249, 2256
107.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	2135, 2157, 2240, 2241, 2299
108.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2146, 2229

1	2	3
109.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	2228, 2278
110.	Km. Pandey Saroj	2109, 2237
111.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	2079, 2088
112.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	2149, 2191, 2228, 2236
113.	Shri Paswan, Kamlesh	2213
114.	Shri Patel C.R.	2153, 2297
115.	Shri Patel Devji M.	2116
116.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	2183
117.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	2127
118.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	2192, 2209, 2247
119.	Shri Patel, Nathubhai Gomanbhai	2195
120.	Shri Pathak Harin	2158
121.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	2180, 2298
122.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	2160, 2204, 2228, 2232, 2244
123.	Shri Patil Raosaheb Danve	2229, 2279,
124.	Shri Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	2140, 2232, 2288
125.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	2161, 2232, 2242
126.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	2228
127.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	2076, 2091, 2114, 2154, 2260
128.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	2135, 2157, 2240, 2241, 2299
129.	Shri Guddu Premchand	2087
130.	Shri Punia, P.L.	2075, 2132, 2151, 2268, 2279
131.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	2080
132.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	2237
133.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	2283
134.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	2118

1	2	3
135.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	2131, 2207
136.	Prof. Ramashankar	2282
137.	Shri Ramkishun	2100, 2224, 2232, 2277
138.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	2238
139.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	2239, 2252, 2296
140.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	2114, 2139, 2148, 2244, 2300
141.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2094, 2243, 2296
142.	Dr. Ratna, De	2276
143.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2089
144.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	2163
145.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	2232, 2240
146.	Shri Reddy K.R.G.	2203
147.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	2111, 2232, 2287
148.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	2171, 2232, 2286
149.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	2074
150.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	2145, 2236
151.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	2078
152.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	2072, 2158
153.	Shri S. Alagiri	2134, 2242
154.	Shri S. Semmalai	2132, 2171, 2200, 2232, 2280
155.	Shri S., Pakkhirappa	2115, 2201, 2284
156.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2154, 2205, 2295
157.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2201, 2284
158.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	2172
159.	Shri Sampath, A.	2107, 2269
160.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	2239
161.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	2160
162.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	2259

1	2	3
163.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	2151, 2262
164.	Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan	2142
165.	Smt. Shantha, J.	2102, 2266, 2285
166.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	2225, 2226, 2227
167.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2179, 2245
168.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	2071, 2143, 2241, 2249, 2278
169.	Shri Anto Antony	2233, 2278, 2280
170.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2079, 2228
171.	Dr. Singh Bhola	2187
172.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	2171
173.	Shri Singh Dushyant	2169, 2188
174.	Shri Singh Ganesh	2274
175.	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	2192, 2248
176.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	2189
177.	Smt. Singh Meena	2137, 2232
178.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	2105
179.	Shri Singh Rakesh	2146
180.	Shri Singh Ravneet	2133
181.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	2147, 2165
182.	Shri Singh Uday	2169, 2232
183.	Shri Singh Yashvir	2179, 2197
184.	Singh, Chaudhary Lal	2232
185.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	2081, 2154, 2236, 2254
186.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	2216
187.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	2125, 2230
188.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan	2119
189.	Rajkumari, Ratna Singh	2124, 2204
190.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	2154, 2166, 2228, 2236

1	2	3
191.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	2232
192.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	2124, 2174, 2294
193.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	2076, 2143, 2228, 2290
194.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	2120
195.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	2112, 2291
196.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	2092, 2261
197.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2099, 2173, 2293
198.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	2169, 2227
199.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	2154, 2166, 2178
200.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvaram	2101, 2148, 2241, 2265
201.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	2275
202.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	2175
203.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	2108, 2208
204.	Shri Tewari Manish	2155, 2298
205.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	2090
206.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	2194
207.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	2086, 2218, 2228, 2232, 2257
208.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	2183, 2214
209.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	2144

1	2	3
210.	Shri Thomas P.T.	2134
211.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	2128, 2243
212.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	2125, 2230
213.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	2095, 2263
214.	Shri Toppo Joseph	2106
215.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	2151
216.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	2225, 2228
217.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2080, 2235, 2294
218.	Dr. Venugopal P.	2228, 2241
219.	Shri Verma Sajjan	2167
220.	Shri Viswanathan P.	2097, 2232, 2264
221.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	2250
222.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	2232, 2285
223.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	2134
224.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	2196, 2279
225.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	2119, 2227
226.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	2082, 2255
227.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	2140, 2232, 2288
228.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	2210, 2246

## ANNEXURE II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	
<i>Civil Aviation</i>	:	182, 186, 200
<i>Coal</i>	:	184, 198, 199
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	185, 193
<i>External Affairs</i>	:	181, 187
<i>Human Resource Development</i>	:	183, 189, 190, 195, 196, 197
<i>Overseas Indian Affairs</i>	:	
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>	:	191
<i>Planning</i>	:	192, 194
<i>Space</i>	:	188.

*Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	2088, 2105, 2112, 2183, 2193, 2199, 2238, 2296
<i>Civil Aviation</i>	:	2076, 2079, 2096, 2097, 2100, 2125, 2139, 2148, 2152, 2157, 2162, 2168, 2181, 2201, 2202, 2206, 2214, 2229, 2232, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2242, 2255, 2261, 2277, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2286, 2288, 2295
<i>Coal</i>	:	2078, 2089, 2093, 2149, 2153, 2169, 2184, 2200, 2209, 2212, 2228, 2243
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	2082, 2084, 2087, 2098, 2101, 2107, 2108, 2115, 2119, 2135, 2136, 2140, 2142, 2147, 2150, 2154, 2159, 2160, 2165, 2166, 2173, 2175, 2188, 2197, 2205, 2216, 2218, 2224, 2231, 2234, 2246, 2248, 2251, 2258, 2269, 2278, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2299
<i>External Affairs</i>	:	2071, 2072, 2074, 2077, 2085, 2091, 2099, 2102, 2111, 2127, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2151, 2155, 2158, 2170, 2187, 2192, 2196, 2210, 2219, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2272, 2276, 2284, 2287, 2292
<i>Human Resource Development</i>	:	2075, 2080, 2086, 2090, 2095, 2104, 2116, 2117, 2122, 2123, 2129, 2137, 2141, 2163, 2164, 2167, 2171, 2172, 2180, 2185, 2186, 2191, 2194, 2195, 2198, 2204, 2208, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2223, 2230, 2236, 2240, 2244, 2253, 2254, 2256, 2257, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2279, 2293, 2297, 2298, 2300
<i>Overseas Indian Affairs</i>	:	2081, 2103, 2109, 2134, 2161, 2182, 2203, 2220, 2233
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>	:	2073, 2092, 2094, 2124, 2126, 2130, 2132, 2156, 2174, 2176, 2177, 2179, 2222, 2250, 2267, 2273, 2274, 2294
<i>Planning</i>	:	2106, 2110, 2113, 2114, 2118, 2120, 2121, 2128, 2133, 2138, 2178, 2189, 2190, 2221, 2226, 2259, 2263, 2271, 2275, 2285
<i>Space</i>	:	2083, 2131, 2146, 2207, 2225, 2227, 2252.

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