

Vol. 217  
No. 1

Thursday  
2 July, 2009  
11 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
CONTENTS

National Anthem (page 1)

Members Sworn (page 1)

Obituary Reference (page 1-2)

Re. Rise in the Price of Petrol and Diesel (page 2-3)

Oral Answers to Questions (page 3-35)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (page 35-58)

Written Answer to Unstarred Questions (page 58-188)

Papers Laid on the Table (page 188-89)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban  
Development – *Laid on the Table* (page 189)

Resignation by Members (page 189-90)

Matters raised with permission—

Alleged influencing of the judiciary by a Union Minister (page 190-93)

Price hike of petrol and diesel in the country (page 193-202)

Sale of adulterated milk and other products in the country (page 202-03)

Demand to place on the Table the Liberhan Commission Report (page 203)

Increase in the consumer price index despite fall in inflation rate (page 204-05)

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Situation arising out of growing number of swine flu cases in the country  
(page 205-207 and page 207-19)

Short Duration Discussion—

Need to strengthen the measures to prevent ragging in the institutions of higher  
education (page 220-43)

RAJYA SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

**A**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri (Kerala)  
Acharya, Shri Suryakantbhai (Gujarat)  
Achuthan, Shri M.P. (Kerala)  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed (Uttar Pradesh)  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas (Rajasthan)  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S. (Jharkhand)  
Akhtar, Shri Kamal (Uttar Pradesh)  
Ali, Dr. Ejaz (Bihar)  
Ali, Shri Munquad (Uttar Pradesh)  
Ali, Shri Sabir (Bihar)  
Alvi, Shri Raashid (Andhra Pradesh)  
Amin, Shri Mohammed (West Bengal)  
Anand Sharma, Shri (Himachal Pradesh)  
Anbalagan, Shri S. (Tamil Nadu)  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar (Bihar)  
Antony, Shri A.K. (Kerala)  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal (Maharashtra)  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri (Punjab)  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi (Jammu and Kashmir)

**B**

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya (Uttar Pradesh)  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh (Rajasthan)  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad (Assam)  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul (Maharashtra)  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh (Punjab)  
Balaganga, Shri N. (Tamil Nadu)  
Balmiki, Shri Krishan Lal (Rajasthan)  
Benegal, Shri Shyam (Nominated)  
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana (Nominated)  
Bhatia, Shri Virendra (Uttar Pradesh)  
Bose, Shri Swapan Sadhan (West Bengal)

## C

Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal (West Bengal)  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev (Karnataka)  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta (West Bengal)  
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore (Rajasthan)  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat (Uttarakhand)  
Chautala, Shri Ajay Singh (Haryana)  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj (Maharashtra)  
Condpan, Shri Silvius (Assam)

## D

Daimary, Shri Biswajit (Assam)  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal (Maharashtra)  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak (Assam)  
Deora, Shri Murli (Maharashtra)  
Dhawan, Shri R.K. (Bihar)  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V. (Tamil Nadu)  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar (Maharashtra)  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan (NCT of Delhi)

## E

Elavarasan, Shri A. (Tamil Nadu)

## F

Fernandes, Shri Oscar (Karnataka)

## G

Ganga Charan, Shri (Uttar Pradesh)  
Gill, Dr. M.S. (Punjab)  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S. (Tamil Nadu)  
Govindarajar, Shri N.R. (Tamil Nadu)  
Gujral, Shri Naresh (Punjab)  
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das (Uttar Pradesh)  
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand (Bihar)

## H

Hariprasad, Shri B.K. (Karnataka)  
Hema Malini, Shrimati (Nominated)  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A. (Rajasthan)  
Husain, Shri Jabir (Bihar)

## I

Ismail, Shri K.E. (Kerala)

## J

Jaitley, Shri Arun (Gujarat)  
Jalan, Dr. Bimal (Nominated)  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash (Maharashtra)  
Jethmalani, Shri Ram (Nominated)  
Jha, Shri Prabhat (Madhya Pradesh)  
Jinnah, Shri A.A. (Tamil Nadu)  
Jois, Shri M. Rama (Karnataka)  
Joshi, Shri Manohar (Maharashtra)  
Joshi, Shri Sharad Anantrao (Maharashtra)

## K

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar (Assam)  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati (Tamil Nadu)  
Karan Singh, Dr. (NCT of Delhi)  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda (West Bengal)  
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh (Uttar Pradesh)  
Kasturirangan, Dr. K. (Nominated)  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay (Uttar Pradesh)  
Keishing, Shri Rishang (Manipur)  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh (Madhya Pradesh)  
Khabri, Shri Brijlal (Uttar Pradesh)  
Khan, Shri Amir Alam (Uttar Pradesh)  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman (Karnataka)  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali (Andhra Pradesh)  
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal (Madhya Pradesh)  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra (Orissa)  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina (Chhattisgarh)  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar (Karnataka)  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh (Uttarakhand)  
Krishna, Shri S.M. (Karnataka)  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram (Gujarat)  
Kurien, Prof. P.J. (Kerala)

## L

Lad, Shri Anil H. (Karnataka)  
Lalhming Liana, Shri (Mizoram)  
Lepcha, Shri O.T. (Sikkim)

## **M**

Madani, Shri Mahmood A. (Uttar Pradesh)  
Madhu, Shri Penumalli (Andhra Pradesh)  
Mahendra Mohan, Shri (Uttar Pradesh)  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr. (Bihar)  
Maitreya, Dr. V. (Tamil Nadu)  
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi (Orissa)  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh (Punjab)  
Malaisamy, Dr. K. (Tamil Nadu)  
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed (West Bengal)  
Manaklao, Dr. Narayan Singh (Nominated)  
Mangala Kisan, Shri (Orissa)  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash (Rajasthan)  
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar (Uttar Pradesh)  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj (Uttar Pradesh)  
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra (Uttar Pradesh)  
Mitra, Dr. Chandan (Nominated)  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan (Orissa)  
Moinul Hassan, Shri (West Bengal)  
Mukherji, Dr. Barun (West Bengal)  
Mukut Mithi, Shri (Arunachal Pradesh)  
Murthy, Shri M. Rajasekara (Karnataka)

## **N**

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah (Karnataka)  
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman (Goa)  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri (Andhra Pradesh)  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri (Andhra Pradesh)  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi (Tamil Nadu)  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana (Tamil Nadu)  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal (Jharkhand)  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant (Orissa)

## **P**

Pal, Shri Shriram (Uttar Pradesh)  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan (Orissa)  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh (Gujarat)  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez (Andhra Pradesh)

Patel, Shri Ahmed (Gujarat)  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai (Gujarat)  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal (Gujarat)  
Pathak, Shri Brijesh (Uttar Pradesh)  
Pathak, Shri Saman (West Bengal)  
Patil, Shri Shivraj Vishwanath (Maharashtra)  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash (Rajasthan)  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala (Orissa)  
Prasad, Shri Rajniti (Bihar)  
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar (Bihar)  
Punj, Shri Balbir (Orissa)

**R**

Rai, Shrimati Kusum (Uttar Pradesh)  
Raja, Shri D. (Tamil Nadu)  
Rajan, Shri Ambeth (Uttar Pradesh)  
Rajan, Shri P.R. (Kerala)  
Rajaram, Shri (Uttar Pradesh)  
Rajeeve, Shri P. (Kerala)  
Ram Prakash, Dr. (Haryana)  
Ramadoss, Dr. Anbumani (Tamil Nadu)  
Ramaswamy, Dr. M.A.M. (Karnataka)  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam (Andhra Pradesh)  
Rangarajan, Dr. C. (Nominated)  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K. (Tamil Nadu)  
Rao, Dr. Dasari Narayana (Andhra Pradesh)  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava (Andhra Pradesh)  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra (Andhra Pradesh)  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha (Andhra Pradesh)  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen (Gujarat)  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T. (Andhra Pradesh)  
Raut, Shri Bharatkumar (Maharashtra)  
Raut, Shri Sanjay (Maharashtra)  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar (Kerala)  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel (Jharkhand)  
Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva (Andhra Pradesh)  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura (Andhra Pradesh)  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana (Andhra Pradesh)

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami (Andhra Pradesh)  
Roy, Shri Abani (West Bengal)  
Roy, Shri Mukul (West Bengal)  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta (West Bengal)  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap (Bihar)  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai (Gujarat)  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar (Gujarat)

## S

Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal (Punjab)  
Sahni, Shri Mahendra (Bihar)  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad (Jharkhand)  
Sahu, Shri Ram Narayan (Uttar Pradesh)  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar (Andhra Pradesh)  
Sangma, Shri Thomas (Meghalaya)  
Sarkar, Shri Matilal (Tripura)  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu (Andhra Pradesh)  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar (West Bengal)  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar (West Bengal)  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir)  
Shanappa, Shri K.B. (Karnataka)  
Shanta Kumar, Shri (Himachal Pradesh)  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan (Madhya Pradesh)  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar (Uttarakhand)  
Shourie, Shri Arun (Uttar Pradesh)  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev (Maharashtra)  
Singh, Shri Amar (Uttar Pradesh)  
Singh, Shri Arjun (Madhya Pradesh)  
Singh, Shri Bhagwati (Uttar Pradesh)  
Singh, Shri Dara (Nominated)  
Singh, Shri Ishwar (Haryana)  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan (Jharkhand)  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan (Assam)  
Singh, Shrimati Maya (Madhya Pradesh)  
Singh, Shri N.K. (Bihar)  
Singh, Shri R.C. (West Bengal)  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap (Chhattisgarh)  
Singh, Sardar Tarlochan (Haryana)  
Singh, Shri Veer (Uttar Pradesh)

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu (Rajasthan)  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi (Tamil Nadu)  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika (Punjab)  
Soren, Shri Hemant (Jharkhand)  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din (Jammu and Kashmir)  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi (Tamil Nadu)  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S. (Nominated)

**T**

Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara (Assam)  
Tariq Anwar, Shri (Maharashtra)  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji (Gujarat)  
Thakur, Dr. C.P. (Bihar)  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha (Rajasthan)  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove (Himachal Pradesh)  
Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su. (Madhya Pradesh)  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila (Orissa)  
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Uttar Pradesh)  
Tiwari, Shri Shivanand (Bihar)  
Trivedi, Shri Y.P. (Maharashtra)

**U**

Uikey, Miss Anusuiya (Madhya Pradesh)

**V**

Vasan, Shri G.K. (Tamil Nadu)  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila (Nominated)  
Verma, Shri Vikram (Madhya Pradesh)  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A. (Kerala)  
Vora, Shri Motilal (Chhattisgarh)  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal (Chhattisgarh)

**W**

Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan (Maharashtra)

**Y**

Yadav, Shri Nand Kishore (Uttar Pradesh)  
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal (Uttar Pradesh)  
Yadav, Shri Subhash Prasad (Bihar)  
Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh (Uttar Pradesh)  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram (West Bengal)

**Z**

Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho (Nagaland)



**RAJYA SABHA**

**THE CHAIRMAN**

SHRI MOHAMMAD HAMID ANSARI

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**

Shri K. Rahman Khan

**Panel of Vice-Chairmen**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN

Shri Kalraj Mishra

Shri Prasanta Chatterjee

Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan

Shri Tariq Anwar

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

**Secretary-General**

Shri V.K. Agnihotri

## **STANDING COMMITTEES**

### **Business Advisory Committee**

Hon'ble Chairman — *Chairman*

Shri K. Rahman Khan

Shri Jesudasu Seelam

Shri Raashid Alvi

Shri Rajeev Shukla

Shri S.S. Ahluwalia

Shrimati Maya Singh

Shri Satish Chandra Misra

Dr. V. Maitreya

Shri Manohar Joshi

Shri Amar Singh

### **Committee on Ethics**

Dr. Karan Singh — *Chairman*

Shri Janeshwar Mishra

Shri Sitaram Yechury

Dr. V. Maitreya

Shri Jabir Husain

Shri Satish Chandra Misra

Shri Janardhan Waghmare

Dr. Bimal Jalan

### **General Purposes Committee**

Hon'ble Chairman — *Chairman*

Shri K. Rahman Khan

Dr. Manmohan Singh

Prof. P.J. Kurien

Shri Kalraj Mishra

Shri Prasanta Chatterjee

Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan

Shri Tariq Anwar  
Dr. V. Maitreyan  
Shri Sitaram Yechury  
Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A. Heptulla  
Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu  
Shri A. Vijayaraghavan  
Shrimati Syeda Anwata Taimur  
Dr. Karan Singh  
Shri Janeshwar Mishra  
Shri Mahendra Sahni  
Shri Satish Chandra Misra  
Sardar Tarlochan Singh  
Dr. Chandan Mitra  
Shri Raj Mohinder Singh Majitha  
Shri Manohar Joshi  
Shri Rajniti Prasad  
Shri Tiruchi Siva  
Shri D. Raja  
Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy  
Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav  
Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita

**House Committee**

Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita — *Chairman*  
Shri S.S. Ahluwalia  
Shri S. Anbalagan  
Shri Sanjay Raut  
Shrimati Jaya Bachchan  
Shri Syed Azeez Pasha  
Shri Brijesh Pathak

### **Committee of Privileges**

Shri K. Rahman Khan — *Chairman*

Shri R.K. Dhawan

Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi

Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik

Shri Arun Jaitley

Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad

Shri S.S. Ahluwalia

Shri Kamal Akhtar

Shri Sitaram Yechury

Shri Tiruchi Siva

### **Committee on Government Assurances**

Shri A. Vijayaraghavan — *Chairman*

Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi

Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan

Shrimati Viplove Thakur

Shri Ramdas Agarwal

Shri Shanta Kumar

Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari

Shri O.T. Lepcha

Shri Thomas Sangma

### **Committee on Papers Laid on the Table**

Shrimati Syeda Anwara Taimur — *Chairperson*

Shri B.S. Gnanadesikan

Shri G. Sanjeeva Reddy

Shri Vijaykumar Rupani

Shri Prakash Javadekar

Shri Varinder Singh Bajwa

Shri Ajay Singh Chautala

Sardar Tarlochan Singh

Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy

Shri Mahmood A. Madani

**Committee on Petitions**

Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*

Shri Vijay J. Darda

Shri Dharam Pal Sabharwal

Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia

Shrimati Maya Singh

Shri Virendra Bhatia

Shri Shyamal Chakraborty

Shri N.R. Govindarajar

Shri Subhash Prasad Yadav

Shri Sabir Ali

**Committee on Rules**

Hon'ble Chairman — *Chairman*

Shri K. Rahman Khan

Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan

Dr. K. Keshava Rao

Shri Silviu Condpan

Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A. Heptulla

Shri Balavant *alias* Bal Apte

Shri Mahendra Sahni

Shri Prasanta Chatterjee

Shri Tariq Anwar

Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra

Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi

Shri Ram Jethmalani

Dr. Chandan Mitra

Shri D. Raja

Shri Jabir Husain

#### **Committee on Subordinate Legislation**

Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A. Heptulla — *Chairperson*

Prof. P.J. Kurien

Dr. Radhakant Nayak

Shri Praveen Rashtrapal

Ms. Mabel Rebello

Shri Vikram Verma

Shri Raghunandan Sharma

Shri Penumalli Madhu

Shri Ali Anwar Ansari

Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy

Shri Abani Roy

Shri Tiruchi Siva

Shri Biswajit Daimary

Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya

Shri Bharatkumar Raut

#### **Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (Rajya Sabha)**

Shri K. Rahman Khan — *Chairman*

Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita

Dr. Janardhan Waghmare

Shri Moinul Hassan

Shri N.K. Singh

Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A. Heptulla

Shri Nand Kishore Yadav

Shri Rajniti Prasad

Shri Satish Chandra Misra

Dr. V. Maitreyan

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### CABINET MINISTERS

The Prime Minister and also in-charge of the Ministries/Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister *viz.*:

**Dr. Manmohan Singh**

- (i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- (ii) Ministry of Planning;
- (iii) Department of Atomic Energy;
- (iv) Department of Space; and
- (v) Ministry of Culture.

The Minister of Finance.

**Shri Pranab Mukherjee**

The Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

**Shri Sharad Pawar**

The Minister of Defence.

**Shri A.K. Antony**

The Minister of Home Affairs.

**Shri P. Chidambaram**

The Minister of Railways.

**Kumari Mamata Banerjee**

The Minister of External Affairs.

**Shri S.M. Krishna**

The Minister of Steel.

**Shri Virbhadra Singh**

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

**Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh**

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

**Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad**

The Minister of Power.

**Shri Sushilkumar Shinde**

The Minister of Law and Justice.

**Shri M. Veerappa Moily**

The Minister of New and Renewable Energy.

**Dr. Farooq Abdullah**

The Minister of Urban Development.

**Shri S. Jaipal Reddy**

The Minister of Road Transport and Highways.

**Shri Kamal Nath**

The Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs.

**Shri Vayalar Ravi**

The Minister of Textiles.

**Shri Dayanidhi Maran**

The Minister of Communications and Information Technology.

**Shri A. Raja**

The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**Shri Murli Deora**

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

**Shrimati Ambika Soni**

The Minister of Labour and Employment.	<b>Shri Mallikarjun Kharge</b>
The Minister of Human Resource Development.	<b>Shri Kapil Sibal</b>
The Minister of Mines and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region.	<b>Shri B.K. Handique</b>
The Minister of Commerce and Industry.	<b>Shri Anand Sharma</b>
The Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Panchayati Raj.	<b>Shri C.P. Joshi</b>
The Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Tourism.	<b>Kumari Selja</b>
The Minister of Food Processing Industries.	<b>Shri Subodh Kant Sahay</b>
The Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports.	<b>Dr. M.S. Gill</b>
The Minister of Shipping.	<b>Shri G.K. Vasan</b>
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources.	<b>Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal</b>
The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.	<b>Shri Mukul Wasnik</b>
The Minister of Tribal Affairs.	<b>Shri Kantilal Bhuria</b>
The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers.	<b>Shri M.K. Alagiri</b>

#### **MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.	<b>Shri Praful Patel</b>
The Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State of the Ministry of Earth Sciences; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.	<b>Shri Prithviraj Chavan</b>
The Minister of State of the Ministry of Coal and Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.	<b>Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal</b>
The Minister of State of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Minister of State of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.	<b>Shri Salman Khursheed</b>
The Minister of State of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.	<b>Shri Dinsha J. Patel</b>



The Minister of State of the Ministry of Women  
and Child Development.

**Shrimati Krishna Tirath**

The Minister of State of the Ministry of  
Environment and Forests.

**Shri Jairam Ramesh**

#### **MINISTERS OF STATE**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Chemicals and Fertilizers.

**Shri Srikant Jena**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Railways.

**Shri E. Ahammed**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Home Affairs.

**Shri Mullappally Ramachandran**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Planning and Minister of State in the  
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

**Shri V. Narayanasamy**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Commerce and Industry.

**Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Human Resource Development.

**Shrimati D. Purandeswari**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Railways.

**Shri K.H. Muniappa**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Home Affairs.

**Shri Ajay Maken**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Textiles.

**Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Finance.

**Shri Namo Narain Meena**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Defence.

**Shri M.M. Pallam Raju**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Urban Development.

**Shri Saugata Ray**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Finance.

**Shri S.S. Palanimanickam**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**Shri Jitin Prasada**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Steel.

**Shri A. Sai Prathap**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.	<b>Shrimati Preneet Kaur</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.	<b>Shri Gurudas Kamat</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.	<b>Shri Harish Rawat</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.	<b>Prof. K.V. Thomas</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Power.	<b>Shri Bharatsinh Solanki</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.	<b>Shri Mahadev S. Khandela</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.	<b>Shri Dinesh Trivedi</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development.	<b>Shri Sisir Adhikari</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism.	<b>Shri Sultan Ahmed</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping.	<b>Shri Mukul Roy</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	<b>Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.	<b>Shri D. Napoleon</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	<b>Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.	<b>Shri S. Gandhiselvan</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.	<b>Shri Tusharbhai Chaudhary</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.	<b>Shri Sachin Pilot</b>
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.	<b>Shri Arun Yadav</b>

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Youth Affairs and Sports.

**Shri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Road Transport and Highways.

**Shri R.P.N. Singh**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
External Affairs.

**Shri Shashi Tharoor**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Water Resources.

**Shri Vincent Pala**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Rural Development.

**Shri Pradeep Jain**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Rural Development.

**Ms. Agatha Sangma**

---

---

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT IN THE  
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH SESSION OF THE  
RAJYA SABHA

*Commencing on the 2nd July, 2009/11 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)*

---

---

RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 2nd July, 2009/11 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

(The National Anthem, 'Jana Gana Mana' was played.)

-----

**MEMBERS SWORN**

Shri Hemant Soren (Jharkhand)

Shri Ganga Charan (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Shriram Pal (Uttar Pradesh)

-----

**OBITUARY REFERENCE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Prof. Naunihal Singh, a former Member of this House on the 25th June, 2009, at the age of 86 years.

Born at village Sohajna Rani in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh in January, 1923, Prof. Singh had his education at Aligarh Muslim University, Christ Church College, Kanpur, Agra University, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom and La Sorbonne University, Paris.

A multifaceted personality, Prof. Naunihal Singh, actively participated in the Quit India Movement in 1942 during his student days. He joined the Government of India in 1958 and retired as Director in 1975. Prof. Naunihal Singh also taught MBA classes in universities of USA and practised law at the High Courts of Allahabad and Delhi. He was associated with various social welfare and cultural organisations and worked for the upliftment of untouchables, backward classes and tribal people. Prof. Singh launched a campaign against rural indebtedness, dowry system, alcoholism, communalism and against divisive forces in the country.

Prof. Singh was a delegate to the United National Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE), organised the Indian pavilion in the International Trade Exhibition at Addis Ababa and negotiated trade with several firms in Japan on the occasion of EXPO'70. The House congratulated him when he brought a new technology from abroad for generation of electricity called 'Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion' and arranged for free foreign exchange of US \$ 1 billion to generate 600 MW of electricity.

Prof. Naunihal Singh was the Chairman of Organising Committee of the Bharat Desh Ekta Congress, National Management Education Committee, Government of India, and College of Applied Sciences for Women, Delhi. He was the General Secretary of the Bharatiya Shramik Kalyan Sangh and Lok Kalyan Manch. He was also a Member of the Rashtriya Ekta Parishad, Bharatiya Grameen Vikas Parishad, Board of Governors, Engineering College, Kurukshetra University, Forum of Agriculturists and Ruralite Members and Joint Parliamentary Committee on Offices of Profit. He was also a Member-delegate to the World Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet.

Prof. Naunihal Singh was a prolific writer with several publications to his credit. He had also written articles on national and international matters, which were published in journals of repute in India and abroad.

Prof. Singh represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from July, 1992, to July, 1998.

In the passing away of Prof. Naunihal Singh, the country has lost a distinguished Parliamentarian, an able administrator and an erudite scholar.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Prof. Naunihal Singh.

I request the hon. Members to rise in their seats and observe silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our deep sense of sorrow and sympathy.

---

#### RE. RISE IN THE PRICE OF PETROL AND DIESEL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 1...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, the Government has increased the price of petrol and diesel...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): अध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्र पिता के लिए अपमानजनक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the rise in the price of petrol and diesel...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government has increased the price of petrol and diesel which affects the common man...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the Government raised the price of petrol and diesel and disrespected the Father of the Nation...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour to proceed and raise the matter later on...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the rise in the price of petrol and diesel ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members to resume their seats ...*(Interruptions)*... Please raise this subject at an appropriate time...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 1 please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया:** सर, महात्मा गांधी जी को, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया:** सर, एक मिनट के लिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, वहां राष्ट्रपिता का, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनका अपमान हो रहा है और आप कहते हैं कि हम लोग चुपचाप बैठे रहें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise this at appropriate time and allow the Question Hour to proceed. Question No. 1 please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार):** सर, सदन की अवहेलना हो रही है। आज से सेशन है और सरकार ने एक दिन पहले ही पेट्रोल और डीजल का दाम बढ़ा दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया:** सर, क्या राष्ट्रपिता के सम्मान के लिए हम लोग यहां पर कह नहीं सकते? सर, इससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण विषय नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी के विरुद्ध अपमानजनक टिप्पणियां की जा रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, ये इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please Mishraji. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, this is not the time for raising. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** सर, ये जिस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं, उससे अपमान तो यह कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*.. जिस तरह का व्यवहार यह कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to allow the Question Hour to proceed. Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. Question No. 1.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### राज्यों में दलित जनसंख्या

\*1. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:**

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:††**

**क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में दलित जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत भिन्न-भिन्न है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में दलित जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत कितना-कितना है;

---

††सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी द्वारा पूछा गया।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में दलितों पर अत्याचार की घटनाओं में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2008 की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसी कुल कितनी घटनाएं हुईं जिनमें दलित प्रभावित हुए हैं?

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (मुकुल वासनिक):** (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) राज्य/संघ राज्यवार कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों की प्रतिशतता भिन्न-भिन्न है और इसे संलग्न विवरण-I में दिया गया है। **(नीचे देखिये)**

(ग) वर्ष 2004 से 2008 के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों के प्रति किए गए अपराधों की संख्या तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के अंतर्गत पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण-II में दी गई है। **(नीचे देखिये)**

(घ) 2004-2008 के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध किए गए अपराधों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार कुल संख्या तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के अंतर्गत पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण-III में दी गई।

#### विवरण-I

**2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार उनकी कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार प्रतिशतता का ब्यौरा**

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जाति जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता
1	2	3
<b>I. राज्य</b>		
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	16.2
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.6
3.	असम	6.8
4.	बिहार	15.7
5.	गोवा	1.8
6.	गुजरात	7.1
7.	हरियाणा	19.3
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	24.7
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7.6
10.	कर्नाटक	16.2



1	2	3
11.	केरल	9.8
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	15.2
13.	महाराष्ट्र	10.2
14.	मणिपुर	2.8
15.	मेघालय	0.5
16.	मिजोरम	0.03
17.	नागालैंड	0
18.	उड़ीसा	16.5
19.	पंजाब	28.9
20.	राजस्थान	17.2
21.	सिक्किम	5.0
22.	तमिलनाडु	19.0
23.	त्रिपुरा	17.4
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	21.1
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	23.0
26.	छत्तीसगढ़	11.6
27.	झारखंड	11.8
28.	उत्तराखंड	17.9
<b>II. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र</b>		
29.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0.0
30.	चंडीगढ़	17.5
31.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	1.9
32.	दमन और दीव	3.1
33.	दिल्ली	16.9
34.	लक्षद्वीप	0.0
35.	पुडुचेरी	16.2
भारत		16.2

### **विवरण-I**

वर्ष 2004 से 2008 के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध किए गए अपराधों की संख्या तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के अंतर्गत पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या जिनमें पीड़ित अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित थे
2004	26522
2005	25836
2006	26665
2007	29825
2008	24971 (अनन्तिम)

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय।

### **विवरण-II**

2004-2008 के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध किए गए अपराधों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार कुल संख्या तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के अंतर्गत पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2004 से 2008 के दौरान दर्ज किए गए अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित मामलों की कुल संख्या
1	2	3
I.	राज्य	
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	16300
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	02
3.	असम	716
4.	बिहार	11398
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	2458
6.	गोवा	14
7.	गुजरात	5779
8.	हरियाणा	1207
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	377
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	-
11.	झारखंड	1435
12.	कर्नाटक	8300

1	2	3
13.	केरल	2099
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	20774
15.	महाराष्ट्र	4630
16.	मणिपुर	0
17.	मेघालय	0
18.	मिजोरम	0
19.	नागालैंड	0
20.	उड़ीसा	5345
21.	पंजाब	685
22.	राजस्थान	19555
23.	सिक्किम	40
24.	तमिलनाडु	6363
25.	त्रिपुरा	66
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	25576
27.	उत्तराखंड	516
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	57
<b>II. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र</b>		
29.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0
30.	चंडीगढ़	05
31.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	05
32.	दमन और दीव	04
33.	दिल्ली	104
34.	लक्षद्वीप	0
35.	पुडुचेरी	09
कुल		133819

**स्रोत:-** राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय।

**टिप्पणी:-** (i) अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम, जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में लागू नहीं है।  
(ii) कालम 3 में दी गई संख्या में वर्ष 2008 के अस्थायी आंकड़े शामिल हैं।  
(iii) उड़ीसा के लिए 2008 की संख्या अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

### Dalit population in States

†\*1. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:††

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dalit population in the country vary in percentage in different States;

(b) if so, the percentage of dalit population in each State;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the incidents of atrocities on dalit have been on the rise over the years; and

(d) if so, the number of total incidents that have taken place during the period 2004 to 2008 in each State wherein the dalits have been affected?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### *Statement*

(a) and (b) The details of State/Union Territory-wise percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population varies and is given in the enclosed Statement-I. (*See below*)

(c) The number of offences committed against members of Scheduled Castes, registered by the Police under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, year-wise, during the years 2004 to 2008, are given in the enclosed Statement-II. (*See below*)

(d) The State/Union Territory-wise total number of offences committed against members of Scheduled Castes, during 2004 to 2008, registered by the Police under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### *Statement-I*

*Details of State/Union Territory-wise percentage of population of Scheduled Castes to their total population, as per 2001 Census*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of SC population to total population
1	2	3
<b>I. States</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.6
3.	Assam	6.8
4.	Bihar	15.7

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

1	2	3
5.	Goa	1.8
6.	Gujarat	7.1
7.	Haryana	19.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.6
10.	Karnataka	16.2
11.	Kerala	9.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15.2
13.	Maharashtra	10.2
14.	Manipur	2.8
15.	Meghalaya	0.5
16.	Mizoram	0.03
17.	Nagaland	0
18.	Orissa	16.5
19.	Punjab	28.9
20.	Rajasthan	17.2
21.	Sikkim	5.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	19.0
23.	Tripura	17.4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21.1
25.	West Bengal	23.0
26.	Chhattisgarh	11.6
27.	Jharkhand	11.8
28.	Uttarakhand	17.9
<b>II. Union Territories</b>		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0
30.	Chandigarh	17.5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.9
32.	Daman and Diu	3.1
33.	Delhi	16.9
34.	Lakshadweep	0.0
35.	Puducherry	16.2
INDIA		16.2

**Statement-II**

*Number of offences committed against members of Scheduled Castes, registered by Police under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, year-wise, during the years 2004 to 2008*

Year	Number of cases, where victims were SCs
2004	26522
2005	25836
2006	26665
2007	29825
2008	24971 (Provisional)

**Source:** National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Statement-III**

*State/Union Territory wise, total number of offences committed against members of Scheduled Castes, registered by Police under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during 2004 to 2008*

Sr. No.	State/UT	Total number of cases, concerning SCs, registered during 2004 to 2008
1	2	3
<b>I. States</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02
3.	Assam	716
4.	Bihar	11398
5.	Chhattisgarh	2458
6.	Goa	14
7.	Gujarat	5779
8.	Haryana	1207
9.	Himachal Pradesh	377
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	1435
12.	Karnataka	8300
13.	Kerala	2099
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20774

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	4630
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	5345
21.	Punjab	685
22.	Rajasthan	19555
23.	Sikkim	40
24.	Tamil Nadu	6363
25.	Tripura	66
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25576
27.	Uttarakhand	516
28.	West Bengal	57
<b>II. Union Territories</b>		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05
32.	Daman and Diu	04
33.	Delhi	104
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	09
TOTAL		133819

Source:— National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Note:— (i) The POA Act does not extend to Jammu and Kashmir  
(ii) The figures in column 3 include provisional data for year 2008.  
(iii) The figures for Orissa for 2008 are not yet available.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। सर, इसी सदन में इसी तरह के सवाल के जवाब में 2 दिसंबर, 2004 को सरकार ने वर्ष 1998 से लेकर वर्ष 2002 तक देश भर में जो हरिजन एट्रोसिटीज के मामले हुए थे, उनके बारे में बताया था, जिसके अनुसार वर्ष 1998 में 25,638 मामले दर्ज हुए थे, वर्ष 1999 में 25,093 मामले दर्ज हुए थे, वर्ष 2000 में 25,455 मामले दर्ज हुए थे और वर्ष 2002 में 33,560 मामले दर्ज हुए थे। सरकार ने अब जो आंकड़ा पेश किया है, वह लगभग उसी से मिलता जुलता है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछें।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** सर, यह स्पष्ट करता है कि सारे प्रयासों के बावजूद जो दलित समाज है, अनुसूचित जाति है, उसके विरुद्ध अपराध की घटनाओं में कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में दलित अत्याचार रोकने के लिए सरकार कौन सा विशेष उपक्रम, कौन सी विशेष कोशिश कर रही है?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do appreciate the concern that the hon. Member has expressed while raising the issue of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes. He has pointed out that in December, 2004, there was an elaborate discussion in this House; but, subsequently, there has been no improvement in the situation. I think, the Government of the day had taken up the matter extremely seriously and it was as a follow up to that discussion that an Inter-State Council Meeting was held. The hon. Prime Minister had presided over the meeting. Here, I would like to quote what the hon. Prime Minister had mentioned in that meeting, "Continuing atrocities against the weaker sections of the society are a matter of national disgrace in a civilized society." We further elaborated, "Legislations alone are not sufficient in dealing with social violence. There must be a compassion for the victim and a firm resolve to deal with the perpetrator of these crimes. What is needed is a political will to eliminate such atrocities; a will to impose law; a will to ensure easy access to the police and justice system to the vulnerable sections". Apart from the Inter-State Council Meeting, there was a Committee set up under the Chairpersonship of the then Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. We took up various issues with the State Governments. A meeting of the Secretaries, concerned with the social welfare, was also convened. But I would like to stress here that, like what the Hon'ble Prime Minister had mentioned, legislation alone will not be sufficient, there has to be a political will and in letter and spirit, the legislation which is there today needs to be implemented. I think, if we are able to do that at every level, the situation will change.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** सभापति महोदय, मेरा मानना है कि सरकार इस मामले पर भाषण देने के अलावा कुछ नहीं कर रही है। यहीं बगल में, उत्तर प्रदेश में कल-परसों के अखबार में खबर छपी है कि वहाँ पंचायत के चुनाव में अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित प्रधान के पद के लिए पांच बार चुनाव कराने की कोशिश हुई। लेकिन वहाँ जो अपर कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनके डर से किसी ने नॉमिनेशन तक फाइल नहीं किया। छठे दफे चुनाव की तारीख की घोषणा हुई है, लेकिन जिला प्रशासन अभी भी आश्वस्त नहीं है कि कोई नॉमिनेशन भर पायेगा या नहीं। यह हालत है। इसके अलावा, आपकी जो श्री-टायर पंचायती राज व्यवस्था है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछ लें।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** वहाँ जो आरक्षित सीटों पर अनुसूचित जाति के लोग जीत रहे हैं, उनको काम नहीं करने दिया जाता है, उनको शपथ तक नहीं लेने दी जाती है। ऐसी हालत है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ पर अभी दलित मुख्य मंत्री हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछ लें।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** वहाँ पांच परसेंट राज्ज दलित के अगेन्स्ट में हुआ है। यह खबर अखबारों में छपी है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो कुछ लुब्धे लुबाब कहा, उसको ठोस रूप से कार्यान्वित कैसे किया जाएगा, इसकी सरकार के पास क्या योजना है, वह हम जानना चाहते हैं?



**श्री मुकुल वासनिक:** चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पंचायत चुनाव का जिक्र किया, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। यह सिर्फ एक जगह हुआ है, ऐसा नहीं है। लेकिन जहाँ पर भी इस तरह की घटना होती है कि अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए वहाँ पर अनुकूल वातावरण नहीं है, तो यह चिन्ता का विषय है। हम प्रदेश सरकार से इसके बारे में जानकारी लेंगे कि इसके बारे में क्या किया गया है? लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** यू0पी0 में पांच परसेंट बढ़ गया, आप सरकार से क्या जानकारी लीजिएगा।

**श्री मुकुल वासनिक:** मैं समझता हूँ कि 2008 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो आंकड़े बाद में आये हैं, वे आंकड़े भी हमने इसके जवाब में दे दिये हैं। लेकिन मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आंकड़े कितने हैं, इससे ज्यादा महत्व इस बात का है कि आज भी इस तरह के अत्याचार होते हैं। हम इस विवाद में न पड़ें कि किसी एक प्रदेश में अत्याचार के अधिक मामले दर्ज होते हैं और दूसरे में कम होते हैं। अगर कहीं पर एक भी अत्याचार की घटना होती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। यह विषय किसी तरह से राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इससे ऊपर उठकर इसमें से रास्ता निकालने की आवश्यकता है। जो कमेटी मंत्री महोदय की अध्यक्षता में पहले बनी थी, उसने देश भर में आठ मिटिंग्स की। हमारा यह प्रयास रहेगा कि जोनल मिटिंग्स से हटकर अब हम एक-एक प्रदेश सरकार के साथ बैठकर यह चर्चा करें कि वे अत्याचार कम करने की दिशा में क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is true that there must be a political will at all levels, but, at the same time, legislations are very important. The current Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules 1995 have a lot of inadequacies. The National Human Rights Commission headed by Justice A.S. Anand, in its report submitted in the year 2002, proposed several recommendations. The National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has also proposed several amendments. There are many organisations and well-meaning democratic sections in this country which have demanded that there must be exclusive special courts, exclusive special public prosecution to address the increasing atrocities on *dalits*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am coming to that, Sir. And, there are certain atrocities which have not been included in the Act such as practices like social boycott, economic boycott, social blackmail and economic blackmail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my concrete question is, whether the Government is thinking to amend the existing legislations in order to strengthen these legislations to curb the increasing atrocities on Dalits.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do agree with the hon. Member on the suggestion of setting up of exclusive special courts. There have been States which have already started working in this direction. Nine States have already appointed exclusive special courts so far to deal with the situation.

Sir, as far as amending the Act is concerned, at this point of time, the Government has no such proposal.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELEM: Sir, I would like to compliment and congratulate the hon. Minister for his new initiatives in curbing the atrocities on Dalits.

But, Sir, if you take the macro picture, the atrocities are on the high. However, the conviction rate is almost zero. The Cabinet Committee on Dalit Affairs, among other things, have suggested a series of measures to make this effective.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELEM: So, part(a) of my question is, what are the steps taken by the Government?

Part(b) of my question is this. Sir, recently, the Cr.P.C. was amended regarding the offences which attract seven years' imprisonment. In those cases, the SHO should not make an arrest unless he records the evidence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, raise the question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELEM: Sir, this is a very, very important thing. We are pleading for exempting the cases pertaining to atrocities on Dalits from this amendment, because, in all the cases, the Police are not arresting the accused. So, this is leading to proliferation of crime. So, please take a note of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you asking a question?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELEM: Sir, I would request the Minister to clarify whether the Government is seriously thinking of exempting the crimes regarding the atrocities on Harijans from the amended provision of Cr.P.C.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, as far as the hon. Member's comment regarding the conviction rate is concerned, we have authentic information that there are a few States where the conviction rate can be termed to be close to the national average as far as conviction in regard to cases filed under the IPC is concerned.

On the question whether we are going to exclude them, I think, I will have to collect information on this and I will provide it to the hon. Member.

**श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि:** सभापति महोदय, मैं इसी संदर्भ में आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाह रहा हूँ कि आज भी अनुसूचित जाति में बाल्मीकि और सफाई कर्मचारियों के साथ छुआछूत का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। इस संदर्भ में हाल में राजस्थान की दो घटनाएं मैं आपको बताना चाह रहा हूँ। अभी-अभी जयपुर के पास एक कूकश ग्राम है, जिसमें सवर्ण जाति के लोगों ने बाल्मीकि समुदाय के व्यक्तियों को उनके मकानों से बेदखल करके उनके मकानों पर कब्जा कर लिया। इसी तरह 26.06.09 को जिला करोली में खोहरा ग्राम में बाल्मीकि समाज के व्यक्तियों के साथ ....

**श्री सभापति:** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि:** सरकारी पानी की टंकी से पानी भरने पर मार-पीट की गई और जाति सूचकांक शब्द का उपयोग किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन वर्गों के लोगों की स्वतंत्रता पर सरकार क्या कर रही है? क्या डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब का यही सपना था? देश स्वतंत्र हो गया ....

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए, भाषण मत दीजिए, प्लीज़।

**श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि:** मेरा सवाल है कि आज इन वर्गों के लोगों की स्वतंत्रता पर सरकार क्या कर रही है? क्या डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब का यही सपना था?

**श्री मुकुल वासनिक:** चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय सदस्य ने विशेष रूप से बाल्मीकि समाज के अधिकारों और उनकी परेशानियों के बारे में यहां पर जिक्र किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियों में बाल्मीकि समाज ही एक ऐसा समाज है कि जिसको बहुत अधिक परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। सरकार का प्रयास, विशेष रूप से बाल्मीकि समाज के सामने जो परेशानियाँ हैं, उन्हें किस तरह से दूर किया जा सकता है, उन पर अलग-अलग दिक्कतों का जो बोझ है, वह बोझ किस तरह से कम किया जा सकता है, उस दिशा में जारी है।

### 3G spectrum auction

\*2. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:††

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

(a) whether Department of Telecom (DoT) has decided to refer 3G spectrum auction to the new Government for taking a final decision;

(b) whether allocation has been a bone of contention between Government and mobile operators;

(c) if so, whether with this decision of referring the spectrum issue to new Government, the country's top three GSM operators, viz. Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Essar and Idea Cellular, have saved around Rs. 4000 crore in the current financial year because of delay of DoT in this regard; and

(d) if so, by when Government would take a final decision for allocation of 3G spectrum?

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

### *Statement*

(a) and (b) In view of differences between TRAI and DoT on a number of issues such as number of blocks of spectrum to be auctioned, reserve price for spectrum and annual administrative charge, it has been decided to refer the matter to the Empowered Group of Ministers.

(c) and (d) Do not arise as the auction of 3G spectrum has not taken place.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is a very important question. I must compliment the Government for making all efforts to raise Rs. 25-40,000 crores of revenue from auctioning the 3G spectrum. In this connection, various news items have been appearing in the newspapers, saying that the final auction is likely to take place in July, October or December. I would like to have a categorical clarification in reply from the hon. Minister as to how he is planning to do things as early as possible in order to save more revenue for the Government.

---

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, on 3G, the TRAI regulator had made a recommendation that it should be auctioned in September, 2006. The Government took a decision that it has to be auctioned, as per the recommendation made by TRAI, in 2007. Initially, TRAI had recommended that four slots be auctioned, since it was believed that the available spectrum might be bigger or the anticipated spectrum could be less. Meanwhile, it has been assessed in the Department that there were substantial amounts of spectrum in some areas while in some others, substantially greater spectrum was needed from the user agencies like Defence and other services. When it was disclosed that more spectrum was available and reference was made to the TRAI in the meanwhile as to how revenue could be collected in terms of annual incremental spectrum charges, the TRAI gave another recommendation, changing its mind, saying that instead of four slots, all the available spectrum may be auctioned. So, a controversy arose — it had appeared in the Press and was raised even in Parliament — regarding whether Government would auction four slots, as recommended by the TRAI earlier, or follow the latest recommendation given by TRAI, to give all the spectrum for auction. To avoid any controversy, the Department sought to refer the matter to the CCEA and in the last Government, it was decided to send it to CCEA. There was not much time left for the Government to decide and the new Government took over. After that, I referred the matter to the EGoM to minimize time. I had a discussion with the Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister also. The revenue would be collected as early as possible. Auctioning of 3G would be done as soon as the report comes from the EGoM, which is going to be constituted soon.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my second supplementary question is this. It is very important for the Government to get revenue every day. If they delay, they would be losing revenue. Now, I understand that a Group of Ministers has been constituted and they would be submitting their report ultimately to the Cabinet and only then they would be able to do it. I would like the hon. Minister to suggest a time-limit for the same. The Groups of Ministers are usually quite busy and there are many Groups of Ministers and Committees; they won't be able to spare much time. For this they must spare more time and see to it that they try to give their report as early as possible. I would like the hon. Minister to make that clarification in the House.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, the case before the Government is not too complicated. There are two issues: What is the number of slots proposed to be auctioned? What would be the base price for each slot?

These two issues are before the EGoM and the Government. I hope it would be settled within a fortnight, as soon as the committee is constituted. Thereafter, as I have categorically told the Press and in the House too, the Department has already identified the auctioneer, one M/s Rothschild, an international company, by due process. They have promised that as soon the stipulation came from the Government, the process would be completed within three months.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the spectrum is admittedly a very valuable public asset. And when a public asset is placed at the disposal of a private party, it is always expected that a fair market price would be taken. We are now in the second decade of participation of private players in the telecom sector and the experience of the past tells us that the valuation of the spectrum itself has been a matter of considerable debate. Last time when the 2G licences have been given, a particular valuation for the spectrum was fixed, which was start-up spectrum, which along with the licences was given to the allottees. Immediately, there was an experience that because the valuations charged at that time appeared to be inadequate, a *de facto* trading of licences started where a large number of allottees of licences started inducting foreign partners either by issuance of fresh capital or by giving them additional capital, and the amounts of market capitalisation of those companies, immediately on the allotment of licences of spectrum, was considered to be several times over and above the licence fee and the spectrum charges. Now that the auction is going to take place and the base price is going to be fixed, market forces have already determined from the transfer, that is, the allotment of fresh capital, the *de facto* value of the Spectrum. So, is the Government of India going to take into consideration that market value which is available now before it while fixing the base price for the future auction?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, with due respect, there is a confusion in the minds of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, who is an eminent lawyer, the Members of Parliament and the media also. The 2G spectrum has nothing to do with the 3G spectrum according to the TRAI recommendations and International Telecommunication Standards also. The Government migrated from the auction route in valuing the spectrum to the revenue route in the year 1999 by declaring National Telecom Policy, 1999. Under the National Telecom Policy, 1999, the Government has shifted from the auction route to revenue route. To be fair to the hon. Members of Parliament, spectrum is having no charge at all so far as 2G is concerned. That is the wrong notion in the minds of the Members of Parliament and the media also. For 2G, the spectrum is free almost. What we collected is the licence fee. We are giving 2G spectrum free of cost. We are collecting the revenue, which is more beneficial in terms of percolation of tele-density and in terms of revenue. Of course, per year in and around Rs. 60,000 crores are being collected from 2G Spectrum. Always an argument, as has been put forth before the Parliament and outside, is given that had it been auctioned, it might have fetched Rs. 1,00,000 crore or Rs. 60,000 crore. The question is, you migrated under NTP 1999 not to auction it. We are giving spectrum 4.4 MHz to all the operators. Of course, we permitted new licences, but not according to our own wishes. It has been permitted according to TRAI. We accordingly gave more licences. We went for dilution of company according to the FDI norms. You are well-aware; you are a senior lawyer. As per FDI norms, 74 per cent dilution is permitted. A person who has got licence of spectrum is entitled to give 74 per cent to abroad companies or domestic companies under which he makes money for the company, not put it into his pocket. So, 3G as per the recommendations of the TRAI is being

auctioned and for 2G we are going on the basis of allotment. Since I am continuing in this Government as Telecom Minister, I want to share further more facts. I had a discussion with the then Finance Minister and the Prime Minister that we have to charge something for the additional Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz to get the revenue. The discussion is going on and the Government is intended to charge more for the Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, with due respect to the hon. Communications Minister, I, unfortunately, tend to agree with the perception in the country about the Spectrum allocation with the Leader of the Opposition. Having said that, I would specifically like to know whether it is a fact that existing players like Bharti Airtel has approached the Government for additional Spectrum on the subscriber-based allocation criteria. Is the Government considering this proposal? I am not particularly naming it because this is the biggest operator in the country. Additional spectrum allocation on the basis of subscriber-based criteria is happening or not, I would like to know this.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, hon. Member is correct that in India — of course, it is widely appreciated in other countries also — we are allocating spectrum on the basis of the subscriber base. It has been decided by the TEC (Telecom Engineering Centre) and the TRAI that in one Megahertz, how many telephone connections can be activated without any congestion. That is the law. That has been prescribed by the TRAI. According to TRAI's recommendations, if a person reaches a subscriber base, then he is entitled to get 1.8 megahertz or 1 megahertz. We are doing as per the recommendations of the TRAI. As I said earlier, 6.2 is the contractual obligation and the licence condition which has been contemplated. We cannot charge for it since we are collecting revenue annually. Beyond 6.2, no doubt, there is no contractual obligation on the part of the Government. In spite of that, according to the recommendations that have been made by the TRAI, we are giving. First, the Government wanted to charge it. A reasonable assessment is going on. The matter has been referred to TRAI again. As soon as the TRAI gives clarity about the amount which can be charged, what will be subscriber base afresh, it will be implemented duly.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the fact remains that there is a big saving to some of the major mobile operators because of the delay in the process. The system has been put in place, but that should not lead to loss of national exchequer out of the allocation of spectrum which is a national property. On these, there have been complaints of irregularity and impropriety in the allocation of 2G spectrum resulting in the allottee earning a huge premium by transferring or having partnership with other companies and they earned a huge premium out of that allocation. Is the Government going to look into that aspect learning lessons from it and take concrete corrective action so that the national exchequer does not undergo a loss? A proper system should be put in place and the allottee earning a premium depriving the national

exchequer should be permanently sealed and the responsibility should be fixed for those 2G complaints and the scandal that is involved.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, legally speaking, we cannot term it as 'scandal'. I had several rounds of talks with hon. Finance Minister. The company that has been awarded spectrum and the licence, as I said earlier, the FDI says that 74 per cent can be sold to any other company. The Government is keen that the induction of the money into the company should be for the betterment of the business of the company which is duly permitted. A person should not be allowed to sell his equity for his personal benefit. That has been already cleared in the norms itself. So, there is no question of scam or there is no question of getting money into individual's pocket. It will come to the company and the corporate law is very clear — Mr. Arun Jaitley is a senior lawyer — that the money is going to be inducted into the company which will be definitely used for the purpose for which the company is floated, not personal.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the point has not been clarified. The allottee earned a premium.

SHRI A. RAJA: There is no personal premium at all.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: He is doing business out of a national property. That thing must be clarified.

#### **Domestic tourism**

\*3. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of domestic tourists was 527 million in the year 2007, covering adventure and cultural sites, pilgrimages and wildlife parks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of domestic tourists in Andhra Pradesh sites and the revenue earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) The number of domestic tourist visits to different tourist places in the country, including adventure and cultural sites, pilgrimage centres, wildlife parks, etc. during the year 2007 was 527 million. The State-wise figures of domestic tourist visits for 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below). With 127.93 million domestic tourist visits, Andhra Pradesh ranked first amongst all States/UTs in 2007. The district-wise details of domestic tourist visits in Andhra Pradesh during 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below). Revenue earnings of Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC) during April, 2007 to March, 2008 were Rs. 10089.13 lakhs. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

***Statement-1***

*Details of Domestic Tourist Visits of States/UTs during 2007*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Domestic Tourist Visits
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127933333
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	91100
3.	Assam	3436833
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136015
5.	Bihar	10352887
6.	Chandigarh	928159
7.	Chhattisgarh *	414322
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	473489
9.	Daman and Diu	446490
10.	Delhi * *	2388330
11.	Goa	2208986
12.	Gujarat	13477316
13.	Haryana	6252945
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8481988
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7915271
16.	Jharkhand	4906394
17.	Karnataka	37825953
18.	Kerala	6642941
19.	Lakshadweep	16642
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13894500
21.	Maharashtra *	19226716
22.	Manipur	101484
23.	Meghalaya	457685
24.	Mizoram	43161
25.	Nagaland	22085
26.	Orissa	5944890
27.	Punjab	368593



1	2	3
28.	Puducherry	798528
29.	Rajasthan	25920529
30.	Sikkim	329075
31.	Tamil Nadu	70254972
32.	Tripura	244795
33.	Uttar Pradesh	116244008
34.	Uttarakhand	19803280
35.	West Bengal	18580669
TOTAL :		526564364

\*Estimated using all India growth rate

\*\*Estimated using tourist visits figures of sample of hotels furnished by State Government.

***Statement-II***

*The district-wise details of domestic tourist visits in  
Andhra Pradesh during 2007*

Sl. No.	District	Domestic Tourist Visits
1	2	3
1.	Srikakulam	4105219
2.	Vizianagaram	378921
3.	Visakhapatnam	3146333
4.	East Godavari	6020387
5.	West Godavari	1594597
6.	Krishna	8149542
7.	Guntur	596498
8.	Prakasam	434291
9.	Nellore	957105
10.	Chittoor	43499207
11.	Cuddapah	258489
12.	Anantapur	488704
13	Kurnool	7659707

1	2	3
14.	Mahbubnagar	9201913
15.	Hyderabad and Rangareddy	8555380
16.	Medak	15757
17.	Nizamabad	355018
18.	Adilabad	10219335
19.	Karimnagar	4872182
20.	Warangal	1648679
21.	Khammam	9109639
22.	Nalgonda	6666430
TOTAL :		127933333

***Statement-III***

*Details of revenue earnings of Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC) during April, 2007 to March, 2008*

Sl. No.	Unit	Revenue earning (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Keesaragutta	38.63
2.	Zoopark Cafeteria	16.58
3.	Salarjung Museum	58.45
4.	Durgamcheru Cafeteria	138.93
5.	Tankbund Restaurant	60.93
6.	Zaheerabad Restaurant	33.42
7.	Botanical Garden	9.28
8.	Nacharam	4.48
9.	Taramati Baradari	293.17
10.	Mehtab	0.06
11.	Basara	30.71
12.	Yadigirigutta	54.96
13.	Pregnapur	7.67

1	2	3
14.	Hussainsagar	357.75
15.	Miralamtank	11.36
16.	Durgamcheru	72.22
17.	LMD (Warangal)	6.58
18.	Golkonda	64.71
	<b>(I) Hyderabad</b>	<b>1259.89</b>
19.	Yatrinivas Vizag	147.00
20.	Rishikonda Beach Resort	277.69
21.	Araku (Valley Resort)	186.49
22.	Anantagiri	12.65
23.	Tyda	63.55
24.	Anantagiri Resort	48.26
25.	Mayuri (Hill Resort)	74.14
26.	Borra Caves	150.34
27.	Toy Train	3.07
28.	Transport (Vizag)	221.10
29.	WFU Rishikonda	21.47
30.	WFU Srikakulam	2.32
	<b>(II) Vizag</b>	<b>1208.08</b>
31.	Tirumala Guest House	15.83
32.	Horsely Hills	143.71
33.	Puttur	36.76
34.	Kuppam	39.19
35.	Srinivasam Restaurant	167.67
36.	Srinivasam Accommodation	215.34
37.	Talakona	6.72
38.	Kailasanathakona	3.74
39.	Gandi	10.20
40.	Alakanpally	38.18
41.	Chandragire	25.86
42.	Transport (Tirupati)	1576.99

1	2	3
43.	Mylavaram	1.05
44.	Nellore	18.01
(III)	<b>Tirupathi</b>	<b>2299.25</b>
45.	Berampark	192.61
46.	Amaravati	5.73
47.	Dwaraka Tirumala	20.78
48.	Bhavani Islands	76.20
49.	Suryalanka	31.63
50.	Dhanyakataka	3.25
51.	Kotappakonda	0.66
52.	Vijayawada	61.41
53.	Rajahmundry	99.52
54.	Rajahmundry (DINDI)	13.43
55.	Dindi Resort	7.30
(IV)	<b>Vijayawada</b>	<b>512.52</b>
56.	Vijayavihar	150.89
57.	Launch Unit (Restaurant)	9.25
58.	Ettipotala (Hotels)	15.46
59.	Ettipotala	32.18
60.	Launch Unit	85.65
61.	Badrachalam	130.64
62.	Suryapet	46.86
(V)	<b>Nagarjuna Sagar</b>	<b>470.93</b>
63.	Mahandi	8.29
64.	Yatrinivas Kurnool	109.35
65.	Srisailam Resort	118.31
66.	Puttaparthi	24.73
67.	Orvakal	20.78
68.	Belumcaves	35.39
69.	Ahobilam	13.05
70.	Dornala	24.70

1	2	3
71.	Ropeway Srisailam	105.65
72.	Srisailam	34.17
73.	Transport (Kumool)	15.38
(VI)	<b>Kumool</b>	<b>509.80</b>
74.	Transport Secbad	2701.66
(VII)	<b>Leasings</b>	<b>1127.00</b>
TOTAL :		10089.13

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Has the Government any proposal to make the world-famous pilgrimage, Tirupati, as an international tourism spot to attract more people?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, Tirupati is already a very important tourist destination. In fact, I would like to say that in Andhra Pradesh, the place visited by the highest number of tourists is Tirupati. But, we would like to do as much as we can to promote it even further and we will do whatever is possible whenever the State Government gives us proposal.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Has the Government any proposal to improve the adjoining areas of Papi Kondalu situated in East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh to attract more tourists? If so, the details thereof.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, as I said, as and when we receive proposals from the State Government, we consider them under various schemes, whether it is mega-circuit, mega-destination or tourist circuit.

I must say that Andhra Pradesh is one of the States which is taking maximum benefit and highest numbers of tourists are going to Andhra Pradesh. We would like to promote tourism even further in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, many times, it is reported in the media and the press that the inflow of tourists have come down due to the global meltdown and other financial crisis. I am inclined to ask as to how far it has affected tourism in India. Added to that, I would also like to ask the Minister as to whether any SWOT analysis has been done and what is the greatest problem in attracting tourists in India.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I must confess that tourism arrivals in India did go down in the wake of the global economic slowdown. In this connection, through you, Sir, I would like to share some figures with this House.

Sir, in 2008, the tourist arrival in India was 5.6 per cent whereas the world tourist arrival was 1.8 per cent. In 2007, it was 14.3 per cent for India and it declined went to 5.6 per cent; whereas it was 6.8 per cent for the world it declined went to 1.8 per cent. So, India has not been that badly affected. While the decline was much more in the earlier months in the wake of Mumbai blasts, the decline has gone down considerably and from 10 per cent, now in the month of May,

it was about only 1.9 per cent, and, in the coming months, we hope to see a rise in foreign tourist arrivals in the country.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, the question is very much related to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The first part of the question is related to the domestic tourism. The only thing which I would like to know is with regard to improving the domestic tourism. There is a plan to promote tea-tourism in the State of West Bengal, especially in Darjeeling. There is ample scope for that. On behalf of the Government of West Bengal, we had a discussion with the Tourism Department of the Government of India. May I know, through you, Sir, what is the plan of the Government of India to do this? Will the Minister come out with some information?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, we must definitely increase the domestic tourism within the country and for that, we plan to have many events. We plan to have media campaign for domestic tourism; the incredible-India campaign will be extended to our own domestic market.

As far as Bengal and that area is concerned, we are planning to have a road show for the eastern region to show case that part of our country to the domestic market because in the wake of global economic slow down, we must increase domestic tourism in our country. As a part of our strategy, we are soon going to have a road show in Bengal.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, in order to increase tourists in the country, whether domestic or international, one of the things which is required is to increase the room capacity in each State, that is, providing more and more hotels, whether they are five star, two star, three star, or, whatever.

Sir, for the guidance of the tourists, categorisation of hotels is a must. I would like to know whether there is any law which permits either the Central Government or the State Governments to categorise hotels, especially, the five star hotels. Who categorises these five star and other hotels? Whether the concerned State Government has this power or it is the Central Government, which does this categorisation. Sir, I am asking this question because in Goa, there was some controversy about this.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, it is the Central Government, the Ministry of Tourism, which categorises these hotels into different star categories.

#### **Earmarked seats for diaspora children**

\*4. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:††

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

(a) whether Government has earmarked certain percentage of seats in higher education for diaspora children;

---

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Santosh Bagrodia.

- (b) if so, the details thereof for last five years, year-wise, discipline-wise;
- (c) whether this scheme covers only Government owned and aided institutions;
- (d) if so, the details of the diaspora students enrolled during last five years, institution-wise;
- (e) the nodal agency, which allocated such seats to individual institutions;
- (f) whether the students are given a choice to select the institutions;
- (g) whether the fees chargeable from such students differ from normal fees; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) to (h) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

(a) to (h) The Government has approved 15% seats in all the institutions/University departments approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), offering technical courses leading to Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate Degree in Engineering and Technology, Architecture and Town Planning, Pharmacy, Applied Arts, MBA and MCA, Hotel Management and Catering Technology. These supernumerary seats, over and above the approved intake, are reserved for foreign nationals/persons of Indian origin/children of workers in Gulf countries. One-third of these 15% supernumerary seats across different disciplines are reserved, for the children of Indian workers in the Gulf countries.

Similarly, UGC has issued orders for creation of 15% supernumerary seats for foreign students, out of which one-third shall be earmarked for the children of Indian workers in the Gulf.

There is no designated nodal agency for allocating seats to individual institutions.

Data with regard to the number of diaspora students enrolled, year-wise, discipline-wise, institution-wise for seats available under the supernumerary scheme and fee-charged from them is not maintained.

Admission of foreign students, including diaspora children, to any educational institution is based on the criteria prescribed by the institution for the course to which admission is sought.

The tuition fee charged from foreigners is higher than that charged from Indian students. Such fee differs from institution to institution and course to course, as these are decided by the concerned authorities. However, as per the AICTE notification, the children of Indian workers in the Gulf countries shall be charged the same tuition fee as charged from resident Indian students.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister straightaway the details of the scholarship schemes for the diaspora children; the annual details

of the number of students availing such schemes; whether these schemes are being operated by multiple agencies/Ministries; if he has rationale for such multiplicity; would the Government consider creating one nodal agency to operate all these schemes?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, as far as scholarships are concerned, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is offering hundred scholarships every year. Data regarding other scholarships is not available with me; it should be with the concerned Ministries. It is true, Sir, that there is no nodal agency as such today. Different Ministries are offering different scholarships. For the HRD Ministry, the AICTE and the UGC are making the guidelines. As far as medical seats are concerned, the MCI is doing this work, which is under the Health Ministry. So, there is no nodal agency as such. A single agency is not functioning for allotment of the seats. Sir, the AICIL is an autonomous body under the HRD Ministry. They are placing the students who are applying through them. This is the only system here. The proposal, whether a single nodal agency can be instituted, is worth consideration. This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Thank you, Sir. In my second supplementary I will refer to the last but one paragraph of the reply given by the hon. Minister which is regarding admission of foreign students including diaspora children to any educational institution is based on the criteria prescribed by the institution for the course to which the admission is sought. I would like to know if the level of cut off marks for the foreign students is the same for Indian students or it is different. Similarly, Sir, I would like to know whether the tuition fee charges for foreign students, though they are of Indian origin, are higher. If these are higher, as the hon. Minister has mentioned, what is the reason for charging them higher fee and who controls these rates, etc., or is it free for all institutions?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, regarding the fee structure, with respect to private institutions, the fee varies from institution to institution. With respect to the Government institutions also, it differs from State to State. So, there is no uniform fee for the technical education or the medical education in the country as on today. But, as far as technical education and other higher education are concerned, they are charging the same fee from all the Indian students. In case of NRI students, they charge a little more. But there is a five per cent reservation in this area for the children of the workers who are working in the Gulf area. They are paying the same fee as the Indian students. But, as far as medical colleges are concerned, the NRI students who are coming for the 15 per cent quota, within the allotted seats, they are paying a little more than what the Indian students are paying.

Sir, apart from this, I would like to add one more thing. The ICCR is also placing students in different institutions when the applications go through them. So, these are the agencies working today.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, you have said in your reply that 15 per cent seats are reserved for children of diaspora Indians. The real area of great attraction is medical



and engineering and I wish to tell you that those students of the diaspora have not to appear in the competitive examination. That is an exemption for them. But large number of irregularities are taking place in private medical colleges. They give a short time and then fill it up on higher premium from local students. This is an area which directly comes under your concern. You have just said no nodal agency is there. Would you kindly intervene in the matter and take it up on a priority basis to end rank corruption and mismanagement which is going on as far as infusion of NRI quota in medical education in the country in both State and private institutions is concerned?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, we meet the demand of medical seats in India of foreign students, which include the PIO students as well as the foreign nationals, apart from the children of people working in the Gulf. Allegations are there in respect of 15 per cent of the seats, which have been earmarked, within the purview of the allotted seats, for the NRI students. There is no nodal agency which distributes the seats. It is left to each institution. The allegation is that they are charging the capitation fee. Nobody denied it also. There is no legislation to control it. I also want to inform my friend that the medical education is under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I will, definitely, convey the anxiety of the hon. Member to the concerned Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He is sitting behind you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will convey your suggestion to the hon. Minister.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, it is a welcome measure that the Government has reserved 15 per cent of the seats for the diaspora children. But the fact of the matter is that when it comes to fee, each institution is charging fee according to their whims and fancies and some of the institutions are charging exorbitantly high fee and diaspora children are not able to pay that. The fee is not affordable. When the Government can reserve or direct the institutions to reserve 15 per cent of the seats for diaspora children, what prevents the Government from moderating the fee to these fifteen per cent students? Unless that is done, there is no use of the reservation of 15 per cent. Will the hon. Minister take some steps in that direction?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, as far as technical education is concerned, an order has been issued by the AICTE in 2004; and the UGC also issued an order in the field of higher education. The AICTE in its order says that you go by the guidelines and norms fixed by it. Every institution should follow them and then the AICTE gives an approval. The fifteen per cent seats is supernumerary. That also is to get the permission from the AICTE, and provided they obey or implement all the norms and guidelines issued by it. As such, the hon. Member is absolutely correct, there is no restriction or guideline as far as the fee structure of institutions is concerned. This is a matter of concern, and it has been expressed by many NRIs to me too. But, definitely, a decision is yet to be taken. This matter has to be referred to the AICTE and the HRD Ministry to consider how to regulate the fee structure of these institutions.

**श्री गंगा चरण:** सभापति महोदय, एनआरआई कोटा 15 परसेंट है लेकिन इसमें एनआरआई लिए ही नहीं जाते हैं। ज्यादातर हमारे भारतीय लोग ही भारी कैपिटेशन फीस दे कर मेडिकल एंड टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में एडमिशन ले रहे हैं। इनमें एनआरआई कोटे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इसकी कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच करवाने जा रहे हैं?

जो एनआरआई के नाम पर मेडिकल कालेज एंड इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में भर्तियां हो रही हैं और जो निजी संस्थान हैं, उन्होंने इस माध्यम से शिक्षा को व्यापार बना लिया है। आज मेडिकल कालेज एंड इंजीनियरिंग कालेज सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री पैसा कमाने की बन गई है...

**श्री सभापति:** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री गंगा चरण:** इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप शिक्षा को व्यापार बनाने से रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the concern has been expressed by the hon. Member. The judicial pronouncement has come earlier. It has drawn the attention of the judiciary. The control of medical colleges and universities varies from State to State. This issue comes under different authorities. The MCI is only for approval of medical colleges according to their norms, and the Health Ministry is only guiding them. The universities also control these institutions. Today, almost all the private colleges are free. They are charging capitation fee. Some say, it is exorbitant, and it is a fact. But in what way we can control it, it has to be debated and discussed and decided. As it is, no particular norms have been introduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 5. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he concedes on the floor of the House that it is a scar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Something needs to be done. It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I never said it is a scar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is saying that NRI means Gulf region only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, you have raised a good point. It needs discussion. We will have a discussion on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there are three categories — PIO, NRI and going abroad for a short-term. People are also going to Europe. Why do you concentrate only on Gulf? People are going worldwide. They are not getting the benefits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I don't know what the hon. Member mean. But, what I said was what is existing today. It is not done by me. It is already existing. Out of fifteen per cent, ten per cent of the technical education as well as the higher education, not the medical, the supernumerary posts are going to Indian passport holders who are working in Gulf and other areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he said, "Gulf countries only". ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is why...(Interruptions)... They are the Indian people ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You said that. You can see the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... How many people of Indian origin are working in Eastern Europe and Europe? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Canada, Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal, Bangladesh ...*(Interruptions)*... We have an agreement. The Government of India has an agreement with all these countries....*(Interruptions)*... Now, you are concentrating on Gulf countries only.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, what I said was that the record available in my Ministry is the record which I collected from other Ministries. What I am saying is what is available with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we get on to Question No. 5 please?

#### **Preservation of heritage in cities**

\*5. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that most of the heritage and history of our cities are being lost forever due to rampant and unfettered development; and

(b) if so, the list of cities most affected by this development and the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the same and preserve the heritage of our cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Ancient monuments of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which have been in existence for not less than 100 years are protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959. So far 3675 such monuments/sites have been notified for central-protection. In addition about 3500 monuments/sites are under the protection of the various State Governments under their respective legislations. The Town and Country Planning Acts of the States empower their urban and rural local bodies to protect monuments/sites in their respective jurisdictions which are neither under Central nor under State protection. In spite of these legal instruments, a large number of monuments/sites running over a lakh, are unprotected due to various constraints.

Some of the built heritage and antiquarian remains have already disappeared due to hostile weather conditions and pressure of urbanisation. As no comprehensive survey/documentation

of all monuments and heritage-sites was undertaken in the past, it is difficult to say as to how many of them have been lost. However, to prepare a comprehensive documentation and data base of all the protected/unprotected monuments and antiquities, the Central Government has launched a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities. Further, a National Commission for Heritage Site Bill, 2009 has been introduced in the Parliament which, after it is passed, would enable us to fully meet our obligations cast by the UNESCO's World Heritage Convention, 1972 as well as to protect even the modern architecture of heritage value.

Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Ministry of Urban Development in conjunction with the concerned State Governments has identified 63 cities for the development of basic infrastructure facilities and urban services that also include development of heritage sites. A list of the 63 cities is enclosed as a Statement-I.

***Statement-I***

*List of cities identified by JNNURM for the development of basic infrastructure facilities and urban services*

Sl. No.	City	State
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Vishakhapatnam	-do-
3.	Vijayawada	-do-
4.	Guwahati	Assam
5.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Patna	Bihar
7.	Bodh Gaya	-do-
8.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
9.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
10.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
11.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
12.	Vadodara	-do-
13.	Surat	-do-
14.	Rajkot	-do-
15.	Panaji	Goa
16.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3
17.	Faridabad	Haryana
18.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
19.	Dhanbad	-do-
20.	Ranchi	-do-
21.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
22.	Srinagar	-do-
23.	Bangalore	Karnataka
24.	Mysore	-do-
25.	Cochin	Kerala
26.	Thiruvananthapuram	-do-
27.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Jabalpur	-do-
29.	Indore	-do-
30.	Ujjain	-do-
31.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra
32.	Nasik	-do-
33.	Nanded	-do-
34.	Nagpur	-do-
35.	Pune	-do-
36.	Shillong	Meghalaya
37.	Imphal	Manipur
38.	Aizawal	Mizoram
39.	Kohima	Nagaland
40.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
41.	Puri	-do-
42.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
43.	Ludhiana	Punjab
44.	Amritsar	-do-
45.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
46.	Ajmer-Puskar	-do-
47.	Gangtok	Sikkim

1	2	3
48.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
49.	Madurai	-do-
50.	Coimbatore	-do-
51.	Agartala	Tripura
52.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Varanasi	-do-
54.	Agra	-do-
55.	Kanpur	-do-
56.	Allahabad	-do-
57.	Mathura	-do-
58.	Meerut	-do-
59.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
60.	Nainital	-do-
61.	Hardwar	-do-
62.	Kolkata	West Bengal
63.	Asansol	-do-

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, the answer from the hon. Minister actually admits that we are losing the history and heritage of our cities due to the pressure of urbanisation. It says, as no comprehensive survey/documentation of all monuments and heritage sites was undertaken in the past, it is difficult to say as to how many of them have been lost.

Sir, would the Government consider, at least now, conducting a survey of all our cities and document the heritage sites so that in future, we do not have to say that we don't know as to how many we have lost?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, about two years back, the Government amended a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities. The Commission has started working and they will enlist the heritage sites, ancient monuments and the places of historical importance in various States according to the survey to be conducted. And on the basis of that, if a person seeks any permission for construction nearby that area, he will have to get the permission from the urban and local bodies of various cities. Sir, the Commission will complete the entire survey within a period of five years. The mandate has been given and there will be a perfect record available with the Government for the remaining monuments which are not covered under the AMASR Act, 1958 and also under the States Act.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, the Minister of Urban Development is also here. So, may I ask the second supplementary in the following way:

Would the Government consider making it mandatory for the cities which are receiving JNNURM funding to create autonomous Urban Arts Commissions or Heritage Commissions so that there are autonomous bodies in all cities to oversee and preserve heritage sites?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the JNNURM, which is a funding agency, the State Government sends the project to the Ministry of Urban Development. MUD, under the Mission has identified 63 cities and they are going to add another 28 cities for the purpose. According to the feed back received. When the proposal is received, it is mandated to maintain the heritage buildings. Even the State Governments seeking permission, are required to preserve the heritage buildings. That is the mandate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. There is hardly any time but I am allowing you!

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Is there any coordination or mechanism to see that the purpose of JNNURM is different? And the question is also different. But you are combining the both. Is there a mechanism? Is there a joint meeting between these two Ministries? I want to know whether some mechanism has been worked out or whether you will work it out.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, as I have already told them, under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, whenever a proposal comes from the States for developing the cities and creating the basic infrastructure in the cities, and wherever any heritage sites are there, they are required to prepare Development Project Reports to preserve them. For that, the funds are being given. Whenever the necessity arises, we provide them funds. Whenever the Urban Development Ministry wants some kind of information—because a national agency is there, Archaeological Survey of India—we also give them the feedback. Therefore, coordination is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

-----

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Population growth in country

†\*6. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that all planning has been rendered unsuccessful due to rapid growth of population;

(b) whether Government is aware of the difference in growth rate of population in India and rest of the world; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of plans formulated by Government to combat this explosive situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) India's population increased from nearly 360 million in 1951 to over a billion by the year 2001. In spite of an increase in the population, the socio-economic indicators have shown significant improvement in the Planning era. The per capita income in the country (measured in terms of net national product at factor cost in 1999-2000 prices) increased from Rs. 5708 in 1950-51 to Rs. 25,494 in 2008-09. The proportion of persons living below the poverty line declined from 54.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 27.5 per cent in 2004-05. The life expectancy at birth increased from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 63.5 years in 2002-06. Similarly the infant mortality rate declined from 129 per thousand live births in 1971 to 55 per thousand live births in 2007. There has been an improvement in the literacy rate from 43.6 per cent in 1981 to 64.8% in 2001.

(b) As per the document entitled 'World Population Prospects, The 2008 Revision' released by the United Nations in 2009, the annual average rate of growth of world population (medium variant) was 1.26 per cent during the period 2000-2005 and that for India's population was 1.62 per cent.

(c) One of the goals of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to achieve a reduction of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by 2012. State specific goals have also been suggested. The Plan will ensure that all issues of demographic change, the population policies, and programmes to achieve population stabilization are addressed without violating the peoples' rights of decision making and choices. Most importantly this should be done without adversely affecting the sex ratio. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, all strategies adopted under Reproductive Child Health (RCH) programme will be continued with a greater focus in areas of high unmet need.

Greater focus will be on the following for voluntary fertility reduction:—

- Expanding the basket of contraceptive choices
- Improving social marketing
- Increasing male involvement
- Enhancing role of mass media for behavioural change
- Dissemination through satisfied users

The major initiatives of the Government to meet these objectives include, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including Janani Surksha Yojana (JSY) and Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) (National Population Stabilisation Fund).

#### **Funds for urban local bodies**

\*7. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) the total amount released to Orissa urban local bodies under various plans and schemes in the last five years that is from 2004 to 2009;

(b) the percentage of utilization thereof, year-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Information pertaining to assistance released by the Ministry of Urban Development to the State Government of Orissa and utilization thereof in respect of various schemes for the period 2004-2009 is as given below:—

**I. Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).**

UIDSSMT, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for small and medium towns was launched in December, 2005 to fund infrastructure facilities in small and medium towns of the country. Year-wise funds released and percentage of utilization is as under:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2005-2006	0.00	0.00
2006-2007	2234.43	0.00
2007-2008	2435.04	0.62
2008-2009	4410.35	55.19

**II. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).**

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in 1979-80 and has been subsumed under UIDSSMT scheme since December, 2005. The aim of the scheme was development of selected regional growth centres with infrastructure and service facilities so as to enable such towns to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employment opportunities and arrest migration from rural areas and small towns to large and metropolitan cities. The year-wise details are given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2004-2005	90	86.53
2005-2006	400.05	83.31
2006-2007	80	57.55
2007-2008	96	52.14
2008-2009	0	0

### III. Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).

The AUWSP, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was initiated in 1994 to address the problem of drinking water in towns having population, less than 20,000. The year-wise details are given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2004-2005	577.39	75.59
2005-2006	299.92	198.67
2006-2007	245.19	194.08
2007-2008	161.32	87.22
2008-2009	Nil	0

In respect of the years 2005-06 and 2006-07, the record of utilisation of funds is given on cumulative basis.

### IV. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) — Sub-Mission I (Urban Infrastructure and Governance).

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched in the year 2005 to encourage reforms and to fast track planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of urban local bodies/parastatal organizations towards citizens. The year-wise details are given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2004-2005	0	0
2005-2006	0	0
2006-2007	10098.5	4.7
2007-2008	0	0
2008-2009	4704.6	0

### V. National Urban Information Scheme (NUIS)

National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme has been launched in March, 2006 to develop GIS Database in two scale i.e. 1:10,000 and 1:2000 for 152 towns and utility

mapping at 1:1000 scale for 24 towns. The total central financial assistance provided to Orissa State is Rs. 96.59 lakhs as per details given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2004-2005	0	0
2005-2006	76.09	100
2006-2007	0	0
2007-2008	20.50	Information awaited from State Government.
2008-2009	0	0

**VI. Grants-in-Aid released by the Central Finance Commissions under Ministry of Finance.**

Based on recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission, Rs. 799.20 lakhs was released to the Urban Local Bodies in Orissa for the year 2004-05. In respect of the period 2005-09, Rs. 8320 lakhs was released on the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission of which utilization was 32.69%.

**Sites for rural tourism**

\*8. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the sites identified for rural tourism, State-wise;
- (b) the criteria for identifying such sites;
- (c) whether Government has made special scheme to provide road, rail and air linkages to such destinations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territories for infrastructure development in rural sites which have core-competency in art, craft, culture, handlooms/textile etc. under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits. Community participation and capacity building, including skill upgradation in such rural sites are being supported through Government of India — United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project on Endogenous Tourism and Ministry of Tourism's scheme — Capacity Building for Service Providers. So far, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 142 projects at rural tourism sites in 27 States with total CFA of Rs. 6870.95 lakh for infrastructure development and Rs. 1871.75 lakh for capacity building, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement. (See below)

(c) and (d) No, Sir, the Government has no such special scheme.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of assistance provided to States for infrastructure development and capacity building*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Infrastructure development		Capacity building	
				Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Pochampalli, Nalgonda Distt.	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		2.	Konaseema Village, East Godavari Distt.	2003-04	50.00	—	—
		3.	Puttaparthi, Ananthpur Distt.	2004-05	49.50	—	—
		4.	Chinchinada, East Godavari Distt.	2004-05	50.00	—	—
		5.	Srikalahasti, Chittoor Distt.	2004-05	50.00	2004-05	19.80
		6.	Village Etikopakka, Distt. Vishaknapatnam	2009-10	45.95	2009-10	13.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.	Village Rengo, Distt. East Siang	2005-06	49.62	—	—
		8.	Ligu village, Distt. Upper Subansiri	2006-07	46.00	2006-07	20.00
		9.	Village Ego-Nikte, Distt. West Siang	2006-07	46.50	2006-07	20.00
3.	Assam	10.	Durgapur, Distt. Golaghat	2002-03	46.83	2004-05	20.00
		11.	Dehing-Patakai Kshetra, Distt. Tinsukia	2004-05	44.33	—	—
		12.	Sualkuchi in Kamrup Distt.	2004-05	50.00	2004-05	19.95
		13.	Village Asharikandi, Distt. Dhubri	2005-06	48.97	—	—
4.	Bihar	14.	Nepura Village, Distt. Nalanda	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Chhattisgarh		15.	Village Chitrakote, Distt. Bastar	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		16.	Village Chitrakote, Distt. Bastar	2003-04	50.00	—	—
		17.	Champan, Distt. Raipur	2003-04	50.00	—	—
		18.	Nagarnar, Distt. Bastar	2003-04	48.00	2004-05	20.00
		19.	Kondagaon, Distt. Bastar	2005-06	50.00	—	—
		20.	Mana-Tuta, Distt. Raipur	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
		21.	Village Chilpi, Distt. Kabirdham	2006-07	48.75	2006-07	20.00
		22.	Village Odh, Distt. Raipur	2007-08	42.05	2007-08	20.00
6. Delhi		23.	Kotla Mubarakpur	2003-04	09.78	—	—
		24.	Nangli, Razapur, Delhi	2003-04	36.30	—	—
7. Gujarat		25.	Heritage village at Tera	2003-04	50.00	—	—
		26.	Village Hodka, Distt. Kachchh	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		27.	Navagaon and Malegaon Villages, Distt. Dang	2003-04	92.70	2007-08	17.00
		28.	Nageshwar, Distt. Jamnagar	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	15.33
		29.	Dandi Village, Distt. Navsari	2006-07	50.00	2007-08	20.00
8. Haryana		30.	Jyotisar, Distt. Kurukshetra	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
9. Himachal Pradesh		31.	Nagar, Distt. Kullu	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		32.	Paragpur, Distt. Kangra Valley	2003-04	50.00	—	—
		33.	Village Baroh, Distt. Kangra	2006-07	50.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.	Village Drung, Distt. Baramula	2005-06	50.00	—	—
		35.	Surinsar, Distt. Jammu	2005-06	50.00	2006-07	19.00
		36.	Gagangir, Distt. Srinagar	2005-06	50.00	2007-08	20.00
		37.	Village Pahalgam, Distt. Anantnag	2005-06	50.00	—	—
		38.	Village Jheri, Distt. Jammu	2005-06	50.00	2006-07	19.00
		39.	Village Akingaam, Distt. Anantnag	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	14.26
		40.	Village Vasaknag2006-07	47.20	2008-09	18.15	
		41.	Village Dori Degair	2006-07	50.00	2007-08	20.00
		42.	Village Watlab, Distt. Baramula	2007-08	35.89	2007-08	19.50
		43.	Village Agarjitto, Distt. Udampur	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	20.00
		44.	Village Marwari Karwool, Distt. Doda	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	20.00
		45.	Village Manasbal, Distt. Srinagar	2008-09	43.16	2008-09	19.50
		46.	Village Rafiabab2008-09	44.64	2008-09	20.00	
		47.	Village Nowgam2008-09	50.00	2008-09	20.00	
		48.	Village Shar-Shalli	2008-09	43.90	2008-09	20.00
		49.	Village Tegar Semor, Distt. Leh	2008-09	48.93	2008-09	20.00
		50.	Village Wader Wader Bala, Distt. Kupwara	2009-10	50.00	2009-10	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	51.	Amadubi, Distt. East Singhbhum	2007-08	49.95	2007-08	17.44
		52.	Deuridih, Distt. Saraikela Kharsawan	2007-08	49.94	2007-08	17.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	53.	Kokkare Bellur, Distt. Bellur	2002-03	50.00	—	—
		54.	Attiveri Bird Sanctuary, Distt. Uttara Kannada	2003-04	60.00	—	—
		55.	Banavasi Distt., Uttara Kannada	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		56.	Anegundi, Distt. Koppal	2003-04	50.00	2005-06	20.00
		57.	Coorg, Distt. Kodagu	2003-04	50.00	—	—
13.	Kerala	58.	Kumbalangi, Distt. Ernakulam	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		59.	Arnamula, Distt. Pathanamthitta	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		60.	Balrampur in Thiruvananthapuram Distt.	2004-05	50.00	—	—
		61.	Village Kalady, Distt. Ernakulam for Spice Circuit	2006-07	47.20	2005-06	20.00
		62.	Village Anakkara, Distt. Idukki for Spice Circuit	2006-07	50.00	2005-06	20.00
		63.	Village Clappana, Distt. Kollam	2008-09	49.60	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64.	Hatwa Village, Distt. Siddhi	2002-03	44.00	—	—
		65.	Chaugan, Distt. Mandla	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		66.	Pranpur, Distt. Ashoknagar	2003-04	48.00	2004-05	20.00
		67.	Orchha, Distt. Tikamgarh	2005-06	50.00	—	—
		68.	Amla, Distt. Ujjain	2006-07	48.69	2006-07	20.00
		69.	Village Devpur, Distt. Vidisha	2007-08	40.34	2007-08	19.84
		70.	Seondha, Distt. Datia	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	15.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		71.	Village Budhni, Distt. Sehore	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	19.45
15.	Maharashtra	72.	Sulibhanjan-Khultabad Distt. Aurangabad	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		73.	Morachi Chincholi	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
16.	Manipur	74.	Khongion, Distt. Thoubal	2006-07	49.75	—	—
		75.	Village Noney, Distt. Tamenglong	2006-07	50.00	—	—
		76.	Andro, Distt. East Imphal	2006-07	50.00	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	77.	Village Ialong, Distt. Jaintia Hills	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	14.80
		78.	Village Sasatgre, Distt. West Garo Hills	2006-07	38.49	2006-07	20.00
18.	Nagalaod	79.	Mopunchuket, Distt. Mokokchung	2002-03	50.00	2007-08	20.00
		80.	Avachekha, Distt. Zunheboto	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	20.00
		81.	Changtongia, Distt. Mokokchung	2007-08	49.76	2007-08	20.00
		82.	Leshumi, Distt. Phek	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	19.36
		83.	Thetsumi, Distt. Phek	2007-08	41.14	2007-08	20.00
		84.	Kuki Dulong, Distt. Dimapur	2007-08	36.27	2007-08	18.98
		85.	Longsa, Distt. Mokokchung	2007-08	48.34	2007-08	20.00
		86.	Village Mitikhru, Distt. Phek	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	17.10
		87.	Village Chungli Yimti	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	17.10
		88.	Village Longjam, Distt. Mokokchung	2009-10	50.00	2009-10	17.10



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Orissa	89.	Raghurajpur, Distt. Puri	2002-03	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		90.	Pipli in Puri Distt.2004-05	50.00	2004-05	20.00	
		91.	Khiching, Distt. Mayurbhanj	2005-06	50.00	—	—
		92.	Barpali, Distt. Bargarh	2006-07	50.00	2007-08	13.50
		93.	Hirapur, Distt. Khurda	2006-07	50.00	—	—
		94.	Padmanavpur, Distt. Ganjam	2006-07	50.00	—	—
		95.	Deuljhari, Distt. Angul	2006.07	50.00	2007-08	15.75
		96.	Gurukul of Konark Natya Mandap	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	20.00
20.	Punjab	97.	Boothgarh, Distt. Hoshiarpur	2006-07	50.00	—	—
		98.	Rajasansi, Distt. Amritsar	2008-09	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		99.	Chamkaur, Sahib, Distt. Ropar	2006-07	46.00	—	—
		100.	Jainti Majri, Distt. Mohali	2006-07	50.00	—	—
		101.	Village Chhat	2006-07	45.46	—	—
21.	Rajasthan	102.	Neemrana, Distt. Alwar	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		103.	Samode Village, Distt. Jaipur	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		104.	Haldighati, Distt. Rajsamand,	2006-07	50.00	2004-05	19.32
22.	Sikkim	105.	Lachen in North Distt.	2004-05	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		106.	Chumbung, Distt. West Sikkim	2007-08	49.96	2007-08	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		107.	Tingchim, Distt. West Sikkim	2007-08	48.71	2007-08	20.00
		108.	Maniram Bhanjyang, Distt. South Sikkim	2008-09	38.24	2008-09	20.00
		109.	Village Rong	2008-09	38.24	2008-09	20.00
		110.	Village Jaubari	2008-09	42.59	2008-09	20.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	111.	Kazhugumalai Under rural tourism, Distt Thoothukudi	2003-04	48.68	2004-05	20.00
		112.	Theerthamalai, Distt. Dharmapuri	2003-04	50.00	—	—
		113.	Karaikudi, Chettinadu, Distt. Sivaganga	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		114.	Devipattinam Navbhashnam in Ramnathpuram Distt.	2005-06	50.00	—	—
		115.	Thirukurungudi, Distt. Tirunelveli	2005-06	50.00	—	—
		116.	Thiruppudaimaurthur, Distt. Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	2005-06	49.55	—	—
		117.	Village Kombai, Distt. Theni, for Spice Circuit	2006-07	50.00	2005-06	20.00
		118.	Thadiyankudissai, Distt. Dindigul, for Sipce Circuit	2006-07	50.00	2005-06	20.00
24.	Tripura	119.	Kamlasagar, Distt. West Tripura	2002-03	42.92	2004-05	20.00
		120.	Jampui Hills, Distt. North Tripura	2003-04	50.00	—	—
		121.	Durgabari, Distt. West Tripura	2007-08	34.68	2007-08	20.00
		122.	Devipur, Distt. West Tripura	2007-08	48.55	2007-08	20.00
		123.	Malayanagar, Distt. West Tripura	2007-08	39.68	2007-08	20.00
25.	Uttarakhand	124.	Jageshwar, Distt. Almora	2002-03	50.00	2005-06	20.00
		125.	Agora Village (Dodital) Uttar Kashi Distt.	2005-06	48.50	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		126.	Mottad and its satellite station	2005-06	48.05	—	—
		127.	Chekhoni Bora, Distt. Champawat.	2005-06	44.20	—	—
		128.	Koti, Indroli	2005-06	47.10	—	—
		129.	Mana, Distt. Chamoli	2005-06	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		130.	Village Sari, Distt. Rudraprayag	2005-06	45.14	2008-09	16.50
		131.	Village Adi Kailash, Distt. Nainital	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
		132.	Padmapuri, Distt. Nainital	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
		133.	Nanakmatta, Distt. U.S. Nagar	2006-07	48.82	2006-07	20.00
		134.	Tryuginarayan	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	135.	Bhitar Gram, Distt. Rae Bareli	2005-06	49.52	—	—
		136.	Mukhrai, Distt. Mathura	2005-06	45.89	—	—
		137.	Bhaguwala, Distt. Saharanpur	2007-08	50.00	2004-05	20.00
27.	West Bengal	138.	Ballabhpur Danga, Distt. Birbhum	2003-04	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		139.	Sonada Village, Distt. Darjeeling	2004-05	50.00	—	—
		140.	Mukutmonipur, Distt. Bankura	2006-07	50.00	2004-05	20.00
		141.	Village Antpur, Distt. Hoogly	2006-07	50.00	2008-09	19.00
		142.	Village Kamarpukur	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	18.30
		TOTAL :			6870.95		1871.75

### **Discussion on Pak-Afghan situation**

\*9. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister and the US President discussed the situation in Pakistan and Afghanistan on the sidelines of the G-20 conference;

(b) if so, whether US plans a bigger role in Indo-Pak affairs;

(c) whether US President's Afghan-Pak strategy adds Iran, Russia and China as key partners in dealing with Al-Qaeda;

(d) if so, the outcome of the discussions held;

(e) whether India has conveyed its willingness to join terror fight in Afghanistan and Pakistan; and

(f) if so, to what extent India's participation has helped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) At their meeting in London on 2nd April, 2009 on the sidelines of G-20 meeting, Prime Minister and the US President discussed regional and global issues, including the threat that terrorism emanating from our neighbourhood poses to all free societies and the international efforts that are required to deal with this problem. They had a significant convergence of views and approaches in this regard. President Obama informed PM of the new comprehensive US strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan. Prime Minister welcomes his clear enunciation of the problems and goals.

(b) While speaking to the Press on June 19, 2009, the US President conveyed, "Pakistan and India can be in a dialogue together and over time to try to reduce tensions and find areas of common interest and we want to be helpful in that process, but I don't think it's appropriate for us to be the mediators in that process. I think that this is something that the Pakistanis and Indians can take leadership on". India's long-standing policy is that relations between India and Pakistan are a bilateral matter and there is no requirement for mediation by third parties in any bilateral issue.

(c) and (d) The United States Administration has, to our knowledge, consulted several Governments on its strategy with regard to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

(e) and (f) Both leaders agreed that India and the USA must work together to counter the forces of terror. India will continue to play a constructive role, working to build peace and stability in our neighbourhood. We have underway a large and effective reconstruction and assistance programme in Afghanistan.

### **Assistance to States to promote rural tourism**

\*10. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are being taken to promote rural tourism in India;

- (b) on what basis rural tourist destinations have been identified;
- (c) whether the concerned States are able to develop tourist infrastructure at identified tourist destination;
- (d) whether the Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments to develop infrastructure; and
- (e) if so, the details of utilization of such assistance, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The objective of the Ministry of Tourism's rural tourism scheme is development and promotion of rural sites having tourism potential and close proximity to tourist destinations and circuits. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territories for infrastructure development in rural sites which have core-competency in art, craft, culture, handlooms/textile etc. under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits. Community participation and capacity building, including skill upgradation in such rural sites are being supported through Government of India — United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project on Endogenous Tourism and Ministry of Tourism's scheme — Capacity Building for Service Providers. Based on the proposal received from State Governments/Union Territories, Ministry of Tourism sanctions Rs. 50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and Rs. 20.00 lakh for capacity building for each rural site, subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds under the respective heads. Ministry of Tourism has so far sanctioned 142 projects at rural tourism sites in 27 States with total CFA of Rs. 6870.95 lakh for infrastructure development and Rs. 1871.75 lakh for capacity building, the details of which are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to S.Q. No. 8 Pt (a) and (b)]

The implementation of the rural tourism projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation through site visits and review meetings from time to time.

#### **Construction of nuclear reactors**

\*11. SHRI D. RAJA:  
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether negotiations were held with any of the foreign countries for building nuclear reactors with their assistance to move forward the Indo-US nuclear deal; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Discussions have been held with the agencies of Russian Federation, USA and France for building nuclear reactors with their assistance. The discussions covered preliminary aspects of technical, organisational, commercial and other issues involved and no specific decisions have been taken.

#### **Post-matric scholarship**

\*12. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the scholarship amount under the post matric scholarship scheme was revised;

(b) if not revised in the last couple of years, whether Government has taken any initiative to revise the scholarship amount taking into account the cost of living; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing two post-matric scholarship schemes — one for Scheduled Caste students and the other for students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Scholarship rates under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students were last revised *w.e.f.* 1.4.2003.

After introduction of the Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship for OBC students during 1998-99, it has not been revised so far.

(b) and (c) Revision of scholarship rates, income ceiling and other norms under the two schemes is under consideration

#### **Indian land claimed by Bangladesh**

\*13. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh has laid claim to 30,000 acres of Indian land which have surfaced on the border as a result of river movements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures Government is taking/proposes to take to demarcate this newly surfaced land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not received any claim from the Government of Bangladesh over 30,000 acres of Indian land, which is alleged to have surfaced on the border as a result of river movement.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Indo-German Science Express**

\*14. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Indo-German Science Express; and

(b) in what manner the said express is helping in bringing back students to take up science stream which otherwise is falling back when compared to computer sciences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The main objective of this science exhibition mounted in rail coaches is to generate awareness about science and popularize It amongst the masses, in general and students, in particular. The exhibition also aims at attracting students to opt for careers in science research and teaching by informing them about career prospects and challenges in various areas of science and technology. The mobile exhibition has travelled to over 100 towns and cities across the country in about 400 days since its launch on 30 October 2007. It has been visited by over 35 lakh people, mostly high school students and science teachers.

(b) This mobile exhibition helps to project the excitement of research for improving our knowledge in frontier areas. The visitors are encouraged to do hands-on activities and experiments. Outstanding achievements by Indian researchers are projected, opportunities for research In national laboratories are explained and counseling sessions for career guidance arranged. Factors that Influence career choices of good students are numerous. This exhibition encourages decision making based on better information.

#### **Attacks on Indians in foreign countries**

\*15. SHRI SUBHASH PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the constant attacks on the Indian diaspora in foreign countries, particularly in Australia and Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures initiated as well as proposed to be initiated in this regard by the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) There have been instances of attacks on Indians in foreign countries. The details of cases reported recently from Australia and Canada are given in Annexure [See Appendix 217 Annexure No. 1]. Whenever instances of attacks on Indian nationals come to notice, the matter is taken up with the concerned Governmental authorities abroad. The Indian Mission also provides necessary support and assistance to the victim. In respect of Australia, a series of measures have been undertaken, as detailed in the Statement.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### ***Details of measures initiated by Indian Government in respect of Australia***

The issue of attack on Indian students in Australia and other countries have been taken up with the concerned authorities, including at the highest level in the case of Australia. In a telephonic conversation, when the Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd called our Prime Minister immediately after his assumption of office, our concerns at the attacks on Indian students were conveyed to him suitably. The Prime Minister made a reference to this in the

course of his reply to the debate in the Parliament on the motion of thanks for the President's address to the joint sitting of both houses. The Minister of External Affairs has also conveyed our deep concerns to his counterpart in the Government of Australia.

2. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that such attacks should not be allowed to happen and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. Our High Commissioner and Consuls General in Australia are in constant touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal as well as State level, including the Ministers, senior officers and the police authorities, besides the Australian Foreign Office, the Universities and the students.

3. The Government of Australia has in response to these demarches, strongly condemned these attacks. The Australian authorities have conveyed their firm commitment to ensuring the safety and security of Indian students in Australia. When the matter came up in the Australian Parliament, the Australian Prime Minister as well as the Leader of the opposition and several Members of Parliament denounced the attacks and called for immediate steps to ensure the safety and security of Indian students studying in Australia. Premier of the Victoria state has further promised that the state would do everything in its power to track down the perpetrators of these cowardly acts and bring them to justice.

4. On 23 June, 2009, a delegation led by Ms. Lisa Paul, Secretary, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Government of Australia, called on the Hon'ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs. Government of India's deep concerns over the matter were conveyed to the Australian delegation. In response to some suggestions made by the Indian delegation, the Australian side undertook to consider the following:—

- (i) Registration of Education Agents;
- (ii) Ensuring quality of education provided at private educational institutions;
- (iii) Steps to ensure that Education Agents brief deporting Indian students properly, on the basis of the latest advisory booklet published by the Australian Education Department for international students;
- (iv) Steps to prevent exploitation of Indian students by unscrupulous employers who underpay them and employ them beyond the maximum prescribed 20 hours a week;

5. The High Commission of India in Canberra and Consulates General in Sydney and Melbourne will continue to extend all possible assistance. An advisory for students going for studies to Australia has been put on the website of this Ministry.

6. Our Missions/Posts in other countries/promptly take up such incidents of attacks with the concerned authorities in the host Government for redressal and with a view to prevent their recurrence



### Shortage of houses

\*16. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the shortage of houses, particularly in the lower and middle income categories in the country keeping in view the existing demand and supply situation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):  
(a) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. The Group had further indicated the housing shortage amongst various income groups as under:—

Income Category	Housing shortage in millions at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	2.89
Middle Income Group (MIG)	0.04
High Income Group (HIG)	

(b) State-wise details of housing shortage at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*State/UT wise details of distribution of estimated housing shortage as on 2007*

State/UTs	Housing shortage in million
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66

1	2
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06
ALL INDIA	24.71

#### **UNDP assistance for promotion of rural tourism**

\*17. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:  
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is offering any assistance for promoting rural tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the scope of such cooperation by the UNDP;
- (c) the number of such sites which have been identified for rural tourism; and
- (d) the number of such rural tourism circuits which have been operationalised, so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territories for infrastructure development in rural sites which have core-competency in art, craft, culture, handloom/textiles etc. and close proximity to tourist destinations and circuits, under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits. Community participation and capacity building, including skill upgradation in such rural sites are being supported through Government of India — United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project on Endogenous Tourism and Ministry of Tourism's scheme — Capacity Building for Service Providers. Based on the proposal received from State Governments/Union Territories, Ministry of Tourism sanctions Rs. 50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and Rs. 20.00 lakh for capacity building for each rural site, subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds in the respective heads. UNDP project has assisted Capacity Building at 36 sites. UNDP has also extended support for other activities such as design development, waste management, development of Management Information System (MIS) and creation and maintenance of website [www.exploreruralindia.org](http://www.exploreruralindia.org).

The list of 142 Rural Tourism projects sanctioned to date including 36 with UNDP funds is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to SQ. No. 8 pt (a) and (b)]

#### **Protest against racial attacks**

\*18. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the local Australian police have been targeting Indian students for protesting against recent racial attacks?

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

#### **River linking project**

\*19. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given up the much talked about River-Linking Project;
- (b) if not, by when would it be taken up for implementation; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Based on various studies conducted, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs).

The National Common Minimum Programme launched by the last UPA Government indicated that it would make a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking the rivers of the country starting with the south bound rivers and this assessment would be done in a fully consultative manner. It would also explore the feasibility of linking sub basins of rivers in States like Bihar. After the comprehensive assessment, it has been decided that river linking programme be continued with a focus on peninsular rivers. Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned states for taking up their DPRs. Also, the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of river inter-linking projects and pre feasibility/feasibility reports of intra state links as proposed by States were included in the functions of NWDA *vide* resolution dated 30.11.2006.

NWDA has completed FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component, out of which, FRs of 8 links under peninsular component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan component were completed during X Plan. DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa was taken up by NWDA after signing of a tripartite agreement between the Government of India and concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on 25.08.2005 which has been completed on 31.12.2008. Further, NWDA has taken up the preparation of DPRs of another two priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga - Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. NWDA has also completed Pre Feasibility reports of 4 intrastate links during 2008-09. The implementation of inter basin water transfer link projects depend upon the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States and agreements with the neighbouring countries.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Summit in Russia**

\*20. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister participated in Shanghai Coop. Organisation and Brazil, Russia, India and China summits in Russian city on 16th June, 2009;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) whether the Prime Minister had a meeting with the President of Pakistan and also the President of China;

(d) if so, the points discussed that were discussed and whether the Prime Minister impressed upon China and Pakistan to take firm action against terror operating in their countries;

(e) if so, whether the Prime Minister and the Chinese President stressed on strategic ties; and

(f) if so, the outcome of talks held by the Prime Minister with these leaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes Sir. Prime Minister participated in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) Summits in the Russian city of Yekaterinburg on 16 June, 2009.

(b) The SCO focused on regional security, international financial crises and sustainable development.

At the BRIC Summit, the Leaders of the four countries reviewed the current state of global economic and financial crisis and discussed the forthcoming G8 and G20 Summits.

Prime Minister made statements at the both BRIC and SCO Summits. These statements are available on Prime Minister's website.

(c) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister met the Presidents of China and Pakistan.

(d) During their meeting, on 15 June, 2009, on the sidelines of the SCO and BRIC Summits at Yekaterinburg, Prime Minister and Chinese President discussed the progress in bilateral relations and launching of cooperation in newer areas; agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question; intensify mutually beneficial economic cooperation; strengthen defence cooperation and enhance defence exchanges; work together to offset the impact of the global financial crisis; enhance people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

Prime Minister and Pakistani President reviewed the India — Pakistan relations during their meeting. Prime Minister conveyed that the Government of Pakistan must take strong and effective action to prevent the use of Pakistan's territory for terrorist attacks against India, act against the perpetrators of past attacks and dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism in Pakistan.

(e) Yes Sir. Prime Minister and Chinese President stressed strategic and cooperative partnership between the two countries.

(f) It was decided at the meeting between Prime Minister and the Chinese President that India and China would continue close consultation and coordination on global issues like building

a new global trade and investment architecture, ensuring a climate change regime that supports developmental objectives, establishing a global financial order that fully protects the interests of the two countries, as well as realization of Millennium Development Goals and other issues on which they have shared concerns.

At the meeting between Prime Minister and Pakistan's President, it was decided that Foreign Secretaries of the two countries would discuss what Pakistan could do to prevent terrorism from Pakistan against India and to bring those responsible for these attacks to justice including those behind attacks in Mumbai. Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan were asked to report to the Leaders at Sharm el Sheikh during the NAM Summit in mid-July 2009.

-----

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Nuclear power scenario

1. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current nuclear power capacity in India;
- (b) the percentage of electricity generated through nuclear power of the total installed capacity; in India, US, Japan and Germany and other advanced countries;
- (c) the details of atomic energy generation projects in India/Rajasthan;
- (d) whether atomic energy in India is more costlier in comparison to other countries, viz. Russia, China; and
- (e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the nuclear power scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The current installed nuclear power capacity in India is 4120 MWe.

(b) The details of the electricity generated through nuclear power of the total electricity generation in the year 2008 are India — 2%, USA — 20%, Japan — 25%, Germany — 28% and France — 76%.

(c) There are 17 nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 4120 MWe in operation in the country. In addition, 6 nuclear power reactors — Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) — 5 and 6 (2 × 220 MWe) at Rawatbhata Rajasthan, Kaiga-4 (220 MWe) at Kaiga, Karnataka, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) Units 1 and 2 (2 × 1000 MWe) at Kudankulam in Tamilnadu, and Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) — 500 MWe at Kalpakkam in Tamilnadu are currently under construction. In Rajasthan, 4 units viz. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) — 1 to 4 totalling a capacity of 740 MWe are in operation and another 2 units RAPP — 5 and 6 of 440 MWe capacity are in final stage of construction.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The present capacity of 4120 MWe will reach 7280 MWe by the year 2011 on progressive completion of projects under construction. Large augmentation of nuclear power capacity is proposed by setting up a mix of indigenous reactors and reactors based on international cooperation.

**Location for US origin nuclear power reactors**

2. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

MS. MABEL REBELLO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized location for \$ 150 bn. US nuclear power reactor promised to Washington during negotiations for ending India's isolation from global nuclear commerce;

(b) if so, whether PM's special envoy had visited Washington in the month of March, 2009; and

(c) if so, the outcome of discussions held and by what time final decision for finalizing sites for US origin nuclear reactors would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The issue of the location for a nuclear power plant from United States was not discussed in the said visit.

(c) Does not arise.

**Illegal development around IGCAR, Kalpakkam**

3. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of unauthorised development around the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam;

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

(c) whether the Kalpakkam Nuclear Installation Local Authority (NILA) has urged Government to survey all constructions and conversions of agricultural lands into residential layouts within sterilized zone of the nuclear installations; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government on such illegal developments around IGCAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. To ascertain the facts and details thereof, Kalpakkam Nuclear Installation Local Authority (NILA) has sought for the data on unauthorized constructions, if any. The process of compiling the data is on and this is expected to be available shortly. NILA has

also written to the State Government representatives to ensure that with effect from 24.04.2009, the applications of all the constructions are submitted to NILA for concurrence before issuing permission to applicants.

#### **Snapping of mobile connections**

4. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Government is taking or proposing to take to snap connections of subscribers who are using cell phones without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) which helps in tracking its user;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Directions were issued to all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licensees to make provision of Equipment Identification Register (EIR) in their network so that calls without IMEI or that with all zeros are not processed and rejected after 30th June, 2009.

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

#### **Spectrum for commercial use**

5. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Ministry has agreed to release some spectrum for commercial use and DoT has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Defence Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DoT will go for auction for true price discovery for this spectrum since modern auction procedures ensure that no single bidder can hijack the price and place it out with reality instead of allotting this spectrum in an arbitrary manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between Ministry of Communications and IT and Ministry of Defence for (i) Vacation of Spectrum and (ii) Setting up of Exclusive, Dedicated OFC Network for Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force). As per the MOU, Ministry of Defence will release spectrum for 2G and 3G services in steps from the date of signing of MOU till the completion of the Exclusive, Dedicated OFC network for Armed Forces.



(c) and (d) DOT proposes to auction spectrum for 3G services through simultaneous ascending e-auction. 2G spectrum will be allocated as per the existing guidelines and orders in force.

#### **Stopping of GSM services to Chinese handsets**

6. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:  
SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether any directive has been issued by Government to all mobile service providers to stop GSM services to Chinese handsets that do not have International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) number from April 15, 2009;

(b) if so, the details of the directive;

(c) whether it is a fact that service providers are seeking extension-after-extension to stop their services; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Directions were issued to all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licensees to make provision of Equipment Identification Register (EIR) in their network so that calls without IMEI or that with all zeros are not processed and rejected after 30th June, 2009.

(c) Department has not received any request from Service Providers for seeking extension.

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

#### **Working and non-working connections**

7. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:  
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

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

(a) whether the total outstanding till June, 2007, *i.e.* 3,496.21 crore has come down to nearly 95 per cent as on 31st of March, 2009;

(b) how many defaulters belong to Government Departments and how many are private subscribers;

(c) in 2002-03 there were only 92.29 per cent and why this quantum jump in 2006-07 when it was escalated to nearly 95 per cent;

(d) the details of outstanding relating to working connections and non-working connections as on 31st March, 2009; and

(e) how many special collection drives were launched during 2007 and 2008 and what is the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, BSNL's total outstanding dues for more than three months old in respect of landline connections as on 30.06.07 were Rs. 3495.21 crores only against private customers which is nearly 95.20% of the total outstanding as on 31.03.09.

(b) As on 31.03.09, number of defaulters for BSNL and MTNL are as follows:—

	Government defaulters	Private defaulters
BSNL	1,30,705	97,43,256
MTNL	24,923	35,31,437
TOTAL :	1,55,628	132,74,693

(c) This increase is due to migration of defaulting private subscribers to other service providers without clearing dues pending against them.

(d) Details of outstanding relating to working connections and non-working connections as on 31.03.09 are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Outstanding against working connections	Outstanding against non-working connections
BSNL	886.58	2195.72
MTNL	93.50	776.65
TOTAL :	980.08	3972.37

(e) Many special collection drives were launched by both BSNL and MTNL, which included incentives and discounts to staff and customers for recovery of outstanding dues. As a result of these efforts, outstanding dues have come down as detailed below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Outstanding as on 30.06.07	Outstanding as on 31.03.09
BSNL	3665.51	3082.30
MTNL	1040.36	870.15

### **Telephone Instrument Manufacturing Industrial Units**

†8. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:  
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the six public sector Telephone Instrument Manufacturing Industrial Units under VSNL have already become sick;
- (b) if so, the names of such units alongwith the places they are located at;
- (c) when these units were declared sick;
- (d) the details of the capital investment made by Government in each unit as on March, 2009; and
- (e) the future plan for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) VSNL (now known as Tata Communications Ltd.) does not have any public sector Telephone Instrument Manufacturing Industrial Units under it.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

### **Waiting list of BSNL**

†9. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) number of villages in Rajasthan not having telephone facility/connectivity;
- (b) waiting list of applicants for various services, such as, mobile, WLL, Landline, etc. of BSNL;
- (c) whether any time bound, district-wise programme has been made for providing the facility to the wait listed people;
- (d) if so, by when the facility would be made available; and
- (e) average time taken during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 for providing facility to the wait listed people by the BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, in the State of Rajasthan, out of total 39,753 inhabited villages as per census 2001, BSNL has covered 38,645 villages with Village Public Telephone facility as on 31.5.2009. Provisioning of telephone facility in the remaining villages has been planned as per the directives of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), Department of Telecom.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Waiting list of applicants for various services, such as mobile, WLL, landline etc. are as under:—

Landline	—	536
WLL	—	078
Mobile	—	Nil

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) By 31st March, 2010

(e) The parameter “average time taken to clear the waiting list” is not maintained by BSNL. The waiting lists were cleared as per availability of equipment.

**Mobile telephone services in rural areas**

10. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:  
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether mobile telephone services have not been launched in many areas of Rajasthan, particularly in rural areas;

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

(c) the reasons due to which Government has not provided this facility in such areas; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to provide this facility in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) All District Headquarters, Sub-Divisional Head Quarters, Tehsil, Headquarters and Block Headquarters have been covered with GSM based mobile services. The details indicating Secondary Switching Area (SSA)/district-wise number of total villages and number of villages covered with mobile services in the State of Rajasthan by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Bharti Hexacom, Reliance and Vodafone as on 31.05.2009 is given in the enclosed Statement. (See below)

(c) The provision of mobile network, being capital intensive, is being done by BSNL and other service providers based on techno commercial viability of different areas. In addition, some areas, falling near International Border, are not covered with mobile services.

(d) The efforts made by the Government to provide Mobile Telephone services in rural areas during the current year as compared to previous year are given below:—

(i) To increase the wireless communication in rural areas, 403 Shareable Infrastructure Sites in Rajasthan for provision of mobile services in rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage, are being set up with subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has been launched. Out of

these, 386 towers in Rajasthan have already been commissioned under this scheme as on May, 2009. The remaining towers are likely to be commissioned by September, 2009.

- (ii) Second phase of the Mobile Infrastructure Scheme for setting up of 635 additional towers to cover the remaining uncovered rural and remote areas is likely to be launched shortly.
- (iii) Sharing of infrastructure to reduce the capital as well as operation cost.

***Statement***

*Secondary Switching Area/District-wise details of villages in Rajasthan  
having mobile Telephone facilities (as on 31.05.2009)*

Sl. No	Name of SSA (Secondary Switching Area)/ District	Total villages	Villages covered with Mobile services			
			BSNL	Bharti Hexacom	Reliance	Vodafone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ajmer	1025	632	992	816	944
2.	Alwar	1954	1613	1866	1648	1851
3.	Bhilwara	1693	1107	1574	1237	1517
4.	Bikaner	712	289	667	387	428
5.	Barmer	1933	517	1306	866	979
6.	Bharatpur	2152	1383	1356	1318	1285
7.	Banswara	2330	1214	1360	907	1288
8.	Bundi	839	461	766	603	697
9.	Churu	946	398	936	696	754
10.	Chittorgarh	2038	1119	1763	1528	1729
11.	Jodhpur	1058	575	995	588	847
12.	Jhunjhunu	855	749	845	727	815
13.	Jhalawar	1477	789	1281	1268	11124
14.	Jaipur	2950	2298	2666	2769	1968
15.	Jaisalmer	600	125	416	177	156
16.	Kota	2064	1012	802	1426	687
17.	Nagaur	1480	915	1448	1082	1316

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Pali	936	535	875	704	745
19.	Sriganganagar	4603	2471	2750	3685	2332
20.	Sikar	986	720	976	776	942
21.	Sirohi	1152	622	348	312	347
22.	Sawai Madhopur	1626	1111	706	1184	653
23.	Tonk	1032	521	1023	847	922
24.	Udaipur	3312	1719	1672	1917	1518
25.	Baran	—	—	969	—	826
26.	Dausa	—	—	694	—	979
27.	Dhaulpur	—	—	658	505	701
28.	Dungarpur	—	—	706	533	795
29.	Hanumangarh	—	—	1763	—	1474
30.	Jalor	—	—	660	419	577
31.	Karauli	—	—	647	—	621
32.	Rajsamand	—	—	791	—	834
TOTAL :		39753	22895	36277	28925	32651

#### **Tax holiday to IT Industry**

11. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to continue tax holiday to the IT Industry under the STPI scheme, which is due to expire in March, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Ministry of Finance and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Fake mobiles**

12. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government is taking or proposing to take to clamp down on the huge market for fake mobiles (without bills) which is flourishing in India and which poses great security risk to our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Directions were issued to all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licensees to make provision of Equipment Identification Register (EIR) in their network so that calls without IMEI or that with all zeros are not processed and rejected after 30th June, 2009.

Further, Government has prohibited the import of "Mobile Handsets" (Classified under Exim Code 8517) without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) No. or with all Zeroes IMEI with immediate effect *vide* Notification No. 112(RE-2008)/2004-2009, dated 16th June, 2009 issued by Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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

#### **Refund of call charges**

13. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that signal failure is a common feature now a days among the mobile service providers especially BSNL and MTNL; but they charge the customers even though they were not able to convey the message;

(b) the reasons for which the customers are penalized even for the service providers' technical problem;

(c) the corrective measures Government propose to introduce; and

(d) the details of the mechanism as on date to refund the call charges they have imposed on the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) 1. Signal failure in Cellular Mobile Telephone Network can have different effects at various stages of call:—

(i) Signal failure at call set up stage results unsuccessful call attempt and no call charges are levied to customers.

- (ii) Signal failure or variations in the signal *i.e.* poor signal strength after successful establishment of call can cause one way speech, poor call quality and eventually call drop. In such cases call charges are levied to the customers upto the duration of call and rounded to the pulse rate which is generally of one minute duration.

(2) To reduce such instances of call drop or unsuccessful call attempts, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has specified Quality of Service (QoS) network related parameters and their benchmarks. TRAI monitors the performance of Basic and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service provided by various service providers through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMR). The quarterly PMR of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service of quarter ending March, 2009 received from the service provider shows that all the service areas of BSNL have been meeting the benchmarks of the network related parameters namely, Call Drop rate and Connections with Good Voice Quality, Signaling Channel Congestion (SDCCH/Paging Channel) etc. except Traffic Channel Congestion (TCH) in Kerala service area.

Similarly, the said report shows that MTNL have been meeting the benchmarks of the network related parameters except Traffic Channel Congestion (TCH) in Delhi Service area. The performance of BSNL/MTNL is comparable with the other private telecom operators in respect of Quality of service of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service.

(c) TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure quality of service by basic service and cellular mobile service providers. These steps are given below:—

- (i) TRAI has been closely monitoring the performance of Basic and Cellular Mobile Service against the benchmarks specified for various parameters.
- (ii) TRAI has been taking up with the service providers, wherever deficiencies are noticed in achieving the benchmarks.
- (iii) TRAI had issued a direction on 29th November, 2005 to all Cellular Mobile Service Providers to ensure, by 31st December, 2005, that the quality of service parameters, including the level of Point of Interconnection (POI) congestion, in its network should be strictly within the benchmark laid down by the Authority. On analyzing the Performance Monitoring Report of the cellular mobile operators for the quarter ending December, 2005, it was revealed that while there has been some improvement in meeting the QoS benchmarks there has been increase in congestion at the POIs. The Authority, therefore, decided to issue show cause notices to those operators in whose network the number of POI having congestion above the benchmark has increased and accordingly issued show cause notices to six mobile operators on 06.03.2006. These operators have since moved Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) against the show cause notices and the matter is subjudice since March, 2006.



(iv) TRAI also undertakes assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic and Cellular Mobile Services through independent agency. The results of this audit/survey are widely published for public/stakeholders information..

(v) The Authority has reviewed the Quality of Service regulations recently and notified on 20th March, 2009 [the Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone service (Wire line) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009] which will come into force *w.e.f.* 1.7.2009. In these regulations the benchmark for Call Drop Rate has been made more stringent which is  $\leq 2\%$  as against 3% earlier. There are pockets/localities where call drop could be a problem due to insufficient coverage, interference etc. To address this issue, TRAI has specified in these new regulations a parameter called [0% of worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop] enabling the monitoring of the network at cell level by the service providers.

(vi) TRAI has written to Chief Executive Officers of all the cellular mobile service providers to address call drop and to take necessary steps to reduce the incidences of call drop in the network and improve the Quality of Service.

(d) Presently the charging is done by mobile telecom operators on per minute basis and technically it becomes difficult to link the incomplete call (dropped calls) with the charging system. Therefore, for such instances of call drops it may not be possible to implement a refund mechanism.

#### **Strike in MTNL**

14. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:  
SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees of the MTNL, Delhi went on strike in the 3rd week of May, 2009;

(b) if so, whether Government would provide some compensation or rebate to the consumers/subscribers who did not get satisfactory service during that period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, a section of Executive Association resorted to non-cooperation with effect from 18.5.2009 and withdrew the agitation on 20.05.2009.

(b) and (c) Government does not provide any rebate or compensation to the consumers/subscribers of any Service Providers, who do not get satisfactory service during period of strike/agitation. However, rent rebate as admissible under Telecom Regulatory Authority of India's Regulation on Quality of service of Basis and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services, 2005 as amended from time to time, is given by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited to its subscribers/consumers in eligible cases.

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

**Prices of 3G spectrum**

15. SHRI SUBHASH PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any policy guidelines for fixing prices of 3G spectrum;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether consensus thereon has been attempted and arrived;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any representation in regard to allocation of spectrum has been received by Government so far;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) measures to redress the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (g) Detailed guidelines for auctioning of 3G spectrum were issued on 1st August, 2008 and certain amendments on 11th September, 2008 enclosed as Statement-I and II. (*See below*) Several Issues including amount of spectrum to be auctioned, fixing of reserve price for 3G spectrum and its allocation are under the examination of Government.

***Statement-I***

***Guidelines for Auction and Allotment of Spectrum for 3G Telecom Services***

**Government of India  
Ministry of Communications and IT  
Department of Telecommunications  
WPC Wing**

**Dated 1 August, 2008**

The Government of India hereby announces the following guidelines for auction and allotment of spectrum for 3G telecom services.

**1. Frequency Bands:**

- Spectrum in 2.1 GHz band shall be allocated for 3G telecom services through bidding/auction;

**2. Eligibility for Bidding for 3G Spectrum**

Any person:

- (i) who holds a UAS licence or
- (ii) who fulfils the eligibility criteria for obtaining a Unified Access Service Licence (UASL) as per Department of Telecommunications guidelines dated 14.12.2005 and has previous experience of running 3G telecom services can bid for 3G spectrum.

### 3. Amount of Spectrum

3.1 Spectrum shall be auctioned in blocks of 2 x 5 MHz in 2.1 GHz band. The number of blocks to be auctioned may vary from 5 to 10 subject to availability in different telecom service areas. In exceptional cases of non-availability, the number of blocks may be less than 5 in a telecom service area. The actual number of blocks to be auctioned in a telecom service area will be announced well before the auction:—

- (a) The auction of spectrum shall be telecom service area wise as defined in UAS guidelines dated 14.12.2005 subject to availability. Each successful bidder shall be allocated only one block in a telecom service area.
- (b) The bidders can make bids for one block of 2 x 5 MHz each for 3G telecom services in the 2.1 GHz band (1920 — 1980 MHz for uplink and 2110-2170 MHz for downlink) in a telecom service area.
- (c) The technology used would have to co-exist with other technologies/services/applications operating in 2.1 GHz band.

3.2 Spectrum shall be auctioned in the 450 MHz band, in 800 MHz band for EVDO services, and in 1900 MHz band (1900 — 1910 paired with 1980-1990 MHz) when it becomes available. UASL CDMA telecom service providers may have the option to seek 2 x 1.25 MHz in 800 MHz band subject to availability at a price equivalent to the highest winning bid in 2.1 GHz auction prorated to a per 2 x 1.25 MHz price. The seniority for allotment shall be the subscriber base in a telecom service area.

### 4. Mergers and Acquisitions:

- Mergers and acquisitions shall be as per guidelines on the subject issued by Department of Telecommunications *vide* No. 20-100/2007-AS-I dated 22nd April, 2008 or any subsequent revision thereof.

### 5. Reserve Price and Earnest Money for the Bids:

- The 'Reserve Price' for a 2 x 5 MHz block of spectrum for each of Metro Category 'A'-areas, Category 'B' and 'C' service areas shall be as under:—

Service Area	Reserve Price (Rs. in crore)
Mumbai, Delhi and Category 'A'	160
Kolkata and Category 'B'	80
Category 'C'	30

- In the event of subsequent auctions, due to more spectrum becoming available, the reserve price will be the highest bid price of the last auction.
- The earnest money (in the form of a Bank Guarantee from a Schedule Bank) shall be 25% of the reserve price.

## 6. Auction Process

Auction amount as per successful bid shall be payable upfront. For this purpose, a controlled, simultaneous, ascending e-auction shall be conducted, as per details to be notified separately. The broad stipulations shall be as follows:—

- (a) The bidding shall be service area wise.
- (b) The reserve price for auction shall be set for each service area.
- (c) The bid shall be submitted in Rupees for a block of 2 × 5 MHz spectrum for 2.1 GHz band.
- (d) Successful bidder shall deposit 25 per cent of the successful bid amount as bid deposit within 5 days of the close of the auction, failing which the earnest money shall stand forfeited.
- (e) Successful bidder shall deposit the balance amount (bid amount — bid deposit) within fifteen calendar days of the bid, failing which the earnest money shall stand forfeited.
- (f) Neither a bidder can withdraw a bid after placing, nor it can reduce a bid in subsequent rounds. If a bidder withdraws a bid at any point of time, the earnest money deposited shall stand forfeited.
- (g) The Government of India reserves the right to disqualify any bidder violating these rules.
- (h) If the number of bids is less than or equal to the number of spectrum blocks available in the service area, the spectrum shall be allocated to all the bidders at the highest bid price. If the number of bids is greater than the number of spectrum blocks available, the auction shall proceed as per e-auction rules.
- (i) One block shall be allocated to MTNL in Delhi and Mumbai/Metro service Areas and BSNL in other Service Areas at a price equal to the highest bid in the respective service area. When the number of bidders left is equal to the number of blocks of spectrum being auctioned in any service area, the auction shall be closed. All the bidders shall have to match the bid of the highest bidder (H1). In case they do not match, then that block would be offered to the next highest bidder at the highest bid price (H1). If any block is left vacant then that block shall be re-auctioned.
- (j) The top bidders shall be called in decreasing order of their bids to choose which block of spectrum they wish to be allocated.
- (k) If there is a tie between more than one bidder, then preference would be given to an existing service provider in that telecom service area.
- (1) If there is a tie between more than one bidder who are all existing service providers in that telecom service area, preference would be given to the bidder with the highest subscriber base.

## 7. Grant of Licence

- (a) The successful bidder shall get spectrum allotment for 3G services for a period of 20 years. Successful bidders who are not UAS licensees would be granted a separate UAS Licence for the concerned service area under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The terms and conditions of existing UAS licence shall be amended accordingly.
- (b) The successful bidder shall obtain SACFA clearance and a separate wireless operating licence from Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing as per prescribed procedure.
- (c) In case UASL is cancelled/terminated for any reason, the spectrum allotted shall stand withdrawn forthwith;
- (d) If the period of existing UAS telecom licence of a successful bidder is expiring before this period of 20 years for spectrum allotment for 3G services, its existing UAS licence shall be extended in the 19th year of its validity to a date 20 years from the date of 3G spectrum allotment at a price as may be determined by the Government at the time of extension of licence. This extension shall be done in the 19th year of the UAS licence for the period required to make it co-terminus with the 3G spectrum allocation period by amending licence conditions if required.
- (e) *A separate entry fee shall be payable for grant of UAS licence for 3G Telecom Services in addition to 3G spectrum auction price. This shall be equal to the entry fee of the UAS licence.*

## 8. Roll Out Obligations

The roll out obligations for 3G services in various service areas shall be as follows:—

Category of Circle	At the end of 3 years from date of 3G spectrum allocation	At the end of 5 years from the date of 3G spectrum allocation
Metros	—	90% of metro area
A, B and C	—	50% of the DHQs or cities in the service area <i>out of which 15% of the DHQs should be rural SDCAs.</i>

## 9. Penalty for Spectrum Hoarding

If licensee does not achieve its roll out obligations under para 8 above, it shall be given a further period of one year to do so by making payment of 2.5 percent of its successful auction bid (*i.e.* spectrum acquisition price) per quarter or part thereof as penalty. If licensee does not complete its roll out obligations even within the extended period of one year, the spectrum assignment shall stand withdrawn.

#### 10. Spectrum Usage Charges

- No annual spectrum charge shall be payable for 3G Telecom services in the first year from the date of allotment of spectrum.
- The licensee shall pay annual spectrum charge of 1% of AGR after a period of one year.

#### 11. Other Issues

- The Government of India reserves the right to amend or modify these terms and conditions before the commencement of auction process. The final conditions shall be as indicated in the bidding document.
- The Government of India reserves the right to cancel the bidding process or disqualify any bidder.
- Trading/sharing of spectrum, if any, shall be governed by policy as may be determined by the Government of India.
- Auction shall be conducted by an independent expert agency to be appointed for this purpose by the Government of India.

#### *Statement-II*

*Clarification/Amendments to the Guidelines for Auction and Allotment of Spectrum for 3G Services issued on August 01, 2008*

**F. No. P-11014/16/2008-PP**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Communications and IT**  
**Department of Telecommunications**  
**WPC Wing**

**Dated: 11 September, 2008**

A number of queries/requests for clarifications and suggestions for amendment were received from various sources on the guidelines for Auction and Allotment of Spectrum for 3G Services issued by DoT on August 01, 2008. Based on the feedbacks and inputs received, following clarifications/amendments are provided:

Para No. of guidelines	Existing	Substituted by
(a)	(b)	(c)
<b>2. Eligibility for Bidding for 3 G Spectrum</b>	Any person	Any person
	(i) who holds a UAS licence or	(i) who holds a UAS/CMTS licence; or

(a)	(b)	(c)
	(ii) who fulfills the eligibility criteria for obtaining a Unified Access Services Licence (UASL) as per Department of Telecommunications guide-lines dated 14.12.2005 and has previous experience of running 3G telecom services can bid for 3G spectrum.	(ii) (a) who has previous experience of running 3G Telecom Services; and  (b) gives an undertaking to obtain Unified Access Services Licence (UASL) as per Department of Telecommunications guidelines dated 14.12.2005 be-fore starting telecom operations can bid for 3G spectrum.
3. Amount of Spectrum Sub para 3.2	Spectrum shall be auctioned in the 450 MHz band, in 800 MHz band for EVDO services, and in 1900 MHz band (1900 – 1910 paired with 1980-1990 MHz) when it becomes available. UASL CDMA telecom service providers may have the option to seek 2x1.25 MHz in 800 MHz band subject to availability at a price equivalent to the highest winning bid in 2.1 GHz auction prorated to a per 2x1.25 MHz price. The seniority for allotment shall be the subscriber base in a telecom service area.	Spectrum shall be auctioned for 3G services in the 450 MHz band, 2 × 1.25 MHz in 800 MHz band for EVDO services, and in 1900 MHz band (1900 – 1910 paired with 1980-1990 MHz) when it becomes available.  The reserve price for auction of one block of 2 × 1.25 MHz spectrum in 800 MHz band shall be 25% of reserve price for 2 × 5 MHz in 2.1 GHz band. The reserve price for one block of spectrum in 450 MHz and 1900 MHz bands would be notified separately.
4. Mergers and Acquisitions Sub para 4.1	Mergers and acquisitions shall be as per policy guidelines on the subject issued by DOT vide No. 20-100/2007-AS-I dated 22nd April, 2008 or any subsequent revision thereof.	Mergers and acquisitions shall be as per policy guidelines on the subject issued by DOT vide No. 20-100/2007-AS-I dated 22nd April, 2008 or any subsequent revision thereof. <b>This policy is applicable for merger between two UASL holders only in a service area.</b>
7. Grant of Licence. Sub para 7 (d)	If the period of existing UAS telecom licence of a successful bidder is expiring before this period of 20 years for spectrum allotment for 3G services, its existing UAS licence shall	If the period of existing UAS telecom licence of a successful bidder is expiring before this period of 20 years for spectrum allotment for 3G services, its

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	be extended in the 19th year of its validity to a date 20 years from the date of 3G spectrum allotment at a price as may be determined by the Government at the time of extension of licence. This extension shall be done in the 19th year of the UAS licence for the period required to make it co-terminus with the 3G spectrum allocation period by amending licence conditions if required.	existing UAS licence shall be extended in the 19th year of its validity to a date 20 years from the date of 3G spectrum allotment <b>in such manner, as the Government deems fit.</b> This extension shall be done in the 19th year of the UAS licence for the period required to make it co-terminus with the 3G spectrum allocation period by amending licence conditions if required.	
10. <b>Spectrum Usage Charges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No annual spectrum charge shall be payable for 3G Telecom services in the first year from the date of allotment of spectrum.</li> <li>The licensee shall pay annual spectrum charge of 1% of AGR after a period of one year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No annual spectrum charge shall be payable for 3G Telecom services in the first year from the date of allotment of spectrum.</li> <li>The licensee shall pay annual spectrum charge of 1% <b>on the incremental revenue due to 3G services after a period of one year.</b> The method of calculation shall be notified separately.</li> </ul>	
11. <b>Other issues</b>	The Government of India reserves the right to cancel the bidding process or disqualify any bidder.	The Government of India reserves the right to cancel the bidding process or disqualify any bidder <b>without assigning any reason.</b>	

#### Mobile connection in the country

16. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of mobile connection in the country would be increased to 600 million by 2012;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the present status of connections, rural and urban area-wise in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) A telecom subscriber base of 600 million connections, including wireless and wireline, has been envisaged by the end of 2012. As on 30th April, 2009, the total number of mobile connections are about 404 million. With the current pace of addition of about 10 million connections per month, it is expected that the target of 600 million connections shall be achieved by the year 2012.

(c) The details of rural and urban connections in the country as on 30.04.2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of rural and urban connections in the country as on 30.04.2009*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle/ State	Number of connections					
		Rural		Urban		Total	
		Mobile	Total	Mobile	Total	Mobile	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40849	49963	42483	52597	83332	102560
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8566957	9425624	22706272	24378737	31273229	33804361
3.	Assam	2403001	2502825	3692415	3941570	6095416	6444395
4.	Bihar	7753323	8171567	13421876	13972362	21175199	22143929
5.	Chhattisgarh	287799	332816	642953	887092	930752	1219908
6.	Gujarat	8510551	9045737	16075351	17644870	24585902	26690607
7.	Haryana	4501661	4839660	5646914	6176149	10148575	11015809
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2139360	2440214	1288173	1364355	3427533	3804569
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1431902	1474029	2313022	2509072	3744924	3983101
10.	Jharkhand	269480	346148	592098	931344	861578	1277492
11.	Karnataka	4807003	5430920	19244923	21394081	24051926	26825001
12.	Kerala	6666790	9092483	10197039	11338847	16863829	20431330
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5665975	5946057	14726505	15821551	20392480	21767608
14.	Maharashtra (excluding Mumbai)	12279567	13347962	19965402	22138323	32244969	35486285
15.	North East-I	764981	821634	2361873	2512320	3126854	3333954

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	North East-II	144346	177170	282880	378115	427226	555285
17.	Orissa	4102344	4343491	5046483	5439439	9148827	9782930
18.	Punjab	5076029	5692531	10040851	11063034	15116880	16755565
19.	Rajasthan	8042249	8592495	15483374	16580930	23525623	25173425
20.	Tamil Nadu (excluding Chennai)	7786215	8505537	20789533	22321172	28575748	30826709
21.	Uttaranchal	352543	431540	483259	701518	835802	1133058
22.	Uttar Pradesh-East	9895597	10282792	18331349	19415325	28226946	29698117
23.	Uttar Pradesh-West	5589090	5759094	13657198	14513304	19246288	20272398
24.	West Bengal (excluding Kolkata)	8383344	8895140	7785579	8289163	16168923	17184303
25.	Kolkata	1074882	1074882	10856664	12393011	11931546	13467893
26.	Chennai	73097	122895	9322255	10679552	9395352	10802447
27.	Delhi	33	33	22450475	24988324	22450508	24988357
28.	Mumbai	126	126	19607023	22503660	19607149	22503786
TOTAL		116609094	127145365	287054222	314329817	403663316	441475182

#### Mobile Virtual Network Operations

17. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received report from TRAI for Mobile Virtual Network Operations (MVNOs);

(b) if so, salient features of the report on MVNOs; and

(c) by when MVNOs operations are likely to be launched in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, the Government has received recommendation of TRAI dated 6th August, 2008 on need and timing of introduction of Mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO) as well as terms and conditions of the licence to be granted to MVNOs under Section 11 (1) (a) (i) and (ii) of the TRAI Act 1997. The salient features of the said recommendations of TRAI on MVNO are as follows:—

(i) MVNO to be introduced as a distinct service provider with its own licensing and regulatory framework.

(ii) MVNO shall be free to choose its business model (Full or Intermediate or Thin).

- (iii) Arrangement/agreement between MNO (Mobile Network Operator) and MVNO to be driven by market forces.
  - (iv) MVNO to be issued a license under Indian Telegraph Act.
  - (v) The license service area of MVNO to be same as that of parent MNO.
  - (vi) Any Indian Company shall be eligible for MVNO License in a service area, who meets prescribed eligibility conditions including networth and paid up capital and fulfills other licence conditions including payment of prescribed entry fee.
  - (vii) No limit on number of MVNOs attached to a MNO.
  - (viii) MNO to pay the spectrum charges for utilization of spectrum by MVNO.
  - (ix) Annual licence fees same as that of MNO of the service area.
  - (x) Allocation of Numbers, Number portability, Interconnection with other service providers and roaming to be provided by parent MNO.
  - (xi) Subscribers to be protected on failure of agreement between MNO and MVNO or MVNO quitting service.
  - (xii) No Roll out Obligations for MVNO.
  - (xiii) FDI limit 74% (same as MNO)
- (c) No timeframe for launch of MVNOs operations can be prescribed as introduction of MVNOs in India is a policy matter.

**Ratio of post offices *vis-à-vis* number of citizens**

18. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the ratio of number of post offices *vis-à-vis* number of citizens, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any move to open more post offices for availability of better services at doorstep;
- (c) the rate of Tele Density in Jharkhand;
- (d) whether there is any planning to increase this existing rate; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Circle-wise details of average number of people served per Post Office are given in the enclosed Statement. (*See below*)

(b) Postal facilities in terms of regular delivery of mail, clearance of letter boxes and sale of stamps/stationery at the doorstep of customers is provided throughout the country. Opening of Post Offices is an ongoing exercise. Post Offices are provided in a phased manner on the basis of need, justification as per prescribed norms and availability of resources.

(c) The tele-density rate of the State of Jharkhand forming part of Bihar Telecom License Area is, 19.40% (as on 31.05.2009).

(d) and (e) Increasing of tele-density in Jharkhand is an ongoing exercise. The steps in this direction include the following:

- (i) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has planned to add 0.95 lakh Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) and 8.10 lakh Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) mobile phones during 2009-10 in Jharkhand.
- (ii) A scheme has been launched by the Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund to provide support for setting up and managing 278 number of infrastructure sites (towers) in Jharkhand for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. The infrastructure so created shall be shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. The agreements effective from 01.06.2007 have been signed with the successful bidders in May, 2007. As on 31.05.2009, 227 towers have been set up in Jharkhand under this scheme. Most of the towers under this scheme are likely to be commissioned in a phased manner by September, 2009.
- (iii) It is also proposed to provide subsidy support for covering other uncovered areas in the State of Jharkhand through mobile services for which additional towers are being identified. About 703 towers are proposed to be installed under the second phase of the scheme, which is likely to be launched shortly.
- (iv) Agreements were signed with M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in March, 2005 for installation of Rural Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) to individual customers in the country including the State of Jharkhand. These RDELs were to be installed in 66 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) in Jharkhand, where cost of providing telephone connection is more than the revenue earned. The cutoff date for installation of these RDELs which was 31.05.2007 has now been extended to 31.03.2010. As on 31.05.2009, about 38,147 RDELs have been provided in the eligible SDCAs of Jharkhand with subsidy support from USO Fund under this scheme.

#### ***Statement***

*Circle-wise No. of post offices and average population served by a post office as on 31.03.2008*

Sl. No.	Name of circle	No. of post offices	population served by a PO
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16149	4998
2.	Assam	4007	7154

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	9057	10020
4.	Chhattisgarh	3123	7235
5.	Delhi	571	28058
6.	Gujarat	8970	6183
7.	Haryana	2653	8788
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2777	2324
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1691	6470
10.	Jharkhand	3091	9479
11.	Karnataka	9826	5725
12.	Kerala	5070	6575
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8323	7977
14.	Maharashtra	12853	8270
15.	North East	2934	4233
16.	Orissa	8162	4764
17.	Punjab	3911	6945
18.	Rajasthan	10318	6036
19.	Tamil Nadu	12115	5467
20.	Uttar Pradesh	17662	10377
21.	Uttarakhand	2714	3397
22.	West Bengal	9058	9518
TOTAL		155035	7174

**Post offices in Hilly areas**

19. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make post offices village oriented particularly in those located in Hilly States like Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme being formulated by Government to make post offices more useful for the people who are living in Hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The postal system throughout the country is

inherently village oriented. Out of a total number of 1,55,035 Post Offices (as on 31.03.2008), 1,39,173 are functioning in rural including hilly areas of the country. This implies that 89% of the post offices are operating from villages. As regards the State of Himachal Pradesh, there are 2658 post offices in rural/hilly areas against 119 post offices in urban areas.

(b) The conventional products like Money Orders, Registration, Savings Bank services etc. are already available in post offices functioning in hilly areas. For making the post offices more useful to the people living in rural/hilly areas, two new welfare schemes of the Government of India like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) have already been implemented whereunder disbursement of the amount is done either through Money Orders or Post Office Savings Bank Accounts.

#### PCOs in Himachal Pradesh

20. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) circle-wise details of applications from handicapped persons for getting Public Call Offices (PCOs) in Himachal Pradesh received by Government during the last two years;

(b) circle-wise details of PCOs allotted to the handicapped applicants during the last two years;

(c) whether Government proposes to allot PCOs to all the eligible handicapped applicants of each circle; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The circle-wise details of applications received from handicapped persons for getting PCOs and number of PCOs allotted by BSNL to handicapped persons during last two years are given in the enclosed Statement. (See below)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. All pending cases as on 01.04.2009 will be provided by 30.09.2009 subject to technical feasibility and fulfillment of commercial conditions.

#### Statement

*Circle-wise details of applications for PCOs received from handicapped persons and PCOs allotted during last two years i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	No. of applications received from handicapped persons for PCOs			No. of PCOs provided to handicapped persons		
		2007-08	2008-09	Total	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	2	2	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	413	241	654	228	367	595
3.	Assam	1	4	5	1	4	5
4.	Bihar	21	7	28	21	7	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	2	1	1	2
6.	Gujarat	44	19	63	38	17	55
7.	Haryana	0	4	4	0	4	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	30	0	30*
10.	Jharkhand	2	1	3	2	1	3
11.	Karnataka	32	14	46	32	14	46
12.	Kerala	48	136	184	48	136	184
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	374	204	578	310	215	525
15.	North East-I	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	North East-II	4	3	7	4	3	7
17.	Orissa	9	5	14	9	5	14
18.	Punjab	2	1	3	2	1	3
19.	Rajasthan	2	2	4	2	2	4
20.	Tamil Nadu	99	121	220	99	121	220
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	82	105	187	82	105	187
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	105	51	156	105	51	156
23.	Uttaranchal	2	0	2	2	0	2
24.	West Bengal	206	223	429	206	223	429
25.	Calcutta Telephones	2	3	5	2	3	5
26.	Chennai Telephones	91	0	91	91	0	91

\*Number of PCOs provided during 2007-08 includes those provided against applications registered before 2007-08.

#### Erasing of telephone complaints

21. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that staff of some of the Telephone Exchanges of MTNL, Delhi indulge in erasing the complaints registered on 198;

(b) if so, the action taken against those involved in such malpractices; and

(c) the action taken to prevent reoccurrence thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. There is no such case in MTNL, Delhi.

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

#### **Archaeological sites buried under construction and development sites**

22. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many archaeological sites are buried under construction and cultivation;

(b) whether country is loosing out on the possibilities of excavating a large number of archaeological sites because of growing population and development activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any survey is being conducted before taking up any development project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. No comprehensive survey/investigation of all such sites has been done so far. However, the National Commission for Heritage Bill 2009 introduced in the Parliament contains a provision for maintenance of a Heritage Site Roster.

(d) to (f) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) invariably conducts a survey in respect of a developmental project coming up near any centrally protected monument/site. ASI also undertakes such a survey in respect of any project referred to it by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

#### **Status of Commonwealth Games projects**

23. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the 2010 Commonwealth Games projects; and

(b) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that these projects are completed in time?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) After obtaining the necessary regulatory clearances, the work on the Competition venues and the Training venues has commenced and is progressing as per schedule. Time Lines, against key parameters are being monitored, on a web-based monitoring system developed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The work on the major stadia of Sports Authority of India (SAI)/Central Public Works Division (CPWD) — Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium and National Stadium is progressing on schedule, as is the work on Thyagaraj Stadium of Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). The work at the Siri Fort Complex and Yamuna Sports Complex of Delhi Development Authority (DDA), and the Talkatora Indoor Stadium of New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC), and R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium, have fallen marginally behind schedule, but the pace of work has now attained optimum level, and shortfall against targeted percentages would be bridged.

The work at Dr. SPM Swimming Complex, Cycling Velodrome and the Wrestling Stadium at Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium Complex, suffered a delayed start due to some design issues and certain clearances. These have since been resolved, and the work has now achieved optimum level. The work at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges of SAI/CPWD, also suffered a delayed start, due to certain design issues. These have been resolved and work has commenced. The work at Rugby Stadium at Delhi University has also commenced and is now at a rapid pace. The work at the Training (Practice) venues — Chhatrasal Stadium and Ludlow Castle Hall of GNCTD started late due to some clearance related issues which have now been addressed. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is closely monitoring the enormous work involved, in organizing the infrastructure for the Games. As a result of the efforts put in by all the concerned agencies, various sports facilities would be completed well in time for the Games.

#### **Indian efforts to stop terrorism**

24. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's efforts to place sanctions on Jaish-e-Mohammad founder Maulana Masood Azhar and Azam Cheema who is LeT's operative accused in Mumbai Train Blasts under UN's Al Qaeda and Taliban sanctions Resolution 1267 have been blocked by UK and China; and

(b) if so, the reasons behind the above move by both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government has submitted applications to the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999), seeking the inclusion of three Pakistan-based terrorists, Maulana Masood Azhar, Abdur Rahman Makki

and Azam Cheema, in the Consolidated List of entities and individuals associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban. In accordance with the established procedure of this Committee, its membership is limited to permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. Its deliberations regarding applications for listing and de-listing of individuals and entities take place in closed sessions. Non-members of the UN Security Council are formally apprised of the outcome of their applications only at the time of a final decision. Government is pursuing these applications with the members of the Committee.

#### **Number of Indian students in Australia**

†25. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

- (a) the total number of Indian students in Australia;
- (b) the States from where students go to Australia each year;
- (c) the total number of incidents of discrimination, misbehaviour and attacks against Indians abroad especially in Australia during the last one year;
- (d) the number of Indians injured in these incidents;
- (e) the steps taken by Government for the security of Indians after the incidents of racial discrimination in Australia; and
- (f) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per the statistics published by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations of the Government of Australia, the total enrolment of Indian students in Australia in the year 2008 was 97,035.

(b) Students from all over India, predominantly from Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana go to study in Australia. Precise details are not available.

(c) and (d) The information is being compiled and would be placed on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) Details are enclosed as Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Details of steps taken by Government for the security of Indians in Australia*

The issue of attack on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level. In a telephonic conversation, when the Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd called our Prime Minister immediately after his assumption of office, our concerns at the attacks on Indian students were conveyed to him suitably. The Prime Minister made a reference to this in the course of his reply to the debate in the Parliament on the motion of thanks for the President's address to the joint sitting of both houses. The Minister of External Affairs has also conveyed our deep concerns to his counterpart in the Government of Australia.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that such attacks should not be allowed to happen and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. Our High Commissioner and Consuls General in Australia are in constant touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal as well as State level, including the Ministers, senior officers and the police authorities, besides the Australian Foreign Office, the Universities and the students.

3. The Government of Australia has in response to these demarches, strongly condemned these attacks. The Australian authorities have conveyed their firm commitment to ensuring the safety and security of Indian students in Australia. When the matter came up in the Australian Parliament, the Australian Prime Minister as well as the Leader of the opposition and several Members of Parliament denounced the attacks and called for immediate steps to ensure the safety and security of Indian students studying in Australia. Premier of the Victoria state has further promised that the state would do everything in its power to track down the perpetrators of these cowardly acts and bring them to justice.

4. On 23 June, 2009, a delegation led by Ms. Lisa Paul, Secretary, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Government of Australia, called on the Hon'ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs. Government of India's deep concerns over the matter were conveyed to the Australian delegation. In response to some suggestions made by the Indian delegation, the Australian side undertook to consider the following:—

- (i) Registration of Education Agents;
- (ii) Ensuring quality of education provided at private educational institutions;
- (iii) Steps to ensure that Education Agents brief deporting Indian students properly, on the basis of the latest advisory booklet published by the Australian Education Department for international students;
- (iv) Steps to prevent exploitation of Indian students by unscrupulous employers who underpay them and employ them beyond the maximum prescribed 20 hours a week;

5. The High Commission of India in Canberra and Consulates General in Sydney and Melbourne will continue to extend all possible assistance. An advisory for students going for studies to Australia has been put on the website of this Ministry.

#### **Welfare of Indians abroad**

26. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:  
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional activities now being performed by our Foreign Missions relating to “overseeing the welfare of the Indian Community abroad”, as per the requirements of his Ministry are being adequately taken care of by the existing staff of the Foreign Mission;

(b) if so, in what way the usual complaints of Indian migrants, who, till lately were sending 50 per cent of our remittances, being promptly attended;

(c) the number of qualified, skilled and semi-skilled persons, who had to migrate to India since June, 2008 due to global recessionary trends; and

(d) whether they face any problems regarding receiving their full and final dues from the foreign employer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Information is being collected by the concerned Ministry (Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs) and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Assurance over racial attacks**

27. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether attacks against Indian students in Australia continue unabated in spite of assurance given that action would be taken by Australian Government;

(b) if so, whether Australian Government has admitted that some attacks were racist;

(c) if so, whether in spite of responding positively, no serious action has been taken by the Australian Government on our request;

(d) the total students affected so far and whether there are reports of racial attacks in Canada also;

(e) the latest position in this regard; and

(f) whether Australia has agreed to take steps against culprits who attacked Indians?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Some incidents of attacks on Indian students are still being reported.

(b) In Victoria, where most of the recent attacks have taken place, Premier John Brumby announced during Question Time in the State Parliament on 02 June, 2009 that his Government condemned racially motivated crimes in the strongest possible terms and will do everything in its power to track down the perpetrators of these cowardly acts and bring them to justice as well. He also announced that his Government proposes to amend the Sentencing Act to enable judges to take into account hatred for or prejudice against a particular group of people while sentencing persons found guilty.

(c) It has been conveyed by the Australian Government, that it has taken/is taking a series of steps to check such attacks.

(d) and (e) Total number of confirmed cases of attacks on Indians including students since 23 May, 2009 is 81. There has been no report of attacks on Indian students in Canada.

(f) Yes, Sir. In some cases arrests have been made and charges laid against the offenders. It has been impressed upon the Australian authorities that it should be ensured that police takes swift and stern action on such complaints.

#### **Indians in jails of Pakistan**

28. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of Indians detained in Pakistan's jails till date;
- (b) the number of Indians who have completed their imprisonment period but still lodged in jails of Pakistan as on date;
- (c) whether the new Government would take any effective steps to get such Indians released from there;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As per the information available there are 221 prisoners and 556 fishermen in jails in Pakistan.

(b) In the absence of consular access to many prisoners it is not possible to determine the details of sentences awarded.

(c) to (e) Government has been consistently taking up with the Government of Pakistan, including at the highest level, the issue of Indians in custody in Pakistan.

#### **Indian students in foreign countries**

†29. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that news reports of attacks on Indian students in foreign countries has come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the countries from where news of such incidents has been received;
- (c) the number of incidents of attacks on students reported to Government during years 2007, 2008 and the past months of 2009; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government so far to check these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Details are being collected and would be placed on the table of the House.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### **Tamils in Malaysia**

†30. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is as vigilant about protecting the interests of the Tamils in Malaysia as it is about protecting the interests of the Tamils in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details of the efforts made in this direction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes, with due respect for the sovereignty of the States concerned.

(b) There is a large community of persons of Indian origin, predominantly Tamils in Malaysia. Their population is about 1.9 million, which accounts for about 8% of Malaysia's population. Tamils who migrated from India, make up over 70% of the Indian community. Most of them are now citizens of Malaysia, well integrated into their system. They are active in various walks of the Malaysian society and their rights as citizens of Malaysia are derived from the Malaysian constitution. Whenever there was some concern on the interest of Tamils living there, Government of India has suitably expressed its concern to protect their interests.

(c) Not applicable

### **Attacks on Indian students**

†31. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian students studying in Australia have been attacked/are being attacked, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government considers these attacks as racist; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to stop these attacks?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details, as available, are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 217 Annexure No. 2]

(c) Some of these could be treated as racial attacks — as stated by the Australian Government authorities.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the Australian Government at the highest level. It has been conveyed to them that such attacks should not be allowed to happen and that it is the responsibility of the police authorities in particular to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. A brief on steps taken by the Government is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 25 Pt (e) and (f).

#### **Dialogue with Pakistan in Russian visit**

†32. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister had a dialogue with President of Pakistan during his recent visit to Russia;

(b) if so, the details of subject of dialogue and progress made thereof;

(c) whether Government has objected to lax attitude of Pakistan towards terrorism;

(d) if so, the details of Pakistan's reaction; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by Government to counter Pakistan sponsored terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Prime Minister met the President of Pakistan Mr. Asif Ali Zardari on the sidelines of the SCO-BRIC summit in Yekaterinburg on 16th June, 2009.

(b) to (e) There was a detailed discussion on India-Pakistan relations. Prime Minister emphatically conveyed to President Zardari India's expectation that the Government of Pakistan will honour its commitments to take strong and effective action to prevent the use of Pakistani territory for terrorist attacks on India. Pakistan was specifically asked to act against perpetrators of terror attacks on India and to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism in Pakistan. The Pakistan President explained to Prime Minister some of the efforts made by Pakistan to deal with the matter and the problems faced by them in this regard. It was agreed that the issue of terrorism which is the primary issue to be addressed would be discussed by the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries before the leaders of India and Pakistan met on the sidelines of the NAM summit at Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt in mid-July, 2009.

#### **Irrigation projects**

33. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Irrigation component of Bharat Nirman envisaged creation of irrigation potential of 10 million hectare through irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the achievements made so far; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall in achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total irrigation potential created as reported by States during the first three years *i.e.* from 2005-06 to 2007-08 is 5.32 million hectare (Mha). Complete information about creation of irrigation potential during the year 2008-09 have not been received from all the States. The created irrigation potential as reported by States during 2008-09 is 0.91 Mha.

(c) Against the overall target of creating irrigation potential of 7.15 Mha during the first three years, creation of irrigation potential of about 74.4% of the target has been achieved. There has been shortfall in creation of irrigation potential in respect of major and medium irrigation project, ground water scheme as well as the scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies. However the major shortfall is in respect of target for creation of irrigation potential through repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies. Which is primarily due to delay in approval of the scheme. The scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies has been approved in 2008-09.

#### **Training camps in Pakistan**

34. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent revelations there are 42 terror camps in Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir (POK) directing against India;

(b) if so, whether Government has raised this issue with Pakistan and USA;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware that only those terror camps in Pakistan are busted which are directed against USA while camps directed against India are still operating; and

(e) if so, whether Government would take up the matter at international level and also at Non-Align Movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. There is an infrastructure of terrorism within territories under the control of Pakistan.

(b) to (e) India has consistently emphasised to Pakistan the need to implement its solemn commitments of 06 January, 2004 and 24 September, 2008 made at the highest level that it will



not permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism in any manner. Government has been keeping the international community informed of developments in this regard on a continuing basis.

#### **Attacks on Indian students abroad**

35. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of spate of attacks on the Indian students in Australia and in other countries;

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

(c) whether attacks on Indian students has damaged bilateral ties between the countries;

(d) if so, whether Government has since contemplated any concrete steps to ensure safety of Indians in foreign countries, particularly in Australia; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Available information on recent attacks on Indians including students in Australia is given in the Annexure. [Refer to the Appendix 217 Annexure No. 2 appended to the answer to USQ No. 31 Pt (b) dt. 2/7/09]

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, details of steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of Indian students in Australia are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 25 Pt (e) and (f)] The Government of India would continue to impress upon the Australian and other Governments to ensure safety of Indians in their respective countries.

#### **Racial attacks on Indians**

36. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

(a) the names and the details of the Indians, victims of racial attacks in various countries; and

(b) the details of the action Government has taken/propose to take against such racial attacks against innocent Indians?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Details of attacks on Indians, as available, are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 217 Annexure No. 3] Cases of attacks that could have a racial aspect are indicated in the list in bold letters.

(b) Whenever required, the Government takes up the matter with the concerned foreign Governments at appropriate levels. Steps taken by the Government with regard to incidents involving Indian students in Australia is given in the Statement. [Refer to Statement appended to the Statement to SQ No. 15 Pt (a) to (c)]

#### **Passports for Haj pilgrims**

37. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Haj pilgrims for the year 2009 are facing a lot of difficulties in getting Passports for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to mitigate the hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Government of India is aware that in accordance with the decision of the Saudi Government all Haj pilgrims will have to travel on International Passport for Haj-2009 onwards.

(b) All Passport Offices have been instructed that the Haj passports should be handed over to the Haj pilgrims/Haj Committee within the due dates stipulated by the Committee to ensure that no Hajis face any difficulty in undertaking the sacred journey.

#### **Results of talks in Russian summit**

†38. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that concrete talks have taken place among Brazil, Russia, China and India during the recent visit of Prime Minister to Russia;

(b) the terms of reference of the said meeting; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. Prime Minister attended the Summit of the leaders of BRIC [Brazil, Russia, India and China] countries in Russia on 16 June, 2009.

(b) The Summit reviewed the current state of global economic and financial crisis and discussed the forthcoming G8 and G20 Summits.

(c) The Leaders agreed that BRIC Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors would meet and examine the further steps to be taken to intensify cooperation in the BRIC format on economic matters, to seek implementation of decisions of G-20 Summits which are of interest to developing countries and reform of present structures of international financial system and global governance. The Summit adopted Joint Statement of BRIC Leaders and Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Discussion on China during visit to Russia

†39. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any discussion has been made with China in regards of border dispute during recent Russian visit by Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of discussions made between India and China for border dispute and the details of progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Prime Minister had a bilateral meeting with Chinese President Hu Jintao on 15th June, 2009 on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and BRIC Summits at Yekaterinburg. The two leaders discussed the boundary question and agreed to move forward with the discussions between the Special Representatives of the two Prime Ministers on the boundary question in the spirit of peace, friendship and mutual respect in order to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement. They further agreed that pending the settlement of the boundary question, both sides would maintain peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas.

(c) During the visit of PM Vajpayee to China from 22 to 27 June, 2003, the two sides agreed to each appoint a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been twelve meetings of the Special Representatives so far. The first five meetings resulted in the signing of the **“Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question”** on April 11, 2005. Presently the two Special Representatives are exploring the framework for a final package settlement covering all sectors of the boundary. The thirteenth meeting of the Special Representatives is scheduled to be held in India on dates convenient to the two sides.

### BRIC meeting in Russia

40. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister attended the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) meeting in Russia this year;

(b) if so, the various mutual interest that were discussed and whether any agreement was reached or signed there; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to fulfil the agreement or are being taken in regard to the agreement reached there?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. Prime Minister attended the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) meeting in Russia on 16 June, 2009.

(b) At the BRIC Summit, the Leaders of the four countries reviewed the current state of global economic and financial crisis and discussed the forthcoming G8 and G20 Summits. The Summit adopted a Joint Statement of BRIC Leaders and a Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

(c) BRIC Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors will meet before the Pittsburgh G-20 Summit in September 2009 and examine the further steps to be taken to intensify cooperation in the BRIC format on economic matters, to seek implementation of those decisions of G-20 Summits which are of interest to developing countries, and to pursue reform of the present structures of the international financial system and of global governance.

#### **Passport for Haj pilgrims**

41. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Passport has been made compulsory for all Haj pilgrims from this year onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the applicants for issue of temporary country specific passport are exempted from police verification;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to open special passport counters across the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the efforts that Government is making to ensure that opportunity for Haj is not lost because of passport and Hajis face no difficulties in undertaking the sacred journey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Government of India is aware that in accordance with the decision of the Saudi Government all Haj pilgrims will have to travel on International Passport for Haj-2009 onwards.

(c) Yes.

(d) to (g) Government has issued new policy guidelines to all the Passport Offices after consultation with the National and State Haj Committees to ensure that no Haj pilgrim faces any hurdles in obtaining his/her passport to undertake the pilgrimage All Passport Offices have been instructed that the Haj passports should be handed over to the Haj pilgrims/Haj Committee within the due date stipulated by the Committee to ensure that no Hajis face any difficulty in undertaking the sacred journey.

### **Bilateral arrangements**

42. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the bilateral arrangements with different countries for strengthening our ties with them, country-wise; and

(b) the plans for the future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government of India accords highest priority to strengthen political, economic and cultural relations and build strong and enduring partnerships with all countries on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect. India always strives to promote peace and stability to enable accelerated economic development within the framework of its enlightened national interest. This is facilitated through a series of mutually agreed bilateral/regional/multilateral cooperative programmes and through regular engagement, particularly by high-level inter-actions. Official-level consultations supplement these efforts which encompass diverse areas of exchanges including social, economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technical cooperation.

### **Sikhs living as refugees in Pakistan**

43. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large numbers of Sikhs have taken shelter in Gurudwara Panja Saheb in Pakistan;

(b) the number of Sikhs that are living as refugees in this camp and in a similar Gurudwara in Peshawar;

(c) whether any officer of his Ministry has visited these camps;

(d) whether any aid has been sent by Government of India for these refugees; and

(e) whether Government has taken up their welfare with Pakistan Government?

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

(b) Government has seen media reports stating that there are about 2000 Sikh refugees at Gurudwara Panja Sahib. Some reports indicate the presence of refugees at Gurudwara Bhai Joga Singh in Peshawar, but their number is not known.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

#### **PMs message to Pakistan**

44. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any response to Prime Minister's message of peace to Pakistan as spelt out by PM in Parliament in June, 2009 session;

(b) if so, the details of the response for a dialogue between the two neighbouring nations; and

(c) the steps since taken in the light of the Pakistan's response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Subsequent to the Prime Minister's statement in the Parliament on 9th June, 2009, Prime Minister met the President of Pakistan on the sidelines of the SCO-BRIC summit in Yekaterinburg on 16th June, 2009 and discussed India-Pakistan relations. It was agreed that the two Foreign Secretaries would discuss the primary issue of terrorism before the leaders of India and Pakistan met on the sidelines of the NAM summit at Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt in mid-July, 2009.

#### **Visit of US Under Secretary of State**

45. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs visited New Delhi to help chart out an Indo-US strategic partnership agenda;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the documents signed and worked out as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps since taken in pursuance thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Mr. William J. Burns, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, US State Department visited New Delhi on June 10-11, 2009. He held talks with Foreign Secretary during which they reviewed the bilateral agenda, considered new elements of bilateral cooperation and discussed regional and global issues of common concern.

(b) No agreement or document was signed during the visit.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Signing of CTBT**

46. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Government Administration has lately requested Government to persuade India to sign CTBT;

(b) if so, the details of their plea; and

(c) Government's response and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The United States has not lately requested India to sign the CTBT in India-USA bilateral discussions.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Victims of racial attacks**

47. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have become victims of racial attacks in Australia during the last two months, their names and home town addresses; and

(b) the steps Government has taken so far to provide moral and political support to all those who are at present studying/working and victimized in Australia keeping in view that thousands of people are staying in Australia in Educational Centres?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Available details regarding attacks on Indian nationals are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 25 Pt (c) and (f)]. Annexure-I. A few cases of attack had racial aspect as mentioned in the list. For privacy reasons, the Australian authorities do not reveal other details.

(b) Details are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 217 Annexure No. 4]

#### **Sri Lankan victory over LTTE**

48. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps that are being taken by Government after the victory of the Sri Lankan Government over the LTTE, to achieve a political solution to the Tamil ethnic problem in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): The Government is of the view that the conclusion of the military operations in Sri Lanka provides an opportunity to make a new beginning and pursue a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka. The way forward lies in a peacefully negotiated political settlement within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, acceptable to all the communities in Sri Lanka including the Tamils. The National Security Advisor Shri M.K. Narayanan and Foreign Secretary Shri Shivshankar Menon visited Colombo on May 20-21, 2009 and held talks with the Sri Lankan Government. The necessity of reaching a political settlement was emphasized. On June 24, 2009, a high-level Sri Lankan delegation led by Hon'ble Basil Rajapaksa, Senior Adviser to the Sri Lankan President, visited India to continue bilateral discussions. The Government continues to stay engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka in this regard.

### **Help to Sri Lanka to fight LTTE**

49. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the veracity of the media report suggesting that Government of Sri Lanka had pleaded in vain with Indian Government for providing material help which they required to launch military assault against the terrorist outfit of the LTTE;

(b) the items and volume of material help/supplies sought for by Sri Lankan Government over last five years *vis-a-vis* those provided to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that, in absence of positive response of India, Sri Lankan authorities approached and obtained abundant help from Pakistan and China; and

(d) the rationale behind not extending the help needed by a democratic Government in our neighbourhood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The report is inaccurate.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### **Killing of LTTE Chief**

50. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Sri Lanka informed Government of India that V. Prabhakaran, Chief of LTTE and his son have been killed in an encounter with Sri Lankan army and that LTTE agitation has come to an end;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up this issue of safety and welfare of Tamils in Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) In a telephonic conversation on 18th May, 2009, Sri Lankan President, H.E. Mahinda Rajapaksa informed then External Affairs Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee that the LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran was dead and armed resistance by LTTE had come to an end.

(c) to (e) The Government has emphasized to the Sri Lankan Government that it must focus on the issues of relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of the internally displaced Tamil population. The National Security Advisor Shri M.K. Narayanan and Foreign Secretary Shri Shivshankar Menon visited Colombo on May 20-21, 2009. The Sri Lankan Government conveyed



to them their plan to resettle most of the displaced persons in their original homes within 180 days. This assurance was reiterated during the visit of a high-level Sri Lankan delegation led by Hon'ble Basil Rajapaksa, Senior Adviser to the Sri Lankan President, on June 24, 2009.

The Government has committed to provide all possible assistance for facilitating the rapid rehabilitation and resettlement of the Tamil population. Prime Minister has announced Rs. 500 crores for the relief and rehabilitation of the internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka.

#### **Sri Lankan war with LTTE**

51. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sri Lankan army has finally achieved victory over the LTTE;

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the details of the LTTE activists, ethnic Tamil civilians and Sri Lankan army personnel killed in the last battle; and

(d) the number of Tamil civilians displaced by the war and measures being taken by the Union Government to ensure proper rehabilitation of these displaced Tamil civilians by the Sri Lankan Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) In a telephonic conversation on 18th May, 2009, Sri Lankan President, H.E. Mahinda Rajapaksa informed then External Affairs Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee that the LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran was dead and armed resistance by LTTE had come to an end. The Government believes that the end of the conflict, there is an opportunity to make a new beginning and pursue a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka.

(c) The details have not been made known by the Sri Lankan Government.

(d) As per available information, about 2.9 lakh civilians have been displaced by the conflict since the second half of last year. The Government has emphasized to the Sri Lankan Government at the highest levels that it must focus on the issues of relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of the internally displaced Tamil population. The Sri Lankan Government has assured the Government of their plan to resettle most of the displaced persons in their original homes within 180 days. Prime Minister has announced Rs. 500 crores for the relief and rehabilitation of the internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka. With a view to facilitating the process of resettlement, India has already taken steps to augment its existing humanitarian assistance to Sri Lanka which includes a 62-member Indian field hospital, food, medicines and other essential supplies.

### **Houses for BPL people**

52. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to build houses for people belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005, caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in specified mission cities under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

A new scheme-Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on home loans taken by the urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG).

The scheme encourages poor section to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purpose of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans up to Rs. 1 lakh.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Slum-free India**

53. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to make India slum-free in five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds being released to each State where SC/ST people live especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to introduce a new scheme namely Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor on the lines of the Indira Awas Yojana for the rural poor. The scheme would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. The Government's effort would be to create a slum free India through the Rajiv Awas Yojana. The proposed scheme envisages the states to prepare their own time bound plans to make cities/towns 'slum free'.

(c) No funds have yet been released to any State under the proposed scheme.

Under existing flagship programme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched in December, 2005, with the basic objective to strive for holistic slum development, a sum of Rs. 3749.64 crores under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Rs. 2581.06 crores under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme IHSDP have been released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States/UTs in the country. An ACA of Rs. 506.15 crores under BSUP and Rs. 304.47 crores under IHSDP (Total Rs. 810.62 crores) has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Financial assistance for Andhra Pradesh housing project**

54. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for financial assistance for Indiramma Housing Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken so far; and

(d) the present status of Indiramma Housing Scheme in Andhra Pradesh especially in the rural areas like East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Khammam areas where SC/ST people live?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The status of Indiramma Housing Scheme in Rural Areas of all the districts of Andhra Pradesh as reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is enclosed as Statement-I. (See below) District-wise details in respect of houses sanctioned for Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes is given in the Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Status of Indiramma Housing Scheme in rural areas of all districts of Andhra Pradesh*

*ALL SCHEMES TOGETHER (RURAL AREAS)*

*Physical Progress as on 29.06.2009*

Sl. No.	District	Confirmed (NS)	BBL	BL	LL	RL	RC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Srikakulam	88943	6336	20360	9618	19688	101249	246194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Vizianagaram	114853	5551	23596	17860	27385	107910	297155
3.	Visakhapatnam	74146	15135	25416	16764	26694	146830	304985
4.	East Godavari	65684	13434	12620	10132	21490	140910	264270
5.	West Godavari	48541	4351	8673	5063	11934	94293	172855
6.	Krishna	41550	2404	7525	4874	10058	86310	152721
7.	Guntur	60902	3795	10464	8391	16345	116100	215997
8.	Prakasam	91770	3361	14188	7647	17245	87907	222118
9.	Nellore	76426	4835	16841	7113	17011	96336	218562
10.	Chittoor	113016	9869	37763	6479	43636	134490	345253
11.	Cuddapah	27097	37333	26995	4876	26967	136877	226545
12.	Anantapur	40253	25153	42146	7285	58271	189847	362955
13.	Kurnool	118413	6989	28895	12677	41786	148768	357528
14.	Mahabubnagar	214109	8604	52652	13882	41463	117437	448147
15.	Ranga Reddy	69382	11639	22768	8037	15179	51992	178997
16.	Medak	88586	8882	29551	14580	26890	72317	240806
17.	Nizamabad	52748	5704	14026	5450	14217	52986	145131
18.	Adilabad	47287	12865	36163	19546	35300	102177	253338
19.	Karimnagar	45142	6387	19492	13405	16435	78784	179645
20.	Warangal	119103	16842	32643	22750	39747	94944	326029
21.	Khammam	100336	10789	26680	14488	35747	103087	291127
22.	Nalgonda	131352	7168	30413	11406	25190	100643	306172
TOTAL :		1829639	193826	539870	242323	588678	2362194	5756530

*Note:* NS                      Not started  
           BBL                      Below basement level  
           BL                        Basement level  
           LL                        Lintel level  
           RL                        Roof level  
           RC and Comp            Roof casted and completed

**Statement-II**

*District-wise details in respect of houses sanctioned for SCs/STs*

*ALL SCHEMES TOGETHER (RURAL AREAS)*

*Physical progress SC/ST Houses as on 29.06.2009*

Sl. No.	District	Confirmed (NS)	BBL	BL	LL	RL	RC and Completed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Srikakulam	13360	2251	5793	3045	4525	10810	39784
2.	Vizianagaram	26177	1706	7494	5793	7352	18272	66794
3.	Visakhapatnam	25724	10463	13242	7711	12934	46816	116890
4.	East Godavari	24327	6583	6546	4796	11579	42478	96309
5.	West Godavari	19546	1724	4144	2759	6015	30805	64993
6.	Krishna	15571	1093	3402	2391	4093	27911	54461
7.	Guntur	25373	1692	5503	4635	7917	38478	83598
3.	Prakasam	31964	1473	6291	3939	7420	23904	74991
9.	Nellore	34604	2836	9822	4416	10485	44354	106517
10.	Chittoor	35209	3917	13189	2894	13244	33084	101537
11.	Cuddapah	6499	1454	9485	2311	9553	31657	60959
12.	Anantapur	6512	4726	7893	1401	10463	23949	54944
13.	Kurnool	26033	2006	7991	3725	11193	34293	85241
14.	Mahabubnagar	57415	2656	17349	5067	13856	36011	132354
15.	Ranga Reddy	20891	4178	9019	3195	5716	17937	60936
16.	Medak	25003	2909	10070	5341	9084	20119	72526
17.	Nizamabad	20008	2057	4413	1908	4672	15052	48110
18.	Adilabad	19300	6624	19380	10894	22392	49631	128221
19.	Karimnagar	15593	2713	8352	5675	6687	21534	60554
20.	Warangal	46730	7523	15313	10603	17251	36732	134152
21.	Khammam	50958	6692	18197	9596	22942	50491	158876

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Nalgonda	43833	2648	12722	4840	9539	30778	104360
	TOTAL:	590630	79924	215610	106935	228912	685096	1907107

*Note:* NS Not started  
BBL Below basement level  
BL Basement level  
LL Lintel level  
RL Roof level  
RC and Comp Roof casted and completed

#### Houses for urban poor

55. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses for urban poor that have already been constructed, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details thereof and coming five years target, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) whether any special programme is also being launched by Government like NREGA to give employment to urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):  
(a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

A total of 461 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 839 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 993523 and 461887 dwelling units respectively. State-wise details of the projects and dwelling units approved under BSUP and IHSDP are enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*).

State-wise details of dwelling units completed and under progress are enclosed as Statement-II (*See below*).

Apart from JNNURM, under newly launched Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (IHSP), 3.10 lakh beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) categories are to be covered under pilot stage. As the scheme is a beneficiary led scheme, no State-wise target has been assigned. Year-wise target contemplated is given at Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of the projects and dwelling units approved under BSUP and IHSDP*

**A. JNNURM**

**BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub Mission II)**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+ upgradation)	No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+ upgradation)	No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+ upgradation)	No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+ upgradation)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	49000	9	30320	5	14675	17	40699
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1				1	100	1	752
3.	Assam					1	1232	1	1028
4.	Bihar					9	14596	9	7776
5.	Chhattisgarh			4	27976			1	888
6.	Chandigarh (UT)			2	25728				
7.	Delhi					11	57504	4	8000
8.	Goa					1	155		
9.	Gujarat			10	72368	3	15136	3	7580
10.	Haryana			2	3248				
11.	Himachal Pradesh			1	252	1	384		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Jammu and Kashmir						2	5208	3	1469
13. Jharkhand						5	7218	6	5008
14. Karnataka				3	14511	4	7335	11	6272
15. Kerala				3	4748	3	17460	1	1369
16. Madhya Pradesh	4		5764	14	26205	1	1320	3	8157
17. Maharashtra				31	105978	5	30034	19	32506
18. Meghalaya						2	600	1	168
19. Manipur								1	1250
20. Mizoram						2	408	2	688
21. Orissa						5	2316	1	192
22. Punjab						2	5152		
23. Puducherry						2	1304		
24. Sikkim						1	52	2	202
25. Nagaland				1	3504				
26. Rajasthan				2	17337				
27. Tamil Nadu				19	44021	5	41586	27	5711
28. Tripura						1	256		
29. Uttar Pradesh				5	4680	7	17072	55	46240
30. Uttarakhand						4	524	4	249
31. West Bengal				45	60312	31	54932	15	24808
TOTAL :		9	54764	151	441188	114	296559	187	201012



*B. INTEGRATED HOUSING AND SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)	No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)	No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)	No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)	No. of projects approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			25	25170	32	4087	20	18639		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							1	176		
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					1	0				
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					1	40	1	0		
5.	Daman and Diu					1	16				
6.	Assam			3	613	9	4780	3	1984		
7.	Bihar			7	4167	3	2333	6	3264		
8.	Chhattisgarh			14	14846			4	3076		
9.	Gujarat			8	6200	15	12205	9	6108	5	2655
10.	Haryana			15	14641			3	1785		
11.	Himachal Pradesh					3	816	3	800		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir					10	2654	15	3408	2	608
13.	Jharkhand					1	1292	6	6576		
14.	Karnataka			5	4070	20	8983	9	4184		
15.	Kerala			15	6480	11	6411	11	5800		
16.	Madhya Pradesh			23	14644	10	2518	4	1708		
17.	Mizoram					1	500	7	1450		
18.	Manipur					2	1103	1	663	1	140
19.	Meghalaya					1	456	2	456		
20.	Maharashtra			15	13036	20	18091	68	58812		
21.	Nagaland			1	2496					1	265
22.	Orissa					15	4884	16	7709		
23.	Punjab					2	3938	1	720		
24.	Puducherry					1	432				
25.	Rajasthan	3	136	17	10981	10	11526	4	3214		
26.	Tamil Nadu			22	12931	8	6832	52	15500	1	1443
27.	Tripura					1	400	2	1150		
28.	Uttar Pradesh			8	2032	1	204	124	29733		
29.	Uttarakhand					2	231				
30.	West Bengal			16	12824	44	20061	34	19726	1	75
TOTAL :		3	136	194	145131	225	114793	406	196641	11	5186

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of dwelling units completed and in progress  
under BSUP-IHSDP*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Dwelling units completed			Dwelling units in progress		
		BSUP	ISHDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18980	11966	30946	71642	17291	88933
2.	Assam	0	167	167	1104	234	1338
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	100	0	100
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	166	166	560	2347	2907
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	0	11168	0	11168
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	78	78	5336	4688	10024
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi (NCT)	7900	0	7900	2912	0	2912
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	23074	0	23074	45926	2579	48505
13.	Haryana	226	858	1084	2605	2889	5494
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	1166	3466	4632	4642	2288	6930
18.	Karnataka	117	0	117	11601	2489	14090
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	8682	1587	10269	55168	15377	70545
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1964	24	1988	3498	815	4313
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	76	228	304
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	408	500	908
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1872	360	2232
26.	Orissa	0	0	0	250	1261	1511
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	48	0	48
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	1360	0	1360
29.	Rajasthan	31	1736	1767	881	1684	2565
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	3359	3286	6645	15446	7797	23243
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	256	16	272
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4042	2164	6206	23045	6362	29407
34.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	West Bengal	11268	5053	16321	14170	7490	21660
GRAND TOTAL :		80809	30551	111360	274074	76695	350769

***Statement-III***

*Year-wise target in respect of Interest Subsidy Scheme for  
Housing the Urban Poor (IHSUP)*

Year	Target (In Lakhs)
2009-10	1.19
2010-11	0.93
2011-12	0.98
TOTAL :	3.10

**Establishment of Pravasi University**

56. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of establishing a Pravasi University—one soon and three more later;

(b) if so the details worked out so far;

(c) whether the children of overseas Indians would have a 50 per cent quota in the university;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds to be allocated for this purpose; and

(f) in what way the recruitment would be made?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) It is proposed to have four more PIO/NRI universities besides the one to be set up at Bangaluru by the Manipal Academy of Higher Education Trust (MAHET).

(b) The task of setting up the first PIO/NRI university at Bangaluru has been entrusted to the Manipal Academy of Higher Education Trust (MAHET).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to earmark 50% seats for children of overseas Indians.

(e) No funds allocation from Government is envisaged for the project.

(f) The universities will have complete autonomy within a broad framework.

#### **Package for Gulf returnees**

57. SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE:

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

(a) whether there is specific package proposal for the benefit of the jobless returnees from Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the conditions to be fulfilled for deriving benefit from the package?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) There is no scheme at present. No proposals have also been received from any of the State Governments. However, the Indian Council for Overseas Employment (ICOE), an autonomous organization under the Ministry is conducting a study in the matter, and on receipt of the report, appropriate interventions will be considered.

#### **Universities for PIOs**

58. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to review its plans to take the deemed university route to set up five universities for Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs);

(b) if so, whether his Ministry wants to bypass UGC guidelines for setting up the universities and also to keep away Ministry of Human Resource Development; and

(c) if so, the time by which such universities are likely to be set up and in what manner the control on such universities would be exercised?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The work on setting up the first PIO/NRI university will commence soon. The Ministry has constituted an Advisory Board consisting of officers from the concerned Ministries/Departments and the University Grants Commission (UGC), Medical Council of India (MCI), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) etc.

#### **Steps to tackle racial attacks**

59. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry and Ministry of External Affairs have jointly decided to create a permanent institutional framework to tackle the growing threat of racist attacks on young Indian students in Australia;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard so far;

(c) whether the incidents of racist attacks on young Indian students in Australia are increasing inspite of initiative taken by Government to curb such incidents; and

(d) if so, the further reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no joint decision to create a permanent institutional framework to tackle the threat of attacks on Indian students in Australia. The issue has been taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Australia at the highest levels. The Indian High Commission in Canberra and the Consulates General in Melbourne and Sydney have been following up the matter with the federal and State authorities in Australia.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Effect on Indian workers due to recession**

60. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the large scale exodus of Indian workers in Gulf countries due to the global economic slow down and recession in those countries;

(b) if so, the details of the Indian workers, State-wise, who returned to India due to loss of job since the effect of economic slow down started; and

(c) the measures that are proposed to be taken for their rehabilitation in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Indian Missions in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar have informed that there has been no report of any large scale exodus of workers, though there has been report of some job losses because of global economic slowdown and recession. The Indian Mission in United Arab Emirates (UAE) has reported that accurate figures of return of Indian workers are not available. It is estimated that ranging from 50,000 to 1,50,000 workers have returned to India as a result of the delay in execution of projects due to economic slow down and recession. They have further informed that most of the workers have returned to India on leave without pay with the expectation that they would be able to return to work in the UAE once the situation improves. At the same time, 432802 workers have been given emigration clearance for new employment in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries between January and May, 2009.

#### **Indian students in foreign countries**

61. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Indian citizens living overseas for the purpose of pursuing academic curriculum in universities and colleges there, country-wise;

(b) whether Government has been seized of the past incidents of racial discrimination including physical violence faced by Indian students in foreign countries viz., Australia, Germany in particular;

(c) if so, the details of such incidents which occurred in the recent past indicating steps initiated by Governments of the respective countries and that of India in response thereto; and

(d) the details of steps taken in response to violent attack in person on Indian citizens studying in Australia?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The exact number of Indian students abroad is not known as most of them do not register themselves with Indian Diplomatic Missions/Posts abroad. Approximate number of Indian students as available, country-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I. (See below)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Details on attacks involving Indian nationals are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 217 Annexure No. 5] A few cases of attacks may have had a racial aspect, as mentioned in the list in bold letters.

(d) Details are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 25 Pt (e) and (f)]

***Statement-1***

*Country-wise details of approximate number of Indian students living overseas*

Sl. No.	Country	Number of Indian Students
1	2	3
1.	Antigua and Barbuda	5
2.	Armenia	500
3.	Australia	97,035
4.	Austria	25
5.	Azerbaijan	51
6.	Bangladesh	500
7.	Belarus	700
8.	Brazil	01
9.	Bulgaria	100-150
10.	Cambodia	17
11.	Canada	2,500
12.	China	3,242
13.	Cuba	4
14.	Cyprus	1,000
15.	Czech Republic	30
16.	Denmark	150
17.	Egypt	100
18.	France	2,000
19.	Georgia	100
20.	Germany	4,500
21.	Guyana	25
22.	Hungary	30
23.	Hong Kong	50
24.	Iceland	5
25.	Indonesia	02



1	2	3
26.	Iran	625-628
27.	Iraq	40
28.	Japan	544
29.	Korea (Republic of)	500-550
30.	Kuwait	6
31.	Libya	11
32.	Malaysia	1,350
33.	Mauritius	400
34.	Mexico	05
35.	Moldova	12
36.	New Zealand	6,040
37.	Norway	80
38.	Oman	420
39.	Philippine	1,000
40.	Romania	225
41.	Russian Federation	4,000-5,000
42.	Slovak Republic	02
43.	Slovenia	39
44.	South Africa	121
45.	Spain	400
46.	St. Kitts and Nevis	5
47.	St. Lucia	150
48.	St. Vincent and Grenadines	15
49.	Switzerland	300
50.	Syria	3
51.	Tajikistan	304
52.	Turkey	2
53.	Ukraine	3,000
54.	UK	25,905
55.	USA	1,04,522

### **Defaulting agents sending people abroad**

62. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that were detected during 2008 about the defaulting agents sending people abroad relating to mal-treatment or working in inhuman conditions;

(b) whether any institutional steps have been codified to specifically and effectively deals with such cases; and

(c) whether these agents of Indian origin or foreign nationals have also found either doing this in connivance with Indians or they are indulging in such activities independently depending upon their sources?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) During 2008, action on 118 cases against Registered Recruiting Agents and 93 cases against Unregistered/Unauthorised Agents have been initiated for offences committed under Emigration Act.

Instances of complaints of exploitation of Indian emigrant workers by Recruiting Agents, Foreign Employers and unscrupulous middlemen are received by the Ministry and the Indian Missions abroad from time to time. These complaints mainly pertain to cheating, overcharging, contractual violations by employers such as non-payment/delayed payment of salary, non-availability of medical facilities and proper food, unhygienic living conditions etc. Such harassment include withholding of passports and even physical abuse by the employers.

On receipt of such complaints this Ministry swings into action against such elements.

In the case of Registered Recruiting Agents (RA), on receipt of a complaint, a show cause notice is issued. If the RA fails to redress the grievances of overseas Indian workers, action is taken to suspend/cancel his registration and forfeit his Bank Guarantee.

Complaints against Unregistered/Unauthorised Agents are referred to the concerned State Police authorities for investigation and action under the law. Concerned Protector of Emigrants (POEs) are also instructed to initiate due action.

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to instruct all Police Stations to keep a strict vigil on the activities of unscrupulous agents.

Foreign Employers (FEs) who are found to be harassing the Indian Workers, are placed in the Prior Approval Category.

### **Demand of Indian workers**

†63. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether various countries have shown interest in calling for workers from India for development of their manufacturing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Indian workers are in demand abroad in various sectors including manufacturing industries. There are about 4.5 million Indian workers in the Gulf countries apart from the large number of high-skill Indian workers in the USA, Canada, Australia and the European Union.

During 2008 about 8.49 lakh workers from India took emigration clearance to leave India for employment abroad.

The policy of the Government is to facilitate orderly and legal emigration of Indian workers, discourage illegal/irregular migration and ensure the protection and welfare of emigrants. In pursuit of this policy, the Government is implementing emigration process reforms and is pursuing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the management of migration.

India had signed Labour agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with United Arab of Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, with Malaysia in January, 2009, and with Bahrain on 17th June, 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

An MoU for forging a labour mobility partnership has been negotiated with Denmark. The Government is also pursuing labour mobility partnerships with some other countries as well as with the European Union.

The Government has signed social security agreements with France, Germany and Belgium and has concluded negotiations with the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Switzerland and Luxembourg. Negotiations are in progress with several other countries including Australia, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Hungary and Denmark. These agreements protect our workers abroad from double coverage, loss of contributions and loss of benefits in the field of social security.

#### **Problems of Indian brides abroad**

64. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the increasing incidents of exploitation, torture, demand of dowry, beating and threatening to kill or deportation to India to Indian brides by their NRI husbands and their families residing abroad;

- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints from some residents of Himachal Pradesh, in this regard; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government over the said complaints and the current status of each case?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is deeply concerned over the welfare of all Indians living abroad. It has already initiated some measures to check fraudulent marriages taking place between Indian women with NRI husbands. Family disputes, however, may be resolved through available legal means. Some of the steps taken by the Government to tackle such incidents are given in the enclosed Statement. (*See below*)

(c) and (d) A complaint from Shri Vijay Verma, resident of Himachal Pradesh seeking protection of his daughter Ms. Monika Verma who has reportedly been subjected to harassment and demand of dowry by her husband Shri Rajinder Dhunna, residing in U.K, was received in the Ministry. The complaint was referred to High Commission of India, London for appropriate action. After issue of a reminder on 19th May requesting him to contact it, Shri Dhunna has conveyed to HCI London that he has sought legal advice in the matter.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Details of steps taken by the Government of India to tackle problem of Indian brides abroad***

The approach of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs in addressing these issues has been to create awareness amongst prospective brides and their families on the precautions to be taken before entering into a marriage alliance with an overseas Indian and the need to familiarize themselves with the local regulations, laws and practices of the country of residence of the prospective bridegroom.

A National Consultation on "Marriages to Overseas Indians" was organized by the Ministry in February, 2006 following which the Ministry in collaboration with the National Commission for Women organized two regional workshops in Chandigarh and Trivandrum in 2006 with the objective of involving the State Commissions for women as well as the women organizations of the States concerned to spread awareness. Vividh Vikas Samithi, a Delhi based NGO in collaboration with this Ministry has conducted one day National Convention on "Indian Mission to help jilted NRI Brides" in New Delhi in April, 2009.

The Ministry organized parallel sessions during Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) conventions in which issues relating to problems of Overseas Indian marriages were discussed. NGOs, women organizations and State Government representatives besides the overseas Indian delegates attended these sessions.

The Ministry has launched a scheme in 2007 to provide legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses through Indian Missions abroad.

The Ministry has brought out information pamphlets in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Malayalam and Telugu to make Indian women aware of their rights and responsibilities and precautions that could be exercised before entering into marital alliance with overseas Indians.

The Ministry has brought out a guidance booklet on “Marriages to Overseas Indians” in English, Telugu, Hindi, and Punjabi. This booklet contains information on safeguards available to women deserted by their NRI spouses, legal remedies available, authorities that can be approached for redressal of grievances, and NGOs which can provide assistance.

The Ministry has launched the publicity cum awareness campaign through audio visual advertisement on regional T.V. network primarily to cover the States of Punjab, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

An Inter-Ministerial sub-committee was constituted in May, 2007 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and with representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Law and Justice, National Commission for Women, National Human Rights Commission and State Governments of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh as Members to find out ways and means to assist Indian women who are deserted by their overseas Indian spouses.

Recommendations made by the sub-committee were considered at an inter-ministerial meeting chaired by Hon’ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs on 7th July, 2008. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State for Women and Child Development also attended the meeting. The decisions taken at the meeting have been circulated to concerned Ministries, State Governments and Government agencies for appropriate action.

#### **Attacks on PIOs and Indian students**

65. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of People of Indian Origin and Indian students attacked in several countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Some reports of the attack have been received. Available details are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 217 Annexure No. 6]

(c) Incidents involving Indian nationals are taken up with the local authorities by our Missions/Posts abroad at appropriate level. Details of steps taken by the Government in respect of recent incidents in Australia are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to SQ No. 15 Pt (a) to (c)]

### Harassment of Indian migrants

66. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the harassment of Indian migrants in different countries; and

(b) whether Government has already signed bilateral settlement with various countries for the safety and protection of Indian migrants?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Government have received some reports of harassment of Indian migrants in some countries.

(b) Protecting emigrants against malpractices and exploitation requires bilateral cooperation. India had signed Labour agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with United Arab of Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, with Malaysia in January, 2009, and with Bahrain on 17th June, 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

### Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children

67. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships given during the last three years under Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children, State-wise;

(b) whether Government would propose to increase the number of beneficiaries under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof and expected fiscal allocation for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The number of scholarships given during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	No. of Scholarships
2006	60
2007	79
2008	66

The beneficiary students are studying in the states of Tamil Nadu (57), Karnataka (43), Andhra Pradesh (31), Kerala (30), Union Territory of Chandigarh (12), Uttar Pradesh (12), Maharashtra (10), Rajasthan (3), Madhya Pradesh (2), West Bengal, Haryana, Orissa, Gujarat and Punjab (1 each).

(b) and (c) The number of scholarships this year is expected to be 100; and the budgetary allocation is Rs. 3.08 crores.

(d) Does not arise

#### **Know India Programme**

68. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Know India Programme (KIP) initiated by Government is still not operational;

(b) if so, whether Government has analyzed the reasons for failure of such programme with partnership of State Government and steps taken by Government to conduct to Know India Programme in the coming years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir. Eleven Know India Programmes (KIP) have been organized since December, 2003. A total of 324 Diaspora youth have participated in the programme.

Three Know India Programmes (KIP) are scheduled to be organized during 2009-10 as per the following schedule.

KIP	Tentative period	Participating States
12th	August — September, 2009	Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh
13th	December, 2009 — January, 2010	Kerala, Haryana
14th	March, 2010	Goa, Rajasthan

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Indian students in Australia**

69. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:  
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) the details of recent attacks on the Indian students in Australia;

(b) whether it is a fact that local authorities have denied such attacks as racial;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the local police have been targeting Indian students for protesting against racial attacks;

(d) whether Government has conveyed its concerns to the Australian Government against targeting by local administration;

(e) the steps that have been taken by Government to strengthen our Missions abroad to give consular services and other assistance to Indian students studying there; and

(f) whether Government has issued any advisory to the students?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Details are given in the Annexure. [Refer to the Appendix 217 Annexure No. 2 appended to the answer to USQ No. 31 Pt (b) dt 2/7/09]

(b) No, Sir. Australian authorities have not ruled out some of these attacks being racial in nature.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government has conveyed its concern on the attacks against Indian students.

(e) Missions abroad provide consular and other services to students studying in those countries.

(f) An advisory for students going to Australia has been placed on the websites of this Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs as well as on the website of the High Commission of India, Canberra.

#### **Amendment in administrative and service rules**

70. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to amend the administrative and service rules to make public servants more accountable to people;

(b) if so, the details of the amendments and modification to be brought about in the law and the rules; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Government has drafted a Civil Services Bill, which envisages to provide a statutory basis for the regulation of the Civil Services in India, to ensure, *inter-alia*, a high standard of ethics in the Civil Service operation; requiring and facilitating every Civil Service employee to discharge official duties with competence, and loyalty; care and diligence; responsibility; integrity, objectivity and impartiality; without discrimination and in accordance with the law.

#### **Granting of Child Care Leave**

71. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

SHRI DARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether Union Government has decided to grant Child Care Leave (CCL) to its Central Government female employees as recommended by the Sixth Central Pay Commission;

(b) whether Government issued any orders for grant of Child Care Leave to its female employees, with pay and without treating CCL as earned leave;

(c) whether Government had subsequently withdrawn its orders which are not beneficial to female Central Government employees;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government proposes to reconsider/amend its orders in view of the problems being faced by the female Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The orders have not been withdrawn.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Examination fee charged by UPSC and SSC**

72. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection/recruitment agencies viz., Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) charge fees from general category applicants for examinations conducted from time to time for selection in various services;

(b) if so, the details of examinations for various services held during the last five years, year-wise number of candidates applied for each, volume of fee collected;

(c) keeping in view the ever burgeoning number of applicants resulting in large volume of fund collected from them as application fees, whether any review of rationality of the fee structure has ever been carried out;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the examinations held by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Staff Selection Committee (SSC) are given in the enclosed Statement. (*See below*) As per the prescribed procedure examination fees are collected through Central Recruitment Fee Stamp issued by the Postal Authorities, and are credited under the Head 051 — Public Service Commission — UPSC/SSC Examination fees.

(c) to (e) The fees to be collected from the candidates for examinations are reviewed from time to time. Last review of fees has been done in 2006 whereby fees have been enhanced to a maximum of Rs. 200/- for UPSC.

## Statement

*Details of examinations for various services conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) during the last five years*

### A. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

Sl. No.	Name of Examination	No of applicants, year-wise (includes general/SC/ST/OBC categories)				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination	349020	345106	383983	333680	325433
2.	Civil Services (Main) Examination	5497	5088	7692	9158	11669
3.	Indian Forest Service Examination	40576	43187	35601	31887	32872
4.	Engineering Services Examination	86982	74363	65219	53711	65156
5.	National Defence Academy and National Naval Academy Examination-I	197005	206622	216260	248165	177922
6.	National Defence Academy and National Naval Academy Examination-II	143293	135196	139069	105291	106346
7.	Combined Defence Service Examination-I	89945	78117	64028	51002	63824
8.	Combined Defence Service Examination-II	78989	76835	63737	53868	53794
9.	Combined Medical Services Examination	31395	28878	27589	25519	29096
10.	Central Police Forces Examination	121188	92568	95433	74368	68088
11.	Section Officers/Stenographers (Grade 'B'/Grade-I) Limited Departmental Competitive Examination	1839	—	1851	—	—
12.	Special Class Railway Apprentices Services Examination	—	118170	—	106260	—
13.	Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service Examination	—	5017	4617	4038	3958
14.	Geologist Examination	—	3433	3210	2687	3359

**B. Staff Selection Commission (SSC)**

Sl. No.	Name of Examination	No of applicants, year-wise (includes general/SC/ST/OBC categories)				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Junior Hindi Translators Examination	3646	7630	5684	—	—
2.	Junior Engineer (Civil and Elect) Examination	78747	—	43851 (held on 2.4.2006)  30079 (held on 25.3.2007)	—	19640
3.	Combined Graduate Level (Preliminary) Examination	—	650900	501970	—	291550
4.	Combined Graduate Level (Main) Examination	25171	—	—	—	127765
5.	Central Police Organization (Sub Inspector) Examination	135838	79286	83154	75022	38468
6.	Tax Assistants Examination	257111	122292	197821	227412	169203
7.	Statistical Investigators Examination	—	79169	18991	23278	10476
8.	Section Officer (Audit) Examination	—	329801	195971	225952	224420
9.	Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Examination	—	91891	52730	53143	—
10.	Special Recruitment Drive for SC/ST Examination for posts of LDC/Steno Grade 'D'	—	146271	—	—	—
11.	Combined Matric Level (Preliminary) Examination	—	—	1000485	718717	—
12.	Combined Matric Level (Main) Examination	—	—	—	—	65305
13.	Data Entry Operator Examination	—	—	—	—	252955
14.	Accountants in A&N Administration Examination	—	—	—	—	1800
15.	Upper Division Clerk Ltd. Departmental Competitive Examination	1206	1288	1091	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Grade 'C' Ltd. Departmental Competitive Examination	961	1095	1238	933	—
17.	Clerks Grade Ltd. Departmental Competitive Examination	957	892	166	1106	—

#### **File notings under RTI**

73. SHRI O. T. LEPCHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to exempt file notings under Right to Information (RTI) except those connected with social and development issue;

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

(c) whether such a move would render the RTI toothless and there would be a bolt to the concept of transparency particularly when CIC has opined that file notings should be given under RTI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Government *vide* Department of Personnel and Training Office Memorandum No 1/20/2009-IR dated 23rd June, 2009 has clarified that the file noting can be disclosed except file noting containing information exempt from disclosure under section 8 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Appointments in Government departments**

74. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the causes for corruption and inefficiency in Government departments is appointments by bribe and favouratism;

(b) if so, whether Government would make it mandatory that employment in all department is made by open competitive examinations conducted by autonomous bodies to select persons on merit only; and

(c) if not, the other methods for fair selections that Government proposes to adopt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) conduct open competitive examination for Direct recruitment in the Government and are autonomous in their functions. The Direct recruitment for posts exempted by UPSC is done by concerned Departments in a transparent manner.

#### **Financial assistance for infrastructure project**

75. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested financial assistance for infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance released so far;

(c) if not, by when such assistance would be released; and

(d) the projects taken up with the matching grants in areas like East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Khammam rural areas in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (d) Information is awaited from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **PMs 100 days plan**

76. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's 100 days plan has been prepared by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has in consultation with important Ministries prepared an action plan;

(c) if so, the points that have been planned and the sectors that would be given priority; and

(d) if so, by what time this plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (d) The Prime Minister's 100 days plan has been included in the Address by the President of India to Parliament on 4th June, 2009 (at Para 32). The Ministries have been directed to prepare the action plans indicating the timelines and milestones to be achieved for the initiatives within the time frame.

#### **Growth rate of States**

†77. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the status of growth in different States has been found different;

(b) if so, the information with Government in this regard;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has identified those States in which growth is below the average growth rate of the country; and

(d) if so, the names of those States and the specific plans for their growth in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):  
(a) and (b) The status of growth in different states measured in terms of annual average growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at 1999-00 prices for the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement. (See below) During this period, the average annual growth rate varied from 3.9% for Arunachal Pradesh to 11% for Haryana.

(c) and (d) The States which registered growth rate below the average growth rate of the country are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The Government has been taking several measures to improve the growth rate across the country in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States, establishment of public sector units, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme, and Border Area Development Programme, etc.

#### ***Statement***

*Growth rate of gross State domestic product at constant price in different States*

(in percent)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	Annual average growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.7	8.9	10.6	9.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-4.9	12.7	3.7	3.9
3.	Assam	4.9	7.0	6.1	6.0
4.	Bihar	1.5	22.0	8.0	10.5
5.	Jharkhand	2.8	12.5	6.2	7.2
6.	Goa	11.3	10.4	11.1	10.9
7.	Gujarat	11.2	9.2	NA	10.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	9.4	14.2	9.3	11.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	9.2	8.6	8.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2
11.	Karnataka	11.6	6.5	11.0	9.7
12.	Kerala	9.2	11.1	10.4	10.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6.5	4.8	5.2	5.5
14.	Chhattisgarh	6.9	8.0	8.6	7.9
15.	Maharashtra	9.7	9.8	9.2	9.6
16.	Manipur	4.0	5.2	3.4	4.2
17.	Meghalaya	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.5
18.	Mizoram	2.4	5.5	5.5	4.5
19.	Nagaland	5.2	NA	NA	5.2
20.	Orissa	6.4	12.1	5.9	8.1
21.	Punjab	4.5	7.3	6.5	6.1
22.	Rajasthan	6.7	7.8	7.1	7.2
23.	Sikkim	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.9	11.3	4.4	9.2
25.	Tripura	9.1	8.4	NA	8.8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.2	7.2	7.2	6.5
27.	Uttarakhand	6.4	10.4	NA	8.4
28.	West Bengal	5.7	8.8	7.7	7.4
All India GDP (99-00 base)		9.5	9.7	9.0	9.4

*Source:* Based on the information available from Central Statistical Organisation.

#### **Special status for Chhattisgarh**

†78. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has sought the status of a special State and asked for a special package; and

(b) if so, by when Government would decide upon it?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):  
(a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration regarding Special Category Status of Chhattisgarh.

#### **Special Status to Bihar**

79. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bihar Chief Minister has demanded a "Special Status" for Bihar;
- (b) if so, what is meant by "Special Status" to a State and which are the States that has been given a special status at present; and
- (c) the reaction of Government to the Bihar Chief Minister's demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grant of Special Category Status entails the states to have Special treatment in the allocation of Normal Central Assistance as well as the terms on which Central Assistance is extended to them. The apportionment of Normal Central Assistance is done on a 30:70 ratio between Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. Grant of Special Category Status entails the State of Normal Central Assistance in a 90:10 grant:loan ratio, while it is 30:70 grant:loan ratio for Non-Special Category States. Even though at present, the loan component is not provided by the Central Government, the *interse* apportionment amongst the States is still done based on the gross amount including the loan portion. There are 11 States at present which have been declared as Special Category States *viz.*, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(c) The proposal of Bihar for Special Category Status is under examination of the Government.

#### **Winding up of NAC**

80. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had in 2004 constituted a National Advisory Council (NAC) under the aegis of Prime Minister's Office;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the terms and specific responsibilities, if any, entrusted to the NAC;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the NAC ceased to exist after March 31, 2008;
- (d) if so, the details of the Notification issued, if any, for winding up of the NAC;
- (e) the details of cost incurred from the exchequer, year-wise;
- (f) whether any review of out-come of NAC has been carried out;



(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of order dated 31.05.2004 issued in this regard is enclosed as Statement-I.  
(See below)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No notification was issued for winding up of the National Advisory Council. However, the tenure of the Members of National Advisory Council was extended upto 31.03.2008.

(e) Statement in this regard enclosed as Statement-II. (See below)

(f) to (h) In this regard, periodic reports were submitted for perusal of the Prime Minister on 23.12.2006, 28.06.2007 and 27.12.2007.

***Statement-I***

*Details of NAC constituted by Government*

**No. 631/2/I/2004-Cab.**

**Government of India**

**Cabinet Secretariat**

New Delhi, the May 31, 2004

**ORDER**

**Sub: Constitution of a National Advisory Council (NAC) to monitor the implementation of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the Government.**

The Government has decided to constitute a National Advisory Council (NAC) to oversee the implementation of the National Common Minimum Programme of the Government.

2. The NAC would be headed by a Chairperson with the rank and status of a Union Cabinet Minister and Shall consist of such number of Members, not exceeding 20, as may be nominated by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Chairperson.

3. The functions of the National Advisory Council would be as follows:—

(a) To monitor the progress of the implementation of the Common Minimum Programme;

(b) To provide inputs for the formulation of policy by the Government and to provide support to the Government in its legislative business.

4. The Council would be supported by a Secretariat with the necessary complement of officers and staff who shall be responsible to the Chairperson. The Council may engage services of such

experts and academics, as required, to assist in its work. The Council may invite such person or persons, as it may deem fit, to participate in its deliberations.

5. The Council would be provided adequate and appropriate office space by the Central Government. All expenditure incurred in connection with the functioning of the Council would be met by the Central Government and provided through the PMO.

6. The expenditure incurred for the functioning of the Council would be met by the Central Government.

7. The Council would meet at least once every quarter and more frequently, if necessary and would be serviced by the Prime Minister's Office.

Sd/-  
(K.L. Sharma)  
Deputy Secretary to Cabinet

***Statement-II***

*Details of expenditure incurred from the exchequer (year-wise) in respect of National Advisory Council*

*(figures in thousands of rupees)*

Head of Account	Expenditure incurred				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Salaries	1701	3296	2938	3188	741
OTA	32	138	110	116	30
Medical Treatment	0	10	8	32	22
Domestic Travel Expenses	1332	1406	470	614	0
Travel Expenses	443	553	291	0	0
Office Expenses	3009	1367	1198	1118	251
BCTT	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6517</b>	<b>6770</b>	<b>5015</b>	<b>5068</b>	<b>1044</b>

**Inter-State project of NEC**

81. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the Planning Commission is yet to clear the inter-state projects of North Eastern Council (NEC) 'Improvement of NLKB road along with construction of bridges over Lohit and Khabolu river' in Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a proposal seeking early in-principle clearance of the above project has been received by Planning Commission;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry would ensure early in-principle clearance of the project which is lingering from the Ninth Plan of NEC; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (e) The matter has again been received from NEC on 5.6.2009 and the proposal is under active consideration of the Planning Commission.

#### **Special category status to States**

82. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government is considering the demand of Orissa, Rajasthan and Bihar to declare these States are special category States considering their backwardness, poverty and under development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Recently a request has been received for providing 'Special Category Status' to Bihar which is under examination. No proposal is under consideration of the Government at present to declare Orissa and Rajasthan as Special Category States.

#### **Economic growth of country**

83. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission Deputy Chairperson, who returned from meeting of the Global Bankers in Washington, reportedly said that India's Economic Growth for 2008-09 would be 6 per cent not 7 per cent as projected earlier by India;

(b) whether he blamed the slow down in the manufacturing sector as a main cause for the fall in the economic growth which was close to 9 per cent in 2007-08; and

(c) if so, the steps the Planning Commission and the RBI have taken so far to reverse the trend and provide impetus to the manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, represented India at the meeting of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in London on 12 — 16 March, 2009. Responding to various questions after the event, the Deputy Chairman had expressed the view that for the year 2008-09 the rate of growth of the Indian economy is likely to be lower than the earlier projections of around 7 per cent and may be around 6.5 per cent due to the on-going global economic slowdown. To restore our economic growth, decisive, coordinated and comprehensive action to boost demand and jobs would be needed.

(c) The Government and RBI have taken both fiscal and monetary measures in order to restore the growth momentum, including measures for providing impetus to manufacturing

sector. The fiscal measures, *inter-alia*, include increase in plan expenditure, reduction in indirect taxes, sector-specific measures for textiles, housing, infrastructure, automobiles, micro and small sector and exports, authorisation to specified financial institutions to raise tax free bonds to fund infrastructure projects, farm loan waiver package, etc. The monetary and credit related measures taken by the RBI relate to provisioning of adequate liquidity and credit delivery, progressive reduction in the Repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF), reduction in cash reserve and statutory liquidity ratios (CRR and SLR) for banks, etc. These measures have been supplemented with sector specific credit measures for exports, housing, micro and small enterprises and infrastructure.

#### **Investment in S&T research**

84. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investment in the field of Science and Technology and development in our country is very low as compared to the other developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is slow progress in Scientific Research activities as the number of Research papers in India in the past 10 years has increased from 11,000 to 19,000 as compared to China during the same period and the number of Scientific Research papers has jumped from 10,000 to 55,000; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the investment in Science and Technology Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) According to available official statistics, the investment in the field of Science and Technology as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 0.88% which is lower compared to that of China and Hungary where it is 1.42% and 1.00% respectively. But it is higher compared to several developing countries like, Brazil, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela. In absolute terms, India's R&D investment has increased over the years from Rs. 18,088.16 crores in 2002-03 to Rs. 28,776.65 crores in 2005-06 and is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 37,777.90 crores in 2007-08.

(c) and (d) As per the Science Citation Index (SCI) database, the number of scientific research papers in India increased from 11,067 (in 1997) to 22,215 (in 2007). Whereas, in China, the research papers during the same period increased from 12,632 (in 1997) to 67,433 (in 2007). The Government have taken several measures for the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country. These measures include higher allocation for scientific research from Plan to Plan for setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national

institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships such as INSPIRE, strengthening infrastructure for R&D in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, national awards for outstanding R&D etc. Accordingly, the Government have enhanced Eleventh Plan allocation for Scientific Departments to Rs. 75,304.00 crores from Rs. 25,301.35 crores during Tenth Plan.

#### Forecast of monsoon

85. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the accuracy of long-term and short-term (say weekly) forecasts of monsoon rainfall by the Indian Meteorological Department in the last three years, for both total and division-wise spatial distribution; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to improve these forecasts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) India Meteorological Department (IMD) issues various types of monsoon rainfall predictions to the users. Details of forecast verification are presented below:—

(i) Long range rainfall forecast for the southwest monsoon season (June-September) for the country as a whole and also for 4 homogeneous regions. The forecast is issued in 2 stages, first in April with the data up to March and the second by end of June with the data up to May.

Regions	2006		2007		2008	
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast
(% of Long Period Average — LPA): Figures in Brackets indicate error bars of respective spatial domain forecasts)						
All India (June-September)	100	92(±4)	106	93(±4)	98	100(±4)
All India (July)	98	97(±9)	98	95(±9)	83	98(±9)
Northwest India	94	91(±8)	85	90(±8)	107	96(±8)
Northeast India	83	94(±8)	104	98(±8)	94	101(±8)
Central India	116	90(±8)	108	96(±8)	96	101(±8)
South Peninsula	95	97(±8)	126	94(±8)	96	98(±8)

(ii) Short range rainfall predictions, up to 3 days, are generated daily for all 36 Meteorological sub-divisions in the country. Average skill of rainfall predictions was found to be in the range of 71-96% during 2006; 72-92% during 2007 and 76-85% during 2008.

- (iii) Medium range rainfall predictions (3-7 days) are generated for the whole country and based on which Agro-Advisory Service (AAS) covering 127 agro-climatic/zones (cluster of 4-6 districts) is operated twice weekly (Tuesdays and Fridays) with valid predictions for next 4-days. Average skill of rainfall predictions was found to be 62% during 2006, 63% during 2007 and 62% during 2008.

(b) Continuous improvement of weather forecasting services is the high priority activity for the agencies of the Ministry of Earth Sciences by continuously adopting methodologies and modeling frameworks that have undergone rigorous performance evaluation in operational R&D environment. Following are some the steps that are undertaken/underway:—

- (i) An improved numerical prediction models with 50Km grid globally and 27Km over India are already implemented.
- (ii) All available global satellite radiance data sets are being assimilated in the numerical models for improving the forecasts.
- (iii) A multi-model Man-Machine-Mix approach using the forecasts from different models has been adopted for improving the forecast skill on experimental basis.
- (iv) Focusing on strengthening the existing observational network with expansion, improving the forecasting methodology and quick dissemination of weather forecast assessments/warnings to the users, a comprehensive modernization programme is currently underway.
- (v) Focused R&D initiatives on understanding and prediction of the Indian monsoon rainfall variability, increasing accuracies of medium range weather predictions and potential predictability of monsoon are currently under implementation during the Eleventh Plan.

#### **Delay in monsoon**

86. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state how widespread is the delay in monsoon this year and what impact has it had on sowing operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Southwest Monsoon-2009 has set in over Andaman Sea around its normal date on 20th May, 2009 but it advanced over Kerala earlier than its normal date (1st June) by about 8-days on 23rd May, 2009. Further advancement of Monsoon-2009 over parts of Karnataka, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, West Bengal and Northeastern States was realized by the 1st week of June. Subsequently, the monsoon advancement over other parts of the country was sluggish as monsoon entered into a weak phase of its activity. Details of delay in monsoon advancement so far realized are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Division	Normal date of Monsoon onset	Actual date of Monsoon onset during 2009 so far	No. of days of delay
1.	Konkan and Goa	11th June	21st June	11
2.	Telangana	12th June	21st June	10
3.	Madhya Maharashtra	13th June	21st June	9
4.	Marathawada	13th June	26th June	14
5.	Vidarbha	14th June	26th June	13
6.	Orissa	14th June	26th June	13
7.	Jharkhand	16th June	29th June	14
8.	Bihar	16th June	29th June	14
9.	Chhattisgarh	17th June	26th June	10
10.	East Madhya Pradesh	20th June	29th June	10
11.	Gujarat Region	21st June	24th June	4
12.	East Uttar Pradesh	22nd June	29th June	8
13.	Saurashtra, Kutch and Diu	22nd June	24th June	3
14.	Uttarakhand	26th June	29th June	3

On the whole, a day of Monsoon-2009 advancement so far is found to be 1-2 weeks delayed from the respective normal date of onset in various parts of the country. It is believed that the realized delay of 1-2 weeks of monsoon onset does not have appreciable impact on the sowing operations in various parts of the country

#### **Funds for welfare of SC people**

87. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the total amount released by the Central Government for development of Scheduled Caste people in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Kerala from 2000 to 2009 and total percentage of utilization from 2000 to 2009, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Proposals of Andhra Pradesh**

88. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals of Andhra Pradesh Government pending with his Ministry as on date; and

(b) the details of each such proposal, indicating the latest status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Following proposals for central assistance to the State Government/equity support to Government Corporations for the year 2009-10 have been received and are being processed:—

- (i) Equity contribution to Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporations, of Rs. 30 crore.
- (ii) Support under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, of Rs. 8.79 crore.

#### **Special plan allocation for SCs**

89. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware about Hon'ble Prime Minister's directive in the 51st N.D.C. meeting held on 27th June, 2005 for Special Comprehensive Plan allocation to SCs;

(b) if so, the efforts that were made by his Ministry to obtain adequate allocation during 2007-08, 2008-09 Budget; and

(c) if not, the reasons for failure therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Prime Minister in the 51st Meeting of the National Development Council, held on 27th June, 2005, had stated "in the mid-1970s, the SCSP and TSP were initiated. TSPs and SCSPs should be an integral part of Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans, making provisions there non-divertible and non-lapsable, with the clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of SCs and STs within a period of 10 years".

(b) and (c) In this regard, the Planning Commission has issued detailed guidelines on formulation, implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) in October, 2005, and December, 2006, to State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments, respectively, including earmarking of funds under SCSP from the annual plan outlay, at least in proportion of the SC population to the total population.

Earmarking of funds under SCSP by States/UTs is reviewed by the Ministry, and 25% of the allocation under the scheme of Special Central Assistance to SCSP is released to States/UTs on the basis of their performance in percentage earmarking under SCSP as compared to SC population percentage in the States/UTs.



### Development of tourism in Rajasthan

†90. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to boost tourism development in Rajasthan on priority basis;

(b) the amount sanctioned during the last three years thereof;

(c) the names of tourist destinations targeted to be made attractive and the investment planned to be made therefor;

(d) whether any evaluation as to the tourist pulling capacity of Rajasthan's forts, havelies, monuments and religious places, has been undertaken; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds. During the last 3 years (2006-07 to 2008-09), Central Financial Assistance sanctioned to State Government for the Tourism Infrastructure Projects, fairs and festivals and Large Revenue Generating Project is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Amount
2006-07	953.84
2007-08	1554.46
2008-09	4189.56

### Financial support for tourism promotion

91. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of projects received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for development and promotion of tourism in the State during the year 2008-09;

(b) the names of projects sanctioned by Government and the financial support extended to Himachal Pradesh during the year 2008-09;

(c) the details of amount utilized by the State Government on infrastructure development of destinations in the State during the year 2008-09;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has ever monitored that the sanctioned amount is not being diverted to other activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds. During the year 2008-09, the following tourism projects were sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh as per the following details:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
1.	Integrated Development of Una-Bilaspur—Hamirpur Circuit	760.00
2.	Integrated Development of Hamirpur as a Tourist Circuit	600.00
3.	Integrated Development of Solan District as a Circuit	420.00
4.	Integrated Development of Chail as a Destination	480.00
5.	Integrated Development of Jogindernagar Bir Billing as a Destination	427.90
6.	Integrated Development of Naldehra as a Destination	269.76
7.	Organizing Minjar Fair Chamba 2008	5.00
8.	Mountain Biking Event MTB 2008	10.00
9.	Kullu Dussehra 2008	5.00
10	Foodcraft Institute at Dharamsala, District — Kangra	475.00

Implementation of Tourism Projects is responsibility of the State Government. However, Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of the projects through review meetings with the concerned State Governments and site visits from time to time.

#### Eco-tourism

92. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for development of Eco-tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the details of the amount released and the progress made in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of destinations/circuits including Eco-tourism sites under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, based on the proposals received from State Governments/UT Administrations subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 8610.33 lakh for development of tourism destination and circuits in Uttar Pradesh in the last three years. Further, projects for Rs. 312.60 lakh in Dudhwa National Park, Distt. Kheri and Rs. 105.00 lakh for Katarniaghat Wild Life Sanctuary, Distt. Bahraich have been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism in the year 2005-06 for development of Eco-tourism.

#### **Tourist inflow**

93. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to terrorism and global economy it has brought recession and affected tourism in the country;

(b) if so, whether this year with an increase of 15000 tourists in February over January his Ministry is expecting 10 to 20 per cent increase in tourist arrivals in coming months;

(c) whether his Ministry is now trying to focus its campaign on special reasons to visit India in 2009 on spiritual or festivals;

(d) whether his Ministry has earmarked budget of Rs. 20 crores to its all round developing initiative; and

(e) if so, to what extent these measures would help in improving tourist flow to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Due to various reasons, including global financial meltdown and terrorist activities, the growths in the foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in 2008 as well as all the months of 2009 so far have been lower than the corresponding periods of preceding year.

Though the number of FTAs increased by about 15000 in February, 2009 over January, 2009, the trend did not continue in the succeeding months. However, the growth rate in monthly FTAs over the corresponding period of previous year observed an encouraging trend in April and May, 2009 as compared to March, 2009.

(c) To attract more foreign tourists to India in 2009, "Visit India 2009" scheme has been launched whereby attractive incentives by way of value addition, including one complimentary local sight seeing tour to any one city of visit and one complimentary rural eco holiday in the country, are offered.

(d) and (e) Budget estimates of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2009-10 are Rs. 1070 crore for undertaking various tourism development activities such as tourism infrastructure

development, publicity, marketing, human resource development, etc. The measures taken by Ministry of Tourism recently are planned to attract more foreign tourists to the country.

**Decline in tourist inflow**

94. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:  
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether inflow of tourists from foreign countries has seen a declining trend in the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has recently formulated a strategy to boost the inflow of tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India and the growth rates over the corresponding period of previous year, during 2006, 2007, 2008 and January-May, 2009, are given below:—

Period	FTAs (in Million)	Growth over previous year
2006	4.45	13.5%
2007	5.08	14.3%
2008 *	5.37	5.6%
January-May 2009 *	2.13	-10.6%

\*Provisional

While the number of FTAs during 2006, 2007 and 2008 show a rising trend, during the period January-May 2009 there has been a decline. The decline in FTAs in recent months may be due to various reasons including global financial meltdown and terrorist activities.

(c) and (d) To boost the arrival of tourists in the country, the Government has taken the following steps:—

- A “Visit India 2009” Scheme has been announced, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India.
- Financial support being provided to approved service providers for undertaking promotional activities overseas under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme has been enhanced.
- With a view to promoting Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism, the scope of the MDA Scheme has been enhanced, so as to include active members of the India Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB).

- Enhanced subsidy of 25% in participation fee is being offered by the Ministry of Tourism and the Indiatourism offices overseas in the Indian Pavilions set up at the major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions till the end of the financial year 2009-10.
- All States have been requested to beef up security measures in hotels and at tourist sites in their respective States.
- Familiarisation Tours for trade and media representatives to Mumbai and other regions of the country have been specially organized to project the ground realities relating to safety/security conditions in the country.
- Permission has been given to corporates in the hotel sector to avail of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) upto US\$ 100 million per year for foreign currency and/or rupee capital expenditure for permissible end users.

In addition to the above specific measures initiated recently, the other steps taken by the Government to promote tourism in the country include:—

- Development of tourism infrastructure at tourist sites with the cooperation of other Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments;
- Focusing on growth of hotel infrastructure, particularly that for budget hotels;
- Enhancing connectivity through augmentation of air capacity and improving road infrastructure to major tourist attractions;
- Direct approach to the consumers through electronic and print media through the “Incredible India” Campaign; and
- According greater focus to the emerging markets, particularly of China, North East Asia and South East Asia.

#### **Target of tourist arrival**

95. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to waive off visa fee, reduction in entrance charges to monuments and temporary tax holiday till Commonwealth Games in 2010 to soften the blow for the tourism industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Foreign Tourist Arrival (FTA) has come down significantly due to economic slowdown;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to achieve the target of 10 million tourists by 2010?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) With a view to encourage development of hotel accommodation for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games 2010, a five year Tax Holiday under Section 80-ID (1) of the Income Tax Act was announced in the budget of

2007-08 for new hotels of two, three and four star category and Convention Centres coming up between 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2010 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Tourist Arrival (FTA) for the period January to May, 2009 has shown a decline of 10.6% compared to arrivals for the same period during 2008. However, in the month of May, 2009, it was only 1.9% less than May, 2008.

(e) Ministry of Tourism, through its Indiatourism offices overseas is undertaking a series of promotional activities with the objective of increasing foreign tourist arrivals. These activities include, advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops, Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

In addition, a "Visit India 2009" Scheme has been announced by the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India during the current year.

The Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of Medical, Convention and Conference and Domestic Tourism in the country.

#### **Foreign tourists**

96. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism industry suffered a setback due to the reducing number of foreign tourists to our country;

(b) whether the reasons for this have been analysed by Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to increase the number of foreign tourists to our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The estimated number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India during January-May, 2009 is 2.13 million, registering a decline of 10.6 % over the corresponding figure of 2.38 million in January-May, 2008. The decline in FTAs in recent months may be due to various reasons including global financial meltdown and terrorist activities.

(c) To increase the number of foreign tourists to our country, the Government has taken the following steps:—

- A "Visit India 2009" Scheme has been announced, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India.
- Financial support being provided to approved service providers for undertaking promotional activities overseas under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme has been enhanced.

- With a view to promoting Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism, the scope of the MDA Scheme has been enhanced, so as to include active members of the India Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB).
- Enhanced subsidy of 25% in participation fee is being offered by the Ministry of Tourism and the Indiatourism offices overseas in the India Pavilions set up at the major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions till the end of the financial year 2009-10.
- All States have been requested to beef up security measures in hotels and at tourist sites in their respective States.
- Familiarisation Tours for trade and media representatives to Mumbai and other regions of the country have been specially organized to project the ground realities relating to safety/security conditions in the country.
- Permission has been given to corporates in the hotel sector to avail of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) upto US\$ 100 million per year for foreign currency and/or rupee capital expenditure for permissible end users.

In addition to the above specific measures initiated recently, the other steps taken by the Government to promote tourism in the country include:—

- Development of tourism infrastructure at tourist sites with the cooperation of other Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments;
- Focusing on growth of hotel infrastructure, particularly that for budget hotels;
- Enhancing connectivity through augmentation of air capacity and improving road infrastructure to major tourist attractions;
- Direct approach to the consumers through electronic and print media through the “Incredible India” Campaign; and
- According greater focus to the emerging markets, particularly of China, North East Asia and South East Asia.

#### **Decline in tourist arrivals**

97. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourist arrivals in the country has declined during the last six months due to advisories issued by various countries;

(b) if so, the details of tourist arrivals from abroad during the last six months, region-wise; and

(c) the steps Government is contemplating to promote tourism through Government of India tourist offices abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The estimated number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during January to May, 2009, the period for which estimates are available, is 2.13 million, which is 10.6% lower than the

FTAs of 2.38 million during January to May, 2008. The region-wise details of FTAs are not available.

(c) The activities undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism, through the Indiatourism offices overseas, to promote India as a tourist destination and to increase FTAs to the country include:—

- Advertising in the Print, Electronic and Interactive Media.
- Outdoor Advertising particularly during important international events.
- Participation in Tourism Fairs and Exhibitions.
- Organising India Seminars, Workshops and Road Shows.
- Organising Food and Cultural Festivals.
- Organising/sponsoring India Evenings.
- Organising joint promotions with Departmental Stores, Airlines, Tour Operators and other stake holders.
- Inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers on Familiarization Trips of the country, under the Hospitality Programme.
- Printing of various publicity material in local languages.
- Dissemination of information through telephone, fax, mail, internet monthly newsletters and through interaction with visitors to the office and at India booths at various Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- Promotions in cultural/sports events organized by Indian Missions or other Indian organizations.
- Brochure Support/Joint Advertising with Travel Agents/Tour Operators.
- Organising Print Media and TV interviews and Public Relations.

#### **Tour advisory against visiting India**

98. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that USA has issued tour advisory to its nationals against taking visits to India due to security reasons;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken this issue with the US and how it would impact Indian tourism industry due to this advisory;

(c) whether Government is aware that cases of molestation against foreign visitors are increasing day by day; and

(d) the steps that have been taken and publicized by Government to protect foreign tourists at tourist places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Travel advisories have been issued by various countries from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take



precautions while traveling to areas in the country which are temporarily disturbed. The Ministry of Tourism through its overseas offices and in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian missions abroad takes up the matter regarding lifting of travel advisories as and when issued by different countries to avoid any adverse impact on tourism to the country.

(c) and (d) Safety and security is a State subject. The Ministry of Tourism has advised the State Governments/Union Territories for deployment of Tourism Police and to take adequate measures for the safety of tourists at all important tourist centres/destinations.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Tourism has launched media campaigns against 'Molestation of Tourists' to create awareness and to sensitise masses regarding the importance of good behaviour with tourists.

#### **Infrastructure to promote tourism**

99. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the various projects undertaken to improve infrastructure in the country to promote tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 346 projects for Rs. 1531.35 crore to improve tourism infrastructure in the country during the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan under the following Schemes:—

1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits including Rural Tourism.
2. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects.
3. Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development.

#### **Water supply in Guwahati**

100. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total population and class category of Guwahati city and the percentage of population covered with existing water supply schemes;

(b) whether proposal for water supply amounting to Rs. 1100 crore to cover the remaining population has been received by his Ministry;

(c) if so, the details and the status thereof; and

(d) by when it is likely to be cleared indicating the total outlay, target, executing agency and number of beneficiaries to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The total estimated population of Guwahati Metropolitan Area currently is 12.46 lakhs. 30.25% of the population is covered with Piped Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Municipal Corporation area. Guwahati is a class-I city (Population above one lakh) as per 2001 census.

(b) to (d) Government of Assam with the approval of Ministry of Urban Development approached Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing a loan for taking up water supply scheme in south Guwahati Central Zone and North Guwahati Zone of the Guwahati Metropolitan Area. The Loan Agreement with JICA has been signed on 31.3.2009 and preliminary works relating to the implementation of the Project has already been initiated. The total loan amount is 29.4 billion Japanese Yen amounting to Rs. 1300 crore approximately. The Project aims to supply water to 100% household within the projected area on 24 x 7 basis. The Project has been presently assigned to Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA) for execution pending creation of Guwahati Metropolitan Drinking Water and Sewerage Board. One project at a total cost of Rs. 280.94 crore for drinking water supply in South Guwahati West Zone was sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in February, 2008.

#### **World Bank Loan**

101. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:  
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is likely to acquire Dollar five billion loan from World Bank to give a thrust to urban infrastructure;

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

(c) whether Government has decided to spend the said loan amount under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(d) if so, the extent to which the targets of JNNURM are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) A proposal has been initiated for \$ 5.3 billion assistance from World Bank for development of Urban Infrastructure, Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Transport in cities. The exact content and spread of assistance and its conforming to the overall Jawaharlal Nehru National Mission (JNNURM) approach are at early stage of consideration.

#### **NCR**

†102. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE:  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the burden of population has already increased rapidly on the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the rapidly increasing population in the region has adversely affected the basic services such as electricity, water, housing, schools, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has any action plan for extension of the National Capital Region (NCR); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) As per the Census of India, the population of National Capital Region (NCR) was 1,98,83,168 in 1981, 2,73,62,532 in 1991 and 3,71,00,266 in 2001. The decadal growth rate was 37.62% and 35.51% for the decade 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 respectively.

(c) and (d) In order to regulate and contain the urban growth along more balanced and spatially-oriented path, the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has prepared the Regional Plan-2021 (RP-2021) for the NCR which was notified on 17th September, 2005. The RP-2021 aims to promote growth and balanced development of the NCR, which is, *inter-alia*, sought to be achieved through development of urban infrastructure facilities *e.g.* power, drinking water, housing etc. along with development of social infrastructure such as schools. The RP-2021 also aims to promote sustainable development in the region for an improved quality of life.

While acknowledging the inadequate availability of power and water in the NCR, the RP-2021 has laid out a detailed strategy for its augmentation. The RP-2021 recommends a detailed plan of action along with phasing as imperative for the implementation of policies and proposals in the RP-2021 which can be dovetailed with the Five-year plans. A detailed investment plan for the power as well as for water supply has also been given in the RP-2021.

Insofar as housing is concerned, the RP-2021 has suggested a multi-pronged strategy for augmentation of housing stock involving public sector undertakings, development agencies/authorities in NCR towns, cooperatives, the private sector, community based organizations, non-governmental organisations, self-help groups etc. For augmentation of social infrastructure including schools, the RP-2021 suggests an integrated approach for the entire NCR for making quality education available in the region. This may be achieved by establishing good institutions in the NCR with the help of all stakeholders, including the private sector.

The policies and proposals of the RP-2021 for NCR are required to be implemented by the constituent States of NCR and concerned Central Ministries. Accordingly, the NCR Planning Board regularly undertakes review of the progress of various infrastructure projects/objectives of the RP-2021 with the constituent states. Similarly, the concerned Central Ministries have also been requested to take up the projects/objectives laid out in the RP-2021 for the concerned sectors.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

**Deepening of ponds in Raipur**

†103. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:  
SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proposal has been received by Government for deepening of ponds in Raipur the capital of Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the number of proposals sanctioned among them;
- (c) the time by when the remaining proposals would be sanctioned; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of above, do not arise.

**CPWD works in R.K. Puram**

104. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of contracts awarded (civil) for the last five years till June, 2009 by the CPWD Service Centre, Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi and names of contractors, amount, work allotted and period, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that dark spots have surfaced on outer walls of double story quarters due to very poor whitewash done last time;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of quarters where whitewash/paint is due but has not been carried out for the last five years, details in respect of quarters (533-888) thereof; and
- (e) by when the said quarters are likely to be attended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The details are enclosed as Statement. (See below)

(b) These Quarters have not been white-washed even once in last 5 years. On request of Residents Welfare Association, a minimum treatment of scrapping and giving one coat of snowcem was applied. 2nd coat of snowcem or acrylic paint will be applied to give it a proper and uniform appearance.

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

(d) 35 numbers.

(e) Technical sanction has been accorded and tenders are being invited. The work will be completed within next three months.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*Number of contract awarded civil work at Sector-12, R.K. Puram for the last five years till June, 2009 (Yearwise)*

**For the year 2005-06**

Sl. No	Name of work/Agreement No.	Estimated Cost	Tendered Cost	Name of contractor
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Upgradation work in GPRA at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Type-II (17 Nos), type-III (6 Nos) and type-IV (27 Nos) on vacation.)  06/EE/G.Div/05-06	1988928.00	2079026.00	M/S Arun and Company
2.	A/R and M/O to 296 type-IV, 128 Spl. Type-IV, 100 type-IV Mix, 10 type-III Mix, 200 type-I Mix, 356 type-II D/S 12 type-IV, 6 type-I, 3 type-II, 2 type-IV and 2 type-IV Spl. At Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-S/R at Central Park).  18/EE/G.Div/05-06	250699.00	220615.00	Shri Vinay Shankar
3.	A/R and M/O to various type of flats at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Cleaning of water storage tank, roof terrace, sweeping/cleaning of roofs, uprooting peepal plants, Providing services for day to day complaints).  19/EE/G.Div/05-06	753584.00	481540.00	Shri Raju Koli
4.	A/R and M/O to various type of flats at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Finishing, Painting and other misc. works).  45/EE/G.Div/05-06	2053953.00	1027387.00	Shri Ramji Lal

1	2	3	4	5
5	A/R and M/O to various type of flats at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Water proofing treatment of roof of terrace below water tank).  55/EE/G.Div/05-06	84721.00	86415.00	M/S JBM Enterprises
<b>FOR THE YEAR 2006-07</b>				
1.	A/R and M/O to various type of flats at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Watch and ward surveillance services to 0.245 acre hindi school plot near market and enquiry office sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.  04/EE/G.Div/06-07	158213.00	219500.00	M/S Tanwar Security Service
2	Upgradation work in GPRA at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Type-II (17 Nos), type-III (6 Nos) and type-IV (27 Nos) on vacation).  16/EE/G.Div/06-07	2109672.00	2869154.00	M/S Arun and Company
3	S/R to various type of qtrs. under sub-division, 4/G at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Replacement of damaged doors, windows, SCl pipe, repair to plinth protection, cement plaster, CC flooring, sewer line and other misc. works).  23/EE/G.Div/06-07	2714378.00	2917685.00	Shri Anil Kumar
4.	A/A to various flats at sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Renovation of kitchen, bath, toilet of 'T' iron grill door, wire mesh, window/doors, loft tank, bamboo jaffery, lawn gate, providing barbed wire fencing).  24/EE/G.Div/06-07	1987025.00	2205598.00	Shri Kiran Pal

1	2	3	4	5
<b>FOR THE YEAR 2007-08</b>				
1.	Modification in existing CGHS Dispensary to make them accessible to person with disability at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.  OI/EE/G.Div/07-08	294556.00	418270.00	M/S Arun and Company
2.	S/R to various type of qtrs under sub-division 4/G at Sec-12 and sec-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Replacement of damaged doors, windows, SCI pipe, repair to plinth protection/damaged chajja, cement plaster, CC flushing, sewerline and other misc. works).  02/EE/G.Div/07-08	2811225.00	4154991.00	M/S Arun and Company
3.	Upgradation work in GPRA at Sec-13 and Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Type-V, type-VI at Sec-13 and type-II and type-III and type-IV qtrs at Sec-12 on vacation.)  12/EE/G.Div/07-08	3629695.00	4355634.00	M/S P.M. Construction
4.	Providing sigrage informatory board for various type of flat at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.  18/EE/G.Div/07-08	156304.00	239145.00	Shri Kulwant Singh
5.	A/R and M/O 115 type-VI and 138 type-V M.S flats at Sec-13 and various type of flat at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Internal and External finishing and other misc. works).  19/EE/G.Div/07-08	3873484.00	2866378.00	Shri Naresh Dutt Sharma

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Improvement of Model park at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. 21/EE/G.Div/07-08	111786.00	176622.00	Shri Kulwant Singh
7.	S/R to various type of flats at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Repaired to bitumens road). 27/EE/G.Div/07-08	530675.00	1050737.00	Shri Mahinder Kumar Giri
<b>FOR THE YEAR 2008-09</b>				
1.	Upgradation of various type of occupied qtrs at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-type-II, III and IV qtrs). 06/EE/G.Div/08-09	7128341.00	7556041.00	M/S Arun and Company
2.	Providing watch and ward surveillance services to guard over CPWD store and Hindi school vacant plot at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. 13/EE/G.Div/08-09	235224.00	251690.00	M/S Good Year Security Services (Regd.)
3.	S/R to various type of qtrs under sub-division 4/G at Sec-12 and Sec-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Replacement of damaged doors, windows, SCl pipe, repair to plinth protection and other misc. works). 17/EE/G.Div/08-09	2640346.00	3295152.00	M/S Arun and Company
4.	EOSR to various type of flats at sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Replacement of GI/CI water supply lines of 184 type-IV qtrs.) 25/EE/G.Div/08-09	3375690.00	7046753.00	M/S ARE DEE Contractor



1	2	3	4	5
5.	Construction of boundary wall with chain link fencing from qtr No. 1006 to 1156 at sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.  29/EE/G.Div/08-09	1285590.00	1722691.00	Shri Dilshad Contractor
6.	Cleaning of water storage tanks, roof terrace, sweeping of common area, uprooting peepal plant and providing services for maintaining service centre and attending day to day complaints of various type of flats at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi).  31/EE/G.Div/08-09	925004.00	1105380.00	Shri Ram Sahai
7.	A/A works in various type of GPRA at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-P/L inter lock paver block and conversion of W.C).  34/EE/G.Div/08-09	732462.00	1095031.00	Shri Dilshad
8.	A/R and M/O to various type of qtrs. at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Internal and External finishing).  37/EE/G.Div/08-09	1625796.00	1715052.00	Shri Anil Kumar
9.	A/R and M/O various type of qtrs. at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Reboring of tubewell in existing tubewell).  39/EE/G.Div/08-09	332103.00	330442.00	M/S Sinkwell Bill Company (P) Ltd.
<b>FOR THE YEAR 2009-10</b>				
1.	A/R and M/O various type of old qtrs. at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Carriage of malba/building rubbish from colony).  05/EE/G.Div/09-10	109478.00	140132.00	M/S Asif Ali and Company

## JNNURM

105. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a road map or a perspective plan for cities in India under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether Government feels it necessary to revamp urban governance so as to give a new vision to municipal councils and corporations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including budget allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) For availing of Central Assistance under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) cities are required to prepare City Development Plan (CDP) indicating their investment priority and frame work for development of infrastructure. Out of 65 mission cities, 64 cities have prepared City Development Plans (CDP), which have been appraised and approved.

(b) and (c) The main thrust of the Mission is to ensure improvement in Urban Governance so as to make the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatals Agencies financially sound and sustainable. To achieve this objective, State Government/ULBs and Parastatals agencies are required to implement Mandatory Reforms and Optional Reforms.

The Budgetary allocation for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM is as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1.	2005-2006	90.10
2.	2006-2007	2500.00
3.	2007-2008	2541.08
4.	2008-2009	4455.37
5.	2009-2010	5187.23

### Assam under NER pool fund

106. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction of few projects for establishment of various infrastructures in the towns of Assam under Ten percent pool fund for NER is under consideration of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in sanction and the time by when these are likely to be sanctioned;

(c) the total allocation and utilization made under various schemes in each of the towns of Assam during last three years; and

(d) the details of new schemes, if any, proposed for execution in various towns of Assam during Eleventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) At present there is no new project under consideration in respect of any State under 10% lump sum provision scheme for NER including Sikkim.

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

(c) The details of allocation and utilization of funds under various schemes in each of the towns of Assam during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II (See below).

(d) There are no new schemes proposed for execution in various towns of Assam during Eleventh Plan period.

***Statement-I***

*Details of release of funds to Assam under 10 % lumpsum provision scheme*

2006-07

Sl No.	Name of project	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Construction of Storm water Drainage Scheme for Jorhat Master Plan Area, Assam	500.00
2.	Construction of Bus Terminus at Na-pukhuri PO and PS Tinsukia, Assam (executing agency)	98.89
3.	Improvement of Lanes and Bylanes of Guwahati — Ph.II (Part-1), Assam	1242.55
4.	Drainage System for Dhemaji Town, Assam (Executing agency State Government)	365.10
5.	Improvement of Roads in Moran, Assam (Ex. Agency State Government)	71.66
6.	Construction of Business Centre at Dokmoka, Assam (Ex. Agency State Government)	138.30
7.	Silchar Storm Water Drainage Project (Ph-I), Assam (Ex. NBCC)	425.18
8.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Jorhat, Assam (Ex. Agency State Government)	305.00
9.	Tinsukia Master Plan Area Storm Water Drainage Scheme Ph-I, Assam (Ex. Agency State Government)	417.00
10.	Construction of Business Centre at Diphu, Assam (State Government)	141.67
11.	Construction of Business Centre at Dhing, Assam (State Government)	148.46
TOTAL:		3853.81

*Release of funds to Assam under 10 % lumpsum provision scheme*

2007-08

Sl No.	Name of project	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Construction of Storm water Drainage Scheme for Jorhat Master Plan Area, Assam	183.71
2.	Improvement of Lanes and Bylanes of Guwahati — Ph.II (Part-1), Assam.	189.42
3.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Tinsukia, Assam (Ex. Agency State Government)	68.76
4.	Construction of Business Centre at Dokmoka, Assam (Ex. Agency State Government)	138.30
5.	Commercial Complex at Lakhipur (Cachar Dist.)	136.53
6.	Commercial Complex at North Lakhimpur	106.42
7.	Commercial Complex at Kokrajhar	138.87
8.	Commercial Complex at Hailakandi	130.77
9.	Commercial Complex at Dibrugarh	138.07
10.	Commercial Complex at Pathsala	105.55
11.	Commercial Complex at Dhekiajuli	135.74
12.	Drainage Network at Karimganj	355.07
13.	Improvement of Bye Lanes of Guwahati (Ph-II, Part-2), Assam	823.55
14.	Construction of Town Hall at Sapatgram, Assam	38.82
TOTAL :		2689.58

*Release of funds to Assam under 10 % lumpsum provision scheme*

2008-09

Sl No.	Name of project	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Construction of Nazira Business Centre (Market Complex) Nazira, Assam	150.59
2.	Recreational Centre at Lakhipur, Cachar Distt., Assam	139.26
3.	Business Centre at Lanka, Assam	146.85
4.	Business Centre at Chabua, Assam	137.92
TOTAL :		574.62

As per available information Rs. 1880.85 lakh have been utilised out of the above allocation.

*Release of funds to Assam under JNNURM Scheme as on 17.06.2009*

Sl. No.	State	City	Sector	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakh) (Date of approval)	Central Share Admissible (Rs. in lakh)	Central Share released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management	Solid waste management for Guwahati	3516.71 (22.01.07)	3165.039	791.26
2.	Assam	Guwahati	Water Supply	Proposal for South Guwahati West water supply scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	28094.00 (29.02.08)	25284.6	6321.15
TOTAL (Rs. in lakh)					31610.71	28449.64	7112.41

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released under UIDSSMT and AUWSP Schemes  
A-Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)  
Project-wise release as on 30.06.09*

Overall Allocation (Rs. in crore)	101.29
Total ACA committed so far (including incentive) (Rs. in crore)	189.53
ACA released so far (Rs. in crore)	99.56

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/ cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible central share (90%)	Amount of 1st Instalment	ACA recommended to M/o Finance		Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	1st instalment of ACA released during 2006-07	1st instalment of ACA released during 2007-08	1st/ Balance instalment of ACA released during 2008-09	Total release	
						1st	2nd						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Assam													
1.	Hojai	Water Supply	1055.54	949.99	474.99	474.99		15.83	490.82	0.00	0.00	490.82	
2.	Titabar	Storm Water Drains	828.85	745.97	372.98	372.98		12.43	385.41	0.00	0.00	385.41	
3.	Pathsala	Storm Water Drains	503.06	452.75	226.38	226.38	226.37	7.55	233.93	0.00	226.37	460.30	

4.	Bokakhat	Storm Water Drains	545.74	491.17	245.58	245.58	245.59	8.19	253.77	0.00	245.59	499.36
5.	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Water Supply	815.88	734.29	367.15	367.146		0.50	0.00	367.65	0.00	367.65
6.	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Storm Water Drains	632.1	568.89	284.45	284.45		9.48	0.00	293.93	0.00	293.93
7.	Hailakandi	Storm Water Drains	783.64	705.28	352.64	352.64		11.75	0.00	364.39	0.00	364.39
8.	Hojai	Storm Water Drains	992.98	893.68	446.84	446.84		14.9	0.00	461.74	0.00	461.74
9.	Sarthebari	Storm Water Drains	274.14	246.73	123.36	123.36		4.11	0.00	127.47	0.00	127.47
10.	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water Drains	722.88	650.59	325.30	325.30		0.00	0.00	30.04	295.26	325.30
11.	Marigaon	Storm Water Drains	423.77	381.39	190.70	169.51		0.00	0.00	0.00	169.51	169.51
12.	Hamren	Storm Water Drains	226.47	203.82	101.91	90.59		0.00	0.00	0.00	90.59	90.59
13.	Chabua	Storm Water Drains	226.91	204.22	102.11	90.76		0.00	0.00	0.00	90.76	90.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.	Gosaigoan	Storm Water Drains	201.98	181.78	90.89	80.79		0.00	0.00	0.00	80.79	80.79
15.	Barpeta Road	Storm Water Drains	328.57	295.71	147.86	131.43		0.00	0.00	0.00	131.43	131.43
16.	Lanka	Storm Water Drains	399.11	359.20	179.60	159.64		0.00	0.00	0.00	159.64	159.64
17	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drains	264.18	237.76	118.88	105.67		0.00	0.00	0.00	105.67	105.67
18	Howraghat	Storm Water Drains	262.75	236.48	118.24	105.10		0.00	0.00	0.00	105.10	105.10
19.	Digboi	Storm Water Drains	1074.97	967.47	483.74	483.74		16.12	0.00	0.00	499.86	499.86
20	Basugaon	Storm Water Drains	756.09	680.48	340.24	340.24		11.34	0.00	0.00	351.58	351.58
21	Maibong	Storm Water Drains	492.61	443.35	221.67	221.67		7.39	0.00	0.00	229.06	229.06
22	Lala	Storm Water Drains	612.21	550.99	275.49	275.49		7.96	0.00	0.00	283.45	283.45
23	Barpeta	Storm Water Drains	1871.96	1684.76	842.38	842.38		28.08	0.00	0.00	870.46	870.46



24	Udalguri	Storm Water Drains	743.50	669.15	334.58	334.58		11.15	0.00	0.00	345.73	345.73
25	Simaluguri	Storm Water Drains	667.74	600.97	300.48	300.48		10.02	0.00	0.00	310.50	310.50
26	Gauripur	Storm Water Drains	547.64	492.88	246.44	246.44		8.21	0.00	0.00	254.65	254.65
27	Jorhat	Storm Water Drains	1592.42	1433.18	716.59	716.59		23.89	0.00	0.00	740.48	740.48
28	Sapatgram	Storm Water Drains	565.06	508.55	254.28	254.28		8.48	0.00	0.00	262.76	262.76
29	Dhubri	Storm Water Drains	710.17	639.15	319.58	319.58		9.23	0.00	0.00	328.81	328.81
30	Dergaon	Storm Water Drains	1660.36	1494.32	747.16	747.16		21.58	0.00	0.00	768.74	768.74
28	30		20783.28	18704.95	9352.48	9235.79	471.96	248.19	1363.93	1645.22	6946.79	9955.94

*B-Release of funds under AUWSP Scheme*

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2006-07	0.00
2.	2007-08	561.49
3.	2008-09	0.00

**JNNURM funds for heritage areas**

107. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving funds under JNNURM for the development and maintenance of Shahjahanabad to restore the heritage area to its lost glory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds released under JNNURM for heritage areas, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh where many heritages were situated in Hyderabad surroundings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two projects for development of Heritage areas have been sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), namely 'River Front Development North Bank Zone-3', Nanded, Maharashtra for Rs. 43.13 crore and 'Construction of Heritage precincts along EVR Periyar Salai', Chennai, Tamil Nadu for Rs. 6.10 crore. In Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh a project [Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project], at cost of Rs. 35.10 crore has also been sanctioned.

**Buses for Andhra Pradesh cities**

108. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released about 78.19 crores for the purchase of RTC buses for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the buses purchased in Andhra Pradesh so far; and

(d) the buses meant for Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati under JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 90.88 crore has been released as first installment of

additional central assistance in February and March, 2009 to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for purchase of buses for urban transport system under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The details of release are as under:—

Hyderabad	—	Rs. 49.70 crores
Vijayawada	—	Rs. 18.02 crores
Visakhapatnam	—	Rs. 18.76 crores
Tirupati	—	Rs. 04.40 crores

(c) So far, orders have been placed for purchase of 1500 buses by Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation of which 4 buses have been received.

(d) The details of buses sanctioned for these cities are as under:—

Hyderabad	—	1000 nos.
Vijayawada	—	240 nos.
Visakhapatnam	—	250 nos.
Tirupati	—	150 nos.

#### **Purchase of buses under JNNURM**

109. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether purchase of buses is being allowed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of buses sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as a one time measure under second economic stimulus package are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *State-wise details of buses sanctioned under JNNURM*

Sl. No.	State	Total Fleet Number
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1540
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3.	Assam	200

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	125
5.	Chhattisgarh	100
6.	Delhi	1600
7.	Goa	50
8.	Gujarat	730
9.	Haryana	150
10.	Himachal Pradesh	75
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	150
12.	Jharkhand	250
13.	Karnataka	1150
14.	Kerala	350
15.	Madhya Pradesh	525
16.	Maharashtra	2530
17.	Manipur	25
18.	Meghalaya	120
19.	Mizoram	25
20.	Nagaland	25
21.	Orissa	125
22.	Pondicherry	50
23.	Punjab	350
24.	Rajasthan	435
25.	Sikkim	25
26.	Tamil Nadu	1600
27.	Tripura	75
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1310
29.	Chandigarh UT	100
30.	Uttarakhand	145
31.	West Bengal	1300
TOTAL :		15260

### **Faulty Dwarka flyover**

110. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any study for the faulty four kilometre Dwarka Flyover constructed over the Delhi-Rewari railway crossing three years ago which has claimed nine deaths on the stretch in one week recently on account of disastrous planning by DDA;

(b) if so, the findings of the study team in this regard indicating also whether the persons found guilty were taken to task; and

(c) the preventive measures that Government has taken so far to stop such accidents on Palam-Dwarka flyover in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has, however, informed that the Dwarka flyover was constructed over the Delhi-Rewari railway crossing after a proper study by the Feasibility Consultant. DDA has informed that the accidents have not occurred on account of disastrous planning but because of over-speeding and negligence on part of drivers.

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

(c) DDA has further informed that based on the recommendations of the Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering) Centre, DDA, the following preventive measures have been taken for the future:

(i) Additional warning-signs in the accident prone area have been placed in consultation with the Traffic Police.

(ii) Reflectors speed strips have been painted.

(iii) Soft speed breakers have been provided.

(iv) Reflector strips have been provided on the railings of crash barriers.

### **Irrigated land**

111. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in hectares/percentage of irrigated land over the total area of agricultural land, State-wise;

(b) of the irrigated land, how much is by surface water and groundwater, State-wise; and

(c) out of target of 2.85 million hectares fixed for creation of irrigation potential during 2007-08, what has been achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details in respect of (a) total agriculture land, (b) net irrigated land and (c) Percentage of net irrigated land over agriculture land and

(d) irrigation by various sources as received from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) Creation of irrigation potential of 1.70 million hectare has been reported by the various States during 2007-08.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Agricultural land, Net irrigated land, Percentage of net irrigated land, net irrigated area (source-wise) received from Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2006-07*

(Thousand hectares)

State	Agricultural land	Net irrigated land	Percentage of net irrigated land over Agricultural land	Irrigation by Canals and Tanks	Irrigation by other sources	Irrigation by Tube-wells and other Wells
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	15911	4453	28.0	2225	154	2073
Arunachal Pradesh	422	52	12.3	—	52	—
Assam	3224	140	4.3	36	93	11
Bihar	6638	3161	47.6	977	127	2057
Chhattisgarh	5581	1282	23.0	940	84	258
Goa	197	24	12.0	4	—	20
Gujarat	12412	3388	27.3	626	25	2737
Haryana	3782	2990	79.1	1309	14	1667
Himachal Pradesh	813	104	12.8	3	86	16
Jammu and Kashmir	1048	309	29.5	291	18	1
Jharkhand	4184	164	3.9	44	45	75
Karnataka	12894	2946	23.8	1222	397	1327
Kerala	2329	392	16.8	149	116	126
Madhya Pradesh	17312	6365	36.8	1240	929	4196
Maharashtra	21162	2951	13.9	1044	—	1907
Manipur	231	51	22.2	—	51	—
Meghalaya	1057	67	6.3	67	—	—
Mizoram	213	16	7.7	16	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	657	65	9.8	—	65	—
Orissa	7473	1846	24.7	—	1846	—
Punjab	4270	4028	94.3	1100	10	2918
Rajasthan	25600	6496	25.4	1834	81	4581
Sikkim	155	9	5.6	1	7	—
Tamil Nadu	8148	2889	35.5	1313	9	1566
Tripura	310	61	19.7	17	35	9
Uttarakhand	1504	343	22.8	96	34	214
Uttar Pradesh	19268	13080	67.9	2828	137	10114
West Bengal	5751	3136	54.5	—	3136	—

**Scheme for water bodies**

112. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for 'Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture' was approved in 2005 for Rs. 300 crores, which has been implemented in 15 States;

(b) if so, Water Bodies treated, amounts spent, irrigation potential created, total area of land newly covered thereby;

(c) whether a similar State sector scheme has been approved at a cost of Rs. 6000 crore wherein Central share will be Rs. 1500 crore for implementation during Eleventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the progress and achievement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) In January 2005, the Government of India sanctioned a 'Pilot scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture' for implementation during Tenth Plan. Under the scheme, 1098 water bodies in 15 states with culturable command area of 1.72 lakh hectare have been covered with additional irrigation potential of 0.78 lakh hectare. Amount of Rs. 197.30 crore has been released to States under the scheme.

(c) and (d) The Government of India further approved schemes for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies with total outlay of Rs. 10000 crores implementation during Eleventh plan period. An amount of Rs. 347.80 crores have since been disbursed to States under the scheme.

### **Water shortage**

113. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water shortage is mostly due to poor management of rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to solve this primary important need of the hour of the people in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh cities like Hyderabad and Secunderabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) There are various reasons for shortfall in meeting the demand of water for various purposes which *inter-alia* include lack of the developed facilities and poor management of the created facilities for optimal utilization of available water resources for specific purposes.

With a view to optimally utilize the available water resources for meeting the demand for different purposes several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices. State Governments conceive, plan and implement major; medium and minor irrigation schemes both surface and ground water for utilization of water resources. Government of India provides central assistance to State Governments through various schemes/programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme, National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to agriculture and scheme for Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells.

The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board has informed that the requirement of water for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are met through various sources including reservoirs and bore wells etc. For meeting the shortage in specific areas, mobile tankers are also used.

### **Embankments in Sunderbans**

114. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has constituted a task force to assess the damage caused by cyclone "Aila" to the embankments in sunderbans in West Bengal;



- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether any remedial measures have been suggested by the task force; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and further steps Government propose to take to repair the embankments in sunderbans in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A Task Force has been constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources on 11th June, 2009 under the chairmanship of Shri S.K. Das, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission including eminent engineers and Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) to assess the damage caused by cyclone 'Aila'; to the embankments in Sunderbans in West Bengal and to suggest short term measures to prevent further breaches in the embankments and flooding of the area and to recommend long-term remedial measures to prevent recurrence of embankment breaches and floods in future.

(c) The Task Force visited the flood affected areas in Sunderbans in West Bengal on June 25-26, 2009 and recommended the State Government to prepare an appropriate scheme for restoration of the washed away and severely damaged embankments, by making river/sea side slopes more flat armoured with brick block pitching or by using ply- propylene based geo bags (filled with local soils) of ultraviolet resistant quality. The Task Force also suggested the providing of sufficient free board over the Highest High Tide Water Level(s) along with a Parapet wall above the embankments with suitable capping so as to prevent over topping by tidal waves during floods. The State Government was further advised to prepare and submit Detailed Project Report covering the entire scope of works to Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) for clearance.

(d) The State Government of West Bengal has started the works of immediate nature at site for the restoration of damaged embankments.

#### **Betting and gambling during IPL matches**

115. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that IPL matches have encouraged large scale betting and gambling;
- (b) if so, whether Government has work out the amount involved in betting and gambling and agencies which conduct these activities; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to curb these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) This Ministry has not received any complaints regarding betting and gambling during IPL matches. Moreover, BCCI has also informed that they have not received any complaints in this regard.

### Pending Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan

116. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2472 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd December, 2008 and state:

(a) the dates since when each of seven new major and seven new medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan, under various stages of appraisal, are pending with the Ministry;

(b) whether such delay in processing is justified;

(c) whether delay results in escalation of cost and loss of desired objective;

(d) the reasons for delay, project-wise; and

(e) by when these pending irrigation projects are proposed to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) At present, 7 new major and 7 new medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan are under various stages of appraisal (detailed status is enclosed as Statement-I and II) (See below). Among them, 4 new major and 3 new medium irrigation projects have already been accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR subject to certain conditions. The compliance of the State Government to the conditions is still awaited.

(b) to (d) More time being taken in processing the project proposals is mainly due to non-receipt of compliance to the observations of CWC/MoWR in regard to water availability study, irrigation planning and interstate issues, as well as, statutory clearances of MoEF and MoTA as necessary. The status of appraisal in respect of individual projects is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) The projects will be processed for clearance on receipt of satisfactory compliance to the observations of CWC/MoWR and submission of requisite statutory clearances by the project authorities.

**Statement-I**

*Details of New Projects under various stages of appraisal in Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Major/ Medium	River/ Basin	District benefited	Date of receipt	Benefits (Th-ha)	Estt. cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Pipalda Lift Irrigation	Major	Chambal/ Ganga	Sawai Madhopur	9/96	14.87	18.13 (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Government has informed in May, 2007 that the whole project would be redesigned/revised after finalisation of Hydrological studies.</li> <li>• The latest comments of CWC on Hydrology (6/07), Irrigation Planning and Inter State (2/09) aspects sent to State Government for compliance, which is awaited.</li> <li>• Plant Planning and Canal design aspects cleared.</li> <li>• A *</li> </ul>
2.	Indira Lift Irrigation Project	Major	Chambal/ Ganga	Sawai Madhopur Karoli, Dausa and Bharatpur	12/03	104.845	431.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments on Canal design, Cost, Irrigation Planning, Inter-state matters, Financial and Hydrology aspects have been sent to State Government during 3/04 to 4/06.</li> <li>• Compliance awaited.</li> <li>• The State Government has also to obtain clearance from MoEF and CGWB.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant planning aspect cleared.</li> <li>A*</li> </ul>
3.	Parwan Irrigation-cum-Drinking Water Supply	Major	Parwan, Chambal Ganga	Jhalwar, Baran and Kota	12/06	105.062	1114.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under examination in Ministry of Agriculture and CGWB.</li> <li>Compliance under examination for Gates design (3/09), Hydrology (2/09), Cost (3/09), Construction materials (3/09) and Irrigation Planning (2/09) aspects.</li> <li>The comments on Barrage and Canal Design (6/07) aspects sent to State Government for which compliance awaited.</li> <li>A*</li> </ul>
4.	Hatiadeh Irrigation Project	Medium	Nallah Hatiadeh/Kul/Chambal	Baran	7/07	6.885 (CCA)	34.62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modified DPR under examination in IP(N) Dte.</li> <li>The compliance to the comments on Hydrology (1/08) and US (B&amp;T) (11/07), MoWR awaited.</li> <li>NOC from riparian State Madhya Pradesh for interstate clearance and duly approved master plan of Chambal basin are awaited.</li> <li>Clearance for R&amp;R Plan from MoTA awaited.</li> <li>Forest clearance from MoEF awaited.</li> <li>A*</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Andheri Irrigation Project	Medium	Andheri/ Parwati/ Chambal	Baran	5/02	7.70 (CCA)	87.534	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance to the observations of CWC related to NOC from riparian State Madhya Pradesh for interstate clearance and master plan of Chambal basin is awaited.</li> <li>A*</li> </ul>
6.	Rajgarh Irrigation Project	Medium	Ahu/ Kalisindh/ Chambal	Jhalawar	7/07	8.634 (CCA)	69.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modified DPR under examination in IP(N) Dte.</li> <li>The compliance to the comments on Hydrology (3/09) and US (B&amp;T) (11/07), MoWR awaited.</li> <li>Duly approved master plan of Chambal basin awaited.</li> <li>Clearance for R&amp;R Plan from MoTA awaited.</li> <li>Forest clearance from MoEF awaited.</li> <li>A*</li> </ul>
7.	Manhorthana Irrigation Project	Medium	Parwan	Jhalawar	2/08	LMC (6.484) RMC (3.316)	93.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The compliance to the comments on Hydrology (5/08), US (B&amp;T) (11/08), MoWR, Irrigation Planning and Inter State (6/09) aspects awaited</li> <li>Duly approved master plan of Chambal basin awaited.</li> <li>Forest clearance from MoEF awaited.</li> <li>A*</li> </ul>

**Statement-II**

*Details of New projects accepted by the advisory Committee of MOWR subject to certain observations in Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Major/ Medium	River/ Basin	District benefited	Date of receipt	Benefits (Th.ha)	Estt. cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Utilization of Yamuna water in Bharatpur Distt.	Major	Yamuna/ Ganga	Bharatpur	7/96	76.681	175.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accepted by TAC in its 80th meeting (7.2.2003) for Rs. 175.44 crore including Rs. 30.96 crore for Haryana portion benefiting 76681 ha. annually in Bharatpur district with following observations:—</li> <li>(i) Concurrence of Haryana/Rajasthan Government for taking up the construction in Haryana and Rajasthan simultaneously.</li> <li>(ii) Concurrence of State Finance Department for Rs. 175.44 crore.</li> <li>(iii) Monitoring of Ground water level in the post irrigation stage and conjunctive utilization of surface and ground water in consultation with CGWB.</li> <li>(iv) Confirmation of success of irrigation as well as drinking water supply on ten daily basis at source before taking up construction of the project.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance awaited.</li> <li>• A *</li> </ul>
2.	Utilization of Yamuna water in Jhunjhunu and Churu Distt.	Major	Yamuna/ Ganga	Jhunjhunu	1/98	176.274	943.70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accepted by TAC in its 80th meeting (7.2.2003) for Rs. 934.70 crore (including Rs. 326 crore in Haryana portion) subject to the following observations:</li> <li>(i) Concurrence of Haryana/Rajasthan Government for taking up the construction in Haryana and Rajasthan simultaneously.</li> <li>(ii) Monitoring of Ground water level in the post irrigation stage and conjunctive utilization of surface and ground water in consultation with CGWB.</li> <li>(iii) Concurrence of State Finance Deptt.</li> <li>(iv) Environmental clearance from MOEF.</li> <li>(v) Confirmation of success of irrigation as well as drinking water supply on ten daily basis at source before taking up construction of the project.</li> <li>• Compliance awaited.</li> <li>• A *</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Stage-I — ERM	Major	Ravi-Beas/Indus	<del>Sargarh</del> Bikaner and Jaisalmer	3/93	32.60	121.92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accepted by TAC in its 65<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 14.6.96 subject to Environmental clearance by MOEF, which is still awaited.</li> <li>In the 4th Region-wise meeting related to Environment and Forest clearance held on 24.06.2003, it was discussed that as the additional benefit are less than 10,000 hectare, as such environmental clearance is not required.</li> <li>The Planning Commission has been requested to consider the project for Investment clearance.</li> <li>Updating of cost estimate may be needed.</li> <li>A*</li> </ul>
4.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project — ERM*	Major	—	23 Districts of Rajasthan	1/01	400.433	745.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accepted by the TAC in its 76<sup>th</sup> meeting (29.3.2001) subject to concurrence of the State Finance Department which has been obtained.</li> <li>The project has been referred to Planning Commission (PC) for investment clearance. However PC has raised some queries, which are to be replied by State Government</li> <li>A*</li> </ul>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Piplad Irrigation	Medium	Piplad/ Chambal	Jhalawar	1/99	3.549	33.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project was considered by the Advisory committee in its 86th meeting (2.6.2006). Investment clearance to be accorded by Planning Commission.</li> <li>• Planning Commission has requested State Government to submit copy of concurrence of State Finance Department alongwith phasing of expenditure and provisions in the Annual Plans of Eleventh Plan which is awaited.</li> <li>• A *</li> </ul>
6.	Takli Irrigation cum Drinking Water Supply Project	Medium	Takli/ Chambal	Kota	11/02	4.791	51.81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accepted by the Advisory committee in its 86th meeting (2.6.2006). Investment clearance is to be accorded by Planning Commission.</li> <li>• Planning Commission has requested State Government to submit copy of concurrence of State Finance Department alongwith phasing of expenditure and provisions in the Annual Plans of Eleventh Plan which is awaited.</li> <li>• A *</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gagrin Irrigation Project	Medium	Ahu/Kali Sindh/ Chambal	Jhalawar	—	9.675	80.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accepted by the Advisory committee in its 86th meeting (2.6.2006). Investment clearance is to be accorded by Planning Commission.</li> <li>Planning Commission has requested State Government to submit copy of concurrence of State Finance Department alongwith phasing of expenditure and provisions in the Annual Plans of Eleventh Plan which is awaited.</li> <li>A *</li> </ul>

A \* = The clearance of the Projects will depend upon the promptness with which the Project Authorities/State Government complies to the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and on submission of requisite statutory clearance as irrigation is a State subject and the projects are taken up by the State Governments on their own priorities.

### Groundwater level

117. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundwater levels in the country, particularly in the capital have fallen sharply in the past few months;

(b) if so, whether Government/Central Groundwater Board have taken any effective steps to maintain groundwater level;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the groundwater becoming contaminated and unfit for consumption; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (b) As per studies conducted by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), fall in the levels of groundwater has been observed in various parts of the country including NCT Delhi. Government has taken following steps to improve groundwater levels:—

- Implementation of a scheme on “Artificial Recharge to groundwater through Dug wells”.
- Implementation of a demonstrative scheme on “Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water” in identified areas during the period 2006-09.
- Circulation of Model Bill to States/UTs to facilitate groundwater regulation and water harvesting for artificial recharge.
- Setting up of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for the purpose of regulation and control of groundwater management and development in the country.

In addition to the above, Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing Bhagidari scheme under which technical and financial assistance is provided to Resident Welfare Associations/Registered Group Housing Societies/Government schools/hospitals etc. to promote rain water harvesting and groundwater recharge.

(c) to (d) The studies conducted by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) have revealed that quality of groundwater in most parts of the country is potable except in some areas where groundwater is contaminated. Incidences of natural contaminants like salinity, arsenic, fluoride and iron in groundwater have been reported.

The steps taken in this regard include:—

- (i) Exploration of groundwater sources free from contaminants.

- (ii) Providing technical guidance to the States in tackling problem of ground water quality.
- (iii) Provisioning of safe drinking water to rural population under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and organisation of mass awareness programmes in ground water affected areas.
- (iv) Issuance of directions by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to limit the discharge of effluents within the stipulated standards and setting up of network of water quality monitoring stations and common effluent treatment plants.

#### **Diversion at Matmora, Assam**

118. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diversion of a channel of Brahmaputra at Matmora in Dhakuakhana area of Assam is under serious threat of erosion and heavy silt deposition converting large area of cultivable land to desert as reported;

(b) if so, the details of immediate measures taken by the State and Central Government to protect the flood affected people and their livestock by rehabilitating them;

(c) whether any Central package has been declared for these flood and erosion affected people; and

(d) if so, the details of utilization in Assam by State Government and beneficiaries till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes Sir. As informed by the State Government of Assam, a breach had occurred during July' 2008, in the embankment of river Brahmaputra at Matmara in Dhakuakhana area of Assam and consequently, the flood water entered through this breach to country side causing sever erosion and depositing huge volume of silt on paddy fields thereby converting the cultivable land barren and desert in almost all the inundated areas of Matmara. The flood water affected about 30,620 families covering 139 villages.

(b) As an immediate measures, the State Government of Assam sanctioned *ex-gratia* grant at the rate of Rs. 2000 per affected family and an amount of Rs. 4.67 crore was distributed. Gratuitous relief to the flood affected families was also distributed as reported by the State Government.

(c) In order to close the above breach, the State Government of Assam submitted a scheme "Raising and Strengthening to Brahmaputra dyke from Sissikalghar to Tekliputha including closing of breach by retirement and anti erosion measures (to protect Majuli and Dhakuakhana areas against flood devastation by the Brahmaputra)" with an estimated cost Rs. 142.42 crore for implementation with Central assistance; which was approved and included

under “Flood Management Programme” by Government of India for central assistance (with 90% central grant). The first instalment of Central assistance amounting to Rs. 99 crore was released to the State Government of Assam in March’ 2009.

(d) As reported by the State Government, an amount of Rs. 35 Crore has been utilized by the State Government of Assam from the Central grant of Rs. 99 Crore released in March’ 2009 for closure of the breach.

#### Water stock in Andhra Pradesh

119. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total water stock in the 81 reservoirs had plummeted to 30.62 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM), which is only about 20 per cent of their combined live water storage capacity of 151.76 BCM by April 23, 2009 which also included Telangana and coastal Andhra Pradesh alongwith other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps being taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details for the week ending 23.04.2009, as monitored by Central Water Commission (CWC) are as below:—

Name of reservoir	Live capacity at FRL (BCM)	Current live storage (BCM)
Total for 81 reservoirs of India	151.768	30.628
Total for 5 reservoirs in Andhra Pradesh	20.044	3.988
1. Srisaillam	8.288	1.285
2. Nagarjunasagar	6.841	0.998
3. Somsila	1.994	0.922
4. Sriramsagar	2.300	-0.663
5. Lower Manair	0.621	0.120

(c) As informed by CWC, the reasons for poor storage could be less inflows into the reservoirs due to delayed/less rain falls in the catchment areas of the reservoirs besides withdrawal/out flow from the reservoirs for irrigation, drinking and other uses without proper water budgeting under present circumstances.

(d) An advisory to all State Governments and Union Territories is being issued to judiciously use available storage giving priority to drinking water, to take over successful exploratory wells of Central Ground Water Board not yet taken over and make use of ground water to meet the situation and to prepare water budgeting for each reservoir.

#### Ground water pollution

120. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Board submitted any report on “Ground Water Pollution” in Ground water available in Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has brought out three reports on ground water pollution in Manali, Ambattur and Chrompet industrial areas in Chennai. According to the studies of CGWB, the presence of toxic heavy metals viz. iron, lead, chromium, cadmium and manganese have been found in the ground water of these areas. These reports have been provided to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for appropriate action.

#### Completion of work for Commonwealth Games

121. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state the percentage of work required for the Commonwealth Games in 2010 that has been completed as on 1st June, 2009 and in what manner it compares with commitments made by the Delhi Government and the Indian Olympic Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): After obtaining necessary regulatory clearances, the work on the Competition Venues and Training Venues has commenced and is progressing apace. The percentage of work completed (as on 25.06.2009) for each of the sports infrastructure projects for the Commonwealth Games, 2010 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Stadium	Agencies Involved	%age of the work completed
1	2	3	4
1.	J.N. Stadium (WADA and ADMN)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	100%
2.	J.N. Stadium (Weightlifting)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	43%

1	2	3	4
3.	J.N. Stadium (Athletics)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	53.90%
4.	J.N. Stadium (Hostel)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	96%
5.	I.G. Stadium (Gymnastics)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	55.8%
6.	I.G. Stadium (Wrestling)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	43%
7.	I.G. Stadium (Cycling)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	36%
8.	M.D.C. National Stadium (Hockey)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	75%
9.	Shayam Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool (Aquatics)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	42%
10.	Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Range (Shooting)	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	42%
11.	Games Village (Residential)	Organizing Committee (OC)	49.3%
12.	Sirifort Stadium (Badminton and Squash)	Organizing Committee (OC)	46%
13.	Yamuna Sports Complex (Table Tennis)	Delhi Development Authority (DDA)	46%
14.	Yamuna Sports Complex (Archery)	Delhi Development Authority (DDA)	6.75%
15.	Delhi University (Main Ground for Rugby)	Delhi University	35%
16.	R.K. Khanna Stadium (Tennis)	All India Tennis Association (AITA)	45%
17.	Big Bore Shooting Ranges, Kadarapur, Gurgaon	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	40%

Since all the sports infrastructure projects will be completed well before the Commonwealth Games to be held in 2010, it compares well with the commitments made by the Delhi Government and the Indian Olympic Association.

#### **Delay in Commonwealth Games Projects**

122. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay on the part of Commonwealth Games Organizing Committee (OC) relating to various sports events;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of projects which are behind schedule; and

(d) the steps being taken by OC to expedite different projects to complete well before the commencement of 2010 games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) After obtaining the necessary regulatory clearances, the work on the Competition venues and Training venues has commenced and is progressing as per schedule. Time Lines, against key parameters are being monitored, on a web-based monitoring system developed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The work on the major stadia of Sports Authority of India (SAI)/Central Public Works Division (CPWD) — Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, and National Stadium is progressing on schedule, as is the work on Thyagaraj Stadium of Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). The work at the Siri Fort Complex and Yamuna Sports Complex of Delhi Development Authority (DDA), and the Talkatora Indoor Stadium of New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC), and R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium, have fallen marginally behind schedule, but the pace of work has now attained optimum level, and shortfall against targeted percentages would be bridged.

The work at Dr. SPM Swimming Complex, Cycling Velodrome and the Wrestling Stadium at Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium Complex, suffered a delayed start due to some design issues and certain clearances. These have since been resolved, and the work has now achieved optimum level. The work at Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Ranges of SAI/CPWD, also suffered a delayed start, due to certain design issues. These have been resolved and work has commenced. The work at Rugby Stadium at Delhi University has also commenced and is now at a rapid pace. The work at the Training (Practice) venues — Chhatrasal Stadium and Ludlow Castle Hall of GNCTD started late due to some clearance related issues which have now been addressed. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and other agencies are closely monitoring the enormous work involved, in organizing the infrastructure for the Games. As a result of the efforts put in by all the concerned agencies, various sports facilities would be completed well in time for the Games.

-----

12.00 Noon

#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

##### **Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table,



under subsection (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification G.S.R. No. 54 dated the 2nd May, 2009, publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Group A Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 64/15/09]

#### **Economic Survey, 2008-2009**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Economic Survey, 2008-2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 14/15/09]

---

#### **REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fortieth Report\* of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2008-2009) on the subject Urban Housing relating to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

---

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

#### **RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform you that a letter has been received from Shri Balihari Babu and Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, Members, representing the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, respectively, resigning their seats in the Rajya Sabha.

The hon. Chairman has accepted their resignations with effect from 12th June, 2009 and 29th June, 2009, respectively.

Now, Zero Hour. Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition.

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी,...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** देखिए, आपका नोटिस नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया:** राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का अपमान किया जा रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** देखिए, आपने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, उसके लिए आपको नोटिस देना पड़ेगा...(व्यवधान)...

---

The Report was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2009 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha was informed accordingly on the 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2009.

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया: राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का अपमान किया जा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... और आप कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं कहें...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आपको नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया\*:

श्री उपसभापति: आपको नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। Nothing will go on record. Shri Arun Jaitley.

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया\*:

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स प्रोसिजर जानते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... आप प्रोसिजर जानते हैं, नोटिस दीजिए, उसके बाद मुद्दा उठाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया\*:

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसे विषय नहीं उठाया जाता है। Nothing will go on record.

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया: \*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): \*

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप नोटिस दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया\*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. बोलकर कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप नोटिस दीजिए...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. So, there is no need to argue. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing any arguments, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया: \*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... आप नोटिस देकर विषय को उठाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

##### Alleged influencing of the judiciary by a Union Minister

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to raise a matter of great public importance, which has disturbed the entire country in the last three days. It is a matter of public importance, which has come into public domain in relation to the interference of a member of the Council of Ministers with the administration of justice.

Sir, the fact which has come out is that a senior member of the judicial institution, a High Court Judge, has now stated, in open court, publicly, that a Union Minister has telephoned him in order to persuade him and pressurise him to grant anticipatory bail to a person who is accused in a case. This has, obviously, two implications. One implication is that it is an

---

\*Not recorded.

interference in the administration of justice. It straightaway amounts to criminal contempt and it is for the judicial institution to take action in that record.

The second is in relation to conduct of a public functionary who is a Minister in the Government and whose discipline, as a Minister, is controlled by the Prime Minister.

The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible for what the Government does. But, obviously, this appears to be an individual act of misdemeanour, as far as the Minister is concerned. A Minister, Sir, is a public functionary. He swears allegiance to the Constitution; he swears that he is bound to follow the Constitution. A Minister is not a king. He is not a *raja* that he is not accountable. A Minister is a public servant and, therefore, a Minister is accountable unlike a sovereign royalty who is not accountable. Here is a case of a Minister telephoning a Judge. The whole concept of separation of powers under the Constitution, when this kind of an interference takes place, is completely smashed. It is an irresponsible conduct and it is for the Government now to find out who this member of the Council of Ministers is, who has tried to interfere in the administration of justice. We need not wait only for the Judge to name the Minister. There are ways and means by which the Prime Minister can do it. The Government can independently write to the Chief Justice of India and the Prime Minister must write to the Chief Justice of India and ask for an inquiry, an administrative inquiry, by the Chief Justice to inform the name. The Telecom Department can be asked to find out the details as to from which telephone the phone calls have been made to the telephone of the Judge. All these inquiries can be made. The identity must be established and such a Minister must be held accountable; and the least that must take place is that once his identity is established, the Prime Minister must make a statement in the House and drop the Minister from the Council of Ministers.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, supporting the points that the Leader of the Opposition has raised, I just want to add three more points. One is that this is a mockery and an assault on one of the fundamental features of our democracy, that is, the independence of the judiciary and it is a case of blatant misuse of position and power by a Union Minister. It also shows the nexus between the Union Minister concerned and the businessman who has been charged or whose family has been charged in this case. So, there are two aspects here. One is the misuse of power by the Union Minister and the second is the nexus between the Union Minister and a person who has been charged in a forgery case. It is also linked to the pathetic situation of self-financing institutions where this kind of corruption takes place. As you know, Sir, when this was first revealed, the whistleblower was murdered. He was killed and till now that murder case has not moved forward. The family of the person killed has asked for a CBI inquiry. But so powerful is this businessman and so powerful is the entire nexus—we have seen the reflection of that in the direct involvement of a Union Minister—that even a murder case is not being followed properly. What is really of great concern is that in such a case where the country

looks up to the Prime Minister to uphold the values of integrity and the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, the country is really puzzled as to why the Prime Minister should maintain a deafening silence on this question. On the other hand, his colleagues in the Union Cabinet are making statements on televisions saying, "What can we do unless the Judge reveals the name? We want to shoot from the shoulders of the Judge". If the Judge is under so much pressure that he is not able to reveal the name, then it means that the Government of India, utilising that, is actually conniving at a very big cover-up. Therefore, what we demand is that the Prime Minister must come out with a statement on this matter. The Government must immediately take necessary action to reveal the identity of the Minister on the floor of the House. The Press is full of speculation as to who the Union Minister is and, certainly, the Prime Minister also owes it to his Union Minister, whose name is being freely used, to say whether he is guilty or not. If he is not guilty, let the Prime Minister say that he is not guilty and protect the integrity of the entire Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): The Judge has transferred the case.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The hon. Judge has transferred the case. This is also an additional point to be taken note of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Therefore, it is essential that in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*.... In any case, the confidence of the people has shaken. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Dr. Maitreyan.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It will only add to that. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, three weeks ago, when I spoke on the Motion of Thanks to the hon. President, I did caution the hon. Prime Minister about the company he kept and the tainted Ministers he was accommodating even when he was having comfortable majority in Parliament. I had also mentioned that unfortunately some colleagues of the Prime Minister, at least, from Tamil Nadu do not add any credit to the Prime Minister and, in fact, they only bring disgrace to the Prime Minister. At that time, I did not anticipate that in less than one month my words would prove prophetic.

Pradhan Mantriji, "Aap ki Ganga maili ho gayi in paapiyon ke paap dhote dhote".

The statement of Justice R. Reghupathy of the Madras High Court earlier this week in an open court that a Minister of the Union Cabinet sought to directly influence him to grant anticipatory bail to a doctor and his son in a forged mark sheet case filed by the CBI is unprecedented as well as demonstrates the falling standards of probity in public life. The Judge said that he would also write to the Prime Minister and the Government about the pressure being exerted on him.

The hon. Judge however, did not name the Minister. But everyone in Chennai is fully aware of who is the 'King' of this mischief. It is very sad that the king continues to hold the important portfolio and can influence every possible official in the Ministry to erase the evidences of the phone calls made to the hon. Judge. Yesterday, the capital dailies carried the possible link between the accused and the likely Union Minister.

Interestingly, one Mr. Jayaraman, who first exposed the mark sheet scandal, was murdered in May, 2008. In this background, this also needs to be investigated thoroughly.

The framers of our Constitution did foresee an independent judiciary where there is no interference from anyone, least of all, from the executive. And I am sure the manner in which some Governments, like the one in Chennai, behave, the hon. Prime Minister will have to face more of such ignominy in the near future. The choice for the Prime Minister is, therefore, straight and simple, that is, dump the non-sohonourable elements in his Cabinet.

What worries me is not that the attempt was brazen, but what is appalling is that even after four days since the story broke out, no one from the Government has come forward to accept the responsibility.

This is a very serious matter involving not only the contempt of the court but also the contempt of the Constitution by a Minister of the Union Cabinet, who is sworn to protect the Constitution has chosen to abuse it merely weeks after taking oath as a Minister.

I urge that the Government, particularly the Law Ministry, to obtain a report as to the incident from the Madras High Court and the Chief Justice of India, especially the name of the Minister concerned. Secondly, register a case under the Prevention of Corruption Act against the Minister. Thirdly, there should be immediate dismissal of the Minister concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Fourthly, the CBI should be directed to expand its ambit of investigation into this case by including the role of the Minister. Thank you.

#### **Price hike of Petrol and Diesel in the country**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on July 1st 2009, the Ministry of Petroleum has announced a price hike of Rs. 4/- per litre on petrol and Rs. 2/- per litre on diesel with effect from 12 midnight. This price hike has been announced bypassing the Parliament particularly when the Budget Session has been convened from 2nd July, 2009. We are now in Session.

It may be recalled that before a couple of days, the hon. Minister of Petroleum had said that the Government would keep a watch on the crude oil price in the international market. Even at the given crude oil price in dollar, the retail price in Indian rupee do not justify this high price.

This hurried action of the Government appears to be targeting neutralization of deficits in the Budget for the year 2009-10. In any case, this hike has been declared at a time when the entire world economy is melting down. The declaration of the Government has come at a time when

the Indian economy is facing recession; workers are losing jobs; pay cuts are being imposed; and cultivators are facing severe drought situation. Before the declaration of this price hike, the Government did not bother to reduce the Central taxes on petroleum products which constitute about 25 per cent of the prices. Similarly, the Government did not give a second thought to the fact that people are already suffering under tremendous pressure due to high prices of essential commodities, and this price hike will further increase the burden of the common people. I demand immediate withdrawal of the Government order hiking the prices of petrol and diesel.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivanand Tiwari...(Interruptions)... All of you just associate yourselves...(Interruptions)....

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a serious issue...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee, you know the rules. Please sit down...(Interruptions).... You are all senior Members...(Interruptions).... Now, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a great atrocity has been committed against Parliament by this new Government. When Parliament was to meet today and we are going to have the Budget, I do not know what the urgency was in increasing the prices of petroleum products yesterday midnight. It is a midnight \* on the people of this country, and the Government has no explanation. It is not a question of simply making a submission. The entire country is stunned because people felt that there was going to be a meaningful discussion about the entire issue, and the Government would be formulating a policy. Here is the Government which has come to power in the name of the common man. I am not here to simply criticise the Government. I am trying to convey the anguish of the people, the sufferings of the common man of this country. I also want to remind the Government about the assurance which they have given to the people of the country. आपने आम आदमी का नाम लिया, उसका फायदा उठाया, अच्छा है। मगर, साथ-ही-साथ आपने इस प्रकार से आधी रात्रि में ऐसी \* की, और क्या किया यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। यह क्यों हुआ, इसका कारण क्या है, इस बारे में कुछ बताइए!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया (राजस्थान): Sir, \* is not a parliamentary word.

श्री उपसभापति: \* रिमूव कर दीजिए!...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay; I stand corrected. आपने टोटल पॉकेटिंग किया है, ...(व्यवधान)... इस पॉकेटिंग में रैकेटिंग है।...(व्यवधान)... The pocket of the people is going to become empty. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: वह निकाल दिया है!...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Even the word \* is not allowed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the proceedings and I will remove it...(Interruptions)...

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Every word against this Government is unparliamentary.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: This is on law...*(Interruptions)*... This is on the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bagrodia, I have already said, I will examine it. If there is anything unparliamentary, that will be removed.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: He can use better vocabulary.

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश):** इसे \* कुछ तो बताओ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Otherwise, I will use PPP. That is, they have picked the pocket of the poor. And, I have no problem in withdrawing the word. Shri Bagrodia is a senior Member. He can also guide me how to explain the midnight action of the Government. I would only request the Chair to direct the Government to make a categorical statement about the reasons compelling the Government to take such an action. I would like the Government to reconsider the entire thing because the common man is already suffering. Look at the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. You are seeing the dichotomy between the two. Nobody is able to understand how this great thing is happening. People are wondering as to how the inflation is zero but the prices are skyrocketing. If that is the situation, then, this is going to add to their problems. So, I request the Government to withdraw this order and also come out with an explanation about their action. If they want to bring any proposal, we can discuss it during the Budget. We have ample time. This is not the way to treat Parliament. This is not the way to treat such an important issue concerning the common people of this country. From my Party, we strongly protest against the Government move and we hope that the Government will respond. At least, if the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, who is here, can enlighten the House, we would be thankful to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Moinul Hassan on Liberhan Commission.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there has been no response on this. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, the Government must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. I know. It is for the Government ...*(Interruptions)*.... In one particular Zero Hour mention, I cannot compel the Government. But if the Government chooses to reply, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*....

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamilnadu): Sir, on all major issues there is no response. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Government must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is a Zero Hour mention. The Government is not expected to reply. But if the Government chooses to reply, or, give any assurance, the Chair has no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, notices had been given before the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. But the Zero Hour... ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules. Don't force. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not preventing the Government from replying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, if the Government doesn't respond on major issues, then what is the need of the Parliament? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are other occasions. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is the Budget debate. You can raise it then. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go. Don't come here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not preventing the Government to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot compel the Government to respond on a Zero Hour Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, you are not preventing but the Minister is not responding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, what is this? You must ask the Government to respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is it that I can do? मैं गवर्नमेंट को क्या बोलूँ? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Mr. Moinul Hassan. Are you willing to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, you know it. You should have given some other notice wherein the Government is forced to respond.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, this is a Zero Hour mention. Let him give proper notice. This is a Zero Hour Mention. I am not going to respond.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is an insult to Parliament. Hon. Members gave notices for the suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were told, "Let the Question Hour go on and after that you can ask". ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give proper notice, not a Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand, Ahluwaliaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appreciate your anxiety but please understand that in Zero Hour the Government is not bound to respond. Please sit down.



...(Interruptions)... Why do you. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार):** सर, एक बार में 4 रुपए बढ़ाने का क्या मतलब है? ...(व्यवधान)... ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का खर्चा बढ़ेगा, आम आदमी की परेशानी बढ़ेगी।...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee, you are a senior Member. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी, सदन चल रहा है और आप इस तरह से प्राइसेस बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। यह तो एक तरह से सदन की अवमानना की गयी है। इसे आप बजट में करते। आप सदन को अपमानित करने का काम कर रहे हैं, एक परंपरा तोड़ने का काम कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Before the Chair says something...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying anything.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am just reminding you that an hon. Member has given in writing for suspension of the Question Hour. The Chairman has persuaded him and said that he will allow it after the Question Hour. So, we did not commit any fault, Sir. We gave a notice with all seriousness. ...(Interruptions)... We request the Chair...(Interruptions)... Because we wanted the Question Hour to go on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, I will explain it. You see, all of you are senior Members. If you give a notice for suspension of the Question Hour, that has to be admitted by the Chairman. Till the time it is admitted by the Chairman, it is not ...(Interruptions)... It is all right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is over, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we want an assurance from the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Now, let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Ahluwaliaji, let me complete. Please, allow me to complete my sentence. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister should say something in this regard. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no use. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vijayaraghavan, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; please sit down.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, at 12 midnight, they raised the prices of petrol and diesel. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could have given notice for a Short Duration Discussion, you could have given notice for a Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, our notice was there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That notice is not a notice where I can ask the Government to

reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... By doing this, I cannot direct the Government to reply to a Zero Hour Mention. Let it be very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Let the Minister reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister had got up and said that if a proper notice was given, he would respond. So, you give a notice and he can respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want an assurance from the Government that before the House rises for the day, the Government will come back before the House with a statement on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government to...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let them give an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them give an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why not? Sir, the notice is, if you increase the prices, it will affect the common man. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make it clear that on Zero Hour, the Chair is not going to give any direction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, then what is the relevance of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the relevance of the House?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You quote the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there has to be a different notice from the Zero Hour. There is already a notice...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has not admitted that notice.

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया:** सर, यह गंभीर विषय है, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has got up. Allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, our notice was there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there are two issues. One is about the High Court Judge and the second is about rise in petrol and diesel prices. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Government assure to the House that before the House rises for the day, it would come back with a statement on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज, आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... Let us hear what the Minister has to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आज से सदन था और कल रात को मिनिस्टर साहब के द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल का दाम बढ़ाया जाना, क्या यह उचित है? इस पर चर्चा क्यों नहीं होती?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, we are very clear...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** किस पर? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया: प्राइस राइज पर, पेट्रोल और डीजल के दामों पर।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... There is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
There is no notice.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: नोटिस दिया हुआ है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : नोटिस कहाँ दिया है? आप रूल अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। मैं आपको रूल बता नहीं सकता, आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... The hon. Minister wants to respond. If you don't allow the Minister, then, how will he respond?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Let him withdraw the price hike. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him withdraw the price hike. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my notice on price-rise is there. Let me also speak. Then, the Minister can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Zero Hour. All notices are on the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, is Mr. Raja's name also there?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given a notice on price-rise in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not called him. His name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: To facilitate the work of the House, I am suggesting that since my notice on price rise is pending, let me speak and then let the Minister respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... My notice is pending, Sir! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All hon. Members are aware of the Zero Hour rules. We have arrived at a certain consensus on procedure for Zero Hour in the earlier Session. Till now, all the hon. Members are respecting that and we are observing it. Zero Hour notice or any notice will have to be accepted by the Chairman, according to the rules. Then only can it be taken up. Now, I can call those names whose notices have been accepted by the Chairman. On Zero Hour, it was agreed after discussions with leaders of all the parties that not more than three minutes would be given and that there shall be no response by the Government. If the Government chooses to respond, it can respond. Otherwise, the Chair cannot direct the Government that it should come out with a reply. This is not in the rules because Zero Hour itself is not in our rules, let us understand. It is only a practice. In the rules and procedure, there is no procedure, but in practice it has been accepted and all the hon. Members are observing whatever has been agreed to. Here, also, now, if these issues are agitating you, please give a notice...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijayaraghavan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, on price rise, I have given a notice! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot say what the Government should say. If you feel what the Government does is wrong, you raise that issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are wasting the time of the House. My request is, there are other issues that are to be taken up. I am calling Mr. Moinul Hassan to speak on the Liberhan Commission Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, let the issue of price rise be concluded.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, if the Government is not willing to give an assurance on such an important issue which is agitating the whole country, then we are constrained to walk out of the House.

**(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)**

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, petrol price rise issue is disturbing the whole country. इससे सारे गरीब आदमी प्रभावित हुए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... यह एक ऐसा इश्यू है जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की 90 प्रतिशत जनता प्रभावित हुई है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour, the scope is limited. Mr. Moinul Hassan now on Liberhan Commission Report. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Moinul Hassan. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती ब्रिन्दा कारत:** सर, इससे आम आदमी के बजट पर ऐसी मार पड़ी है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record now. Mr. Moinul Hassan.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreya. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we are also walking out.

**(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Moinul Hassan is not participating, now Mr. Santosh Bagrodia on adulterated milk. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I cannot speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting them to maintain order. It is your right to speak.  
...(Interruptions)... I have told them. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Please control them. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told them. ...(Interruptions)... Please go ahead.  
...(Interruptions)... Whatever they are saying, it is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...  
Only what Mr. Santosh Bagrodia says will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: If they continue to shout, nothing will be heard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: You cannot expect me to speak when this shouting is going on. ...(Interruptions)... I will wait till they stop. ...(Interruptions)... Let them decide what they want to do. I cannot speak like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, we are also walking out of the House to mark our protest.  
...(Interruptions)...

---

\*Not recorded.

(At the stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is your prerogative; I cannot stop you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आपका नोटिस नहीं है। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

**प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): बजट सत्र से, ठीक उसी दिन इस तरह से कीमतें बढ़ाना, 100 दिन के अंदर तमाम चमत्कारिक निर्णय लेने का फैसला गवर्नमेंट ने किया था, लेकिन यह बिल्कुल जनता की इच्छा के खिलाफ है। यह सारी संसदीय मान्यताओं और परम्पराओं के खिलाफ भी है कि इस तरह से बजट सत्र होने जा रहा हो, ठीक उसी दिन, आज मध्य रात से किया है और आज से ही बजट सत्र शुरू होना था, मैं आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट से यह डिमांड करता हूँ कि

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, during Zero Hour I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति**: राम गोपाल जी, ज़ीरो ऑवर में I am not allowing any discussion.

**प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव**: ज़ीरो ऑवर में ही, मामला जब देश से जुड़ा हो तो ज़ीरो ऑवर में ही, स्पेशल मेशन हो ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत गंभीर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to conduct the proceedings of the House according to the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब तो बोलिए न।

**श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया**: मैं कैसे बोलूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति**: आप बोलिए। आपको जो बोलना है, बोलिए, प्लीज़। ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव** : सरकार के इस फैसले का समाजवादी पार्टी विरोध करती है और हम वाक आउट करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अमर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप देखिए, लेफ्ट और राइट सब इस मुद्दे पर एक हो गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is your prerogative, I will not ask you to walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर बाहर चले गए)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, we are also walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक**: उपसभापति महोदय, सारा सदन इस मामले पर एक मत है। जब सदन चल रहा होता है और अगर इनको दाम बढ़ाना आवश्यक था तो सदन को विश्वास में लेकर दाम बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए थे। पूरे देश के गरीबों की कमर टूट गई है, इससे महंगाई और बढ़ेगी। अगर जिम्मेदारी तय करनी है तो सरकार को सदन में आकर सदस्यों को भरोसे में लेकर तब दाम बढ़ाने चाहिए। हमारा अनुरोध है कि सरकार को सदन के माध्यम से एक निर्देश जाए कि तत्काल ....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक**: \*

---

\*Not recorded.

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बैठिए। प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए।

**श्री ब्रजेश पाटक:** \*

**श्री उपसभापति:** देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए। यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। I cannot allow you.

**Sale of adulterated milk and other products in the country**

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, unfortunately, the BJP leader, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, who is also a very senior Member, has raised an issue and then walked out as usual. The Leftists have also joined them. ...*(Interruptions)*... It only shows the colour...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come to your subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I am coming to my subject. Sir, I would like to support Naiduji on price rise. We are as much concerned about the price rise of essential commodities as anybody else in the country. But this is not the way to handle a situation. Sir, along with the price rise, कुछ दिनों से हम जो देख रहे हैं TVs में कि दूध में मिलावट हो रही है, यूरिया डाला जा रहा है, मावा में यूरिया डाला जा रहा है, घी में animal fat डाला जा रहा है, आटे में भी मिलावट हो रही है, toilet paper भी काम आ रहा है मिलावट में। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमें तो यह चिंता हो रही है कि एक तरफ दाम बढ़ रहे हैं चीजों के और दूसरी तरफ मिलावट हो रही है, हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं। इस मिलावट के बारे में हमें बहुत सीरियसली विचार करना पड़ेगा। यह मिलावट आज से नहीं हो रही है, बरसों से हो रही है। आज आप मदर डेयरी का दूध पीजिए, दूसरे स्टेट्स में डेयरीज़ लगी हुई हैं, वह दूध सारा गांव से इकट्ठा होकर आता है, क्या उस दूध की चैकिंग होती है, क्या बनने के बाद भी कोई चैकिंग होती है? इस बात को देखना पड़ेगा। हर स्टेज पर अगर हमने मिलावट चेक नहीं की तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग मिलावट करते हैं, ये लालची लोग हैं, ये देशभक्त नहीं हैं, ये देशद्रोही हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग टैरिस्ट्स से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक हैं। टैरिस्ट्स तो दो-चार, दस आदमियों को मारते हैं, लेकिन ये तो ऐसे लोग हैं, जो हजारों-लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन को खतरे में डाल रहे हैं। यह पूरे हिंदुस्तान के स्वास्थ्य का सवाल है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमें यह देखना होगा कि इन पर कड़ी से कड़ी पाबंदी कैसे लगाई जाए। हमारे देश में अगर इस तरह का काम होता रहेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि एक दिन हम सबको पानी पीकर काम चलाना पड़ेगा और वह भी शायद बोतल का पानी। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इसके बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी action लिया जाए और जो लोग इसमें guilty पाए जाएं, उन्हें कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा दी जाए और यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो हमें नए laws बनाने चाहिए। Adulteration of food articles, adulteration of medicines should be considered the most heinous crime and they should be hanged.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Member, Shri Santosh Bagrodia.

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी, यह सिर्फ दूध में मिलावट का मामला नहीं है, अभी आप दाल की बात कीजिए, सब्जी की बात कीजिए, हर चीज में मिलावट की बात पिछले दिनों मीडिया के माध्यम से सामने आई है और यह हकीकत में भी सामने आ रही है। हर चीज में मिलावट हो रही है, चाहे घी हो, चाहे तेल हो। अभी पिछले दिनों आगरा में चरबी कांड का मामला सामने आया था। हम संसद में बैठते हैं, यहां के सेंट्रल हॉल और अन्य जगहों में बैठते हैं, सवाल यह है कि क्या यहां हम जो चाय पीते हैं या दूध पीते हैं, उसमें भी कुछ मिलावट है? क्या अस्पताल में मरीजों को जो दूध दिया जाता है, वह अस्पताल में मरीज बनने और बीमार होने

---

\*Not recorded.

के लिए दिया जाता है? गर्भवती महिलाएं, आज अस्पताल में कौन सा दूध पी रही हैं? यह इतना गंभीर मामला है, यह हर व्यक्ति से जुड़ा मामला है। यह कोई राजनीतिक मामला नहीं है, यह एक सामाजिक मामला है। पिछले दिनों जिस तरह से दिखाया गया, आपका फूड कंट्रोलर क्या कर रहा है? उनकी रिपोर्ट आई है कि मदर डेयरी के दूध में 29 प्रतिशत मिलावट पाई गई है। आखिर यह क्या तमाशा है? बच्चों की अंतड़ियों में घाव हो रहे हैं, लोगों को लीवर, किडनी और हॉर्ट की बीमारियां हो रही हैं, मुझे लगता है कि इस मामले को गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए एक निगरानी समिति बनानी चाहिए। क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जो लोग आ रहे हैं, उनको पनपाने की यह साजिश तो नहीं है? मुझे लगता है कि यह आम लोगों की ज़िंदगी से जुड़ा मामला है, जब आम लोगों की ज़िंदगी इस तरह खतरे में होगी, तो यह संसद की जिम्मेदारी है कि इसके लिए कोई कानून बनाए या अन्य कोई प्रावधान बनाए। अतः इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। अभी आगरा में एक घटना हुई है, वहां पर लोगों ने घी के दीए जलाने बंद कर दिए हैं और वहां कहा जाता है कि इस घी में तो चरबी है। इतना ही नहीं वहां मिठाइयों की दुकानों पर बोर्ड लग रहे हैं कि हम चरबीयुक्त मिठाइयां नहीं बेच रहे हैं, इतनी शंकास्पद बातें हो रही हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। इस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, साथ ही दिल्ली सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, मेरा इतना ही कहना है।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

#### **Demand to place on the table the Liberhan Commission Report**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, everybody knows that on 30th June, a long pending Liberhan Commission Report has been handed over to the Prime Minister. It was a Commission for three months but 17 years have lapsed and the extension of the life of this Commission has taken place 48 times. Sir, with a heavy heart I again remember 6th December, 1992. It was a shameful incident not only to a community or an individual but also to the entire nation. It is nothing but a black day for the entire nation. Babri Mosque of 16th Century was demolished by hooligans. After that, within ten days, the Commission was formed by the then Prime Minister to find out the occurrence relating to Babri Masjid and Ram Janmabhoomi. What were the terms of reference? Sir, after 17 years I would like to remember again, very shortly, the role played by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, role of the Council of Ministers, role of the officials of Uttar Pradesh Government, role of individuals, role of different organisations and if there was any deficiency in the security. After 17 years, at least, the Report has been submitted to the hon. Prime Minister. So, I demand that the culprits should be punished and victims should be compensated.

Secondly, we hope that the Report is not eyewash and it is not dumped like many other reports. I would like to request again the Government to come out with the ATR and Table the same before Parliament in this Session itself. Thank you.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the subject raised by my friend, Mr. Hassan. Thank you.

SHRI AZIZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Moinul Hassan. Thank you.

### **Increase in consumer price index despite fall in inflation rate**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I strongly deplore the Government's announcement of hiking the fuel price. I urge upon the Government to rollback the hike which has been announced. I also strongly deplore the manner in which it has been done. Just on the eve of the Budget Session of Parliament, this Government has gone ahead with this measure. It is a mockery of Parliamentary democracy. It is shame on the Parliamentary system which we are following.

Having said that, I must also point out that price hike, at this point of time, will have a cascading affect on overall price situation. Despite widespread opposition, the Congress led UPA Government has been permitting the corporate and big business houses to purchase, in bulk quantities, foodgrains, oil, etc., leading to high prices.

Sir, inflation is reported to have become negative *i.e.*, -1.6 per cent for the week ending 6th June, 2009. However, the common man has to pay more for his daily vegetables by 10 per cent, pulses have become dearer by 17 per cent, cereals have become dearer by 13.5 per cent, the fruits and consumer items, including milk, have gone up. The *Aam Aadmi*, for whom this Government claims to have commitment, is interested in the CPI which measures the price he has to pay, not in the WPI which measures inflation. That is why we strongly feel that the hike in the prices of petrol and diesel is totally unwarranted at this point of time *i.e.*, just on the eve of the Budget. Let the Budget be presented. Let the Budget be discussed. Let all the economy-related issues be discussed. Why is this Government in tearing hurry? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what we are asking. They are simply saying that there is an increase in the price of crude oil in the international market. But, the Government will have to take into account all the other issues. When the Left Parties were supporting the previous Government, we had given many suggestions. We had also suggested how the duty structure could be restructured apart from other constructive suggestions to the Government. So, we strongly deplore the price hike which has been made by the Government and urge upon the Government to rollback the price hike which it has resorted to. We would like to have the response from the Government. I also think all the parties are agitated. I don't think that even the Treasury Benches are happy with the price hike. They are also agitated. That is why we would like to have response from the Government. Sir, Mr. Prithviraj Chavanji is sitting here. Let him respond on behalf of the Government. Many hon. Members have demanded his response. Let the Government respond to the issue. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raja.

Now, we are taking up the Calling Attention...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what about the notice that I have given with regard to assault by a Member of Parliament on bank Manager?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice has not been admitted by the hon. Chairman. I have permitted to raise the issues admitted by the hon. Chairman.



SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has anything to say on the price rise, because the House is very keen to know. Since the hon. Minister is sitting here, we would like to have his reaction. We would like to know whether the Government will consider whatever we have expressed here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up the Calling Attention motion.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, let us know whether the Minister wants to respond. He is ready to respond to the issue...*(Interruptions)*... He wanted to say what the Government is doing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection if he responds.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a matter of concern for me, for you, for the entire House and for the people in the entire country. Let the hon. Minister say what the Government is thinking on this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, we have said that we will give ample opportunity to discuss the whole issue when we take up the discussion on the Budget and let hon. Members raise whatever they want to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we are taking up the Calling Attention. Hon. Members have already been informed through Parliament Bulletin, Part-II that the Calling Attention has to be concluded within one hour. The Members who initiate the Calling Attention should not take more than seven minutes and other Members who seek clarification should not speak for more than five minutes. I would again like to emphasise that there should not be speeches, there should only be clarifications on the statement made by the Minister. I hope the Members, participating in the discussion, will scrupulously observe the time limit. Mr. Mysura Reddy, please call the attention of the Minister.

---

#### **CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

##### **Situation arising out of growing number of Swine Flue cases in the country**

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to call the attention of the Minister regarding the spread of Swine Flu in the country.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I would like to brief the hon. House on the spread of H1N1 virus in the country and the Government's preparedness to deal with the situation in the backdrop of the present global scenario.

The World Health Organization has declared the present spread of influenza A H1N1 (earlier called the swine flue) as a global pandemic and raised the alert level to six on 11th June, 2009, implying the widespread of human infection. The disease, first noticed on March 18, 2009, in Mexico, spreads to 116 countries with 70893 laboratory-confirmed cases and 3411 deaths as on 30th June, 2009.

In our country, the first case was reported on 13th May, 2009. Since then, there have been 109 laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza A H1N1. All these are travel-related cases, being brought to India by passengers coming from affected countries, except for nine, which are secondary cases reported in the immediate family contacts. These nine cases are geographically scattered. All the cases have been detected early, put on treatment and cured. Out of these 109 cases, 70 have been discharged as on 30th June, 2009. It is a matter of great satisfaction that timely institution of public health measures have prevented community spread so far.

My Ministry took a series of actions from the very beginning. A comprehensive plan, including guidelines and standard operating procedures, was put in place. Travel advisory to defer non-essential travel to the affected countries was widely made known through print media. Entry screening of passengers started at 22 international airports and five international checkpoints through an informative health-screening card and is still continuing.

Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza-like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project that has pan India presence. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi and National Institute of Virology, Pune are testing clinical samples. I have ensured that sixteen additional laboratories are made available for testing the samples of influenza A H1N1 from 1st July, 2009.

All States, wherein ports, airports and international checkpoints are located, have identified hospitals with isolation facilities where patients are now being treated. I have requested the States to strengthen isolation facilities including critical care at district level. The Central and the State Rapid Response Teams are ready to be deputed to manage community outbreak situations should the need arises. On my directions, the rapid response teams in districts are also undergoing refresher training. Teams of physicians from all the States and Union Territories have also been trained.

There is adequate quantity of Oseltamivir, the drug recommended by the World Health Organization. About ten million capsules are in the national stockpile. Another six million capsules are in stock as banking arrangement with pharmaceutical companies. Stockpile of personal protective equipment is being increased from one lakh to ten lakhs. These medical supplies have been decentralized which would be taken up to district level.

The Task Force in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has already undertaken short-term media campaign. The materials prepared by my Ministry with assistance from UNICEF, after approval of the Task Force, are appearing in print and visual media. A comprehensive

longterm media plan in consultation with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has been drawn up. The plan covers both electronic and print media, which would run throughout the year.

Travel advisory, do's and don'ts, and other pertinent information have been widely published to allay fears and avoid panic. Media is kept informed on daily basis.

I would also like to share with the hon. Members that many of the travel related cases could have been averted if the Governments of affected countries had followed exit screening at their airports. Therefore, I requested the hon. Minister of External Affairs to take up the issue of exit screening with countries reporting large number of cases. The Minister of External Affairs has personally interceded in this matter and a message has been issued to all Heads of our Missions in these countries instructing them to raise urgently with the concerned authorities the issue of introducing 'exit screening'. I have also requested the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation for in-flight announcement and to ensure availability of screening forms in flight.

I have been reviewing the situation on a regular basis. Let me assure the Parliament and the people of the country that the Government is fully geared up to deal with the situation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clarifications will be sought after the lunch. The House is adjourned till 2 o'clock.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-eight minutes  
past twelve of the clock.*

-----  
*The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### **MEMBER SWORN**

1. Dhiraj Prasad Sahu (Jharkhand)

-----  
**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising out of growing number of Swine Flue cases in the country**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention motion. Shri Mysura Reddy, you have seven minutes.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is an important issue causing concern to the people of India. Though the epicentre of Swine Flu, Mexico city, may seem a world away from India, the flip side is that distance no longer works as a prophylactic measure. The WHO's influenza alert, Phase-6, clearly brings out the magnitude of the problem. But the hon. Minister's statement is not satisfactory. Without dwelling on other things, I wish to seek a few clarifications from the hon. Minister.

Sir, scientists from USA, Mexico and other advanced countries are still struggling to find out the origin of this new strain of virus. I wish to know whether the real strain of the virus has been found out. Some scientists are saying that it is a hybrid of human, pig and avian influenza. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly let the House know about the real strain of Swine Flu.

Secondly, when other countries have declared health emergency after one or two deaths and 50-60 confirmed cases, why has the Government of India not declared health emergency in the country even after 109 cases of Swine Flu have been confirmed? Of course, Government may take shelter under a global emergency. But even after WHO declared a global emergency, countries like USA, Mexico and Canada have declared a public health emergency in their respective countries. I wish to know from the hon. Minister, what are the actions that the Health Ministry have taken about the global emergency. The hon. Minister has said that the stockpile of protective material has been increased. But I am sorry to say that surveillance at ports and international airports has not been ramped up and not enough masks and protective kits are available at airports and ports. What is the reason behind this?

Sir, Delhi has the highest number of Swine Flu cases in the country. Next to it, Andhra Pradesh is the worst affected State. The unfortunate part is that in spite of having the maximum number of cases, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has allowed only one hospital, the Government General and Chest Hospital—it is locally known as the TB Hospital—to treat this deadly disease. I would request the hon. Minister to allow some private institutions to come in too, because the Swine Flu is mostly spread from NRIs coming from abroad and they may not like to go to the Government Chest Hospital. The detection centres were earlier located only at Delhi and Pune, but now the Minister says that about 16 centres would come in because if there are lesser number of centres, the detection would be delayed. I would like to know whether IPM, Hyderabad, is also included in those 16 centres.

Sir, with a rapidly rising number of A(H1N1) Flu in Hyderabad, the city has been converted into a veritable fortress. The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport has been fortified. In spite of that, the number of cases is going up. The symptoms do not appear during the incubation period. The affected persons who have not developed any symptoms are allowed to go to their villages. When such a person go to the village, he would develop symptoms and spread the disease. Sir, this has happened in Hyderabad. One person who was infected and went out with Flu during the incubation period of the virus, spread this Flu to others, including his brother. This case was registered. In such cases, what is the surveillance mechanism that the Ministry has put in place? Are all persons coming from abroad, particularly from those countries which are affected by this Flu quarantined before entering into India? If yes, the details may be given. If Indians carry any food items, the foreign countries invariably scan them and see whether there is a seal. If there is

no seal, they do not allow those things. In the same way, if somebody comes to their country with symptoms of some communicable disease, then they do not allow such persons to enter their country. The hon. Minister has also said that the External Affairs Ministry was persuading the countries where there is Swine Flu to start exit screening centres. What are the steps taken by those countries to start exit screening centres?

The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that there is adequate quantity of Osaltimivir. As of June 24th, there were only two bottles of Osaltimivir syrup in the Chest Hospital in Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh also requested to send some additional supplies. I wish to know whether enough syrup has been sent to Andhra Pradesh. These are my clarifications.

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have just one question. Sir, swine flu is known, in the medical jargon, as H1N1 virus. It started from Mexico and then in the US and several other western European countries. We have adopted a policy of screening travellers from these countries. Do we have information in how many countries this virus has spread? Would the hon. Minister like to share information with this House? The hon. Minister in his statement has given an elaborate arrangement regarding short-term and long-term media campaign which will run throughout the year. But in my view, this appears insufficient in view of the fact that general public, at large, is still so apprehensive that even common cold to a person gives a feeling to him that he has got swine flu. Since it is highly contagious disease, what special efforts are being made to allay the fears of common man about the swine flu?

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, the hon. Minister of Health has replied adequately about this. But I want to raise certain issues. On April 29th, WHO declared Swine Flu a Level-5 pandemic, which means pandemic is coming, but it is not there. On June 6th, WHO declared it Level-6 pandemic, which means it has come and it is spreading, and you take adequate precautions for it. There is a very short interval between April and June and in between that period WHO became more panicked and declared that more preparedness is required. Is the Government of India doing the same level of preparedness or not in commensurate with the anxiety of WHO? More than 13,000 cases have been reported.

I was coming from England yesterday. I saw many big queues at the airport. People were filling forms and waiting for getting clearance that they are not affected from flu. I will request the hon. Minister that there should be more doctors and the forms which they fill should be provided in the aircraft because it takes some time to fill the form. So, forms should be distributed in the aircraft.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are doing it in the aircraft also.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have already done that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two days back I travelled and I got it in the aircraft.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: So, that should be done. He has said that he has arranged for the adequate drugs for each and every State. I don't know about the level of the pig farming in this country and under which Ministry does it come.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): It comes under the Animal Husbandry.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: He can communicate with his counterpart in that Ministry.

Secondly, I will request hon. Minister that this is a viral disease and there is no laboratory to detect virus in each State. It might be there in some advanced States. But, it is not there in Bihar; may not be in other States also. So, when I was Minister, I also wanted that every State should have, at least, one viral laboratory so that they can fight such pandemic. Therefore, I request hon. Minister that at this juncture, he can take steps to see that each State must have, at least, one viral laboratory because nowadays, viral disease is very common.

Then, drugs are also important. I think they are being given free, if I have understood correctly. It should be given free because if a patient has gone to some place and he has got the disease, the arrangement should be there for free medicines.

Another thing is that if a traveller comes and, for example, he stays in Delhi and if he goes to some district hospital, there should be arrangement in the district hospital also to detect it at early stage. Otherwise, they can die from disease also. Deaths have been reported now, not in India, but some paper reported one death of swine flu. I am not sure about it, but, in other countries, people have died. This alarm has been raised by WHO only because of deaths that have occurred very fast in some countries. So, the level of prevention should be both, at the level of the pigs as well as at the level of human beings.

I request again that these testing laboratories should be upgraded in all the States. At least, one testing laboratory should be there in all the States to do the viral investigation.

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश):** धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो स्वाइन फ्लू फैला हुआ है, इसके बारे में बहुत सी भ्रांतियां हैं। अभी भी इसकी सही जानकारी नहीं मिल रही है। आम आदमी को यह तकलीफ हो रही है कि यदि उसको हल्का सा भी जुकाम या खांसी हो जाती है, तो उसके अंदर यह भय बैठ जाता है कि कहीं यह स्वाइन फ्लू तो नहीं है। इसके कारण बहुत परेशानियां हो रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि इसके बारे में बहुत सी जानकारियां समाचार-पत्रों और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडियम के द्वारा पहुंचा रहे हैं, लेकिन देखने में आया है कि ऐसा कोई उचित साधन नहीं है और न ही इस प्रकार की जानकारियां लोगों को प्राप्त हो रही हैं। थोड़े-बहुत विज्ञापन हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों में देखे गए हैं, लेकिन अन्य भाषाओं, उर्दू, पंजाबी, गुजराती, हिंदी के समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से कोई भी जानकारी नहीं पहुंचाई जा रही है। एफ.एम. रेडियो आदि के माध्यम से भी ये जानकारियां दी जानी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को सतर्कता बरतने का मौका प्राप्त हो। जब तक उन्हें ये जानकारियां प्राप्त नहीं होंगी, तब तक वे परेशानी में रहेंगे। यह जो एक हल्का सा फ्लू होता है, लोग उसको भी स्वाइन फ्लू समझने की गलतफ़हमी में आ जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में एक सबसे बड़ी चीज बतलाई है कि जो लोग विदेश से यात्रा करके आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए कौशन इश्यू किया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है और इसे एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के

माध्यम से हल करें कि विदेश में, जहां से लोग आ रहे हैं, विशेष रूप से उन क्षेत्रों से, जहां पर यह स्वाइन फ्लू फैला हुआ है, वहां पर ही रोकथाम की जाए। क्योंकि यदि स्वाइन फ्लू का एक भी मरीज विदेश से यात्रा करने के लिए हवाई जहाज पर चढ़ जाता है, तो उसका इन्फेक्शन सारे पैसेंजर्स में, और उसके माध्यम से, जब चैकिंग होती है, हमारे दिल्ली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरपोर्ट पर या अन्य एयरपोर्ट्स पर, तो उससे पहले ही वह इन्फेक्शन काफी लोगों तक पहुंच चुका होता है। यह चैकिंग विशेष रूप से उन स्टार्टिंग प्वाइंट्स पर होनी चाहिए, जहां पर यह स्वाइन फ्लू फैला हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि उन्होंने ये निर्देश दिए हैं और इस प्रकार का कॉशन भी दिया है कि उन देशों की यात्रा न की जाए, जिन देशों में स्वाइन फ्लू फैला हुआ है, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है कि यह किन देशों में फैला हुआ है। हर व्यक्ति यह नहीं जानता है कि यह स्वाइन फ्लू मैक्सिको अमरीका में सबसे ज्यादा फैला हुआ है। यह वहीं से स्टार्ट हुआ है। ये जो जानकारीयां उन्होंने दी हैं, उन्हें स्पष्ट रूप से यह भी बताना चाहिए कि किन देशों की यात्रा न की जाए, जिससे कि उन देशों के लोग अपने को बचा सकें। वे वहां न जाएं और स्वाइन फ्लू की महामारी से बच सकें। जहां तक इलाज की बात है, हमारे अन्य साथियों ने भी कहा कि इसके मास वेक्सिनेशन की जरूरत है, दवाइयों की जरूरत है, उसके लिए आवश्यक प्रबंध किए जाएं। ये प्रबंध हर क्षेत्र और हर अस्पताल में किए जाएं। केवल एक या दो अस्पतालों में इसकी व्यवस्था करने से फायदा नहीं पहुंच पाएगा, क्योंकि यदि यह महामारी हमारे देश में फैली, जब भी हमारे देश में कोई महामारी फैलती है, तो फिर उस पर बाद में अंकुश लगा पाना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसलिए बहुत जरूरी है, जैसा कहा जाता है कि prevention is better than cure, अभी हम prevention कर सकते हैं। अभी हमारे देश के अन्दर लगभग 300 लोग इस महामारी की चपेट में आए हैं और इससे कोई मौत नहीं हुई है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तो मौतें भी हुई हैं। जैसा हमारे मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 70 हजार से अधिक केसेज भी हो चुके हैं। इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए हमें prevention की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और हमें अपने आम पब्लिक को educate करना चाहिए कि वे इससे कैसे बचें। इसके बारे में कभी-कभी कुछ जानकारीयां प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि और अधिक विस्तार से इसको और अधिक propagate किया जाए, जिससे कि आम आदमी, विशेष रूप से जो लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रह रहे हैं, वे इसके बारे में जान सकें। इस ओर ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ ही मैं फिर से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह महामारी जहाँ से originate हो रही है, वहाँ से जो यात्राएँ प्रारम्भ हो रही हैं, अगर उस जगह पर भी जरूरत हो, तो हमें अपने डाक्टर्स को बैठाना चाहिए, जहाँ से हमारी चैकिंग के बाद ही उनकी बोर्डिंग कराई जाए। वरना एक बार जब प्लेन में इन्फेक्शन आ जाता है, तो वहाँ पर यात्रा करने वाले किस यात्री के द्वारा यह आएगा, कहना मुश्किल है। जो फॉर्म दिया जाता है, उसको भरवा लिया जाता है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मैंने देखा है कि प्लेन में फॉर्म तो दिया गया, वह भरा भी गया, लेकिन उस फॉर्म को भर कर देने के बाद अगर वह आदमी नहीं खाँस रहा है, तो हमारा डाक्टर भी कहता है कि जाओ, क्योंकि इतने यात्रियों की चैकिंग एक या दो डाक्टर्स, जो एयरपोर्ट पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे नहीं कर सकते हैं। किस प्रकार से इसको रोका जाए, इस पर कुछ और विचार-विमर्श किया जाए और इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए, ताकि यह epidemic और नहीं फैले और इसको हम यहीं पर रोक सकें। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, as Dr. Thakur has mentioned, the hon. Minister has given a detailed statement and that seems to be quite satisfactory.

Sir, in the last five to ten years, we have been hearing about various diseases; firstly, we heard about the 'mad cow disease', then, we heard about 'bird flu', and, now it is Swine flu. I do not know how many more kinds of flu will come up in the coming years in the environment that we are having in this world.

Sir, I feel that there is great apathy towards animal and veterinary waste, which is left untreated and unattended. This causes infection. The root cause is the infection from these kinds of wastes, and, that has to be properly treated. In this regard, I cannot speak for the whole world — it is for every country to decide — but I will request the hon. Minister to discuss it with the Minister of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry). Sir, treating the cases after the incident is one thing but as far as ‘prevention’ is concerned, which my colleague just now mentioned, this will be the most important prevention.

Despite having Bio-Medical Waste Management Guidelines, adequate stress is not given to the treating of the biomedical and veterinary waste disposal. I would like to know about it from the hon. Minister. He may not be aware of it because it comes under another Ministry. In that case, I would request him to let me know through the other Minister also.

Sir, I do compliment the hon. Minister wholeheartedly for the timely institution of public health measures which prevented the spreading of the disease so far. Sir, the words ‘so far’, which he has mentioned, are important. I hope and I wish that we will be saved from this disease because of the timely steps which have been taken.

I compliment him also for the reason that so far because of this disease, there has not been a single death in India. It shows that the Government is alert and will remain alert but this alertness has to go to different States at different levels. I hope the Central Government is planning for that.

Sir, another important thing, which my colleagues also mentioned, is the boarding point. There are two points. Firstly, do we have the resources to put doctors at the boarding points? Secondly, are we authorised to do that? If not, then, we have no choice but to check them only when they arrive. How fast we can do it and how more facilities can be provided at the airports is a separate issue. But, I don’t think we can do much at the boarding point. But, I must say that our Government and the Minister had courage to inform all of us. This is the first time in my knowledge that the countrymen have been warned on travelling to the developed countries who have always been thinking that all diseases come from our country only. This time it is known that the diseases are coming from those developed countries and we are suffering because of their action. So, I compliment the Government on this issue also. I hope more information will be given. I do not want to repeat what other friends have mentioned. If you can clarify and take steps on those lines, it will definitely help the country. Thank you, Sir.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): First of all I thank the hon. Minister for making a very detailed statement. I appreciate the steps taken by the hon. Minister through the statement which he has laid before this House. The people were telling that the symptoms of this disease were fever, cough, sneezing, sore throat, fatigue, etc. This is common everywhere regarding viral fever. People who do not have resistance power will suffer. It is not a fatal



disease. It is a viral disease which has got life till the virus life is there. Therefore, common man may have the disease without knowing that this is the particular swine flu. For that we have to be very careful. We are concentrating on the airports and ports. But, at the same time, we have to see that it started from Mexico and spread to more than 116 countries. We are having the land locked neighbours. We have to find out whether our neighbours are also having this type of diseases or got them from other countries. If so, we have to concentrate. We cannot put our people on every railway station or every road to find out who is coming inside with this type of disease. At the same time, we have to make people aware that it is not a fatal disease. When media is making a very high propaganda on this issue with the mask and everything, people feel that it is a very fatal disease. But we have to understand that if we have a resistance power, we can withstand it. Normally people before the age of six and beyond the age of sixty do not have the resistance power. They do not have the immune power. Therefore, we have to make proper propagation to meet the situation by the people and the local doctors, as correctly said by other hon. friends. Even the private clinics should also be informed that there should not be panic among the people that this is a very fatal one. It is a challenge which has to be resisted by the cooperation of the community and also the medical fraternity. I feel, Sir, that we have to be very careful on our entry points with Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan and other countries from where there is a possibility of people entering with this disease. It may be having an epidemic in certain areas. Therefore, we have to be very vigilant in the border areas also. With this, I request the hon. Minister to have something about these matters in which he has got future projection. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir. I want to be very precise. Earlier, Sir, 109 cases, which were detected here, were found to be travel-related cases being brought to India by passengers who had visited the affected countries. Subsequently, there were secondary cases also which make us understand that this complaint, instead of being imported earlier, is now spreading within the country. I appreciate the Ministry for the timely institution of public health measures which have prevented this to spread in the community so far. But once the secondary cases have been detected, I am afraid that may spread. Earlier HIV was also like that. There were just one or two cases. Later it became predominantly prevailing everywhere. The awareness programme, which is being carried through the media to the people, should be to the level of making the people understand basically the symptoms of the disease. Because when a person develops any complaint, he assumes it as an ordinary disease and starts treating himself. So, when the basic symptoms of swine flu are made known to the common man, he will immediately go and approach the hospitals which are upgraded to treat these complaints. May I know whether there is any proposal to vaccinate people like in the case of Hepatitis B? Because these things are afraid to be fatal nowadays. Whether the Minister will consider to implement such a proposal.

And, awareness programme, as suggested by my colleagues, should be in regional languages, for that should reach the last man. Schools must also be given some instructions or pamphlets should be given to students, so that they can prevent themselves from being affected by this disease. Thank you very much.

**श्री एस0 एस0 अहलुवालिया:** उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने तो अभी calling attention में सारी बातें कहीं। World Health Organization की तरफ से swine flu के बारे में जो warnings आई और उस पर कार्रवाई हुई कि यह आगे न हो सके, तो उस पर हमने कुछ precautionary measures लिए हैं। जो लोग बाहर से बीमार होकर आ रहे हैं, जो इससे affected हैं, infected हैं, उनकी देखभाल या उनको isolation में रख कर उनकी treatment करना ताकि यह बीमारी आगे न फैले, यह काम सरकार ने किया है। महोदय, हमें यह भी संज्ञान में लेना जरूरी है कि जब processed beef को लेकर mad cow शुरू हुआ तो देखा गया कि यू0के0 में बहुत सारी mad cows को identify कर के मार डाला गया। करीब एक लाख से ज्यादा गायों को वहाँ पर प्रोसेस नहीं किया गया और उनको dispose off कर दिया गया। उसी तरह जब bird flu आया तो हमने पहले देखा कि यह बाहर से आया है। हमने इसे identify कर के पाया कि यह तो हमारे बंगाल में भी है, बिहार में भी है तथा आंध्र प्रदेश में भी है। Poultry के जितने livestock थे, उनको पकड़-पकड़ के जमीन में दफना दिया गया। अंडे खाने मना कर दिये गये, चिकन खाना मना कर दिया गया। Swine flu का origin piggeries से है। इसमें मुझे नहीं पता कि यह अभी pork से भी आया है या नहीं, किन्तु इसका origin piggeries से है। Piggeries दूसरे देशों में तो हैं ही, किन्तु हमारे देश में भी यह बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में, जहाँ पर लोग Chinese Food में pork खाते हैं इसलिए piggeries हैं क्योंकि वहाँ उनकी खपत है। Piggeries को कंट्रोल करने के लिए इसमें Animal Husbandry Department भी involved होता है। क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने piggeries पर कोई टीम भेज कर इसका कोई assessment किया है? उनकी कोई quality check की है? National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) दिल्ली में स्थित है और यह एक अच्छी laboratory है। Virology एक काफी research का काम है। किन्तु, NICD के डॉक्टर्स हमारे विभिन्न राज्यों में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मुझे मंत्री महोदय से जानना है कि क्या NICD के डॉक्टर्स की कोई टीम राज्यों के हॉस्पिटल्स के डॉक्टर्स को एजुकेट करने के लिए भेजी गई है कि उनको swine flu के सम्बन्ध में क्या ट्रीटमेंट करना है? सर, WHO ने Oseltamivir नामक जो मेडिसिन बताई, यह हमारे देश में प्रोड्यूस ही नहीं होती। हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, बाहर से मंगवा रहे हैं। अब हमारे यहां ये बेसिक ड्रग्स उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं हैं? यह भी जानना जरूरी है कि हमारी कंट्री में इस वायरल की यह मेडिसिन उपलब्ध है या नहीं है? कहा जाता है कि यह फ्री दी जा रही है, लेकिन क्या यह फ्री पैकेट सभी राज्यों में उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं हैं? आप सदन को यह भी जानकारी देंगे, तो कृपा होगी। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal):** Sir, my point is — and this is very important one — it is reported in the newspapers, regional and English newspapers, that when our countrymen go out, in the name of swine flu, they are harassed in a big way. It is also reported that when somebody belonging to our country comes in, in the name of swine flu, he is also harassed. It was reported very recently in a newspaper that one man, who was admitted into the hospital, left without any intimation to the hospital authorities. Sir, my point is very clear. What action the Government is taking to stop harassment of our countrymen, in the name of swine flu, at the domestic and international airports? This is my only simple question to the Health Minister.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह विषय ऐसा है, अगर मैं चाहूँ तो इसके जवाब में एक घंटे तक मैं बोल सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं अपने आपको उन सवालों तक सीमित रखूँगा, जिनकी यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई है। सबसे पहले मैं उन डॉक्टर्स को और साइंटिस्ट्स को बधाई देना चाहूँगा, चाहे वे हमारे मंत्रालय से जुड़े हों या राज्य सरकारों से जुड़े हों, जो पिछले तकरीबन डेढ़ महीने से रात और दिन इसमें काम कर रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि हमारे कुछ सदस्यों ने इसको एप्रिसिएट किया कि जो कदम हमारी सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने उठाए हैं, वे वाकई सराहने के काबिल हैं। अगर आप दुनिया के उन देशों की ओर देखेंगे, जो सबसे ज्यादा प्रगतिशील, संपन्न देश हैं, जो हर चीज में हमसे ज्यादा संपन्न हैं, जैसे से भी, टेक्नोलॉजी से भी, साफ-सफाई से भी और आबादी की दृष्टि से हमसे कम आबादी वाले हैं, उनके आंकड़े और वहाँ इसके फैलाव को देखेंगे कि किस तेजी से वहाँ यह वायरस फैला और उसके मुकाबले हम अपने देश के आंकड़ों को देखेंगे, तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि हमारे यहाँ यह न होने के बराबर है। 48 दिनों में यहाँ सिर्फ यह 109वाँ केस है, एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि 300, लेकिन मैं यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि इन 109 केसेज में 70 पेशेंट्स अपने घर वापस चले गए हैं। तो जिस तादाद से ये दाखिल होते हैं, उससे ज्यादा तादाद में वे अपना इलाज कराकर घर वापस चले जाते हैं।

महोदय, इस बात का हमें गौरव है, खुशी है कि हमारे देश में अभी इससे एक भी मृत्यु नहीं हुई है और अल्लाह करे, भगवान करे कि ऐसी स्थिति न आने पाए। मैं कुछ देशों के नाम लेना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि हमारे कुछ साथियों ने यहाँ कहा कि हम देशों के नाम नहीं लेते हैं। तो 116 देश, इस वक्त यह बीमारी जहाँ चल रही है, 70 हजार के ऊपर पेशेंट्स हैं। विशेष रूप से मैं उन देशों का जिक्र करना चाहूँगा, जैसे यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका, जहाँ 27,717 केसेज हैं और डैथ केसेज 127 हैं।

इसी तरह से मैक्सिको, जहाँ से यह बीमारी शुरू हुई और उसके बाद यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स पहुँची, यहाँ 8280 के करीब पॉजिटिव केसेज हैं और 116 लोगों की मौत हुई है। इसी तरह से कनाडा, जो कम से कम एरिया के हिसाब से दूसरा बहुत बड़ा मुल्क है, वहाँ 7775 लोगों में यह बीमारी फैली है और 21 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। ब्रिटानिया में भी यह 4250 लोगों में है लेकिन वहाँ सिर्फ एक मौत हुई है। जापान में 1212 लोगों में यह बीमारी है, अभी वहाँ कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। चिली में 5186 में से सात मृत्यु हुई है। ऑस्ट्रेलिया का मैंने जिक्र किया। अर्जेंटीना में 23 मौतें हुई हैं। इस तरह से 116 देश—उन देशों की आबादी देखिए, एरिया देखिए और फिर वहाँ बीमारी का फैलाव देखिए। उसके मुकाबले में हमारी आबादी और एरिया दोनों देखिए। जिस वातावरण में हम रहते हैं, उस वातावरण के हिसाब से सिर्फ 109 केसेज हैं। 109 केसेज में भी मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि इसमें से 100 केसेज में जो वायरस आया है, वह इम्पोर्टेड वायरस है। इन 100 केसेज में भी जो इम्पोर्टेड हैं, जो बीमार होकर विदेश से ही आये। तकरीबन 70 प्रतिशत सिर्फ यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका से ही आये और बाकी दूसरी जगहों से आये। लेकिन हमारे लिए यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे neighbouring countries से कोई केस नहीं आया है। जहाँ तक हमारे यहाँ जो एक सौ लोग आये, उसमें तो हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम तो लोगों को रोक नहीं सकते! 55 हजार लोगों की रोज स्क्रीनिंग होती है। हमारे सब साथी कहते थे कि स्क्रीनिंग पर बड़ा विवाद है। कुछ कहते थे कि स्क्रीनिंग ठीक से नहीं होती है। कुछ कहते थे कि ज्यादा स्क्रीनिंग होती है, इसीलिए harassment होती है। लेकिन 45 हजार लोग जो विदेशी मुल्कों से रोज आते हैं, उन 45 हजार लोगों की स्क्रीनिंग करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। इन 48 दिनों में हमारे इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स पर अभी तक तकरीबन 26 लाख लोगों की स्क्रीनिंग हुई है। यह कोई मामूली काम नहीं है कि 26 लाख लोगों की स्क्रीनिंग करके उनका फॉर्म भरें। हमारे साथी कहते हैं कि हर एक को टेस्ट करें तो फिर दो दिन के बाद वह एयरपोर्ट से यहाँ पहुँचेगा। वह मुमकिन नहीं है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि 26 लाख लोगों से ज्यादा की स्क्रीनिंग हुई है और जो लोग डोमेस्टिक नहीं बल्कि इंटरनेशनल फ्लाइट्स से आते हैं, उसमें 45 हजार स्क्रीनिंग per day होती है।

मैं लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन को बताना चाहूँगा कि जो सिर्फ 9 केसेज़ में सेकंडरी है। यह man to man में — वह भी किसी साधारण आदमी को नहीं लगा, वह तो उन पेशेंट्स की गलती से, जिनको एयरपोर्ट्स पर यह बताया गया था कि अगर आपको symptoms हैं तो आप या तो बताइये या फॉर्म भरिये। लेकिन उन 5-6 लोगों ने नहीं बताया। वे चोरी से चले गये, इस बात को छुपाया। इसके कारण यह किसी की बीबी को लग गया, किसी के बेटे को लग गया, किसी की बेटी को लग गया और किसी की मदर को लग गया। हमारे पास इन 9 केसेज़ में एक भी ऐसा केस नहीं है — जो 100 बाहर से आये और जो 9 केसेज़ में लगे हैं, यह उनके परिवार के लोगों को भी लगे हैं। जो बाहर से आते हैं — जैसे आपने यह 100 केसेज़ देखे, उन केसेज़ की तलाश कैसे होती है? ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी एक आदमी का फॉर्म भर दिया और उसे Isolation Facility Centre में डाल दिया और बात खत्म हुई। जिस इंसान में वायरस पॉजिटिव आ जाता है, फिर उससे पूछताछ की जाती है। आप किस जहाज में आये? फिर उस जहाज का नंबर लिया जाता है। उसकी सीटों का मैनिफेस्ट लिया जाता है। उसके साथ तीन सीटें किसकी थीं? तीन सीटों तक उसके पीछे कौन था? तीन सीटों तक उसके आगे कौन था? उन लोगों को ट्रैकडाउन किया जाता है और उन्हें भी ट्रीटमेंट दी जाती है। It is not so small. अगर यह रुका है तो अपने आप से नहीं रुका है कि भई एक को तो पकड़ के कर दिया। बल्कि एक के इलाज के साथ-साथ सैंकड़ों का इलाज भी साथ-साथ चलता है। कहीं गलती से उस दौरान जब वे फ्लाइट में थे, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स से दो दिन लगते हैं, डेढ़ दिन लगते हैं, इंग्लैंड से एक दिन लगता है, तो उस बीच में उसके आस-पास, दाएँ-बाएँ और आगे-पीछे के जो लोग होते हैं, उनके घरों पर उनको ट्रैकडाउन किया जाता है और उनका भी ट्रीटमेंट होता है। जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया कि फार्म एयरपोर्ट पर ही भरे जाते हैं और मैंने कुछ दिन पहले Civil Aviation Minister को लिखा कि इसकी जो velocity और seriousness है, शायद हमारे जो passengers हैं, जो अमरीका में हैं, इंग्लैंड में हैं, वहां तो कोई इतना seriously लेता नहीं है, बहुत सारे लोग अमरीका, इंग्लैंड में 15-15 दिन रहकर आए, उन्होंने कहा कि हमने एयरपोर्ट पर सुना कि अमरीका में स्वाइन फ्लू है। तो जितना यहां प्रचार होता है, उतना वे नहीं करते हैं, कारण वे जाने। तो हमने Civil Aviation Minister को लिखा है और हमने मिनिस्ट्री से बनाकर भी दिया है कि Air Hostess जब England से, America से या दूसरी उन countries से आएँ, जहां से यह स्वाइन फ्लू आ रहा है, वह जहाज में, जहां बाकी announcement करती है, इसके बारे में भी announcement करे। वह announcement क्या होनी चाहिए, वह हम लोगों ने बनाकर भी दी है Civil Aviation Ministry को कि देखो यह बीमारी है और आपको फार्म दिया जाएगा, जैसा अहलुवालिया जी ने कहा या डा० ठाकुर ने कहा, आलरेडी हमने उनको कहा है कि फार्म अब सिर्फ एयरपोर्ट पर नहीं दिया जाएगा, बल्कि जहाज में ही दिया जाएगा, जैसे custom के लिए, immigration के लिए फार्म अंदर दिया जाता है, वहीं देना चाहिए और इसके साथ-साथ announcement भी करनी चाहिए कि जिसको भी ये symptoms हैं — खांसी, जुकाम, फिवरिश, joint pain — वह छिपाए नहीं। अगर वह छिपाएगा तो सबसे पहले उसका अपना नुकसान होगा, क्योंकि हम इसका इलाज नहीं करेंगे और जब इलाज नहीं करेंगे तो उसका नुकसान होगा। अगर वह छिपाएगा तो सबसे पहले जो उसके near and dear हैं — उसकी बीबी, उसका बेटा, उसकी बेटी, उसकी मां, उसका भाई, उसकी बहन — उनके लिए यह सबसे घातक साबित हो सकता है। लिहाज़ा, यह announcement दो-तीन दफा जहाज में की जाए तब लोग समझेंगे कि अगर हम छिपाएंगे तो हम किसी और का नुकसान नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम अपना और अपने परिवार का नुकसान कर रहे हैं। हमें बताया गया है कि first से, क्योंकि इतनी countries में फार्म पहुंचाना, छापना, announcement के लिए उनको well verse कराना, इसलिए मुझे बताया गया है कि शायद first से यह शुरू हो जाएगा और जैसा अभी डिप्टी चेरमैन साहब बता रहे थे कि कुछ एयरलाइंस में शुरू हुआ है, यह पन्द्रह दिन पहले हमने उनको दे दिया है। इसी तरह से हमने यहां entry point पर तो कदम उठाए पहले दिन से और उसी entry point की वजह से हम यह रोक कर पाए कि यह फैल नहीं पाए। हमने track down किया उन तमाम पैसंजर्स को जो infected persons के आसपास या साथ में आए थे, लेकिन हम चाहते थे कि यह तब तक नहीं रुकेगा, जब

तक कि यह exit point पर track down न हो। अगर United States of America से यह 70-80 प्रतिशत वायरस आता है तो जब तक United States of America वहां के out-bound पैसेजर्स को नहीं रोकेगा, उनका टेस्ट नहीं करेगा, मैं जानता हूं कि उनकी भी एक तकलीफ है क्योंकि अगर हमारे यहां हमको 45,000 लोगों को टेस्ट करना होता है तो जाहिर है कि America में तो इससे चार-पांच गुणा ज्यादा होगा ही, I don't know whether they can handle it or not और आप जानते हैं कि Britain और America में यह सिस्टम नहीं है, वहां तो सब प्राइवेट डाक्टर हैं, सरकारी काम तो वहां है नहीं, वहां कौन करेगा, कौन नहीं करेगा and this should be one of the reasons कि वहां यह spread क्यों हो रहा है। हमारे यहां तो सरकार हेल्थ को देखती है, वहां तो सब प्राइवेट सिस्टम है, खास तौर से United States of America में। तो मैंने Foreign Minister को दो दफा चिट्ठी लिखी और मुझे खुशी है, Foreign Minister का उत्तर आया कि उन्होंने जो हमारे तमाम मिशनस हैं इन तमाम देशों में, उनको बताया है कि वहां की कंट्रोल के साथ take-up करें और exit screening करें, लेकिन कहां तक वे कर पाएंगे, मुझे उसमें संदेह है। लेकिन, हमको जो करना है, वह हम अपनी तरफ से, हमारा जो फर्ज है, पूरा कर रहे हैं।

हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ा और दूसरा भी मसला था जब हमने एक हफ्ते के अंदर-अंदर जब review किया तो हमें मालूम हुआ कि खाली हमारे पास testing laboratories दो ही हैं, एक पुणे में है और एक दिल्ली में है। इसलिए जो पहला केस हैदराबाद में हुआ, उसके बाद कोयम्बटूर में हुआ, तो यह samples वहां से लेने पड़ते थे और हम पहले-पहले शुरू में दोनों laboratories से test करते थे। दिल्ली से भी और हैदराबाद से भी, यहां लाओ और test करो, फिर दूसरे test करने के लिए वहां भी भेजो, पुणे भी भेज दो। इसी तरह से कोयम्बटूर हुआ, कोयम्बटूर वाले को यहां लाओ, फिर उसको पुणे भेज दो, लेकिन जैसा हमारे साथियों ने पूछा कि हमने इसे सीरियसली लिया है या नहीं, क्योंकि दूसरे देशों ने इसको बहुत सीरियसली लिया है, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने इसको उनसे एक हजार गुना ज्यादा सीरियसली लिया है और भगवान न करे, यदि यह बड़े पैमाने पर होगा, तो हमने उसके लिए भी तैयारी की है। हमने 50 या 100 के लिए तैयारी नहीं की है। इसलिए उसी वक्त हमने मिनिस्ट्री को बताया कि हमारी जो लेबोरेट्रीज हैं, देश के अनेक भागों में दूसरी जो testing laboratories हैं, not for this particular virus, तो हमें उन लेबोरेट्रीज को, जो पूरे देश में फैली हुई हैं, उनको इस test के लिए भी तैयार करना था। इसके लिए दो चीजों की जरूरत थी — एक तो equipments की जरूरत थी और दूसरा ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत थी। मुझे आज यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि सिर्फ 27-28 दिनों में हमने 16 मज्जिद लेबोरेट्रीज तैयार कीं, जिनमें equipments लगवा दिए और उसके साथसाथ जो manpower थी, उनकी ट्रेनिंग भी पूरी करवा दी और आज से हम 2 लेबोरेट्रीज के बजाय 18 लेबोरेट्रीज में ये सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। हमारे साथी ने बताया कि आंध्र प्रदेश का IPM है, तो वह इंस्टीट्यूट भी इसमें शामिल है और ये लेबोरेट्रीज तकरीबन पूरे देश में फैली हुई हैं। मैं यही दुआ करूंगा कि इन 18 लेबोरेट्रीज का इस्तेमाल हमें न करना पड़े, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि हम हर चीज के लिए तैयार हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मैं प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटलों की बात कर रहा था। जैसा मैंने बताया कि हमारे पास नेशनल लेवल पर डॉक्टरों की रैपिड रिस्पांस टीमें हैं, जो इस बारे में सब जानकारी रखते हैं। उसके बाद स्टेट लेवल पर कई किस्म के डॉक्टरों की टीमें जोड़ी गई हैं और उनका नाम Rapid Response Team रखा गया है, उनको ट्रेनिंग दी गई है। अब एक महीने के अंदर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर डॉक्टरों की Rapid Response Teams बनाई जा रही हैं और उनको भी ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी। एक स्टेट में हम तीन-चार जगहों पर हम कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की ट्रेनिंग करवाएंगे या रिफ्रेशर कोर्स करवाएंगे, लेकिन छोटे स्टेट्स में हम स्टेट कैपिटल पर यह रिफ्रेशर कोर्स देंगे, यदि कभी डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर इसकी सुविधा प्राप्त कराने की जरूरत पड़ी, तो हम उनको यह सुविधा अवश्य प्राप्त कराएंगे। इसके साथ-साथ जो हमारे प्राइवेट क्लिनिक हैं, उनकी जो नेशनल लेवल पर एसोसिएशंस हैं, हम उनके साथ भी संपर्क में हैं, यदि कभी उनकी जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो उनको भी उपयोग में लिया जाएगा।

एक साथी ने कहा कि बहुत ज्यादा masks नहीं हैं, तो जैसा मैंने पहले अपने introductory remarks में कहा कि इसके जो personal equipments हैं जैसे mask वगैरह, पहले हमारे पास केवल एक लाख masks थे, लेकिन अब हमने करीब 10 लाख masks procure कर लिए हैं। कैपसूल के बारे में मैंने बताया था कि हमारे पास एक करोड़ कैपसूल हैं और 60 लाख के करीब हमने pharmaceutical companies के पास रखे हैं as a bank और उनको हम बांटते जाते हैं। किसी साथी ने इसके immunization के बारे में कहा, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में अभी दुनिया में कोई भी वैक्सीन नहीं बनी है। यह एक नया फ्लू निकला है, इसमें तीन कंपोनेंट हैं — दो human flu के कंपोनेंट हैं, एक bird flu का है और तीसरा swine flu का है। तो यह अकेला नहीं है, दो कंपोनेंट human flu के, एक bird flu का और तीसरा swine flu, इन तीनों को मिलाकर यह एक नयी बीमारी बन गई है। अभी दुनिया में किसी के पास इसकी कोई वैक्सीन नहीं है। इसके लिए जो वायरस है, इन तीस दिनों में हमारे scientists को भी इस वायरस का study करने का मौका मिला और हमारे scientists ने इस वायरस को अलग किया और हम उस वायरस से vaccine खुद भी बना सकते हैं, लेकिन जब WHO ने इस बीमारी को epidemic करार दिया तो WHO के पास यह वायरस था, यह seeds था। हम पहले देश थे, जिन्होंने WHO की तरफ रुजू किया और कहा कि हमें वह वायरस दे दो। अगर वह नहीं भी देते, तो भी हमने इन 28-30 दिनों में जो वायरस isolate किए थे, उस वायरस से vaccine बना सकते थे, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं, we would like to be at par with the rest of the world, क्योंकि कल कोई यह नहीं कहे कि आपने यहां गलत वायरस isolate किया था और उनका अच्छा था। चूंकि WHO का एक international recognition है, इसलिए मैंने उसके लिए apply किया है। किसी भी वायरस से vaccine बनाने के लिए, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान बनाए या अमेरिका बनाए या कोई दूसरा देश बनाए, कम से कम छः महीने का समय लगता है, उससे पहले vaccine तैयार नहीं होता है।

बहुत सारी इंटरनेशनल फर्म्स और कंपनियों को भी मालूम है कि आबादी के हिसाब से हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ी मार्केट है, इसलिए उन्होंने हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से contact किया। लेकिन हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में मीटिंग हुई और कहा गया कि pharmaceutical के मामले में अब हिन्दुस्तान पीछे नहीं है, अब तो हम दुनिया को दवाईयां यहां से भेजते हैं तो हम क्यों बाहर से दस गुनी कीमत पर दवाई मंगाएं, क्यों न हम उसको यहां बनाएं। मिनिस्ट्री में जो भी हमारे Drugs Authority के लोग हैं, जो इसके जानकर हैं, उन्होंने मीटिंग की। उनमें से दो-तीन ने अपनी capacity और capability दिखाई, जिन्होंने बर्ड फ्लू का vaccine बनाया था, उन्होंने अपनी जानकारी दी है और हमने उनको लाइसेंस दिया ताकि वह WHO से वह seeds लाए और उससे vaccine बनाएं। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि हम बहुत से देशों से बहुत पहले यह vaccine बनाने में कामयाब हो जाएंगे।

**डा. सी. पी. ठाकुर:** महोदय, क्या बिहार में कोई laboratory है?

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** माफ कीजिएगा, बिहार में इस तरह की कोई laboratory नहीं है। बिहार के आस-पास है। अगर आप जानना चाहें, तो मैं इन laboratories के बारे में आपको बताता हूँ। यह पुणे में है, पुणे के साथ हमने मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और छत्तीसगढ़ को रखा है। तमिलनाडु चेन्नई में है। 'AIIMS' के साथ यूपी और उत्तरांचल को रखा है। यह कोलकाता में भी है।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार):** महोदय, इसको बिहार में भी बनाया जाए।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** यह कोई एक दिन में नहीं बनती है। यह तो existing laboratory कई सालों में बनती है। Laboratory एक दिन में एक लाख नहीं बनती है, करोड़ों-सैंकड़ों की laboratory, दो-दो, ढाई-ढाई सौ करोड़ की laboratory पांच-पांच, छः-छः साल में बनती है। इनमें से किसी में कहीं vaccine बनती है, तो कहीं कोई दूसरी काम होता है। हमने कहा कि इस काम के लिए उन्हीं में से एक अलग portion ले लो और उसमें equipment लगाओ, डॉक्टर को trained करो। यह ऐसी laboratory नहीं है कि कमरा

3.00 P.M.

खड़ा कर दिया और यह तैयार हो गया। यह तो साठ साल में laboratory बनी है। हमने सिर्फ उनमें यह सुविधा तुरंत तैयार की कि बजाए एक या दो जगह के कम से कम इस तरह की सुविधा पूरे देश में हो। मेरे ख्याल में by and large इस काम के लिए पहले जो दो laboratories थीं, उनकी बजाए अब 18 हो गई हैं। इनसे इस काम में बहुत सुविधा हो जाएगी।

मैं आपको एक दफा फिर यह आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि इस पर बहुत materials हैं और इस डेढ़ महीने में जितने भी precautions और जितने भी preventive measures हम ले सकते थे, वह हम ले लिए हैं। कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, डरने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, दवाई हमारे पास है। दवाई हमारे पास है। अभी सिरप के बारे में बात की गई, तो हमारे पास सिरप नहीं था। कैप्सूल के बारे में जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि करीब एक करोड़ कैप्सूल हमारे पास हैं, और साठ लाख रखे हुए हैं, लेकिन बच्चों के लिए सिरप नहीं था, क्योंकि इसमें नौ-दस बच्चों को भी यह हुआ था, अब वे ठीक हो गए हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास WHO का सिरप था, शायद दो सौ या दो हजार बोतलें एकाध साल से पड़ी थीं। हमें खुशी है कि एक कंपनी Hetero जो इसको मैन्युफैक्चर कर रही है, उन्होंने परसों ही, दो दिन पहले मेरी मिनिस्ट्री को 50,000 सिरप की बोतलें बच्चों के लिए दे दी हैं, जिनकी कीमत दो करोड़ रुपए है और अगर सप्लाई की जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो हमारे पास वह सिरप अब available है।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** वह इंडियन कंपनी है?

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** हां, वह इंडियन कंपनी है, बहुत बड़ी कंपनी है, दो हजार करोड़ की कंपनी है। मेरे ख्याल में उसका सब सामान export द्वारा बाहर ही जाता है। उन्होंने हमें अभी 50,000 बोतलें सिरप की दे दी हैं, अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो इसलिए उन्होंने मुफ्त में दे दी हैं। तो मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे पास अभी टेक्नालॉजी की कमी नहीं है, सिरप की कमी नहीं है, दवाई की कमी नहीं है। हम सबको सिर्फ एक ही बात करनी होगी, क्योंकि इसमें पैनिक हो सकता है, इसलिए मैं सदन को और सदन के द्वारा, मीडिया के द्वारा पूरे देश को बताना चाहूंगा कि यह बरसात पूरे दो-तीन महीने रहेगी और बरसात में आम तौर पर सबको खांसी, सबको जुकाम हो जाता है। तो स्वाइन समझकर डरें नहीं और जो भी डॉक्टर हो, उसको दिखाएं। एक यह भी कारण है, बहुत से लोग पूछते थे कि आप लोगों ने एक करोड़ दवाइयां बंद रखीं और सेल के लिए नहीं रखीं। यह सवाल पूछा नहीं गया, लेकिन पूछा जा सकता है, तो सेल के लिए इसलिए नहीं रखीं कि अभी तक पचास करोड़ लोग दवाई खा चुके होते, और सबसे पहले शायद मैं खा लेता क्योंकि मुझे महीने में एक-दो दफा जुकाम हो जाता है। आधी आबादी आज तक यह दवाई खा चुकी होती और शायद पचास हजार की एक पिल मिल रही होती ! इसलिए हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स ने बहुत अक्लमंदी की थी और हमारे डॉक्टर्स ने हमें एडवाइज किया था कि इसको बंद करना चाहिए, वरना जिसको खांसी-जुकाम है, वह खाना चाहेगा। दूसरे, अगर आप इसको पहले खाएं, तो जिस समय स्वाइन फ्लू होगा, by that time, you will be immune, तो उसका असर नहीं होगा और अभी दुनिया में इसकी कोई दूसरी दवाई नहीं है। जब जरूरत नहीं होगी, तो लोग खाएं और जब जरूरत पड़ेगी, तब उसका असर नहीं होगा। तो ये चीजें, आप अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में, अपनी-अपनी जगहों में — in fact, I would like each of you to be the Health Minister, particularly as far as this particular subject is concerned — जिसका जहां जैसे प्रचार कर पाएं, इसको लोगों तक पहुंचाएं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Short Duration Discussion. Shri Santosh Bagrodia to raise a discussion on the need to strengthen measures to prevent ragging in institutions of higher learning.

## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### Need to strengthen measures to prevent ragging in institutions of higher education

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, before I begin to speak on the subject of ragging, I want to make a request to the two senior Ministers. I request the hon. Ministers to inform everybody that our Indian system of not shaking hands is better than that of others; so, हाथ जोड़कर हम प्रणाम करें, यह भी आप promote कीजिए जिससे कि किसी तरह का infection न हो।

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair)

Anyway, coming to my subject of ragging...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that is 'my' subject because I am raising it and that is going to be discussed in the House. That is the whole problem, Sir; you can see that all these people have started ragging me even before I have started speaking on it. What do I do? And this is the attitude in the colleges and this is what is happening.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): But, hon. Member, you are being ragged by Members of your Party. That is an interesting scenario.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: You can also join, Sir. I enjoy ragging.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, he is speaking against ragging and he says, "I enjoy ragging". What is this? You are speaking on a serious subject and you want to stop ragging in colleges and you are saying, "I enjoy ragging"!

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I will now explain what is ragging. Then, you will also start enjoying a ragging. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are signs of ragging also. Anyway.

Sir, ragging is a menace which is developing by leaps and bounds. It is a menace which does not look to be that big or it is much bigger than what we can even imagine because many victims do not even complain. They just silently suffer, like I have been suffering because of Ahluwaliaji, right now! ...*(Interruptions)*... So, like me, they just suffer, as he says, only the degree differs. I am a victim and I am suffering. I am silently suffering. Like me, there are thousands and thousands of cases in the country. They do not inform about it. Sometimes, they feel ashamed of informing also.

Sir, in the dictionary, ragging means 'to tease', 'to play rough practical jokes'. That is the ordinary meaning of ragging. What is the meaning of ragging? In educational institutes, in common parlance, ragging means playing practical jokes on somebody or teaching some one lesson. According to Chambers English Dictionary, ragging is an outburst of organised horseplay, usually in defiance of authority: riotous festivity, especially of undergraduates in British universities, associated with raising of money for charity. Sir, the Readers' Digest Great Encyclopaedia Dictionary has mentioned, 'Ragging means a noisy, disorderly conduct, annual parade of students in fancy dress to collect money for charity, playing rough jokes or throwing into wild disorder a person's room, etc.



Sir, recently, the hon. Supreme Court of India has given a comprehensive meaning of ragging. The hon. Court has mentioned, Sir, ‘ragging is any disorderly conduct whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness any students, indulging in rowdy or indisciplined activities which cause or are likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in a fresher or a junior student and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the psyche of a fresher or a junior student’.

Sir, originally, ragging was a Western concept. In European universities, it was very common. It came to India, as many things we have adopted and it became bad to worse. Sir, man’s perverted imagination knows no bounds. From what was intended to be good humour or harmless one to students, ragging today has assumed torturous, vulgar form and defy all norms of decency and morality. What kind of ragging is taking place nowadays? Dress code ragging. A fresh man is asked to wear all kinds of dresses. Sir, they call it a formal introduction. A formal introduction can be made more pleasant, but unfortunately, it has become a kind of introduction which, I hope, it does not happen. Verbal torture involves indulging in loose talks.

On sexual abuse, you will be surprised to know that seniors are mainly interested in juicy details such as the anatomical description of one’s body parts, his sexual interest, etc. In many cases, freshers have been asked to strip before the seniors. I will give you specific examples a little later.

Sir, there are acts of playing fool. Freshers are asked to enact a scene from a particular movie. All these things are happening. There are kinds of hostel ragging. Outstation students who specially stay in hostels are the most vulnerable. They are asked to act from cleaning of the rooms of seniors to washing their clothes. Drug abuse is the worst. The new students are forced to try and thereby drive them into addiction.

Let us understand the psyche of a ragger. Ragging gives a kind of authority, a sense of authority, ‘I have been able to do this on a junior.’ I also have read, Sir, that once a student has been ragged, the next year, the ragged wants to rag the junior just to take revenge. This is also a continuity of ragging year after year, generation after generation. Ragging can be a means of retaliation. A senior who has some previous history of ragging, as I said, to rag gives him a sadistic pleasure! Sir, it is also a peer pleasure. Seeing most of their batchmates indulging in ragging, they are feared being left out. If most of them are ragging, if there is somebody who is a softer individual and does not want to rag, he is forced and then he also starts ragging.

Sir, ragging also has become a fashion statement. They feel pleasure thinking it to be a fashion and they claim, ‘I have been able to rag so and so today in my college!’ At this point, I would like to mention that ragging is not only in medical colleges or engineering colleges or in IIMs, but they have come down to the school level also, to class IX, class X, class XI! Ragging

has started at those levels. Innocent children are being ragged. The consequences of ragging are shocking, yet they are absolutely true. It is said that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. This truly stands apt in the case of what begins from a friendly introduction; in the name of ragging, it takes no time to assume disgusting perverted overtones. Let us examine some of those consequences. It leaves a permanent scar. The ragging leaves a permanent scar on the mind of the person who has been ragged. The victim declines into a shell. As I said, out of shame, out of fear, he declines into a shell. He does not come out of his room. His studies are affected. It demoralises the victim. He feels so helpless. Those instances of physical assault and grievous injuries are not new. Ragging also causes a great psychological stress and trauma to the victims. There are many dropouts. Because of ragging, children leave the colleges and their future is affected. There are extreme cases where incidents of suicides and culpable homicides have also been informed and they are on record. It affects the ragged and his family also.

I would now come to the plight of the victim's family. Can we imagine what happens to somebody's child who has been ragged? They not only have to meet a lot of medical expenses but also other incidental expenses to rehabilitate the child. And the rehabilitation may not ever take place. It does affect the educational institutions. They must understand but that severe media barrage in extreme cases if ragging lowers the character of the educational institutions and destroys the respect of those institutes. It brings bad name to the colleges; there is no doubt about it. Sir, you will be surprised that it affects the raggers also; it is not that they are left unaffected. It does not spare even the perpetrators; those found guilty of ragging may be suspended, blacklisted, or permanently expelled. We see the practice of ragging is not good for anyone, either for who is being ragged or those who are ragging. Sir, in India at the moment, we have four different Acts — the Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1966 applicable in the State of Tamil Nadu, the Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1998, the Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1999 and the Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institutions Act, 2000 applicable in the State of West Bengal. These are the only four legislations, which are prohibiting ragging in the country at the moment. ...*(Interruptions)*... What does the Act say? Sir, the Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act says, "ragging means, display or disorderly conduct, doing of any act which causes or is likely to physical or psychological harm or raise apprehension or fear or shame or embarrassment to a student in any educational institution." Sir, I remember a case of 1960. Even in a prestigious institute like IIT Kharagpur, a student jumped from the first floor and ran away after badly getting injured. I also know personally cases way back in sixties' when from IIT Kharagpur they just left. Those brilliant students could not become engineers to help our country. As I was mentioning it has gone down to the school level. I know a case in Bangalore. Sir, I mentioned about these cases in 2007 also. Unfortunately, it was probably not taken as seriously and the result is that if I give you the figures, ragging has been doubled in the last one

year itself instead of reducing. This particular case, which I am talking is about Class X. Students come from all over the world nowadays to India particularly they come from countries like Taiwan or from Korea or many other smaller and bigger countries. They have no respect for our institutions. Unfortunately, in this particular case this boy who had come from Korea was torturing an Indian student of Class X and it went on for six months. When I came to know about it, I went to the Principal personally, Sir, who was an Englishman himself. He explained to me and said that, “look, this boy has come from Korea. His parents are separated. He has a psychological problem. We should throw him out or we should try to correct him”. Now, are you going to have correction institutes for these kinds of boys coming from all over the world? Are we responsible for them? These things have to be understood. I will mention what action has to be taken. These are the things, which are reaching very great proportions, and as a result our hon. President of India had to write to all the Governors. Every Governor in the country has been requested and I quote what she has written and this has happened only on Friday the 26th of June. A few days ago she expressed concern over the recent incidents of ragging in some colleges and asked the Governors to help wipe out the unseemly blot on the educational sector. She said the Governors’ sagacious counsel and guidance would go a long way in furthering the cause of eliminating the scourge. She noted that the Supreme Court had already taken a strong stand on this issue. This is what I want to know from our Government. Why should the Supreme Court be required to intervene? Why should...*(Time-bell)*...I think, my party has enough time and they have told me to speak for quite some time. So, if you tell me, then, I will have to conclude quickly by giving only points. You just tell me the time, then, I will try to finish within those seconds and minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your party has 43 minutes. There are two more speakers.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Earlier I informed you to take as much time as you want. At that time there was only one speaker. But, now, two more speakers have given their names. So you take five more minutes.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I understand that. So let my party decide on that. If you kindly permit, we will not take more than 43 minutes totally. That is what is required. Sir, I just want to give you some statistical information. Academic Session of 2007-08, in the post Supreme Court order, the number of cases was 89, annual average over the last five years, that is, 2003-08 was only 46. That means they have been doubled, which I mentioned just now. Number of deaths is 11 in 2007 and 2008, annual average over the last five years was 5.6 only. This has also just doubled. Form of ragging is 21 per cent sexual, 43 per cent physical. Annual average over the last five years was 25 per cent sexual and 44 per cent physical. There is no change. Percentage

of ragging in Engineering colleges is 31 per cent, Medical is 17 per cent and others, 52 per cent. There is no change on this also. This is all post-Supreme Court order. Police intervention is only in 50 per cent cases whereas in the last five years it was in 54 per cent cases. This is nearly the same. Why I am giving these figures is that these give a glaring example of I would not say 'in action', but, I would rather say 'no action.' So, unless some serious action is taken, it is very difficult. What do we do? I will also come to that. Sir, a senior student should act as a mentor. This should be inculcated by college and by family. How do we do it? The parents should be held responsible. When any such case comes, we just say, 'punish the student.' No. Along with student, Sir, parents should also be held responsible. It is because they have not been able to bring them up properly, teach them properly. They have not been able to make him understand things in a proper perspective. That is why a senior student should be made as a mentor. At the same time, Sir, the management should also be held responsible, not the principal alone. In case of foreign students, they should compulsorily be deported back to their respective countries where their own country looks after them.

How do we punish students? The monetary punishment is not going to help. A rich man's son will pay monetary penalty and get away with the offence. But a poor man's son will not be able to pay. Money does not play any role in this. So, monetary punishment is no punishment at all. In my opinion, the punishment should be deterrent to the extent that the culprit is demoted by one year. The student should be asked to perform some constructive community service for year.

Sir, as you know, media will not listen to anybody. It will act if it can sell. It does not matter whether it helps the country or not. So, media may be advised not to glorify such cases. Yes, you are right. How do we act? That is why I said...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I just would like to ask, 'Is the House being ragged now?'...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, no. Please, do not interrupt...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I am just mentioning my point of view.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: At the most, the campus should be completely restricted and strict action should be taken against those students who take alcohol. There is a close relationship between drugs, alcohol and ragging. So, alcohol is to be completely, completely stopped. Even today morning, Sir, you must have seen that 9 students carrying cocaine have been arrested.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Bagrodia, your colleagues are left with only 13 minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, Mr. Rudy wants to say something. I could not hear because I am hard of hearing. So, let me hear what he wanted to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You don't listen to him. You continue with your speech.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: No, no, Sir. He wants to say something. I am ready to listen. Mr. Rudi, if you want me to yield, I will yield.

Sir, he is a very good friend of mine. I was in the Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism when he was the Civil Aviation Minister. He was very kind to me. I want to reciprocate now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you want to be kind to him. He does not need that.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Any way, Sir, I don't take much time of the House. I will mention a few more things very quickly.

There was a letter written on ragging. It is: 'Dreadful ragging at P.C. Chandra School of Business, Kolkata — Anisha Sekhar.' Sir, in this School all the juniors were subjected to harsh ragging by seniors. The principal offenders were so and so. Juniors were often asked to strip their clothes and then lighted cigars were thrown on their bare bodies. The four seniors mentioned above often landed in girl's hostel. I mean, these things are happening. Despite complaints, the management did nothing.

Sir, recently, you might have seen this, on March 12, 2009, Ms. Aman Kachus Dutt, a student of Agriculture Engineering, attempted to commit suicide after her hostel mates... allegedly made her dance nude, as a part of ragging. This is the police report. These are only some examples that I have been mentioning. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to curb the menace of ragging. The Central Government has set up an anti-ragging help line for which I compliment them. I would like to know how many cases have been reported on this help line. How many complaints come through this help line? Has it really helped? Or, is it only for record purposes?

Mr. Aman Kachru was ragged to death by drunk seniors. This is a report in the *Hindustan Times* of 21st April. The panel, comprising Dr. A.K. Aggarwal, Dean Maulana Azad Medical College and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Principal, Ramjas College, has also indicted the administrative staff of the Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College for Kachru's death. The first year student succumbed to injuries inflicted on him by his seniors during the ragging session in the hostel on March 8th. These are all recent cases. Still if we don't open our eyes, I don't know what should happen in our country to open the eyes of the Government or the administration or the officers or the MPs or the public men or the parents or the senior students or the academicians? How can we open their eyes despite all these things happening?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please wind up.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am thankful to you that, as usual, you have been very kind to me. But I request the Government to take up the whole matter very, very seriously. One

single death due to ragging is going to be a big blot on the face of our country. Forget about death, if even a single student is not able to complete his studies due to ragging, it is the responsibility of the entire country. All of us will have to accept that responsibility. Unless we have that kind of feeling, we are not going to help our youth in the country.

Thank you very much, Sir. I am sorry if I have taken extra time. But this is a very serious subject matter. And, for this, you will pardon me.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Mr. Bagrodia has given, in detail, a very logical exposition of ragging menace in the country. I agree with him on many points. And, to me, it appears that ragging is more infectious and contagious than the swine flu or the mad cow flu or the bird flu. We have been talking of swine flu just now. In a few words, it will be enough to say, your honour, that ragging is immoral, ragging is unethical, ragging is unsocial, ragging is illegal, ragging is inhuman, ragging is brutal, ragging is a social evil, ragging is a many-headed monster that is stalking our educational institutions, ragging is a ghost that is ravaging the peace and tranquillity of our educational institutes. The ragging is not an Indian phenomenon. It is a प्रदूषण, or, it is a kind of virus that has come from West. It is against the ethos and tradition of the Indian culture. Our culture in schools and *gurukuls* and in *vishwavidyalayas* was that of a family, where *guru* used to be the head, the father of the institution.....*Guru patni* used to be the mother of the institution. The Lord Krishna and Sudama, the richest and the poorest, the king and the lowliest man would study together, would live together, shared the same values and shared the same comforts. That was the culture of our country. Ragging is, virtually, shredding into pieces. Literally speaking, according to dictionary meaning, 'ragging' is shredding and tearing into pieces. It is known as shredding also. It is known as 'hazing' in the United States. They call it 'bullying' also. You may call it by any name, but ragging is something which is horrible, which is horrendous, which must be fought by everyone of us. It must be fought by the Central Government; it must be fought by the State Governments; it must be fought by all stake holders; it must be fought by institutional heads and it must be fought by all who want education to spread in the country in a right way and in the right form. Historically speaking, the first death by ragging was caused in Cornell University of USA in 1873 A.D. In India, it was initially a kind of interaction in the Army as well as public schools, which later on degenerated. Now, it is confined not only to the portals of medical or engineering institutions, but, as Shri Bagrodia rightly pointed out, it has also spread to the schools, 10 + 2 schools. There will be instances of ragging galore. And, I would like to submit with your permission, Sir, that we are suffering from a conspiracy of silence, as far as ragging is concerned. Neither educational institutions agree that it is widespread, nor does the Government publicly say that ragging has become a widespread menace. Until and unless we accept that it is widespread, we would not be able to fight it out. In America, ragging was used

as a revenge between the blacks and the whites. In India, it is a psychological aspect which I am pointing out, Sir. It is aimed, at times, against *dalits*, against under-dogs, under-rural boys, the poor. They become butt of a joke. It has a sociological aspect. It is really a horrendous scenario and with your permission, Sir, I would like to quote your honour what the definition of ragging is. I think it will be fair to assume that the Supreme Court has given an authoritative definition of ragging and I will quote with your permission from the judgement of the Supreme Court. “Any disorderly conduct, whether by words spoken or written, or by an act with the effect of teasing, tweaking or handling with rudeness any other student indulging in rowdy or indisciplined activities which causes or is likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in a fresher or a junior student.” Its aim and target is the fresher and junior students or asking the students to do any act or perform something which such students will not do in the ordinary course and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the physique or psyche of a fresher or a junior student. As very rightly pointed out by the Supreme Court, its effect is on the psyche and physique, body and mind and it causes a permanent scar on the mind of person who has been subjected to ragging.

The Supreme Court has rightly pointed out, “The cause of indulging in ragging is deriving a sadistic pleasure or showing of power, authority or superiority by the seniors over their juniors or freshers.” Ragging can be stopped by creating awareness among the students. There is no other way out. Few measures have to be taken. Number one is, creating awareness among the students; number two is, creating awareness among the teachers; number three is, creating awareness among parents; and number four is, creating awareness in the State Governments and the Central Government. The Ministry of Human Resources Development must take it very seriously and ensure a uniform legislation for the whole country against ragging. Few States have taken steps which have been already mentioned, which is something commendable. Tamil Nadu was the first one to start it. Kerala followed it and other States have also followed it. But the Centre must come up to share and accept its responsibility.

Further, it has been stated by the Supreme Court, mandated rather, “Ragging is a reprehensible act which does no good to anyone, and, by simultaneously generating an atmosphere of discipline, by sending a clear message that no act of ragging shall be tolerated and any act of ragging shall not go unnoticed and unpunished — this is very important; this has been underlined by the hon. Supreme Court — we must ensure in the minds of those who do reprehensible act of ragging that they would not go unnoticed and they would not go unpunished.” Raghavan Committee has gone into details, has given many measures, which I would not like to go into. It will take more of time but they are very vital and, in them, it has been said, “It should be made mandatory to get an FIR registered with the Police by the Head of the Institution where an act of ragging has taken place.” I think, I won’t exercise more of breath and

more of fuming but by mentioning one more definition which has been recognised. It has been formulated by certain universities as well as Society Against Violence in Education, a commendable NGO, “Ragging means, the doing of any act which causes or is likely to cause any physical, psychological or physiological harm of apprehension or shame or embarrassment to a student and includes teasing or abusing or playing practical jokes on or causing hurt to any student or asking any student to do any act or perform anything which he or she would not, in the ordinary course, be willing to do or perform.” Statistics have already been quoted but statistics are like ‘bikni-bathing suits’. What they reveal is suggestive, what they hide is vital. They show you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, only a tip of the iceberg. So many cases go unreported because of fear, because of shame, because of conspiracy of silence. Thirty-one deaths were reported in media between 2000 and 2007. Many have been seriously injured, many have been incapacitated and as far as Aman Kachroo’s case is concerned, the heart of the nation was with the bereaving parents when this young First Year student of Medical College died on 08.03.2009 when he succumbed to the injuries inflicted by his seniors who were in a drunken state. It was really reprehensible. This House must ensure — when you are in the Chair, your honour — that no more Aman Kachroos die. I would quote, with your permission, the case of Parameshwar who was a first year student and who, unable to bear severe ragging, had committed suicide. He wrote a letter to his father, “This is the last day of my life. Neither could I be a good son nor a good boy. I love you, babuji”. How many more Parameshwars do we still want to die before legislating and taking action against this widespread menace of ragging, — the monster of ragging? I would like to again quote Amit, who jumped in front of a running train on 11th October, 2005 because of ragging. “यह साल श्री डिग्री टॉचर है, जिसे रैगिंग कहते हैं। मैं इसे और नहीं सह सकता।” Is it not heart-rending for all of us? Is it not something of which we should take stock and come to a certain definite decision? How long would we keep debating on it, your honour? We can debate it *ad nauseam*, but this is the time to act. Here again, with your permission, I would like to quote what Supreme Court had to say: “The local community and the students in particular must be made aware of the dehumanising effect of ragging inherent of its perversity. Posters, notice boards and sign boards, wherever necessary, may be used for the purpose. Detailed instructions have been given. But till they are not followed, results would not come. Continuous watch and whistle over ragging must be kept to prevent its occurrence and recurrence and promptly we must deal with incidents of ragging brought to our notice and severely punish the guilty. Punishment should be through fast-track courts and through better legislation. Ragging has been in the form of rape; ragging has been in the form of buggery; ragging has been in such forms that we cannot even talk about them in a family; I mean, it has been disastrous. I think I have said enough with the hope that it would stir the conscience of this House as well as of the nation to ensure that we bring an end to ragging. May God bless our efforts and may your invocation from the Chair sum it up. Thank you, your honour.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Pilaniaji. Now, Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, my first observation is that, today, in our society, ragging does not need any definition from anywhere. When I was a student in a college and in a university, we used to hear from the engineering college campus that some ragging had been taking place there. But, today, one finds it almost every day in the front pages of newspapers whether the incident takes place in IITs, in IIMs, in other medical colleges, or elsewhere. The situation is so grave that it is now happening even in schools. So, my first point is that ragging now has spread like an epidemic throughout the country. Earlier it was a fun activity. But now it is a menace and it is a challenge before everybody to save our country, to save our educational institutions and to save our bright future. It is a challenge before everybody. I very much agree with the previous speaker that it is not less than an activity which we call 'antisocial activity'. It is happening in different sectors. I firmly believe that not only in the educational institutes but also in many working places these types of ragging incidents are taking place. As I was telling earlier, ragging disturbed our educational institutes and disturbed the future of our bright students. It is a national loss. So, we must combat this type of menace. Sir, the incident that took place very recently in March 2009 — death of 19-years old student Aman Satya Kachroo due to ragging — again has put question mark on all claims of the Government and various college administration that no ragging is going on in the Indian colleges. Aman Kachroo was the first year student of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College in Kangra. He became the victim of ragging and negligence on the part of college authorities. Aman was beaten so badly by his seniors for reporting ragging incident to college authorities that he died in a few hours after injuries. For how many days will we wait to solve this menace? We must solve this problem to save our country, to save our beloved, to save our young talent and to save the nation. Sir, I have told about the ragging, which is happening. The term 'ragging' means different thing to different people. As I told earlier, during our student days, it was a fun. To some of us, it constitutes just fun and frolic activity including singing and dancing in front of seniors. But what is happening today? There are three-four types of ragging which are taking place throughout the campus. One is verbal; second is physical and the third is sexual. There are many types of this. With your kind permission, I would like to quote three-four lines that "the ragging is an act of aggression committed by an individual or a group of individuals, say A, over another individual or a group of individuals, say B, where A, by virtue of their being senior to B, somehow get the authority and audacity to commit the act and B, by virtue of their being new to the institution, are automatic victims." If it is happening so long, again I tell, the future of our country and the future of our nation will doom. So, it is a fact that aggression is a very debatable term, but this is going on. Ragging is going on throughout the country. I have cited one example,

**4.00 P.M.**

but I carry many examples. But one thing I would say that one institution, namely, CURE, has figured and collected some ragging incidents very recently. They have cited 61 incidents throughout the country. They have tabled it like this. Kind of ragging identified - 41; physical ragging - 25; physical and sexual ragging - 5; sexual ragging - 8; verbal - 2; not known - 21. They have concluded like this. It can be seen that 62 per cent reported cases were that of physical ragging, majority of which comprising beating the fresher. Sexual ragging cases comprised of another 33 per cent, where 13 per cent cases not only comprised of sexual abuse, but physical violence also. So, in the name of ragging, what type of violence is going on in the colleges in different parts of the country? That is my question. I have told you that I have many examples in which suicide was committed. In 2004, Bilaspur Medical College, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, a first year MBA student, Lokesh Yadav, committed suicide by hanging himself from a ceiling fan after being allegedly ragged by senior students. He lost his life, and nation lost a bright student. Now, the basic question is what has to be done at different forums. I will come to this point later. I would like to quote another incident of Madan Mohan Engineering College, Gorakhpur. In 2003, a first year B.Tech. student, Sushil Kumar Pandey, committed suicide by hanging himself from the ceiling fan because of severe ragging. Same thing is happening every year throughout the country. We should do something right from the Government side, from the social aspect, as individuals, and as my learned friend, Shri Santosh Bagrodia, said even as M.P.s, we have some role to protect our nation, to protect our children, to protect our bright future. As I have told earlier, one non-Government organisation, namely, Coalition to Uproot Ragging from Education, is doing very well throughout the country. It is a very vulnerable situation to which previous speakers have referred. Sir, I suppose that rules and laws are not the only way out to get rid of this menace. We will try our best to build consensus throughout the country to stop this type of anti-social activity. It is correct that there is some role of parents, there is some role of management, there is some role of Administration. Nobody can deny their role in stopping this type of activity. So, we must do our best to fix our responsibility in this particular area. It was told by earlier speaker that hon. Supreme Court also intervened in this case. Situation is so grave that the highest forum of Judiciary has intervened in the matter and has given a judgement, and a sort of direction, to everybody. But, who heard it? Nobody listened to the direction from the highest forum of Judiciary. The situation is becoming grave every day. Very recently, hon. President has written a letter to all the Governors. I have seen in the newspaper that in different States, Governors have written letters to all the Vice-Chancellors because Governors are the Chancellors of the universities. What is to be done? Nothing. Situation is not improving. So, it is a fact that national consensus has to be built throughout the country. Everybody's role is there. Sir, it is a fact that psychological aspect of ragging is there. We must treat this type of psychological phenomenon properly.

In so many cases, young people get frustrated and commit this type of serious nuisance in various institutions all over the world. Sir, I will not take much time. I must say that it is not decreasing. On the other hand, it is increasing.

Only making laws or rules will not solve this problem. Every Indian, everybody who is working in the public domain must try his best in a united manner and face the challenge, face this menace. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much.

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज का जो विषय है, यह appropriate नहीं है, क्योंकि Higher Education में ही रैगिंग का सवाल नहीं है, Junior colleges में भी रैगिंग का सवाल है। अगर इसको prevent करना है, तो इसको Junior colleges से लेकर Higher Education में prevent करने की जरूरत है। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जून के पहले हफ्ते में माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक गम्भीर कंसर्न प्रकट किया था और उन्होंने तमाम गवर्नर्स (राज्यपाल) को एक पत्र लिखा था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था “to take steps to wipe out the unseemly blot on the educational sector” और इस डॉयरेक्टिव के बाद भी स्थिति में बहुत ज्यादा सुधार नज़र नहीं आ रहा है, क्योंकि यह जो strong message गया है, उसके बाद जो steps लिए जाने चाहिए थे, वे देखने में नहीं आए हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने और राघवन कमेटी ने भी Anti-ragging Committees to be formed in all the Colleges के बारे में कहा था, लेकिन लगता है कि तमाम कालेजों में इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। इस पर सरकार को कड़े कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि तुलसीदास जी ने कहा है कि—

‘लक्ष्मण बाण सराहिए, बिनु भय होई न प्रीत’...

तो एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाने की जरूरत है, जिसके चलते इस पर रोक लगाई जा सके और जो इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस में स्टेटवाइज़ Anti-ragging Committees बनाने की बात थी, उनको pressurize करके इन कमेटियों को बनाने की जरूरत है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन कालेजों में pressurize करने के बाद भी यह रैगिंग नहीं रुकती है, तो उनका affiliation तक कैंसिल करने की बात सोचनी चाहिए, क्योंकि बिना डर के यह संभव नहीं हो पाता है। इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि UGC ने एक गाइडलाइन दी थी कि हमारे देश के किसी भी कोने में रैगिंग के जो victims हैं, वे अपनी complaints को toll free number पर रजिस्टर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह की व्यवस्था शायद अभी तक शुरू नहीं हो पाई है। यह कब तक शुरू हो पाएगी, अगर मंत्री महोदय यह बताते तो शायद इस पर अगली कार्रवाई शीघ्र हो पाती। एक बात यह है कि हमारे जो regulatory bodies हैं, जैसे The Medical Council of India, The Dental Council of India, The Bar Council of India, The All India Council of Technical Education, ये जो guidelines frame करते हैं, उनमें भी इनको रैगिंग को कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है। इसके बारे में क्या स्टेप लिए गए, उन्होंने क्या किया, अगर मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी मिलती तो बहुत अच्छा होता। एक आखिरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 06 मई, 2005 को Prevention of Ragging in the College and the Institution Bill was introduced in this very House. However, for the reasons best known to the Government, the Bill is yet to see the light of the day. इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि current Session में क्या इस बिल को पास करा करके इसको implement करेंगे और इसको रोकने की कोशिश करेंगे? धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, my colleagues have spoken at length defining the evolution of ragging, various occurrences across the country, the actions taken, the wrath, the agony, the misery. Sir, I do not want to take much time. Instead of seeing ragging as an offence, I would like to see it as a social evil, a menace which is spreading and has become threatening to the entire society and the future generation. We are discussing here, I think, to find a solution. The outcome of any discussion must be a solution which is possible of implementation. Sir, the sage Thiruvalluvar who lived 2000 years ago and who has given solution of all the problems in the world to the human society has said that NOI NAADI, NOI MUDHAL NAADI, ADHU THANIKKAUM, VAAI NAADI VAAIPPA SEYAL. It means you find out the disease first, then find out the root cause of the disease, then find the solution to cure the disease and implement it. So also this ragging. The people who are involved in that have not come down from sky. They are one among us. Like terrorism, like Naxalism, this is also one thing. Though it does not affect the entire society, at least, the impact or the effect that has been created by those people who are involved in ragging is very treacherous. Sir, what I would like to suggest is, our educational institutions must not only prepare our children or students just from the examination point of view. They should prepare them for the future life. Through you, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister anybody who is involved in an offence or a crime which is against the moral value of this country, where are they from actually? Till the age of 14, a child is either at home or at school. Nowhere they have any exposure. So, the basic responsibility lies with the parents and the teachers. In those days, at school levels, we had a moral education class which taught the children as how to be a good citizen. Sir, I see this ragging as a significant index of the deterioration of the society, its social values and cultural demoralisation. So, at primary level school itself, I think, resorting to statutes should only be secondary. If statutes or laws could rectify an offence or could set right a society, all those offences which are spreading now in the country, would not have been there at all. So, basically the mindset of the children who are growing should be mended first. Our concentration on education should not only be in expanding the number of universities, not only in increasing the number of graduates, not only in spending money, Sir, it should be in the standard of education. It should not be imparted from the point of view of examination only. We pose ourselves as a developed country, a society which is educationally, economically, industrially and in many other facets developed. But, Sir, basically, we are deteriorating morally. We were known for our culture. Now it is on a decline. Our concentration should be more on that. At the primary school level, children must be taught about it. When a person is single, he never commits such offence. When he joins a group, he forms part of a mob. In teasing another person, who is inferior to him either educationally or otherwise, he finds pleasure. Where does it come from? Where was he taught all these things? Why was he not obstructed from developing such mentality? All these things have to be looked into. I do not want to elaborate on it.

Sir, through you, I submit to the whole House, my colleagues, and the responsible Ministers that our concentration must be at the ground level, at the school level. The children at primary and secondary levels must be taught about the values of our country, our society, our rich moral and cultural values. If they are taught and brought up in such a manner, the future offences like this, bad thing which we hate to the core, will not happen. So, apart from statutes, our focus should be on the other side which is wrong and which is going unnoticed and unaddressed. It is affecting the society.

So, my submission is, apart from legislating laws to curtail these things, the standard of education at the primary level must be enhanced with moral and cultural values. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, much has been said about ragging and the incident. I do not want to repeat the same thing again and again. We have to see how we can prevent such a regime. Fortunately or unfortunately, we are discussing it in Parliament after Her Excellency The President of India already sent a letter to all the Governors and the Supreme Court also has given its comment. The matter is definitely very serious, because this involves students who are the real future of this country. It is a very important issue.

Here I want to mention one thing. If you closely look at the issue where ragging is happening and sometimes it is turning violent, you will find that it is done mostly by the professionals or dropouts who are inside the campus of university or the college. They are doing something other than the education. They have control not just over the students but also over the whole university, and even the management and administrator of that university. This is a very, very serious thing and I have a practical experience of it.

Some students are dropouts for years together. Sometimes it is seen that they have passed out of the college and engaged in some other activities. They are not leaving the educational institutes. The second point is that some people are doing business in the college or university. Sometimes the drug mafia are doing it very safely thinking that the police is not empowered to enter into the college campus. They think that that is the safest place where they can do the business in the name of ragging and they are also doing that.

The question is, we have to see whether it is on an increase, because the responsibility is not fixed. Because no action is taken either against the Principal or the university or the college or the Administrator. Suppose something happens in a district. The District Collector is held responsible for that and the Government takes action. Whether there is any possibility of taking action against the institution or the Principal or the Administrator or the Vice-Chancellor. Now, the point is, we don't have the legislation, the Central legislation. We have the legislation only in four States — Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala. And, Goa also. I think, it is because there is neither a Central legislation nor a legislation in all the States. I think, it is a very

serious issue. Let us pass a resolution today in this House to prevent this sort of activities all over the country which has spread to all the universities and colleges. The Government of India should consider seriously bringing in a special legislation like IPC or Cr.P.C. to prevent all these things which are happening in our country. It is also because the society, guardians, legislators like us and the administration are not very serious about this. Today, we are talking about ragging. There are discussions and there is also some sort of instructions. Now, the hon. Supreme Court has made a comment about it. What I mean is, till today, we have taken it very lightly to create awareness among the people. It is very important to create awareness and to build up a strong public opinion against ragging. And, I think, that will serve the purpose and create awareness among the students and also among those who are doing all these things inside the universities and educational institutions. Sir, it is because now more and more private institutions are coming in the field of higher education. In other words, more higher education universities are being privatised and more deemed universities are being created. It is because the controlling and monitoring system is not working effectively. More ragging is happening in these universities, medical colleges, engineering colleges and institutes. Previously, there were limited number of engineering and medical colleges in our country. Now, there are a number of deemed universities and private medical colleges. So, I think, it is also one of the causes. These things are also there. Instead of being controlled, ragging is on the increase in our country day by day.

Now, Sir, my suggestion would be, first of all, in the colleges and universities, where these dropout students, professional, mafias are inside the universities, action should be taken to oust them from the university campus. A student after passing out a subject or a class or a degree should not be allowed inside. There should be no reason for which he should be allowed inside the university or college. Why should students, dropouts for 2-3 years repeatedly, be allowed to be inside the university? Even, in Delhi, you can find out. Whether it is JNU or Delhi University or medical college or engineering college, you will find hundreds of students or non-students inside the hostel in the name of somebody else. If you go into details, you will find that they are the real culprits for creating all sorts of violence, nuisance and also ragging inside the college and university. The first step which the Central Government and the State Governments should take is to oust them and ensure that no student after passing a degree or a dropout should be allowed inside the hostel or the university. The second thing is, the Government, the non-Government institutions and also the university, which are also talking about that, should have a national-level, State-level or district-level seminars, discussions, advertisements in the media, etc., to create awareness and build up a public opinion against ragging so that, at least, everybody should be aware and the students could also make up their mind and, at least, they must have the courage to face the situation. The third point is, we must have a national legislation in our country because only five States have this legislation. Other States do not have this legislation. So, we must have a national legislation so that those persons who are responsible should be punished.

And my last suggestion is this. Sir, these University Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Administrators or College Principals have not taken any action. If you go into the details of cases where such things have happened, where a person committed suicide or where a person was seriously injured, there also, till today, no action has been taken by the Institution to suppress this sort of ragging. Wherever these things are occurring, whether it is the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor, whether it is the Principal or the person concerned, should also be taken to task. Strong action should be taken against them. And as per the recommendation of the Raghavan Committee and also of the AICTE, which also, once upon a time, took a decision, in institutions, where it is happening, their recognition should be withdrawn and action should be taken against them so that those who are guardians of these institutions and the persons who are responsible for running such institutions could discuss these matters and take preventive measures to stop the menace of ragging. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Khuntiaji. Thank you very much. Now, Shri M. Rama Jois.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I am really surprised that even after several decades of our achieving independence we are now thinking of discussing that particular subject of ragging, here, which should have been put an end to long back. It has been a British legacy. In our country, the question of ragging was something unknown. It is a bad habit or bad custom that had developed in England, which our students have followed. And I need not elaborate it because all my earlier speakers have said what are the horrible aspect of ragging, that is subjecting co-students to mental and physical torture. How has this sadistic pleasure developed in our students? In educational institutions, from our ancient times our ideal has been “विद्या ददाति विनयम्”, the education must imparts politeness and gentlemanliness. But, unfortunately, the students are indulging in ragging! And I know, from my own town, Shimoga, a student, who was studying in a medical college and was subjected to ragging; committed suicide. A number of students have left the colleges. And they have suspended their studies in medical and engineering colleges because of ragging. All this is happening. But I am surprised even more as to why the Administration is dragging the matter for all these years, in stopping this menace. Ragging has been going on not since yesterday or a day before yesterday. It has been going on for the last three-four decades. Unfortunately, the Administration has not taken any steps to stop this menace. And this matter, first, goes to some Raghavan Committee and, then, to Supreme Court! Is it such a complicated matter? Is it a simple thing? It is most inhuman activity; it should have been stopped in the beginning itself. Because we did not nip it in the bud, it has now grown into a poisonous tree. Steps should have been taken earlier. In fact, what is education? Education makes the student develop cultural values. That is what Adi Shankara has said: “Education does not mean thrusting some knowledge into the head of the students. But it

must reduce bad qualities and increase humanly good qualities in every individual.” That process is not going on. As a result, instead of developing culture, the students have become vultures and they are giving trouble to their own costudents! Unfortunately, in medical colleges, it is going on in a large scale. In fact, I had an occasion to address the students in my Hubli Medical College, when I was a Judge in the Karnataka High Court. Then, I learnt that ragging was going on there. Then, I said, “Such of the students who are indulging in ragging are unfit to undergo medical studies at all.” And I quoted since there is a famous Subhashita in Sanskrit:

“सज्जन हृदयम् नवनीतम् तदवीदंती कवयस्तद्वलीकम्।  
अन्यदेहविलसत्परितापात् सज्जनो द्रवति नो नवनीयतम् ।”

The meaning is: a poet explains that the heart of a gentleman is as soft as butter. But this writer of Subhashita says, that is an insult to a gentleman because butter melts only when the vessel in which butter is kept is heated but the heart of a gentleman melts when somebody else is heated! If some other human being is suffering heart of a gentleman melts. Subjecting another human being to inhuman treatment, or, subjecting him to mental or physical torture and enjoying it is a totally inhuman culture. But such things are going on. In fact, in a judgement, which I delivered 20 years ago when I was a Judge of the Karnataka High Court, I stated that this must be stopped forthwith and the way to stop this is to have a Special Magistrate appointed for each college where there is a possibility of ragging, to hold the trial then and there and to rusticate such students from the college. If you rusticate a few students from the college and their education comes to an end, then that will create fear among others and deter them from doing that. But no action has been taken. Even those who indulge in ragging continue in colleges and get degrees. Such persons should not be awarded university degrees. Those who indulge in ragging can’t be awarded degrees by the universities. Such a provision has to be made.

Another thing is that when we sow margosa (neem) seeds, we can’t expect mango fruits. When we sow margosa seeds, we will only get bitter fruits. That is what has happened. In the education system we have not brought anything, as my learned friend has stated, to develop cultural values and to make a student better human being. We have not brought forth such a system.

Moreover, we have not implemented article 47 of the Constitution. Article 47 of the Constitution says that there shall be total prohibition on manufacture and sale of liquor. This is a Directive Principle of State Policy. Everyone of us has taken the oath that we will abide by the Constitution of India. Why hasn’t that been stopped? Why hasn’t article 47 been implemented? I read a report about 15 or 20 years ago in *Kannada Prabha*, a daily of Bangalore, that 75 per cent of the students in urban colleges were alcoholic addicts, and 60 per cent of the students in rural colleges were alcoholic addicts. These are the people who are indulging in ragging and other



criminal activities. Why we haven't implemented article 47 of the Constitution of India? When we file our nomination, we take the oath that we will abide by the Constitution of India. When we become Assembly Members or Parliament Members we take the oath that we will abide by the Constitution of India. Then, again, those who become Ministers take similar oath. We take the oath three times. But it is not being implemented. Mahatma Gandhi said, "So long as this evil of drinking is there in this country, there will be no cultural values", and, secondly, "the problem of poor people will never be solved. They will always remain poor". You give money to the poor people, whether it is for construction of house or for purchase of cattle or for whatever it is, all the money goes for purchasing liquor. This is also one of the root causes for ragging. Those who are indulging in ragging are mostly in a drunken state of affairs. They have no sense. Therefore, firm steps should be taken. In fact, as I have stated in my reported judgement, Government should appoint a Special Magistrate for a medical college or engineering college where there is likelihood of ragging and catches the culprits. There should be a trial then and there, within 24 hours, and they should be rusticated from the college for the whole of the course. Such stern measures can only bring an end to ragging. But, unfortunately, as I said, it did not happen. Is it a matter which should go to the Supreme Court or to a Raghavan Committee for a report or a matter on which that the President should address the Governors? It is like the Kannada proverb. You are taking a sword to remove something in your nail. This is what is happening. By introducing discipline in schools and colleges you could have stopped ragging long ago. But, unfortunately, we have allowed this to develop and now it has become a big poisonous tree and such a big problem that the President has to write to the Governors and the Supreme Court has to issue orders. In spite of all these, the things are not moving. "Where there is a will, there is a way". If there is a will to stop ragging on the part of the administration, certainly they can stop it by taking stern measures. Unfortunately, that will is not forthcoming. I appeal to the Government to take stern measures in order to stop ragging. Ragging must become part of the past history. Such a thing should never be allowed in any educational institution. Thank you.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने रैगिंग की कुछ परिभाषा बताई है और कहा है कि रैगिंग का मतलब मज़ाक है। मैं भी यही समझता हूँ कि इसका सही अर्थ मज़ाक ही है, लेकिन जब यह मज़ाक आगे बढ़ जाता है, तो फिर झंझट भी बढ़ जाता है। महोदय, हमारा यह कहना है कि आपने जिस तरह से रैगिंग के बारे में एक्ट बनाया है, या जो कानून बनाया है या जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस बारे में निर्देश दिए हैं, वह असल में रैगिंग नहीं है, बल्कि क्रिमिनल एक्शन है। अगर किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन में कोई आदमी विद्यार्थियों को टॉर्चर करता है, तो रैगिंग शब्द कहने से उसका थोड़ा बचाव हो जाता है कि चलो भाई, यह मज़ाक का शब्द है। जब इसका इंटरप्रीटेशन होगा तो मज़ाक शब्द ही आएगा और दूसरा कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। महोदय, हमारा यह कहना है कि वह क्रिमिनल एक्शन है, If anybody is doing ragging, he is committing a criminal offence. It should be dealt with under the Indian Penal Code, not under the Prevention of Ragging Act. सर, यह रैगिंग कहां पर होती है? यह बड़े इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में होती है। मैं जिस

बिहार प्रदेश से आता हूँ, हमने भी पढ़ाई की है और मुझे मालूम ही नहीं कि रैगिंग क्या होती है, वहां पर कोई किसी की रैगिंग नहीं करता है। यह बात पक्की है कि बिहार में कोई किसी की रैगिंग नहीं करता है, चाहे वह इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज है, चाहे वह लॉ कॉलेज है और चाहे वह मैडिकल कॉलेज ही क्यों न हो। जो कोई किसी की रैगिंग करेगा, तो उससे बलवान तो वह सामने वाला ही है इसलिए वही उसकी रैगिंग कर देगा, इसलिए वहां पर रैगिंग नहीं होती है। जो बड़े घरों के लड़के पैसे देकर, बड़े इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में एडमिशन लेते हैं और जो वहां पर पहले से पढ़ रहे लड़के होते हैं, उनको पता होता है कि यह बहुत पैसे देकर आया है, इसलिए इससे कुछ माल वसूलना चाहिए। उससे माल वसूलने के चक्कर में, उसको तरह-तरह से टार्चर किया जाता है। सर, हमारा यह कहना है कि यह एक साइकलोजिकल चीज है। आप इसको कानून के माध्यम से खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं, बल्कि इसको एक मनोवैज्ञानिक तरीके से ही खत्म करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इसको मनोवैज्ञानिक तरीके से खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो कानून बनाकर, किसी पर पैनल्टी लगाकर, किसी को सजा देकर खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा है कि इसमें केवल फाइन नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि कोई पॉजिटिव सजा होनी चाहिए। कौन सी सजा! आप उनको जेल भेजकर क्या करेंगे? वे विद्यार्थी हैं, अगर आप उनको 6 महीने के लिए जेल भेज देंगे, तो इससे क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि इसके लिए एक कानून बनना चाहिए, एक साइकलोजिकल ट्रीटमेंट होना चाहिए। यह केवल कानून बनाने से ही नहीं होगा, बल्कि जो इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के हैंड हैं, जो कमेटी के लोग हैं, उनकी इस बात की जिम्मेवारी देनी चाहिए कि इस तरह का कोई क्रिमिनल एक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए। As I have already said, it is not ragging, it is a criminal action. किसी को नंगा करके, उसकी पीठ सिगरेट से जलाते हैं, तो हम उसको कैसे रैगिंग कहेंगे लेकिन यह तो क्रिमिनल एक्शन है। इसलिए स्कूल में, कॉलेज में या मैडिकल कॉलेज में, जहां पर भी रैगिंग होती है, हमें उसके बारे में एक नियम जरूर बनाना चाहिए कि जो यह मज़ाक शब्द है, सताना शब्द है और सताना शब्द का हमें ज्यादा यह नहीं होता है....।

लेकिन जब रैगिंग का मतलब मज़ाक है, तो उस मज़ाक को मज़ाक तक ही रहना चाहिए, उसे बहुत एक्सेस में नहीं जाना चाहिए। सर, मेरा कितना समय है, यह बता दीजिए, मैं समय से ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, हमारे यहां का कोई आदमी इस तरह नहीं कहता है। सर,...(व्यवधान)...सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह रैगिंग इतनी भयानक हुई है कि कई लोगों ने फांसी लगा ली है, वे छत से कूद गए हैं, कई लोगों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है। यह बहुत मुश्किल समस्या है। इसलिए सर, रैगिंग के बारे में मैं यह सजेस्ट कर रहा हूँ कि स्कूल या कॉलेज में जब लड़के लोग आएँ, तो उनकी एक काउंसलिंग होनी चाहिए, एक विचार होना चाहिए, एक सेमिनार होना चाहिए, कि ऐसा कुछ काम नहीं करना। यह मेरा एक सजेशन है। इससे वह कानून की सेफ्टी नहीं लेगा। आप जितने कानून बनाएंगे, वे उसका वॉयलेशन खुद करेंगे, जब वह अखबार में छपेगा। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि रैगिंग को बहुत ज्यादा एडवरटाइज करने की जरूरत नहीं है, अगर आप उसकी एडवरटाइज नहीं करेंगे तो दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में इसका असर नहीं होगा। इसकी इतनी यादा एडवरटाइजमेंट होती है कि लगता है कि यह फ्लू की तरह फैल जाता है और दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में इसका असर होता है। वे लोग समझते हैं कि हम रैगिंग करेंगे तो हम हीरो हो जाएंगे और हमारा नाम अखबार में छपेगा। इसलिए सर, हम लोगों को इस पर रिस्ट्रिक्शन लगानी चाहिए। सर, यह रैगिंग, It should be treated psychologically, not by imposing any penal action against the culprits. Thank you, Sir.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, जो हिमाचल में हुआ, मैं उसके बारे में बताती हूँ। आज संतोष जी रैगिंग पर जो शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन लेकर आए हैं, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, क्योंकि यह रैगिंग एक बहुत ही भयंकर रूप अपनाता जा रहा है। पहले, जैसाकि यह कह रहे हैं कि ब्रिटिश लीगेसी थी, तो यह शायद इसलिए बनाया गया था कि जो नए स्टूडेंट्स आते हैं, जो पहले से विद्यार्थी हैं, जो सीनियर हैं,

उनके साथ उनका तालमेल हो सके, उनके साथ इंटरैक्शन हो सके, एक दूसरे के साथ बातचीत हो सके, शायद यह परंपरा उस समय इसलिए शुरू की गई होगी। लेकिन आज यहां, 2009 तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते रैगिंग का रूप और स्वरूप बिल्कुल ही बदल गया है। यह इतनी भयानक बनती जा रही है, क्रिमिनली कह लीजिए कि यह एक बहुत भयानक स्थिति और रूप लेती जा रही है, जिससे कि आज, स्टूडेंट्स अपने आपको सुरक्षित नहीं समझ रहे हैं। यह बहुत बार कहा गया है कि यह रैगिंग क्यों हो रही है, किसलिए हो रही है, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि रैगिंग का जो रूप आज आया है, इसमें सामाजिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक दोनों ही बातें हैं। आप कहां से, कौन से परिवार से आए हैं, आपकी आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है, रहन-सहन क्या है, आपके संस्कार क्या हैं, इन सब बातों का रैगिंग करने वालों पर बहुत असर होता है। एक यह सिलसिला है कि अगर मेरी रैगिंग की गई है तो मैं भी आने वालों की करूंगा। यह एक sadistic pleasure होता जा रहा है। यह स्टूडेंट्स को बिल्कुल विवश कर रहा है कि या तो वह कॉलेज छोड़ दे, यूनिवर्सिटी छोड़ दे या वे कुछ ऐसा करने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि अपना जीवन भी खत्म कर देते हैं। इन्होंने हिमाचल के बारे में कहा, हिमाचल में ही सबसे बड़ा काण्ड हुआ है। हिमाचल में अमन काचरू की, राजेन्द्र मेडिकल कॉलेज में, उसके सीनियर्स ने रैगिंग की, उसे मारा, जिससे कि उसकी डेथ हो गई। जिसके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट को हिदायतें देनी पड़ीं। आज हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने सभी गवर्नमेंट्स से कहा, जिसकी वजह से यह हाईलाइट हुआ। रैगिंग होती होगी। जब बच्चे प्रोफेसर्स को बताते हैं कि मुझे इस-इस तरह से किया गया, तो प्रोफेसर कहते हैं कि कोई बात नहीं, हमारे साथ भी ऐसा हुआ था। जो एक खामोशी थी, जो एक सहने की भावना थी, उसी ने आज यह रूप ले लिया है। अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, चाहे प्रिंसिपल, चाहे लेक्चरर, चाहे प्रोफेसर, इस पर उसी समय ध्यान देते, जब उनके पास शिकायतें आती हैं, किस तरह से रैगिंग हो रही है, किस तरह से स्टूडेंट्स का exploitation हो रहा है, किसी भी रूप में हो रहा है, चाहे वे लड़कियाँ हों, चाहे वे लड़के हों, जिनका यहाँ विस्तार किया गया है, मैं नहीं कहना चाहती, वह खत्म हो सकती थी। मैं यही कहना चाहूँगी कि इस भयंकर रूप को खत्म करना है, नहीं तो हमारी सोसायटी शान्तिप्रिय नहीं रहेगी, उसमें ऐसा वातावरण खत्म हो जाएगा।

आज कालेजों में दादागिरी की भी एक बात आ रही है। हमारी फिल्म इंडस्ट्री में दिखाया जा रहा है, उसमें ऐसा projection होता है कि कालेजों में कुछ दादा लोग हैं, जो जो चाहते हैं, करवा सकते हैं और वही लोग रैगिंग करते हैं। रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ जी ने बहुत अच्छा कहा कि जो old students हैं, चाहे वे drop-out हो गए हों, चाहे वे fail हो गए हों, उनको कालेजों, यूनिवर्सिटीज में आने का अधिकार बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए और उनका आना बन्द कर देना चाहिए। वे भी आकर ऐसी बातें करते हैं, खास कर प्रोफेशनल कालेजों में। दुख होता है कि बच्चे प्रोफेशनल कालेजों में जाते हैं, इंजीनियर बनने के लिए, डाक्टर बनने के लिए, एमबीए करने के लिए, लेकिन जितनी रैगिंग उन प्रोफेशनल कालेजों में है, मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगी कि वहाँ के प्रोफेसर्स भी स्टूडेंट्स की रैगिंग करते हैं। वे भी उनको इतना तंग करते हैं कि अगर आपने हमारी बात नहीं मानी, अगर हमारा कहा नहीं माना, तो हम आपको fail कर देंगे। वे इतना mental torture करते हैं, physically ragging न कर पाते हों, लेकिन वे mental ragging करते हैं, mental torture करते हैं कि ऐसे प्रोफेसर्स के कारण प्रोफेशनल कालेजों के स्टूडेंट्स या तो उसे छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं या उन्हें एक ही क्लास में तीन-तीन चार-चार साल लगाना पड़ता है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि इसके लिए एक्ट बना है। हिमाचल में जब यह केस हुआ, उसके बाद उन्होंने भी कानून बना दिया है और दूसरे स्टेट्स ने भी कानून बनाए हैं। लेकिन कानून बनाने से बात नहीं होगी, जब तक हम यह awareness नहीं लाएंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। कालेजों में जाकर, स्टूडेंट्स से बात करके उनको यह समझाया जाए कि रैगिंग करने से आपका भला नहीं होने वाला है।

जहाँ तक दादागिरी की बात है कि हमने ऐसा कर दिया, क्योंकि हमारे साथ भी ऐसा किया गया था, वे अपना अधिकार समझते हैं कि हमें भी रैग किया गया था, हमारे साथ भी ऐसा ही बर्ताव हुआ था, तो अब आने वाले लोगों के साथ भी हम ऐसा करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा suggestion यही है कि एक्ट जरूर बने, लेकिन साथ में

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को responsible बनाया जाए। हमारे यहाँ मेडिकल काउंसिल के लोग आए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी भेजा, मेडिकल कालेज में सभी जगह इन्क्वायरी हुई, लेकिन जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, प्रिंसिपल हैं, प्रोफेसर्स हैं, उनकी भी उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है, जितनी स्टूडेंट्स की है। इसलिए उनको भी accountable बनाया जाए। एक्ट में यह प्रावधान रखा जाए कि जिस कालेज में, जिस यूनिवर्सिटी में रैगिंग का परसेंटेज बढ़ता है और ऐसा रूप होता है, उसका लाइसेंस खत्म कर दिया जाए। उसके प्रति ऐसा एक्शन लिया जाए, जिससे स्टूडेंट्स में यह बात आ जाए कि यह एक social evil है, यह एक सामाजिक बुराई है, इससे हमें कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है और यह जो एक मजाक या रैगिंग की introduction वाली बात थी, वह उससे बहुत दूर पहुँच चुकी है। इसको खत्म करना बहुत जरूरी है, नहीं तो आज विद्यार्थी safe नहीं हैं। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, इस पर बहुत ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हुई है। अगर हम हमारे बच्चों को किसी इंस्टीट्यूट में दाखिल कराते हैं, तो मन में एक ही विचार आता है कि क्या वहाँ रैगिंग होती है और क्या वहाँ बच्चों को तकलीफ होगी। यह हर नागरिक के मन में, जेहन में उठने वाला सवाल है। लेकिन यह समझना चाहिए कि यह एक मानसिकता है। निर्बल पर बल दिखाने की मानसिकता का नाम है रैगिंग। दूसरे के दुःख में सुख मनाने का नाम है — रैगिंग, जूनियर की असहायता का फायदा उठाने का नाम है — रैगिंग, दूसरे की प्रताड़ना करने वाली सामंती मानसिकता का नाम है — रैगिंग। यह एक विषाक्त मानसिकता है और अगर इसे समाप्त करना है तो मूल से समाप्त करना पड़ेगा।

यहां पर मैं केवल इसके उपायों की चर्चा करूंगा। इसके लिए डंडा भी चाहिए, माहौल भी चाहिए और प्रबोधन भी चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र में हमने इसके लिए कानून बनाया है, लेकिन केन्द्र में अभी कानून नहीं है, इसलिए मेरी पहली मांग है कि केन्द्र में रैगिंग के खिलाफ पूरे 10 साल की सजा के प्रावधान वाला कानून बनना चाहिए।

दूसरा, प्रबोधन के अंतर्गत पाठ्यक्रम में एंटी-रैगिंग मैसेज देने वाला पाठ्यक्रम होना चाहिए। बहुत सारे बच्चे रैगिंग को एक फैशन, एक रूटीन समझने के कारण शामिल होते हैं, इसलिए सबको समझाना चाहिए कि this is not welcomed. यह रूटीन नहीं है, यह अपराध है, अत्याचार है। इस पाठ्यक्रम को करिकुलम में लाया जाना चाहिए।

तीसरा, इसके लिए एक हेल्पलाइन शुरू की जाए, क्योंकि बहुत सारे बच्चे ऐसे होते हैं, जिनका कोई लोकल पेरेंट नहीं होता। घर पर मां-बाप को यह सुन कर ज्यादा दुःख होगा, उन्हें यह अच्छा नहीं लगता, इसलिए वे फोन करके घर पर भी नहीं बताते हैं। उस शहर में उनका दूसरा कोई होता नहीं, जिसको वे बता पाएं, इसलिए रैगिंग के लिए एक हेल्पलाइन होनी चाहिए। हेल्पलाइन में पुलिस और डॉक्टर दोनों होने चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसी सेवा शुरू करेंगे तो बहुत उपयोगी होगी।

चौथा, होस्टल में जो वॉर्डन होते हैं, चूंकि वह एक तकनीकी पद नहीं है, इसलिए वह एक mentor की भूमिका में आना चाहिए। इसके लिए संस्था चालकों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए। मुझे मालूम है कि होस्टल के जो वॉर्डन्स होते हैं, उनको सब कुछ पता रहता है कि क्या हो रहा है इसलिए उनका भी इसमें मोटिवेशन होना चाहिए और उनको अधिक अधिकार देकर एक व्यवस्था कायम की जानी चाहिए।

इस तरह मुझे लगता है, एक तो पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से एंटी-रैगिंग माहौल बनाना, एक हेल्पलाइन जैसी सेवा की शुरुआत करना, एक वॉर्डन को ज्यादा अधिकार देकर, उन्हें मोटिवेट करके उसका निराकरण करना है और एक सख्त कानून बनाकर 10 साल की सजा का प्रावधान करना। अगर आप यह सब करेंगे तभी रैगिंग समाप्त होगी। मुझे केवल इतनी ही बात कहनी थी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। यहां रैगिंग पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है कि सभी लोगों ने सारे बिन्दुओं को कवर किया है।

सबसे बड़ा सवाल जो इसमें है, वह यह है कि रैगिंग को समाप्त कैसे किया जाए? इसके लिए क्या-क्या किया जाए? मेरे विचार में इसके लिए सबसे अधिक आवश्यक यह है कि हम बच्चों के अंदर अनुशासन की भावना को लाएं। जैसा अभी यहां एक माननीय सदस्य के माध्यम से कहा भी गया कि जिन कॉलेजों में रैगिंग होती है, वहां पर एक ऐसा एंटी रैगिंग सेल बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिसमें सीनियर प्रोफेसर्स और सीनियर स्टुडेंट्स को इन्वॉल्व किया जाए ताकि जिस भी बड़े इंस्टीट्यूशन में किसी भी बच्चे के साथ यह कार्य होता है, उसे रोका जा सके।

आज रैगिंग ज्यादातर कहाँ हो रही है? मैडिकल कॉलेजिज़ में, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजिज़ में, प्रोफेशनल कॉलेजिज़ जैसे आईआईटीज़ में। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि आईआईटीज़ और मैडिकल कॉलेजिज़ के अन्दर आज बच्चे रैगिंग के कारण आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इसके लिए अगर कोई ऐसा सेल बनाया जाए, जिसमें सीनियर प्रोफेसर्स और कुछ एक सीनियर स्टुडेंट्स हों, जहाँ पर उनकी शिकायत सुनी जाए। इसके बाद जब कभी रैगिंग होती है तो इसके लिए वहाँ के प्रिंसिपल्स को और वहाँ की मैनेजमेंट को जिम्मेदार बनाया जाए। जब तक उनके ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जाएगी कि अगर आपके इंस्टीट्यूट या महाविद्यालय में रैगिंग हो रही है, तो आपके ऊपर भी ऐक्शन हो सकता है, तब तक इसे नहीं रोका जा सकेगा। केवल कानून बना देने से यह काम नहीं होगा। हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन कैसे हो। जब तक इम्प्लिमेंटेशन सही रूप में नहीं होगा, तब तक हम इसको नहीं रोक पाएंगे। मैंने यह देखा है कि जिन-जिन अच्छे कॉलेजों या इंस्टीट्यूट्स के अन्दर रैगिंग पर कंट्रोल रहता है, वहाँ पर जब उन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के प्रिंसिपल्स या वाइस चांसलर्स से बात हुई है, तो उन लोगों ने यही बताया है कि हम यहां कड़ाई करते हैं। जब वे कड़ा रुख अपनाते हैं, तभी वहाँ पर रैगिंग रुक पाती है। यह उसी प्रकार से है जैसे कि एक परिवार होता है। परिवार में काफी सदस्य होते हैं। अगर उस परिवार में उसके मुखिया का discipline होता है और वह अनुशासन के साथ रहता है तो उस परिवार के अन्दर रैगिंग नहीं हो पाती है वरना परिवार के अन्दर भी रैगिंग होती है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि आज कल रैगिंग करने को भी एक सोशल स्टेटस मान लिया गया है कि भई मेरी दो साल पहले रैगिंग हुई थी तो अब जो नए बच्चे यहाँ आ रहे हैं मुझे उनकी रैगिंग करनी है। जितना उसे प्रताड़ित किया गया, जितनी उसे मानसिक यातना दी गई, उससे कहीं ज्यादा मानसिक यातना देने का प्रयत्न वह आने वाले नए बच्चों के साथ करता है। इसलिए इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए और इसको रोका जाए ताकि यह किसी प्रकार से न हो सके।

आज रैगिंग का रूप सेक्सुअल ह्रासमेंट की तरफ भी बहुत चला गया है। पहले तो रैगिंग केवल रुपए-पैसे के लिए या मिलने-जुलने के बहाने कुछ खाने या पीने के लिए होता था, लेकिन अब जिस प्रकार की रैगिंग हो रही है, उसमें उसका विभत्स रूप सामने आ रहा है और उसके कारण ही ये कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं।

मेरा सरकार से केवल यही अनुरोध है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी कानून बनाया जाए, उसमें रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी उस इंस्टीट्यूशन के सीनियर्स के ऊपर डाली जाए तथा वहाँ पर अनिवार्य रूप से एक एंटी रैगिंग सेल बनायी जाए। अगर इस पर भी किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन में रैगिंग नहीं रुकती है तो कैसे वहाँ पर सीनियर्स को भी इसमें सजा दी जा सके, इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, तभी आप इस रैगिंग को रोक पाएँगे। अगर आप केवल यह चाहेंगे कि हमारे कहने से स्टूडेंट्स से रैगिंग रुक जाएगी तो यह नहीं होगा। इसके लिए हमें वहाँ पर भय पैदा करना पड़ेगा। एक कहावत है कि किसी भी गांव में हर आदमी के पीछे दारोगा या पुलिस नहीं लगाई जा सकती है। लोगों में पुलिस का एक भय होता है कि अगर हम ऐसा कोई गलत काम करेंगे तो हमें सजा मिलेगी। इसी प्रकार का भय वहाँ पर पढ़ने वाले बच्चों में पैदा होना चाहिए। इसके साथ-ही-साथ वह भय हमारे वहाँ के अधिकारियों में भी होना चाहिए कि अगर हमारे इंस्टीट्यूशन में रैगिंग होगी तो उसकी सजा हमें भी मिलेगी, उससे हमारा भी carrier खराब होगा। अगर ऐसा भय उस कानून के माध्यम से पैदा किया गया तो हम इस रैगिंग को रोकने में सफल होंगे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today's subject 'ragging' is a very, very important one on which the hon. Members of Parliament have participated. Actually, it is a very shameful and sad one for the modern society when civilisation is advancing. It is sad to note how the students are still involved in ragging, that too in sexual abuse, physical injury, verbal abuse, and some students dying by committing suicide and attempting to suicide is really very, very unwanted and unwarranted in the present civilised society. Now, we should ponder on the ways to prevent this. The most important one is, firstly, we must inculcate in the mind of every student that ragging is totally unwanted and is a sadist affair, it is going to ruin their life also. So, how to give this up? The parents must teach this. I know, it is the responsibility of every institution or college, as per the Supreme Court as also as per several communications issued to the institutions. Still, they are not able to be successful. Why? Because, this thought did not come to them. When you give admission for any student, firstly, they must take an undertaking from the parents. This is my advice to the Minister for Human Resources Development for his consideration. It must be made a compulsory undertaking to be given by parents saying, 'Yes, we hereby declare that our child will not involve himself in ragging. You can give severe punishment in case our child is involved in ragging.' This undertaking should be given by parents and they must preach the child that if he involved himself in ragging, his future will be in doldrums.

Secondly, the Raghavan Committee has suggested, the Supreme Court has instructed, and so many things have come. Several States also have been very strict in curbing this menace. Andhra Pradesh also has recently taken a very strong decision. There would be severe punishment, the raggers would be sent to jail. Not only that, they are going to demonstrate presentation on the punishments if any student is involved in ragging.

So, firstly, you must investigate the reasons for ragging. Who is responsible? What is wrong with the students? The reason is, students feel it a pleasure, a fun just like bursting crackers. This is their thinking. Ultimately, it is emotional outbursts, frustration; and, some times, out of fascination, some times out of ignorance and over-enthusiasm. Because of these, they would commit acts which go beyond the limits and they involve themselves in criminal actions.

Therefore, in college classes, every lecturer, every teacher should spend five minutes in informing the student that ragging is a serious offence and that anybody involving would be severely punished. You should mind your job. If you want to come up in life and if you want to be successful in life, do not do it. This fear should also be inculcated in the minds of the students. In other words, parents should be involved; lecturers and teachers should be involved. Teachers while teaching their subjects must also inform that this is a serious matter. So, in conclusion, — since everybody has spoken, I do not want to repeat, — what I would like to again say is only what others have not told. The sadist mind should be vanished. How? The young students have sadist minds. How? If a student cries, the other student feels happy. That is how the motivation for ragging comes. In the films also, sometimes hero is involved in ragging the heroine and ultimately they love each other. This also misleads the students. A student thinks that if he also does ragging, she would also love him in return. Such types of scenes may not be encouraged in the films. I do not say you ban them because we also make films and we are also involved in

these scenes but it should not be encouraged. This is also the psychology of the students. In conclusion, the parents, the lecturers, the teachers, the colleges, the Government, and all other should be involved. In addition to warning of the punishment, you must impart good teachings to the students, preaching to the students by telling them that they should not involve in such things and spoil their lives. पाप भी जाना चाहिए। The consciousness of sin must be told to the students. The four words 'cautious', 'conscious', 'judicious' and 'meticulous' should be taught in every college at young age itself. Once again, I strongly plead that the Parliament has taken up this issue. The message will go aloud that the country, the people are very much firm that ragging should be discouraged, should be condemned and we must all work for antiragging. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रैगिंग जो शब्द है, इसका सीधासीधा कोई एक शब्द हिंदी में या किसी भारतीय भाषा में कहा जाए, तो कोई कह नहीं पाएगा। जो भी हो, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारी जितनी यूनिवर्सिटीज, एजुकेशनल कैम्पस हैं, वहां पर यह रैगिंग होती है। हम सब लोग यह जानते हैं कि देश का जो विद्यार्थी समाज है, वह सबसे प्रभावी समाज है और यह विद्यार्थी समाज देश का भविष्य है, क्योंकि देश का आगे जो निर्माण होगा, वह इन्हीं विद्यार्थियों के माध्यम से होगा।

महोदय, वर्ष 1947 से पहले जब महात्मा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में या दूसरे नेताओं के नेतृत्व में देश की आजादी का आंदोलन चल रहा था, तो उस आंदोलन के लिए जो रिक्रूटमेंट होता था, वह विद्यार्थियों में से ही होता था। फिर उसके बाद, 30 साल बाद एक ऐसा समय आया, वर्ष 1974-75-76 में, जब इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार और तमाम बाकी सब इधर-उधर की बातें आई थीं, उस समय एक आंदोलन के रूप में समाज को एक ऑर्डर के रूप में लाने का काम हुआ था, तो लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने विद्यार्थियों के आंदोलन के माध्यम से यह सब किया था। आज इस महान दिवस पर जब हम यहां रैगिंग के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो विद्यार्थी समाज का एक वर्ग, जब उन्हें शाम तक समाचार मिल जाएगा कि भारत के पार्लियामेंट में, इस राज्य सभा में इस पर चर्चा हुई है, तो वह वर्ग हमें गाली देना शुरू कर देगा कि देखो, पार्लियामेंटेरियन्स को देखो, सांसदों को देखो, इनके पास कोई काम नहीं है, इसलिए इन्होंने यह रैगिंग के ऊपर चर्चा कर ली। ये लोग रैगिंग के ऊपर तो चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन पोलिटिकल पार्टीज जब चुनाव लड़ती हैं, तो रैगिंग के ऊपर चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। सत्ता में आने के लिए बूथों पर जो रैगिंग होती है, उस रैगिंग के ऊपर चर्चा नहीं करते, इस रैगिंग के ऊपर चर्चा करते हैं।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा इतना निवेदन है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों का, देश के विद्यार्थी समाज के साथ हमारा सतत संपर्क रहना चाहिए। कई युवा राजनीति करके यहां तक आए हुए हैं। यद्यपि सभी पार्टियों का सीधे-सीधे विद्यार्थी संगठनों से संपर्क नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, हमारे यहां अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद है, एनएसयूआई है, एसएफआई है, एआईएसएफ है, ऐसे कितने ही सारे विद्यार्थी संगठन हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, पाइंट पर आ रहा हूँ विद्यार्थियों के जो संगठन हैं, उनसे संपर्क में रहना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. I adjourn the House to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 3rd July, 2009.