Obituary References (page 1)
Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-22)
Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 22-36)
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 36-158)
Papers Laid on the Table (pages 158-60)
Leave of Absence - Granted (page 160)
Motion for Election to the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority - Adopted (page 161)
Matters raised with permission —
   Putting a sticker on the forehead of a woman revealing her HIV status at a Government Hospital in Jamnagar (page 161)
   Demand to grant relief package to people displaced by floods in Kosi river (page 162)
   Violence and obscenity in media (pages 162-63)
   Liquor tragedy in Gujarat (pages 163-64)
   Demand to lower the prices of petrol and diesel (page 164)
   Delay in the arrival of Monsoon (pages 164-65)
   Acceptance by G8 plus 5 countries and India to complete WTO Doha round by 2010 (pages 165-66)
   Circulation of fake currency notes in the country (page 166-67)
The Budget (Railways), 2009-2010 - Discussion was concluded (pages 168-249)

Message from Lok Sabha—

Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2009 - Laid on the Table (pages 249-50)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (pages 250)

Special Mentions—

Demand to withdraw the decision of merger of Associate Banks with State Bank of India (pages 250-51)

Demand to provide employment under NREGA to the people affected by famine (page 251)

Need to review the regulations notified by CERC to fulfill the objective of 'Electricity for all' under the Bharat Nirman Programme (pages 251-52)

Demand for providing solar lanterns in remote areas affected by 'Aila' in West Bengal (page 252)

Demand to grant financial assistance to M/S MAS Holdings in Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Project (pages 252-53)

Demand to revive the public sector units involved in vaccine manufacturing to maintain the availability of vaccines in the country (pages 253-54)

Demand to fill up vacancies of Judges to clear backlog of cases (page 254)

Statement by Minister—

Significant Development in our neighbourhood (pages 254-67)

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 9th July, 2009/18 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri D. Heerachand, a former Member of this House, on the 14th of June, 2009 at the age of 68 years.

Born in May, 1941, Shri Heerachand had his education at Banaras Hindu University.

A businessman by vocation, Shri D. Heerachand was President of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, Tindivanam Branch and Rice Mill Owners and Paddy Merchants Association. He was Councillor and Chairman of Tindivanam Municipal Council. Shri Heerachand was also a Member of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology from 1980 to 1984.

Shri Heerachand represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House from June, 1980 to June, 1986.

In the passing away of Shri D. Heerachand, the country has lost a noted parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri D. Heerachand.

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

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

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tamil Nadu Telecommunication Limited, Arkonam

*81. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Telecommunication Limited, Arkonam has been declared a sick company, and is not functioning;

(b) whether the proposals made before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to revive the company have been implemented; and

(c) if not, would Government specify a time-frame for revival of the company?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA):

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Tamilnadu Telecommunication Limited has been declared a sick company and the unit at Arkonam is not functioning. However, another unit at Maraimalai Nagar (M.M.Nagar) which is manufacturing Optical Fibre Cables is still operational.
(b) and (c) The proposals made before BIFR to revive the company are under the consideration of Govt. of India.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, my first question is: what are all the steps taken by the Government to revive the company? Has any financial package been proposed by the Ministry to revive that factory?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, it is a known fact that the company has been declared sick. It has been referred to the BIFR. Some internal arrangements have been made by the State Bank of India, which has been appointed as the agency to revive the company. The modalities have been worked out; according to those modalities, without any Government support, Government package, the equity of companies can be remodified so that the commercial viability can be ensured. Sir, right now, there is a bank loan of Rs. 27.5 crores and, of course, the TCIL, the Central PSU, gave another Rs.17 crores. So, we decided upon reviving the sick company by way of modifying the equity share structures in the company. Accordingly, a Committee of Secretaries was formed. The Committee of Secretaries gave its recommendations. In keeping with those recommendations, we are going to modify the share pattern. Earlier, in TTL, the Tamil Nadu Telecommunication Limited, TCIL, a Government PSU, had 30.47 per cent; TIDCO, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, had 29.49 per cent; one company, Fujikura, which provided the technical assistance to this company with some equity, had 14.47 per cent; then, the public share was 25 per cent. This was the share pattern that existed earlier in the company which has been declared sick now. Now, according to the Committee of Secretaries, it has been revived by giving them a package in terms of modification of the share pattern, according to which, TCIL will have 49 per cent, TIDCO will have 14.63 per cent, Fujikura will have 07.18 per cent, other public share will be 12.59 per cent and the banks will have 16.60 per cent. So, the outstanding of the bank loan and the loan being owned by the TCIL will be set right and the Company will be given a new life, and it will be revived in due course of time.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, my second question is, whether the future plan, as envisaged by the hon. Minister, would be profitable and give employment to workers who have lost their jobs.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, it is a good question. Of course, when we started reviving the sick unit, according to the advice given by the Committee of Secretaries, a technical and feasibility study was conducted. Accordingly, it was referred to the Industrial and Financial Corporation of India, IFCI. They did their study as to how the commercial viability of this company can be ensured. Accordingly, they gave a plan, and as per that plan, for the next five years, the company will be having a profitable business in the market.

DR. K. MALAIASAMY: Sir, if I remember correctly, in the last UPA Government, under the Common Minimum Programme, revival package for sick industrial undertakings was one of the main criteria. What I am trying to understand is the present policy of the this UPA Government.
While doing so, I am interested to know this, Sir, as a Member of the Committee on Industries, I know what is happening and what is going to happen. Sir, initially, a sick undertaking is referred to the BIFR, which, of course, is a separate body. Then, it goes to the appellate body and even to the Industry Committee and all. Ultimately, the Government comes forward with a revival package, which means, waiver of loans, treating the loans into equity, etc. and making all out efforts in such a way that there is no undue commitment for the sick unit and the industrial unit is revived. So, this is what the revival package means. I am appreciating the hon. Minister for having done his homework, but it is not relevant to this issue. What I am trying to know is whether this unit in question is going to be revived at all. At what stage the revival package is? If it is a must to revive it, then, when is it going to be revived?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, I have already answered this question. The matter is pending before the Government. The Committee of Secretaries recommended the new structure to be fixed in the company. We are working on that, and we will come back soon.

मी अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि how many companies have been declared sick?

और जो BSNL का नेटवर्क है, उसकी वहुत पूरी performance है। क्या उसमें भी इसका कोई नोडान है?

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: †

Shri Sanjay Raut:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has objected to an Asian Development Bank (ADB) plan for India that includes projects in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether China has recently stated that the entire Arunachal Pradesh State is a disputed territory and called upon ADB not to provide funds for watershed projects; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (Shri S.M. Krishna): (a) to (d) China did not endorse the Country Partnership Strategy [CPS] 2009-12 for India in the Board of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] on the ground that the proposed India CPS involved technical assistance funding for the Flood and River Erosion Management Project in Arunachal Pradesh which China
claims is its territory. Government has clearly conveyed to the Chinese side that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. Government has also told the ADB and all member countries of the ADB which have Executive Directors on its Board, including the US, Japan, Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Germany and Italy that (i) the CPS is not a political document and it does not make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territories; and (ii) China’s objection on political grounds is a clear violation of the ADB’s Charter which prohibits the Bank from evaluating any proposal on grounds other than economic.

India’s CPS was discussed in the Meeting of the Board of Executive Directors of the ADB on 15 June 2009, and all member countries except China supported the document.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have a friendly relationship with our neighbour, China. We are engaging in multi-lateral activities with them. Our trade is growing and we would like to continue in that direction. India and China have agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement to the boundary question. In pursuance of this, we have set up a mechanism of special representatives to discuss a framework for the boundary settlement from the political perspective.

There are concerns between India and China and we would like to solve them amicably and for that purpose a special mechanism has been evolved and it is going to meet once again. We have had a series of meetings and we are going to have one shortly in Delhi some time next month.

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SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, let us concede that China is a huge country and it is becoming an economic super-power and we should welcome it. We should also try to make India an economic super-power and that is what we are trying to do in the last five years and more; we are going to do that in the next five years too. We certainly would like that China and India’s relationship is normalised. We would like to further extend that relationship into some kind of a partnership.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the reason why this question is so important is because this must be, perhaps, one of the few times that the issue of this being a disputed territory, ... even earlier, Sir, when hon. Prime Minister visited, when the President of India visited ... China has made Arunachal Pradesh an issue out of it. The border dispute goes on. These issues go on at the political level. But at the Asian Development Bank it had blocked assistance to India, and, Sir, the fact of the matter is that the matter was postponed by the Bank at that point of time. It was only after some concerted efforts by India, for which I congratulate the Minister, that all the other members of the board, including Pakistan, voted against China and made sure that we got this assistance.

My question, therefore, to the Minister is: What steps India is going to take to ensure that in future, in all these organisations ... such as the ADB, the IMF, or aid-giving organisations ... the economic dimension these political issues are not raised by China. Because it is very clear that there is increasing belligerence on the Chinese side, specially on the issue of Arunachal Pradesh and in other areas of border disputes.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: That is exactly the reason, Sir, why I have propounded the theory that we will have to engage China and we will have to come to an understanding with them and our efforts are on. We have taken it up through the normal diplomatic courses and whenever two heads of States at the political level meet we always discuss these questions, which are bilateral in nature, and we will pursue this line further. The hon. Member mentioned about the visit of the Prime Minister to Arunachal Pradesh. I am happy to say that the President visited Arunachal Pradesh, the Prime Minister has visited Arunachal Pradesh and my predecessor has also visited Arunachal Pradesh. I also intend visiting Arunachal Pradesh in the near future.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am encountering Mr. Krishna in his new incarnation for the first time. Kindly permit me to pay a maiden compliment to his undoubted integrity and his qualities of head and heart. Sir, the answer to this question has raised this very important issue. The country is entitled to know that the dignity and sovereignty of the country are in competent hands, and, therefore, would the Minister first disclose how convincingly and how vigorously you have contested the claim of China to this territory. That correspondence must be disclosed so that the nation knows that the controversy is being handled competently by the people concerned. I am very happy that you said that you want to solve this problem amicably. But we have been saying this for the last 60 years and I do not wish to go into the disastrous China policy, but, I want to know whether the hon. Minister’s attention has been drawn ever to article 51 of our Constitution. It is a
unique article which does not find a place in any other Constitution of the world. Our forefathers, our founding fathers have left lessons in the conduct of foreign policy in article 51 and the fourth clause of article 51 says that “India shall strive to resolve all international disputes by arbitration.” This clause was introduced in the article at the instance of two Gandhian Members of the Constituent Assembly from Maharashtra and you kindly go into the Constituent Assembly debate. Have you ever offered to China that let us sit down and arbitrate on this issue and put an end to this issue once and for all? Every Prime Minister has gone there. You have paid visits to China and every time you have come back with a more disastrous declaration. So, kindly tell us whether you have read article 51 and whether you will ever propose to the Chinese that 'let us settle this by arbitration'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This is your Supplementary Question.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, one more line. Sir, we settled the boundary dispute in Bengal as well as in Punjab by appointing a Commission of three judges. You can’t find three honest judges in this whole world to sort out this dispute?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, my good old friend, Mr. Jethmalani has complimented me on my new Krishna avatar. Thank you very much. You have also asked me the question as to how vigorously we have put across our view that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of this country. So far as this question is concerned, with all the vehemence at the command of this great country we have conveyed in the ADB to all the directors, including China, that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India and it is not negotiable and as far as the ADB assistance is concerned, that has to be decided on economic parameters and that is where India has registered this case.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, I hope you will appreciate that this belligerence of China is not a routine posturing; it is part of a great design. They keep on reiterating their claim on Arunachal Pradesh. And I hope as a seasoned politician, you are aware of the critical past as to how it affects the people of the whole areas because of what happened in 1962. My query is, you just said that trade is rising, if China is not willing to consider India’s point of view, is the Government of India exploring other steps to ensure that China comes on the board because of the new critical position, which India is acquiring? Supplementary further to this is that it is a question of flood control. Arunachal a hilly area, if it suffers due to floods, it is a very critical position. Assam is also there. Therefore, even on humanitarian issues if China is putting a spoke, it is a very critical matter. How does the Government of India propose to deal with that situation instead of only saying that Arunachal is a part of India?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, the very fact that ultimately the ADB has gone with India’s point of view is certainly a factor, which will have to be considered by this august House. We have put across in the strongest language possible, diplomatic language possible that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of this country and beyond that we are not willing to argue with China. But at the same time, through our diplomatic channels and through our own communications, we are taking up with China that these questions have got to be addressed bilaterally and then we will have to come to some conclusions. But let me assure this House that the integrity of this country, the sovereignty of
this country, the borders of this country are quite secure with this Government as it has been with every other Government in the past.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.83.

Shri Rajkumar Dhoot: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after six decades of independence, we have not been able to utilize water of our perennial rivers to supply potable water to the people;

(b) whether Government has drawn up any scheme to ensure optimum utilization of water from these rivers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of WATER RESOURCES (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) There has been considerable development in water resources sector since independence including that of water resources of perennial rivers for meeting the requirements for various purposes including drinking, irrigation etc. As per the information provided by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, about 74% of the habitations have been fully covered in respect of safe drinking water and about 16% of the habitations are partially covered. The irrigation potential created during pre-plan period i.e. up to the year 1951 was about 22.6 million hectare (Mha) which has been increased to about 104.4 Mha by the end of March 2008. With a view to conserve water for optimal...
utilisation, storage capacity of 225 billion cubic metre (BCM) has since been created through various projects.

The total water availability in the country has been estimated to be about 1869 BCM. However, in view of hydrological feature and due to topographical constraints, the utilizable water has been assessed as 1123 BCM which includes 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water.

Water being a State subject, planning and implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. Several schemes have been planned for implementation by the respective State Governments, Government of India provides central grants to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for early completion of the schemes. Ministry of Water Resources has also prepared National Perspective Plan for optimal utilization of the water resources particularly through diversion of surplus flood water to water deficient areas. National Perspective Plan envisages various links to divert surplus flood water to water deficient areas. Based on preliminary studies, 30 links with aggregate irrigation potential of 35 Mha have been identified and National Water Development Agency has been assigned the responsibility of preparation of feasibility report and the detailed project reports for the same.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, what are the targets fixed for rain water harvesting and revival of water bodies for the current year and for the next three years? How far these efforts are likely to improve the availability of groundwater? Sir, what are the projects for interlinking of rivers under implementation likely to be completed and commissioned by the end of 2010?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, a number of questions have been raised in one question and I would ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one only. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would like to answer most of them starting from the last. Sir, interlinking of rivers is, in fact, an ambitious plan and concept that this Government has, and during the last few years after the task force was set up, which was headed by Shri Prabhu then, there were two links, which were identified at that time. We have added three to that but the progress in the matter like this indeed does not move at a pace, which you would really like it to do, Sir. It is tardy in the sense that the DPRs, the Detailed Projects Reports are prepared, even after that you have to approach each concerned Government for link specific issues and therefore, it does take time. But in one project the MoU has been entered into and the DPR is ready. The DPR in the other two is moving forward and in that we are proceeding further. But since the question, in fact, primarily relates to the drinking water itself, Sir, I would like to apprise the hon. Member that 85 per cent of the needs of drinking water are, in fact, met from the groundwater and not from the perennial rivers as such. But coming to the question that he has put, the targets that have been fixed for different things, Sir, after the Bharat Nirman was launched, major work is being carried out under the Bharat Nirman and the important point that we have here is the storage that has been created. Sir,
225 Billion Cubic Metres of storage capacity has already been created. Another 64 BCM is under construction and under consideration is another 108 BCM. So, water harvesting, as he said, is one of those programmes which this Government carries forward. This is, primarily, a State matter. But, the Government of India is willing to provide any assistance that is needed. And, Sir, the awareness is carried out by the Government of India through the Ground Water Board and other agencies of the Government. But, this is, primarily, the function of the State Governments.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, my second supplementary is this.

I think, technology adopted by the Gulf countries to convert seawater into potable is very expensive. Perhaps, we can ill-afford it. Some experiments were carried out with indigenous technology in South India to convert seawater into potable water which could be used for irrigation as well as for drinking purpose. What are the results of these experiments? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether those experiments are economically viable. Now-a-days, Mumbai is also facing so much of problem with regard to drinking water. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Maharashtra can adopt this method to convert seawater into potable water.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, this question, strictly, does not arise from the main question. But, I would only like to tell the hon. Member that our emphasis, first, is on harnessing all the natural resources that we have. As he himself pointed out, there is a project under consideration which was announced in the 2007-08 Budget. But, that would, of course, takes time as he himself has said that desalination of seawater is, indeed, an uphill and gigantic task. But, primarily, we are, presently, concentrating on harnessing all our natural resources.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the scheme for linking of rivers in India sounds very grand and impressive. But, is the hon. Minister aware of two factors? The first one is the environmental damage that is likely to be done in the process. Massive environmental damage will be done. Huge digging will have to be done that can seriously affect the environment.

Secondly, massive reallocation of human population is also involved. We still have situations where people from the Bhakra Dam and the Pong Dam fifty years ago are still refugees. They are not properly rehabilitated. So, will the hon. Minister assure the House that while taking up this grandiose project of linking all the rivers of India, he will keep in mind the human, the demographic and the environmental dangers?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I precisely address the issue which the hon. Member has referred to i.e., environmental concerns. I would like to submit that there is a Committee of Environmentalists, Social Scientists and other experts which is consulted for taking up the projects of inter-linking of rivers. Very important members who have a lot of work to their credit in different fields relating to environment are associated with this Committee. The basic terms of reference for that
Committee are environmental and socio-economic issues which are also covered in the terms of reference of the DPRs. That is one thing, which they look into.

And, important as the hon. Member has referred to is the rehabilitation and resettlement package for persons affected by the inter-linking of rivers programme. The additional studies need to be carried out. Also, from time to time, as in one particular case, the process is going on. But, in one case in Karnataka, the matter was referred to a local NGO, because the Government had given its clearance, the Government wanted to take up that project. But there was some local resistance. Therefore, the matter was referred to it again. The NGO made certain observations which were referred to the Government of Karnataka. All that I would like to say after this is that this is one of the important concerns which, in fact, form a major part of the discussions before and after the DPR so much of problem with regard to drinking water. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Maharashtra can adopt this method to convert seawater into potable water.

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SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it was way back in 1980 that the National Perspective Plan was formulated. After that, the NWDA was set up for this purpose. They had taken up a study of over 157 basins and some interjection points. Thereafter, 32 links were identified for the purpose. So, the pre-feasibility studies were carried out. After that, 30 possible links were identified — 16 in the peninsular India and 14 in the Himalayan Region. Out of those, 14 for the peninsular component and 2 for the Himalayan component have been identified for which the feasibility studies are complete, and
the reports are complete. That was done quite a few years back. Thereafter, that process of further, and a protracted process of negotiations with different States started. There are five projects, at the moment, which were prioritised for that purpose. Here, I would only refer to the one that the hon. Member has referred to, that is, Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link. In this case, there are certain disputes between the States of Orissa and the concerned State of Karnataka. There is an issue related to the sharing of water because, initially, the project was for 80 TMCs. Subsequently, it was increased, but the Government was not agreeable to that. So, there is, as I said earlier, protracted process of consultation with the States. There are other States. There is one, Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link that is a very cantankerous issue between the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. And, the Legislative Assembly of Kerala had, quite some back, passed a resolution that they did not want that. So, our deciding whether it is feasible or not, is not really the question. The question is in our National Common Minimum Programme, we had decided that it had to be on the basis of total consensus among the States; so, on a consultative basis, we have to arrive at a decision because this is an emotive issue. Water-sharing is an emotive issue between the States. I would like to take this opportunity to request the hon. Members to impress upon their State Governments to come forward the way we express our pious intentions otherwise, when we sit in the meetings that this is necessary. But when we go to the link-specifics, the problems between the different States crop up. That is the difficulty of the Government of India. Once a project has been included as a national project, as much as 90 per cent of the cost would be borne by the Government of India. I would like to request the hon. Members to help the Government of India in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 84. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechuri, please. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 84.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURI: Sir, he has talked about the Common Minimum Programme. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to know whether they are still following the Common Minimum Programme. ...(Interruptions)...
Vacant land in cities for housing

84. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE†

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has given directions to the State Governments to identify vacant land in key cities for construction of houses;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether in view of great demand for housing in cities, Government proposes to identify unused land and to handover the same to local development authorities for building houses; and

(d) if so, to what extent the shortage of houses is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the National Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration on "Affordable Housing for All" held on 20.01.2009, a communication has been sent to all states on 24.03.2009 for initiation of steps in line with the resolution adopted in the Conference that availability of land for housing be augmented to meet the shortages and to keep pace with the increasing population in urban areas. A need for providing land for housing free of cost or at nominal cost for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS); and at controlled prices for the Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) acknowledged in the Conference and review of existing legal and regulatory framework with a view to enabling acquisition and assembly of additional land adopted by the Conference has also been highlighted in the communication.

(c) and (d) "Land" and "Colonisation" being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to take measures for increased supply of land for adequate shelter.

However, in line with the resolution adopted in the National Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration on "Affordable Housing for All" held on 20.01.2009 that the Central Government may support and partner in addressing the agenda of "Affordable Housing for All", with measures to encourage allotment of land for EWS; Central Government has launched a new scheme of "Affordable Housing in Partnership" for providing Central Assistance to States to incentivise land assembly for affordable housing to promote development of projects for affordable housing units by provision of central assistance of 25% for the cost of provision of civic services at an approximate cost of Rs.5,000 crores to Central Budget.

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, even though the Government of India has asked the State Governments to identify vacant land but the fact is that in most of the towns and cities, very rarely, vacant land is available. And, the Municipal Councils and Municipalities are not in a position to buy land. Financially, they are very weak. In such a situation, will the Government give money to buy land for the housing purposes?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, as I have said in my answer to the main question, land and colonisation subjects are, primarily, with the States. So, in that regard, the main responsibility for providing land for housing lies with the States. However, the Government of India has taken note of the short supply of land in the urban areas. At the moment, I would like to share with the House that only three per cent of the land is in the urban areas which supports about 30 per cent of the population and contributes about 60 per cent to the GDP. So, clearly, Sir, there is a need to add more land to the urban areas. The State Governments, from time to time, increase the municipal limits. We try to augment the supply, but it is a serious issue, especially, as far as the poorer sections of the urban society are concerned. There is a huge shortage of housing for the urban poor. Sir, we have been discussing this issue time and again. We have come out with a scheme for affordable housing in the urban areas in partnership and, of course, as per the speech of the hon. President, now, we are coming out with a new scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The earlier scheme of affordable housing in partnership will be included in that as well. Under that scheme, if a project is put forth for affordable housing and if the coloniser or the State Government, whichever is putting forth the project, promise to earmark about 25 per cent of the land of the dwelling units for the urban poor, then the Government of India will give 25 per cent of the cost of internal or external infrastructure for that, but this scheme, as I said, will also be included in the Rajiv Awas Yojana for which guidelines are being framed.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, we would like to know the criteria on which the houses will be distributed. In our country, in many places untouchability still prevails. In such a situation, the dalit families are likely to be excluded. And, we have the philosophy of inclusive society. Have the Government given thought to this particular problem?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the JNNURM, primarily, includes the marginalised sections of the society which, obviously, includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities. So, care has to be taken and it is being taken under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission which, of course, is a programme for slums in the urban areas.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, successive independent studies have suggested that quite apart from the absolute shortage of land, the shortage is exasperated by complex rules on stamp duty, conversion rates, permissible FAR ratios and the conflicts between Municipal, State and the Central legislations.
Is the Government contemplating to come up with a comprehensive measure which harmonises these conflicting rules and encourage genuine supply side elasticity which can improve the amount of available vacant land to Government?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the hon. Member is absolutely right about this. There have been studies which have suggested and marked these issues. The Government of India and our Ministry have been discussing this with the State Housing Ministers, the State Urban Development Ministers from time to time. In fact, we have done it many times over. I have personally taken it up with the Chief Ministers. There is no uniformity in stamp duties and many other things; Rent Control Act, for instance. We have been taking it up with the States, Many States have agreed to reduce the stamp duty. Some States have not because they feel, erroneously, I believe, that the higher the stamp duty, the higher the tax collection. But that is not so. The hon. Member himself understands that. But these are issues which cannot be tackled in a limited time-frame, even though we have tried to make it as part of our reform process under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. But I am glad to say that at least the need is being recognised today, the needs of the urban poor is being recognised today, the need for housing is being recognised today, and, I appeal to all the Members of this House that they must take it up with their respective State Governments that they must come on board and try to augment the land supply in the urban areas, especially, for the urban poor.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: The basic issue is ideal and real. I mean, the intention of the Central Government is definitely laudable as in the last sentence of the reply, it has been said, "25 per cent for the cost of provision of civic services at an approximate cost of Rs. 5000 comes to Central Budget." Constructing houses for the weaker sections of the society is one thing and providing civic amenities is another thing. Sir, I will request the hon. Minister to find out the money given to various State Governments. According to my information and my own inspection in the city of Ahmedabad, the money provided under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission is utilised for underground gutter, etc. in the most developed middle class area of the city; instead the intention is the affordable houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the hon. Minister give information about the four cities of Gujarat, i.e., Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot? How many housing units are constructed for low-income group, poor people, weaker sections of the society, etc.? What is the total grant given to these four cities?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, there are two components. One is, for the infrastructure of the urban areas of the towns and cities; and the other is, providing basic services for the urban poor which includes basic amenities in the slums of these cities. Sir, as far as the four cities mentioned by the hon. Member are concerned, I will collect the information on the housing aspect, the BSUP, and supply them to the hon. Member.
SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, in this scheme of affordable housing for poor, in the reply also, it is said, 'this is for key cities.' I would like to know which cities are included in it. What are the names of those cities? The is part (a) of my question. Sir, as a part of this question, if the Government is serious about this scheme, if the Government wants to protect those lands which are vacant today, will the Government introduce reservation in the development plan of the concerned cities? I want to know whether it can say that these plots are reserved for housing for poor. I want to know whether this type of reservation can be introduced.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy as well as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission has clearly stated that 20-25 per cent of the land must be reserved for the poor and, at least, 10-15 per cent of the land must be reserved for the urban poor, or 20-25 per cent of the developed land or dwelling units must be reserved for the urban poor. The Government has been taking this up with the State Governments from time to time. But, Sir, the hon. Member would appreciate that ours is a federal structure and the Central Government can only try to persuade and impress upon the respective State Governments to take up these issues, which affect them as much as the Central Government and they are as concerned about the urban poor as the Central Government. There are various schemes like the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission which are worked out in partnership with the State Governments and local bodies, and to make it a success, the State Governments have assured the Central Government, by taking up the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, that they will take care of these aspects.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Hyderabad where land that was procured for housing for the weaker sections of society was handed over to a Singapore company. While the hon. Minister is assuring us that affordable housing would be made available for the poor, land procured for the poor is being given away to the Singapore company. Will the Minister assure us that land will be made available for housing? I am talking about Hyderabad.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, as I said in the beginning, land is the property of the State Government. They have various projects which are upcoming, which they have, sanctioned. I am not aware of each and every project in each and every State, but this is an issue which concerns the State Government.
वर्ष 2009 में ट्रांसपैरेन्सी इंटरनेशनल ने ‘बैठकी ब्रह्मचार ग्रामीण, 2009’ नामक एक समांतरण प्रकाशित किया है। यह सबसे अधिक राजस्थान पर सार्वजनिक राज और चूहरों द्वारा आयोजित है। इस राज आयोजित सबसे न्यूज़ निक्रिया में से एक निक्रिया यह है कि यह राजनीतिक तथा आयुक्त जनता को समाजसेवा के विभेद बैठक में भारत की नीतियों को समझने का मूल कार्यक्रम पाया है।

भारत उन देशों में से एक देश है जिसमें भ्राम्यावरण द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदन पर हस्ताक्षर करे हैं;

भारत के ब्रह्मचार ने यह व्यक्ति का एक तरह कार्य करने के लिए बचाव और परदर्शिता जाने के लिए संगठनों को समाधान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी आमें बढ़ रही है। भ्राम्यावरण से खिलने और सरकार के कार्यक्रम में संयुक्त राजन- के लिए कार्य कराने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं।

(क) सरकार ब्रह्मचार के लिए बढ़ाया वह जिन नीति को पूरी तरह कार्यक्रमित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है और परदर्शिता तथा जवाबदेही बढ़ाया वह जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में ब्रह्मचारी को समाधान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी आमें बढ़ रही है। भ्राम्यावरण से खिलने और सरकार के कार्यक्रम में सुधार तथा के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं।

(क) और (ख) सरकार को ऐसे किसी वैश्विक संबंध की जानकारी नहीं दी जिससे भारतीय नीतियों को भ्राम्यावरण द्वारा करार दिया जा सके। अत: इस राजन- आयुक्त समूह का एक राजन- विषय की जानकारी देश वर्ग के बिजनेस विभाग में भारत की नीतियों को समझने का मूल कार्यक्रम पाया है।

(ख) सरकार ब्रह्मचार के लिए बढ़ाया वह जिन नीति को पूरी तरह कार्यक्रमित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है और परदर्शिता तथा जवाबदेही बढ़ाया वह जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में ब्रह्मचारी को समाधान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी आमें बढ़ रही है। भ्राम्यावरण से खिलने और सरकार के कार्यक्रम में सुधार तथा के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं।

इन्हें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) भंडारकर्म करने वालों से संबंधित (संहिता व्यवस्था) संकल्प, 2004 का जारी किया जाना;
(ii) सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 का अधिनियम;
(iii) सदस्यता पर, वैश्विक कार्य के माध्यम से राजस्थान/विभाग की निवासकार उपयोग के रूप में पूर्व-संक्षिप्त कार्यक्रम;
(iv) निविदा और संविदा प्रकाशित में पारदर्शिता रखने के संबंध में केंद्रीय संबंधित समस्त आयोग द्वारा यथाप्रयाग अनुदेश जारी किया जाना;
(v) सरकार की दायों गतिविधियों में सदस्यता समझौता अंतिमंकारक किया जाने के लिए संगठनों को कहते हुए, केंद्रीय संबंधित आयोग द्वारा अनुदेश जारी किया जाना; केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा उद्योग 15 जून, 2009 को, राज्य सरकार को अनेक बढ़ी-बढ़ी संरक्षण में सदस्यता समझौता अंतिमकारक किया जाने की सलाह देते हुए इसी तरह के अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं;
(vi) भारत उन देशों में से एक देश है जिसमें भ्राम्यावरण द्वारा राष्ट्र के सदन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं;
(vii) ई-साइट शुरू करना और प्रकाशितों और प्रणालियों की सरकारी करना;
(viii) नागरिक कार्यों का जारी करना।
Global survey on corruption

†*85. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: ††

SHRI BRUHI BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn to the global survey wherein the top bureaucracy of the country has been rated as most corrupt;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that this corrupt bureaucratic system is one of the root causes of the plight of the masses of the country; and

(c) if so, the measures that are being taken by Government to bring in reforms and transparency in the system together with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Government is not aware of any Global Survey which has ranked Indian Bureaucracy as the most corrupt. However, a Hong-Kong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy has ranked India’s bureaucracy as the least efficient in a business survey of 12 North and South Asian Economies.

In 2009, Transparency International has published a survey titled "Global Corruption Barometer 2009". The Survey is based on public opinion on Corruption as well as experiences of bribery around the world. One of the main findings of the opinion survey is that political parties and the civil service are perceived on average to be one of the most corrupt sectors around the world. The report also notes that the perception of Government effectiveness in relation to addressing Corruption has increased in 12 countries including India. The overall picture presented by the report does not imply that the top bureaucracy of the country has been rated as most corrupt, or is a root cause of the plight of the masses of the country.

(c) Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include—

i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;

ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;

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

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

† † The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Janeshwar Mishra.
v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt integrity pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advised the State Governments to adopt integrity pact in major procurements;

vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;

viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the reply that has been furnished to the hon. Member is based on certain reports that have been published in the Indian media. Sir, one of the reports is a Report by a Consultancy firm which studied twelve countries in South Asia and they had talked about the efficiency of the Government, not about corruption. This Report is made by a Hong Kong-based organisation called 'Political and Economic Risk Consultancy'. This Report has ranked Indian bureaucracy as least efficient, not most corrupt. The second report that has been referred to is the Report of the Transparency International, which is a world-renowned NGO. It publishes Global Corruption Parameters every year. Now, Transparency International’s 2009 Report is there. They have found that political parties and civil servants are perceived — it is a perception index — on an average to be one of the corrupt sections around the world. We have these two documents which have been widely reported. But I appreciate the point raised by the hon. Member. The situation is not
very happy. We have several methods in our country to tackle corruption. We have at our disposal the current legislation, the mechanism of the CVC and the CBI and the laws that we have enacted recently like Right to Information Act which seeks to increase the transparency in the Government. We are using e-governance techniques to make it more transparent. We are working on all these fronts. But a lot more needs to be done. I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member and we have noted down the suggestions of the hon. Member.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: The suggestion of the hon. Member is noted down. The Government is very serious about fighting the scourge of corruption. We are strengthening the laws. We have issued a whistle-blower resolution in 2004 which we are trying to convert into a legislation. It is under active consideration of the Government. Every Department has an action plan to fight corruption. We have several methods in our country to tackle corruption. We have at our disposal the current legislation, the mechanism of the CVC and the CBI and the laws that we have enacted recently like Right to Information Act which seeks to increase the transparency in the Government. We are using e-governance techniques to make it more transparent. We are working on all these fronts. But a lot more needs to be done. I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member and we have noted down the suggestions of the hon. Member.

SHRI BUNNYOONAN SIVARAJ: The suggestion of the hon. Member is noted down. The Government is very serious about fighting the scourge of corruption. We are strengthening the laws. We have issued a whistle-blower resolution in 2004 which we are trying to convert into a legislation. It is under active consideration of the Government. Every Department has an action plan to fight corruption, I noted down the concern of the hon. Member and the Government is very serious about zero-tolerance to corruption.

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भी विनय काठियारः सर, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।
भी जनेश्वर मिश्रः यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।
भी समाप्ति : चर्चा का प्रसार आय ही लोग देते हैं।...(व्यवहार) ...देखिए, टाइम खत्म हो रहा है।
भी वृद्धिप्रभुत्व तिवस्रीः भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाने के पूर्व जो अनुमोदि लेनी पड़ती है, तथा सरकार इस नियम को बदलने का विचार कर रही है?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, this provision for seeking prior permission of the appropriate authority has been there in the law for a long time only to avoid frivolous harassment and prosecution of public servants who are trying to do that job. Many times, I have found out that there are corporate rivalries and all that, which creates many RTI enquiries also. So, Sir, this protection has been given to the public servants and Government servants, क्योंकि हम सब भी public servants हैं, इस कारण अंदर हम सब भी public servants माने गए हैं, तो इनका protection करने के लिए appropriate authority की permission का प्राप्ति है, जो हम सही मानते हैं।

भी एस.एस. अहलुवालियाः समाप्ति महदीयोः, में नंतर महोदय से सिर्फ इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह Hong Kong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy और Transparency International - जो दो संस्थाएँ हैं, इनकी world में क्या credibility है? क्या इन्होंने जब भारत में सवाल किया, तो भारत की कोई संस्था इसके साथ सुकू थी? उन्होंने आयात उनके कमर्सपेंशन में कोई डाटा कलेक्ट किया है या वेबसाइट देखकर और अफायर में पढ़ा-पढ़ाई खबरों को देखकर इन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की है, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि जब भारत destination for Investment बनता है, तो एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय पदबंद भी चलता है। अभी-अभी एक रिपोर्ट आई है, यह है World Bank की रिपोर्ट "Doing Business in India, 2009"— वह यहाँ पर राज्यों को अच्छे रैंक दे रही है, दुनिया के किसी भी कंट्री के साथ comparatively और दुसरी तरफ यह जो Hong Kong की रिपोर्ट है, उसको contradict करती है। तो इन दोनों का आपने comparison करके कोई विचार किया है?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member has asked two important questions. As he has said himself, the first survey is by a private risk assessment agency, called, the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy. It is a private agency which has rated twelve countries of South Asia and it has termed them as 'most efficient', or 'least efficient'. The word 'corruption' has not been used by this agency. While the Transparency International, every year, produces a perception index of corruption. In that, 2001’s report, it had covered 133 countries. Now, it has gone to 180 countries. And, in that survey, India’s rank was 71st out of 90 countries, and in 2008, it is 85th out of 180 countries. The index has gone up which means more transparency and less corruption. From 2.7 in 2001, it has gone up to 3.4 in 2008. We are not very happy with this number also, but the impression
also is that the Government’s steps have been effective. That has been reported in the Transparency International’s survey.

As far as the CBI is concerned, the second part, its conviction rate has been 66 per cent. We are trying to improve it still further. All-India figure is about 40 per cent. But, the CBI’s conviction rate of cases, which it is investigation and prosecuting, is about 66 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Racial discrimination in French airlines

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SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the incident which occurred in May, 2009 of racial discrimination by the French Airlines involving Indian passengers travelling from Paris to Mumbai;

(b) if so, has the Government not delayed in taking prompt action keeping in view the gravity of this incident; and

(c) the progress made in the dialogue with the French Government to ensure that such racial discrimination by French Airlines may not happen with Indians in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government is aware of two incidents of alleged discrimination by Air France involving Indian passengers travelling from Paris to Mumbai on 10 and 24 May, 2009 who were in transit without valid visas at the Charles de’Gaulle Airport in Paris. Both incidents took place during unscheduled halts in Paris. While some passengers of other nationalities were given transit visas, provided accommodation and taken care of, the Indian passengers complained that they were kept at the airport for a long period.

(b) and (c) Government acted with utmost urgency in the matter taking the following actions:

(i) Our Ambassador in Paris took up the matter with the Vice President in the office of Chairman, Air France, immediately after the incident on 11 May 2009, who clarified that the delay in transferring passengers to hotels was caused mainly due to immigration officials. Subsequently, Air France also issued a public apology. General Manager of Air France to India was summoned by the Ministry of Civil Aviation on 15 May 2009. He also profusely apologised on behalf of the airline for the treatment meted out to Indian passengers.

(ii) Our Ambassador in Paris wrote to the Minister of Immigration, Government of France vide letter dated 13 May 2009 seeking a review of the procedures laid down for transit visas for Indian nationals so that legitimate travellers from India are not seriously inconvenienced. A Note verbale seeking similar review of procedures for issue of transit visas was also sent to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 14 May 2009.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(iii) Hon'ble Minister for Civil Aviation, who was in Paris for the Paris Air Show, took up the issue with his French counterpart on 17 June, 2009. The French Minister assured that he would take up the issue of the alleged discriminatory treatment of Indian nationals in transit at the Charles de Gaulle Airport with the French Interior Ministry.

(iv) During the India-EU Consular Dialogue held in New Delhi on 25 May 2009 the Government flagged the issue of the problems being encountered by Indian passengers during their transits through European airports, especially during emergency, unscheduled halts.

(v) In the short term, our intention is to ensure that Air France puts in place suitable practical arrangements, both in terms of rooming space and refreshments for Indian passengers in unscheduled transits at foreign airports. In the medium to long term, we propose to actively pursue this matter with French authorities with a view to finding a lasting solution to the problems faced by Indian nationals without valid visas while on unscheduled transits at the airports in France.

Solid waste management in urban areas

(a) whether it is a fact that the Community Participation Fund initiated by Government for solid waste management in the States has become defunct due to absence of coordination and awareness in urban local bodies;

(b) if so, whether Government has analysed the other reasons for non-performance of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for optimum performance and usage of Community Participation Fund to improve solid waste management in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Community Participation Fund (CPF) was established under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with the objective to create capacities in the communities to effectively engage and contribute in improving their living environment. The CPF is not meant for any particular Sector and it can be used for various sectors including solid waste management. The key principle of CPF is to elicit participation of the community by way of contribution to the extent of 10% of project cost. Projects costing upto a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs can be taken up under CPF. These projects may include - group water distribution project for slum managed by a users’ group, a creche for children of working mothers, multipurpose community centres, building/rebuilding a local vegetable market, creation of hawking zone infrastructure, community-based information systems and services, community initiatives in sectors such as municipal solid waste at the primary level and safe drinking water facility at the locality level.

While JNNURM was launched in December, 2005, the CPF was set up under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of JNNURM only in June, 2007. In the last two years, 126 project proposals have been received of which 21 projects, including three solid waste management projects, have been approved for implementation in the cities of Bangalore, Faridabad, Guwahati, Kolkata and Madurai.
The Government has taken various steps to popularise the scheme among the Urban Local Bodies/communities, including issuing toolkit setting out the detailed guidelines, making the Toolkit available on the website and publishing advertisements in the national newspapers.

The total amount available under the CPF is Rs.100 crores only for the Mission period upto 2012.

Discussion with US President

88. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of discussion held between the newly elected President of United States of America and Prime Minister of India on the issue of terrorism during the recently held meet of G-20 nations in the aftermath of recent change of power in America and 26/11 terrorist attack on Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): At their meeting in London on 2 April 2009 on the sidelines of G-20 meeting, Prime Minister and the US President discussed India-US bilateral relations, and regional and global issues, including the threat that terrorism emanating from our neighbourhood poses to all free societies, and the international effort required to deal with this problem. There was a significant convergence of views and approaches in this regard. President Obama also informed PM of the new comprehensive US strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

PPP for cruise tourism

89. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cruise tourism has attracted the affluent foreign tourists in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether Government is considering to develop cruise tourism on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) basis; and
(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Cruise Tourism has tremendous potential to attract both domestic as well as foreign tourists in the country. The Cruise Shipping Policy envisions development of Port Infrastructure and connectivity on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)/Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model wherever possible.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Government Agencies under the following schemes for development of tourism including cruise tourism:

1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
2. Large Revenue Generating Project
3. Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for development of cruise tourism in 2008-09:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
1. Development of tourism infrastructure at Cochin Port, Kerala for Rs. 1450.00 lakh sanctioned to Cochin Port Trust, Kochi.

2. Purchase of Ferries in Tamil Nadu for Rs. 52.70 lakh sanctioned to Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Ltd., Chennai.

Ministry of Tourism has also sanctioned following projects for development of river cruise in the year 2008-09:

i) Rs. 2042.35 lakh for development of Ganga Heritage River Cruise in West Bengal;

ii) Rs. 4309.91 lakh for integrated development of infrastructure for Heritage and River Cruise Development on Mandovi and Zuari river in Goa.

Development of tourist spots in Andhra Pradesh

*90. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects completed/being executed by her Ministry to develop tourist spots in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years and till date during the current year;

(b) by when the ongoing projects are likely to be completed; and

(c) the details of the new tourism development projects likely to be undertaken in the State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of places of tourist importance/interest is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides funds on the basis of project proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations every year under various schemes.

Project proposals that are complete in all respect, are appraised as per scheme guidelines on inter-sector priority basis and funds are sanctioned, subject to availability under the respective head.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following funds to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during the last two years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of projects sanctioned</th>
<th>Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2629.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10980.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation and execution of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism monitors the progress of projects through site visits and review meetings from time to time.

The following projects have been sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for grant of Central Financial Assistance during 2009-10 (till 30.6.2009):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the project</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jammulamma Reservoir at Jammiched Cheruvu, Mahabubnagar District</td>
<td>232.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Village Etikoppaka District Visakhapatnam (Hardware + Capacity Building to Service Provider) (Rs. 45.95 lakh+ Rs. 13.95 lakh)</td>
<td>59.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the above, one proposal for promotion of Rural Tourism at Dharmavaram at an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakh, was received during the current financial year, which was not as per guidelines and hence has not been sanctioned.

Torture of Indian students in Australia

†*91. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government considers attacks on Indian students in Australia as the internal affair of that country;

(b) if not, whether such statement has been refuted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Government of India’s deep anguish at the incidents involving Indian students in Australia and its concern about their welfare was conveyed to the Australian authorities at the highest level. It has been unequivocally conveyed 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.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As stated in (a) above.

Grant for development of cities

*92 SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the important cities of Orissa like Bhubaneswar, Puri, Behrampur, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Rourkela, Jajpur are receiving more financial grant in comparison to other neighbouring States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the amount released for the development of the above stated cities alongwith the utilization details?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The cities of Bhubaneswar and Puri are covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The details of projects sanctioned, funds released/utilized for these two cities are given in the Statement-I (See below).

The towns of Behrampur, Cuttack and Sambalpur are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and first installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) has been released for infrastructure projects for these towns. However, no projects for Jajpur and Rourkela have been sanctioned under the scheme by the State level sanctioning committee and recommended to the Government of India. Details of ACA released to the above three towns and utilization thereof is as per Statement-II (see below).

The quantum of ACA to States is dependent on various factors such as urban population of the States, the preparation of quality Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the States, its appraisal and approval by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and availability of funds.
### Statement-I

Approved projects of Orissa Under (UIG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Year of sanction</th>
<th>Date of approval by CSMC</th>
<th>Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
<th>ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)</th>
<th>Funds released (Rs. in lakh)</th>
<th>% of released</th>
<th>Release date</th>
<th>%age utilization till March 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Bhubaneshwar</td>
<td>Sewerage</td>
<td>Integrated Sewerage Project</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>22-Feb-07</td>
<td>49891.35</td>
<td>39913.08</td>
<td>9978.27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24/04/2007 &amp; 17/03/08</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Bhubaneshwar</td>
<td>Urban Renewal</td>
<td>Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>9-Feb-07</td>
<td>601.31</td>
<td>481.05</td>
<td>120.26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3/7/2007</td>
<td>70.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Puri</td>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td>24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>18-Jul-08</td>
<td>16690.00</td>
<td>13352.00</td>
<td>3338.00</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23.2.09</td>
<td>Not Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Bhubaneshwar</td>
<td>Drainage/ Storm Water Drains</td>
<td>Storm water drainage for Bhubaneswar</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>26-Feb-09</td>
<td>6833.00</td>
<td>5466.40</td>
<td>1366.60</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22/5/2009</td>
<td>1st installment of ACA released in May-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Puri</td>
<td>Drainage/ Storm Water Drains</td>
<td>Storm water drainage system for Puri town.</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>24-Apr-09</td>
<td>7182.00</td>
<td>4500.00</td>
<td>1125.00</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10/6/2009</td>
<td>1st installment of ACA released in June-09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL:** 81197.66  63712.53  15928.13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>Sewerage</th>
<th>Water Body</th>
<th>UR/Heritage</th>
<th>Road</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved Cost</td>
<td>ACA Cost</td>
<td>Released Utilized</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>QPR Mar, 09</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sambalpur</td>
<td>976.00</td>
<td>405.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>593.23</td>
<td>246.20</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>6643.350</td>
<td>651.240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5125.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>593.23</td>
<td>246.20</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2199.55</td>
<td>912.81</td>
<td>469.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cuttack</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>533.66</td>
<td>221.46</td>
<td>126.92</td>
<td>1724.98</td>
<td>689.99</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2186.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Berhampur</td>
<td>520.15</td>
<td>215.86</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1665.89</td>
<td>691.35</td>
<td>342.23</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2186.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12685.69</td>
<td>5125.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2199.55</td>
<td>912.81</td>
<td>469.15</td>
<td>1724.98</td>
<td>689.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji

*Q3. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a Fact that the Archaeological Survey of India has delayed permission to install the statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Durbar Ground at Fort Raigad in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

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) No Sir.

The Central Government in June, 2008 itself has conveyed its approval to Government of Maharashtra (GoM) for the installation of a statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at the Meghdambri (a modern canopy/chhatri Installed by the GoM in 1984 with ASI approved design over the stone platform reputed to be the site of coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj) and a canopy over the existing statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj installed by the GoM in 1974 at Holichamel, in the Fort during Tri-Centenary of the coronation. The said approval called upon the GoM to furnish to the ASI the exact details of the design/plan, including dimensions and materials to be used for the proposed statue and canopy. The details are still awaited. It is understood that the GoM has constituted an Expert Committee which is working on it.

A meeting took place on 1.7.2009 between the senior officers of ASI and GoM in ASI Head Office on the issue in which, inter-alia, the following was agreed:

(i) Design of the proposed statue should be based on authentic sources. For this, the Expert Committee of GoM may access various libraries, archives including those of ASI as well as miniature paintings available in various museums.

(ii) Sanctity of the heritage ambience of the Raigad Fort must be upheld. The statue and canopy should not be imposing.

(iii) The interventions to made should be in conformity with the Venice Charter (1964) of UNESCO regarding the norms of Conservation & Restoration of Monuments.

(iv) Bronze should be considered for the manufacturing of both the statue and canopy having basic elements of architectural design with barest minimum decorative features.

(v) The GoM would finalize the designs for the statue and canopy in about 3 months and submit them to the ASI for approval with complete drawings, photographs and sketches. The ASI, after examining them, would convey its approval in about a month.

Sir, I would like to specifically mention that the Central Government is indeed very sensitive to the emotional reverence the people of India, especially in Maharashtra, have for Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. ASI would endeavor to approve the designs expeditiously no sooner they are received from the GoM.
Cases of public grievance

94. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of public grievance received by Government in the last three years and also during 2009, so far, year-wise;

(b) the number out of them forwarded to the respective Ministries/Departments for redressal, the time allowed to them for reporting the action taken to his Ministry and the action taken against the defaulting Ministries, etc.; and

(c) if the cases are not being followed up by his Ministry, the reasons therefor, and the steps proposed to tone up the redressal mechanism in the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The total number of cases of public grievance received in the Prime Minister’s Office, Cabinet Secretariat and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances is 109620, 101995, 124052 and 52933 during the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (up to 30.06.2009) respectively.

(b) and (c) Out of the above figures 28489, 29591, 37879 and 18267 were respectively forwarded during these years to various Ministries and Departments for appropriate action. Directions have already been issued to all Ministries/Departments to redress grievances of the citizens within a period of two months. Redress of grievance is primarily the responsibility of the concerned Ministries/Departments/organizations. However, overall status is reviewed periodically. With the introduction of a Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), citizen can view the status of his complaint on the web.

Vacant Posts in Post Offices

†95 MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of continuous increase in the work load in the Post Offices since 1984, new posts have not been created and fresh recruitment is banned;

(b) the percentage of posts lying vacant in the Department of Posts at present and whether posts are being abolished, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not filling the vacant posts and whether it is not affecting the work of the Department; and

(d) whether the vacant posts would be filled up and if so, by which date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The percentage of posts lying vacant in the Department of Posts is 17.58%. The Circle-wise details of the posts abolished under Annual Direct Recruitment Plan, which covers all the States and Union Territories is given in the statement (see below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(c) The posts are lying vacant as necessary pre-requisites for making direct recruitment and promotion are being completed. Work is being managed by detailing staff on Overtime Allowance Duty and engaging Short Duty Staff.

(d) The vacant posts in various grades will be filled up subject to relevant rules and instructions. The action to fill up the vacancies is an ongoing process. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate a specific date by which all the vacant posts would be filled up.

**Statement**

*Circle-wise List of Posts Abolished Under Annual Direct Recruitment Plan*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Circle</th>
<th>Number of posts abolished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>5065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>North-East</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>2471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>3124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL :** 29027
Promotion of sports

SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country’s record in sports is pathetic at international level and the standards of our games have suffered in recent events;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for promotion of all sports including our national game hockey?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The performance of Indian sportspersons in international events has shown some improvement in recent years. India won 54 medals in Asian Games, 2006 against 36 medals in Asian Games 2002, 234 medals in South Asian Federation (SAF) Games, 2006 against 191 medals in SAF Games, 2004 and 1 Gold and 2 Bronze medals in Olympic Games, 2008 against 1 Silver medal in Olympic Games, 2004.

In 2008, Indian Men Junior hockey team won Asia Cup (Junior - Men) and Youth Olympic Festival at Australia while Indian Jr. Women Hockey team qualified for the Junior World Cup and got Bronze medal in Asia Cup (Junior- Women). Indian (Senior Men) hockey team also won Azlan Shah Hockey Tournament at Malaysia in 2008.

(c) The National Sports Federations (NSFs) are primarily responsible and accountable for the overall development of various sports disciplines. The Government supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance for preparation of national athletes as per Long Terms Development Plans (LTDPs) approved in consultation with the NSFs concerned and Sports Authority of India (SAI).

The Government provides assistance for conducting national coaching camps; holding of national and international championships/tournaments; foreign competition exposure; engagement of foreign coaches; procurement of sports equipment and consumables, etc. The training infrastructure provided by SAI is also continuously upgraded to provide athletes with the state-of-the-art facilities. In addition, the Government also provides assistance to meritorious sportspersons for customized training under the 'Talent Search & Training' and the 'National Sports Development Fund'.

The Government has recently launched a scheme specifically designed to prepare Indian sportspersons for maximizing the medal tally in Commonwealth Games, 2010 (CWG 2010) with a provision of Rs. 678 crores, which covers 17 disciplines. An Action Plan on similar lines has been prepared for remaining disciplines in which India will participate in the Asian Games 2010, which will be held after a month of CWG-2010.

As regards hockey, a Technical Committee has been set up to regularly evaluate and monitor the progress of the players in the Coaching camps and give inputs for a systematized and scientific approach for constant improvement of performance of the players. A reputed foreign coach has also been engaged. The domestic and international hockey calendar has been formulated with the long
term vision for the Olympic 2012, World Cup Commonwealth Games and Asian Games, 2010. Coaching camps are in progress for seniors at Bangalore and juniors at Bhopal under professional guidance with focus on fitness physiological and bio-mechanics. A Data Bank of the players has been prepared. FIH ha also agreed to conduct seminars in India to up-date coaches and umpires with the latest techniques.

Water level in main reservoirs

*97. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water level in main reservoirs across the country has been dipping to a critical point due to the scanty rains during the current monsoon season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government’s reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):
(a) and (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) is monitoring 81 important reservoirs of the country. As per weekly bulletin issued by CWC on 02.07.2009, the total Live Storage in these 81 reservoirs was 14.318 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) which is about 9% of their total designed live storage capacity of 151.77 BCM, nearly 42% of their storage that existed on corresponding date of last year and nearly 55% of their average storage of last 10 years that existed on the corresponding date.

As per information made available by India Meteorological Department (IMD) for the country as a whole, the country has received rainfall which is deficient/short from normal by about 32% during March-May, 2009 and about 48% during June, 2009. The flow into, and water levels, in the reservoirs would be less because of the scanty rainfall received in the country.

(c) In view of low reservoir levels and delayed monsoon across the country, the Ministry of Water Resources has advised all the State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) conveying that there is an urgent need

• to utilize the available surface water resources prudently and harness the possible ground water resources to tide over any possible shortage.
• to make judicious use of water available from the reservoirs, giving priority to drinking water supply and agriculture as per National Water Policy.
• to work out water budget for every reservoir covering drinking water, agriculture, other uses and evaporation losses.
• to take over the successful exploratory wells drilled by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for enhancing water availability.
• to get in touch with the regional offices of CGWB and avail technical assistance in identifying potential sources of ground water to harness them early.
Per capita income in India

†98. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the "Global Economic Prospects for 2009" the percentage of people living with 1.25 Dollar per day earning is 41.6 per cent in India;

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

(c) whether the income of the poorest people at international level is estimated at 1.25 Dollar per day; and

(d) if so, the estimate of this income in India and the reasons for non-acceptance of international standards in India in this case?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. As per the document, "Global Economic Prospect 2009" released by the World Bank, the percentage of people living on less than 1.25 Dollar per day is 41.6 per cent in India.

(b) Government of India does not use poverty estimates based on international poverty lines. The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living below the poverty line at national and state level, separately in rural and urban areas from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years, following the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group of Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor.

(c) and (d) The new international poverty line to measure extreme poverty is 1.25 Dollar (in 2005 international dollars) per day. The Government of India does not use the poverty estimates based on international poverty line, since such poverty line does not distinguish between rural and urban areas or between different States of the country.

Services of extra-departmental employees

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

(a) whether Government has constituted any Committee to consider the feasibility of regularizing the services of about 2.75 lakh extra-departmental employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when regularization would take place?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA):

(a) to (c) The Government set up a one-man committee with Shri R. S. Nataraja Murti, Retired Member Postal Services Board as Chairman for examining the conditions of service, emoluments

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
and other facilities available to Extra-departmental employees now designated as Gramin Dak Sevaks.

The Committee submitted its report on 29-10-2008. The report was examined by the Department and discussed with the Unions. Final decision will be taken after obtaining approval of the Cabinet.

Borders with Pakistan

*100. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US wants India to de-escalate on the borders with Pakistan;

(b) whether India’s Foreign Secretary visited US to discuss 26/11 probe and also the nuclear deal in US;

(c) if so, the outcome of discussions;

(d) whether India has now decided to replicate some US anti-terror strategies; and

(e) if so, the points on which the US-India terrorist strategies have been adopted and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) It has been India’s long standing policy that India-Pakistan relations are a bilateral concern of both countries and there is no room for any involvement by third countries.

(b) and (c) Foreign Secretary visited the United States of America during 9-11 March 2009 to establish contact with the new US Administration who consulted him on the new US strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan. He discussed bilateral relations with his US counterpart including implementation of the Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

570. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made adequate provision for expanding the Scout Guides like the NSS and NCC in schools for inculcating values of discipline; patriotism, brotherhood, secularism etc. in the minds of school boys and girls;

(b) if so, the budget that is earmarked for the purpose in the Eleventh Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.
During the Eleventh Plan period a budget projection of Rs. 15 Crores has been made to
broad base and mainstream scouting and guiding.

Does not arise.

Budget for youth and sports

571. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Youth Affairs and Sports budget is adequate to meet the needs of youth and
sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the strategy of Government to increase the sports and youth
activities;

(c) the total assistance given to various States in five years for new Stadium and Sports Hostel;
and

(d) whether it is a fact that Orissa State is getting the minimum allotment in spite of doing much
better in Hockey, Cricket and Football?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK
PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Revised Estimate for the financial year 2008-09
of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was Rs. 1311 crore (Plan). The Budget Allocation of the
Ministry for the year 2009-10 is Rs.2699 crore (Plan).

In order to increase sports activities, the Government of India has launched a nationwide scheme
for the promotion of rural sports infrastructure. Under the scheme, which has been named as
Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan, all village and block Panchayats and their equivalent
administrative units will be provided with basic sports infrastructure in phased manner over a period
of 10 years by covering 10% each year. The scheme also provides for organizing rural sports
competitions at block, district, state and national level. The scheme is expected to promote mass
participation in sports among youth leading to a healthy and socially inclusive society and
participation of youth in community development.

In so far as increase in youth activities are concerned, the strategy of the Ministry is to help bring
about social transformation in rural areas by promoting and developing among the youth, awareness
and commitment to values of national integration, discipline, secularism and citizenship. The Ministry
also strives to imbibe a spirit of voluntarism and community service in the young minds of students. In
order to achieve the above, the Ministry has already initiated action to expand the programmes of the
schemes namely, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Scouting and Guiding and the National Service
Scheme.

(c) Till 31st March, 2005, the Ministry was supplementing the efforts of the State Government for
creation of Sports facilities including construction of Stadia, Sports Hostels and other sports
infrastructure. However, with effect from 01.4.2005, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Creation of
Sports Infrastructure was transferred to the State Sector and only committed liabilities were being considered up to 31.3.2007 as per the relaxation given by the Planning Commission. As such, no fresh case could be considered for Central financial assistance for construction of new Stadia and Sports Hostels in five years under the erstwhile Sports Infrastructure scheme.

Under the scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) launched in 2008-09, a total financial assistance of Rs.250.78 crore was sanctioned to 24 States for creation and maintenance of sports infrastructure in 22854 Village Panchayats and 601 Block Panchayats, out of which a total amount of Rs.83.15 crore was released during 2008-09 towards the first instalment.

(d) No, Sir. Under the scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), Orissa State has been sanctioned the admissible financial assistance of Rs.7.34 crore for creation of sports infrastructure in 623 Village Panchayats and 31 Block Panchayats during 2008-09. The first instalment of Rs.3.67 crore has also been released during 2008-09.

Further, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is running four Sports Authority of India Training Centre (STC)/Special Area Games (SAG) Centres in the State of Orissa. Karanjia College, District Mayurbhanj has already been approved as an Extension Centre of STC/SAG for Football. For promotion of Hockey, a synthetic hockey surface is being laid at SAG Centre, Sunderbagh. Approval has also been given to start five Extension Centres for promotion of Sports in the State of Orissa.

India’s Nuclear Power Market

572. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether leading nuclear power foreign companies are watching to take the opportunity in India’s nuclear power market;

(b) whether foreign delegation from countries like France & Sweden are keen to provide nuclear risk management services and shown keen interest to garner a share in India’s Nuclear Power Space; and

(c) if so, which are the important tie-ups that have taken place so far in the area of nuclear reactors and associated equipments for nuclear power plants who have joined hands for supplying reactors to India including manufacturing of 1000 megawatt nuclear reactors in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Keen interest has been shown by several countries, both at government and company levels, to have nuclear commerce with India.

(c) Inter-governmental agreements have been signed with France, USA and the Russian Federation for co-operation in nuclear energy. MoUs have been signed between NPGCL and AREVA of France, GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) for setting up nuclear power reactors each of 1000 MWe and above.
MoU with Nuclear Power Corporation of India

573. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

DR. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether French energy has agreed to sign an MoU with Nuclear Power Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether two reactors will be set up in Maharashtra;

(c) whether this agreement could cover setting up of civil nuclear plant in India, training and safety regulations;

(d) whether idrac which is leading a delegation of 20 French companies has met Chairman, Atomic energy Commission and also met Chairman, Tata Group of Cos;

(e) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was reached between the two; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and by what time the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) to (c) Consequent to signing of the intergovernmental agreement between India and France on co-operation in nuclear energy, an MoU was signed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India limited (NPCIL) and AREVA of France for engagement into discussion for setting up two to six 1650 MWe EPR units at Jaitapur in Maharashtra. The training and safety aspects will also form a part of discussions. The details, including the scope of work will emerge only after the discussions in this regard are concluded.

(d) Yes, Sir. Mrs. Anne-Marie Idrac, French Minister of State for Foreign Trade met Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission in February, 2009.

(e) and (f) During the meeting, time required by the French side for ratification of the “Co-operation agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy” signed on 30.09.2008 was discussed. Chairman, AEC also agreed that a delegation from France can visit India for discussions with their Indian counterparts. No specific agreements were signed by Madam Idrac and Chairman, AEC.

Atomic Energy Plants

574. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up atomic energy plants with the same technology;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, what different technologies are being planned and from which countries they would be acquired?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) A mix of indigenous nuclear power reactors and additionalities based on international cooperation are planned to be set up. The indigenous reactors planned are Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MWe, Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) of 500/1000 MWe and an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) of 300 MWe. Additionalities comprising of diverse Light Water Reactors (LWRs) of 1000 MWe or larger capacity of contemporary design are planned. These are planned to be set up in technical cooperation with the Russian Federation, France and USA.

New plants for A E

575. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new plants for Atomic Energy that are proposed to be established in the country during the next twenty years;

(b) the details of capacity, location thereof; and

(c) the details of year-wise production schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) The Integrated Energy Policy of the country envisages reaching a nuclear power capacity of 63,000 MWe by 2032, which will require setting up large number of reactors. The XI Plan proposals envisages start of work on 8 indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MWe each, an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor of 300 MWe and pre-project activities for two Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) of 500 MWe each. In addition, start of work on 10 Light Water Reactors (LWRs) each of 1000 MWe or above is also planned. The reactors to be set up beyond XI Plan will be finalized in due course:

(b) The Government has accorded ‘in principle’ approval of the sites at Kakrapar, Gujarat (KAPP-3&4) and Rawatbhata, Rajasthan (RAPP-7&8) for setting up indigenous 700 MWe PHWRs and Kudankulam, Tamilnadu (KK-3&4) and Jaitapur, Maharashtra (JP-1&2) for setting up Light Water Reactors each of 1000 MWe and above based on international co-operation. Additional sites are under consideration of the Government.

(c) The gestation period of these reactors is expected to be about 6 years from the first pour of concrete to commercial operation. Depending on the actual starts, the reactors will start generation in about 6 years.

Nuclear Power Plant in AP

576. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government has decided to set up 2,000 MW of nuclear power plant in Andhra Pradesh;
(b) if so, whether it is also true that APGENCO and NPCIL are going to sign the agreement very soon; and

(c) if so, the details of (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of (a) above. However, APGENCO and NPCIL are currently engaged in preliminary discussions on setting up a nuclear power plant in Andhra Pradesh in future.

Nuclear Power Plants

577. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nuclear power plants required to be set up in India during the current five year plan period;

(b) the investment expected to be made in next 10 years;

(c) in which part of the country nuclear plants would be set up indicating what would be expected production capacity, Plant-wise, location-wise and State-wise; and

(d) by when such nuclear plants would start producing power and whether these plants would be working with full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) The XI Plan proposals envisage start of work on 8 Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MWe, 10 Light Water Reactors (LWRs) each of 1000 MWe or larger capacity based on international cooperation and an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) of 300 MWe. In addition, pre-project activities on two Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) of 500 MWe are also planned.

(b) The exact investment to be made will depend on individual project cost. The overnight cost of indigenous PHWRs is about Rs. 6 crore / MWe at 2008 prices. Thus, the investment in respect of indigenous nuclear power reactors is expected to be about Rs. 50,000 crore at 2008 prices. The cost of LWRs will depend on the business model, extent of indigenization and commercial terms which will be known only after commercial agreements are negotiated.

(c) The Government has approved, in-principle, following sites for setting up future nuclear power reactors:

i. Kakrapar in Gujarat - 2 x 700 MWe PHWRs.

ii. Rawatbhata in Rajasthan - 2 x 700 MWe PHWRs.

iii. Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu - 2 x 1000 MWe LWRs.

iv. Jaitapur in Maharashtra - 2 x 1000 MWe LWRs.

In addition, the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has evaluated sites for setting up future nuclear power plants from among the sites offered by State Governments and
submitted its report to the Government. The exact capacity in respect of LWRs would depend on the specifications of the reactors set up.

(d) The gestation period of these reactors is expected to be about 6 years from the first pour of concrete to commercial operation. The reactors will thus start generation after 6 years, depending on their start date.

Atomic Power Stations in Rajasthan

578. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of atomic power stations in Rajasthan and their total power generation capacity;
(b) the actual quantum of power generation thereof;
(c) the reasons of difference, if any, in their capacity and actual generation of power; and
(d) steps taken by Government to ensure their full power generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) Presently, there are four nuclear power reactors in operation in Rajasthan with a total capacity of 740 MWe The details are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Installed Capacity (MWe)</th>
<th>Present Power level (MWe)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAPS-1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPS-2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Shut down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPS-3</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>152*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPS-4</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>148*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>740</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Being operated at lower power level to match fuel availability.

In addition, two more reactors RAPP-5 & 6 (2 x 220 MWe) are at an advanced stage of construction, expected to start commercial operations in 2009-10.

(b) and (c) The capacity in operation at present is 440 MWe as RAPS-1 & 2 are under shutdown. While RAPS-1 is shut down for techno-economic evaluation on its refurbishment/continuation of operation, RAPS-2 is shut down for En-Masse Feeder Replacement (EMFR). The EMFR work on RAPS-2 has been completed and the reactor is expected to restart in 2009.

(d) Government of India has taken several steps to augment the indigenous fuel supply by opening new mines and mills. In addition, fuel supply has also been tied up through international co-operation after the successful conclusion of fuel supply agreements with France & Russian Federation. RAPS-2 is expected to operate at full power after its restart. The power level of RAPS-3 & 4 is also expected to increase with increased fuel availability progressively.
Fire in the unit of ECIL

579. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a major fire in the thermal battery making unit of ECIL in Kushaiguda, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to the life and property;

(c) the reasons of the fire;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there was a blast in the unit before fire;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts made to prevent it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. There was a fire accident in the Thermal battery unit at ECIL’s factory at Hyderabad on 19th June 2009.

(b) Ten persons sustained burn injuries and one person had inhalation injuries. Four of them succumbed to burn injuries while undergoing treatment in the hospital on 19th, 27th, 29th June and 5th July 2009. Of the remaining seven persons, one of them is in critical condition, four persons are reported to be stable and two persons have been discharged.

The initial estimate of raw material destroyed in fire is about Rs.22 lakh. Some machinery in the pyroheater section of the Thermal Battery Unit was damaged in the fire. The extent of damage and restoration cost will be assessed after the completion of investigations and premises are opened.

(c) The thermal batteries use pyrotechnic heater. The scrap generated during the manufacturing process of this pyroheater is accumulated over a period of time and burnt under controlled conditions periodically. Immediate investigations by the Accident Investigation Committee have revealed that the fire originated while burning the scrap in a pit outside the facility building under the supervision of Safety Officer. While adding scrap to the fire, sudden spurt occurred in the fire and a burning mass fell on the nearby scrap meant for subsequent burning. Splinters fell on the persons causing burn injuries. Fire and splinters also entered the nearby pyroheater section through the window, Fire spread through the room igniting available combustible materials, this fire caused burn injuries to the personnel working in the room.

(d) No, Sir. There was no blast prior to the fire. However, explosive sound was heard and splinters flew which is attributed to the sudden evolution of oxy-hydrogen due to ingress of water.

(e) Not applicable

(f) The recommendations of the Accident Investigation Committee has been submitted to the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board which is the Competent Authority for enforcing safety. Their recommendations will be complied with.
Death of Scientist of Atomic Plant

†580. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn to the fact that Shri Loknath Mahalingam, a scientist posted at Kaiga Atomic Plant first disappeared and later on it was reported that he is dead;

(b) if so, the circumstances responsible for his death alongwith details of the same;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to make certain provisions for providing safeguards to those scientists who happen to have access to the sensitive information; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case is under investigation.

(c) Wherever needed, appropriate security to scientists as well as establishment has been provided.

(d) It is not desirable to provide details in public domain.

Mission Mode Project (MMPs) from Kerala

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

(a) whether there are any project proposal submitted by State Government of Kerala, under Mission Mode Projects (MMPs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many of them have been sanctioned by DIT and what was the amount approved for each projects; and

(d) the reasons for non-sanctioning, if any, of the projects and what would be the action plan for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT):

(a) and (b) Two Projects have been submitted by the State Government of Kerala, namely:

i) Common Service Centre (CSC) Project

ii) E-District Pilot project

(c) Both these two Projects have been approved and the details of these are as follows:

(i) Pilot e-District project has been approved for implementation in 2 districts in Kerala (Kannnor and Palakkad) at a total estimated outlay of Rs. 599.01 Lakhs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(i) CSC Project - DIT has approved Common Service Centre project for Kerala for establishing 3180 CSCs at a total approved outlay of Rs. 1.80 Crores.

(d) Does not arise.

Stamp on Sri Sri and Guntur Seshendra Sharma

582. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to release a stamp on Sri Sri and Guntur Seshendra Sharma who are famous in Telugu culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when such stamps would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration of this Department.

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

(c) The proposal for issue of special/commemorative postage stamps are examined only after receipt from the proponents in the light of existing guidelines laid down by the Philatelic Advisory Committee.

Pension in BSNL and MTNL

583. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is paying differential attitude towards BSNL and MTNL, whereas the officers and employees working in BSNL are getting pension from Government but officers and employees working in MTNL are not getting pension;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the profit of both BSNL and MTNL for last years;

(d) whether it is much less than the private players; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Pension payment in Public Sector Units (PSUs) formed by conversion of Government Departments and en-masse transfer of employees is regulated by Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. As per these rules, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is only such PSU for which liability of pension payment lies with the Government.

(c) Profit of both BSNL and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for the last three years is given below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>BSNL (Rs. in Crores)</th>
<th>MTNL (Rs. in Crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>8939.69</td>
<td>580.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>7805.87</td>
<td>681.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>3009.39</td>
<td>586.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accounts of financial year 2008-09 are under compilation and audit.

(d) and (e) No such comparison of profit of MTNL/BSNL and private operators, in general, is maintained in DoT.

GSM network in the Southern Region

584. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

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

(a) the details of tendering process followed by BSNL for awarding GSM network in the country, particularly in the Southern Region;

(b) whether it is true that the contract has been awarded to Huawei, a Chinese company, for GSM network in the Southern Region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is true that IB has raised strong objection in awarding contract to Chinese firms in view of sensitivity of the area; and

(e) if so, what prompted BSNL to give contract to Chinese firm for Southern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the tender for procurement of 93 million lines for GSM equipment was floated by the four zones of BSNL on 01.05.2008. The tender was floated for 25 million lines each by NORTH, WEST and SOUTH zones and for 18 million lines by the EAST zone. Two stage evaluation is adopted i.e. (i) Techno-commercial evaluation and (ii) Financial evaluation. Financial bids are opened only for the bidders whose bids are found to be techno-commercially eligible.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs / Intelligence Bureau have raised concern over the presence of foreign companies, especially from certain countries in the critical and sensitive border areas, that may have national security implications. Accordingly, a security guideline was issued to BSNL.

(e) Does not arise in view of (b) above.
Study of Toronto-based Munk Centre

585. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that as per the Toronto-based Munk Centre for International Studies, at least, 1300 computers are being used by China for espionage on other countries, including India; and

(b) if so, what measures Government is taking to protect country from such onslaughts?

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

(b) The Government has taken several remedial measures to protect country from such onslaughts, these are:

(i) CERT-In has published several Security Guidelines for safeguarding computer systems from cyber attackers and these have been widely circulated. All Government Departments/Ministries, their subordinate offices and public sector undertakings have been advised to implement these guidelines to protect their computer systems.

(ii) CERT-In issues security alerts, advisories to prevent occurrence of cyber incidents and also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness.

(iii) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001.

(iv) The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides legal framework to address the issues connected with hacking computers and information technology infrastructure.

Submarine Cable Landing Station in West Bengal

586. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1034 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29th November, 2007 and state:

(a) the present status of the Submarine Cable Landing Station project in Digha, West Bengal; and

(b) the expected date of completion of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The Techno Commercial Evaluation of the bids for this project has been completed and it has been decided to open the financial bids on 8th July, 2009.
(b) The expected date of completion of the project is approximately 30 months from the award of contract and its acceptance.

Discrimination between rural and urban postmen

587. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) whether it is true that due to lack of interest, postal services in the country are badly affected;

(b) whether the Postmen are not getting the normal facilities like pension, gratuity etc. particularly in rural areas;

(c) if so, why does Government discriminate between rural and urban postmen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including details of such problems existing in the State of Rajasthan?

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

(b) Postmen in rural areas are getting normal facilities like pension, Gratuity etc. However, Gramin Dak Sevak Mail deliverers are engaged in rural areas for part time from 3 to 5 hours a day where the deployment of departmental postmen is not justified. They are governed by separate set of rules.

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

Mobile Phones

588. SHRI MAHMOOD A MADANI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) the total number of mobile phones in the country;

(b) the expected growth rate every year during the next ten years; and

(c) the plan of Government to stop use of illegal mobile phones being imported from different countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The total number of mobile telephone connections in the country, as on 31st May 2009 are 415.25 million.

(b) At present, on an average 10-11 million mobile phones are being added every month. The growth of mobile telephones was 50.05 % during the year 2008-09. This trend is expected to continue for next few years.

(c) To stop use of illegal mobile phones being imported from different countries, Government has prohibited the import of "Mobile Handsets" (Classified under EXIM Code 8517) without
International Mobile Equipment Identify (IMEI) number or with all Zeros IMEI, with immediate effect, vide Notification Number 112 (RE-2008)/2004-2009, dated 16th June 2009 issued by Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Further, Department of Telecom has issued directions 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 zeroes are not processed and rejected after 30th June 2009.

**Landline Telephones**

589. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Government plans to cover all the villages in the country by landline telephones; and

(b) whether Government would encourage private telephone operators to put up landlines in different parts of the country with a condition that they must cover rural and remote areas including border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Government has planned to provide Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in all the uncovered villages in the country, as per Census 2001, by February, 2011. These VPTs may either be on landline or Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) or Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) etc.

(b) As per present policy of Unified Access Service Licences (UASL), there is no roll out obligation for Private Basic Service Operators (PBSOs) to provide telephones in rural areas. However, USO Fund is being extensively deployed for providing subsidy support to increase the penetration of telecom for provision of telecom facilities in rural areas. Apart from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), PBSOs are also participating in various schemes for provision of telecom facilities in rural areas under subsidy support of USOF through bidding process.

**Software Aayusoft**

†590. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made investment in the software "Aayusoft" developed by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Pune;

(b) if the answer to the "a" above is a 'yes' the amount invested therein;

(c) total amount spent by CDAC on the development of 'Aayusoft'; and

(d) whether it would not be appropriate that Government provide the entire amount spent on development of 'Aayusoft' to CDAC as grant, and make 'Aayusoft' available to common people for free on the internet?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government provided partial support of Rs.190 lakhs for development of 'Aayusoft' software to CDAC.

(c) CDAC has spent about Rs.230 lakhs so far.

(d) 'Aayusoft' is a decision support system primarily meant for use by Physicians or Research Institutes with Out Patient Departments, and not by common people.

Expansion of telecom services

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

(a) whether it is a fact that BSNL tenders for expansion of telecom services, relating to 2-G and 3-G, in various zones have been in the process of finalization for award of contract of successful bidders;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including bidders short-listed, if any, for award of contracts, zone-wise, indicating their antecedents especially if anyone was blacklisted in any country;

(c) whether Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have expressed serious concern about the prospects of contracts covering sensitive zones going to Chinese bidders;

(d) if so, the nature of concern expressed by MHA; and

(e) the response of BSNL thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The tenders for procurement of 93 million lines for GSM equipment were floated by the four zones of BSNL on 01.05.2008. The tenders were further divided into four parts as detailed below:

(i) Part I for 2G elements, Core and VAS elements

(ii) Part II for 3G elements

(iii) Part III for infrastructure items

(iv) Part IV for operation and billing sub-systems.

Bids are still under evaluation and no award of contract has been done. For Part I and Part II, details are given in the Statement (See below). The bidders for Part III and Part IV are of Indian origin.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs/Intelligence Bureau have raised concern over the presence of foreign companies, especially from certain countries in the critical and sensitive border areas, that may have national security implications. Accordingly, a security guideline was issued to BSNL.

(e) In compliance to the guidelines issued by Department of Telecom, the financial bids of M/s Huawei have not been opened by BSNL in West and East Zones.
### Statement

**Details of Bidders for Part I and Part II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone/Part</th>
<th>Techno commercially eligible bidders</th>
<th>Bidders whose financial bids were opened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Zone</td>
<td>M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.</td>
<td>M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Zone</td>
<td>M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd. and M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd. and M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3G Spectrum

592. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR**: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3G Spectrum technology is going to be started in India shortly;

(b) if so, the salient features of this technology; and

(c) how much revenue Government is going to get?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 3G (3rd generation) mobile telecommunications is the generic name for the next generation of mobile networks that will combine wireless mobile technology with high data rate transmission capabilities. The 3G networks shall be capable of providing higher data rates upto 2 Mbps and shall be capable of supporting a variety of services such as high-resolution video and multi media services in addition to voice, fax and conventional data services.

(c) Revenue to the Government can not be assessed since the auction of 3G Spectrum is yet to take place.
Virtual private network

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

(a) whether there is any special scheme with affordable rates to enhance the network with Virtual Private Network (VPN) for the educational institutions in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether any direction has been given to BSNL Kerala Circle to proceed with this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, presently there is no special scheme for Virtual Private Network (VPN) for the Educational Institutions in Kerala. No direction has been given to BSNL Kerala circle. However, an MOU has been signed between BSNL Kerala circle and Government of Kerala for provision of Broadband to schools (Secondary, HSE & VHSE) in Kerala under IT @school project.

Network Enhancement

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

(a) whether there is any proposal made by State Government of Kerala requesting for approval for using the balance amount in the originally sanctioned amount by Central Government for the network enhancement; and

(b) if so, the status of this proposal?

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

(b) Components of the instant proposal were not within the provisions stipulated in the State Wide Area Network (SWAN) Scheme approved by the Government. Hence, the proposal was not further considered for approval and this was communicated to the Kerala State in February 2009.

New telecom policy

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

(a) whether the department is preparing a work agenda for the new telecom policy to suit the present conditions of the country and to compete with the private telecom players;

(b) if so, the groundwork done so far to compete with private players; and

(c) the critical issues before Government to tackle like spectrum allocation and pricing and a comprehensive agenda for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The issues like auction of 3G & BWA Spectrum, licensing of Mobile Virtual Network Operators, Internet Telephony etc. are under active consideration of the Government.

**BSNL’s network capacity**

596. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATONTECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL’s network capacity of 99 million GSM expansion plans are stalled with the unsuccessful bidders moving the court against disqualification on technical grounds;

(b) whether BSNL has chosen the bid of Ericsson-Huawei combined for this GSM capacity expansion; and

(c) whether Government and securities agencies had raised objections to the selection of Huawei, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the tenders for procurement of 93 million lines for GSM equipment were floated by the four zones of BSNL on 01.05.2008. The tenders were further divided into four parts as detailed below:

(i) Part I for 2G elements, Core and VAS elements.

(ii) Part II for 3G elements.

(iii) Part III for infrastructure items.

(iv) Part IV for operation and billing sub-systems.

M/s NSN had submitted their bids for part I and part II in North Zone and for Part II only in West and South Zones. These bids were found substantively non responsive after techno commercial evaluation. M/s NSN had approached Hon’ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Hon’ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh against disqualification of its bids in North and South zones respectively. Hon’ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana has not granted any stay, whereas Hon’ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh had stayed further proceedings for award of contract against Part II of the tender of South zone.

(b) Bids are still under evaluation and no final decision has been taken.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs/Intelligence Bureau have raised concern over the presence of foreign companies, especially from certain countries in the critical and sensitive border areas, that may have national security implications. Accordingly, a security guideline was issued to BSNL.

**Speed post service**

597. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:
whether it is a fact that Speed Post Service of Postal Department is not as efficient as the private couriers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any compensation is paid to the customers in case of late delivery of Speed Post; and

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

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

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In case of delay in delivery of domestic speed post articles beyond the norms determined by the Department of Posts from time to time, compensation is paid that is equal to the speed post charges.

Basic Telephone Facility

598. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

(a) the number of villages that are left out in Rajasthan where basic telephone facility is not provided till today;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the telephone facility would be provided to all villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Out of 39,753 inhabited villages in the State of Rajasthan as per Census 2001, 38,645 villages have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). The remaining 1,108 villages have been planned to be covered with VPTs progressively in a phased manner by February, 2011 with subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

Broadband coverage in Panchayat

599. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making efforts for broadband coverage to reach every Panchayat in three years;

(b) if so, the complete details worked out so far; and

(c) the status of such coverage in Andhra Pradesh rural agency areas under each Panchayat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of about 2.5 lakh Gram
Panchayats across the country, 30,000 Gram Panchayats have been provided with broadband connectivity. It has been planned to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats in a progressive manner by the end of 2012.

Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), under its Rural Wireless Broadband Scheme, has planned to provide connectivity to about 5 lakh villages in a phased manner. USOF has also signed an agreement with BSNL for subsidy disbursement for providing 9 lakh wireline broadband connections including customer premises equipment and computer/computing devices in rural and remote areas.

(c) Out of 21389 Gram Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh, 6871 Gram Panchayats are broadband enabled. The status of broadband coverage in these Gram Panchayats is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Gram panchayats - coverage by broadband in Andhra Pradesh circle*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Secondary Switching Area (SSA)</th>
<th>Total No. of Panchayats</th>
<th>Covered by Broadband</th>
<th>Balance pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>692</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>750</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>975</td>
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<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>Karimnagar</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
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<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>1143</td>
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<td>Nellore</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>Prakasam</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>947</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>1083</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made under the revised Information Technology Act passed by the Indian Parliament following terrorists attack on Mumbai;

(b) whether Government are in agreement with the fact that people may be deprived of their privacy and freedom on the internet under the provisions of this Act;

(c) Government’s position in this regard; and

(d) the kind of a guarantee Government proposes to give to people with regard to their privacy and freedom on the internet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 inter-alia include provisions for addressing protection of critical information infrastructure; privacy of information held in computer systems and networks, breach of confidentiality and privacy, audit of electronic records, enabling public-private partnership in the area of e-Governance, conclusion of contract through electronic means, dishonestly stolen computers or communication device, spam, identity theft, cheating by personation, violation of privacy, cyber terrorism and child pornography. The provisions also empower Government to prescribe guidelines for making service providers and intermediaries accountable and responsible towards consumers/subscribers.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The focus of amendments in the Information Technology Act is to strengthen security and privacy of data.

(d) The Information Technology Act, 2000 alongwith the amendment proposed through the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 provides for privacy of information held in the computer systems and networks. Section 43, 43A, Section 72 and Section 72A of the Act address the issue of breach of confidentiality and privacy. Section 43A fixes the responsibility on the body corporate and companies to adequately protect the sensitive data or information which they own, possess, control or operate. Section 72 provides penalty for breach of confidentiality and privacy. Section 72A provides for breach of lawful contract which will prevent any intermediary and service

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
provider, who has secured any material or information from a user, from passing it on to other persons, without the consent of user.

**Issuance of SIM without verification**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile phone companies sell thousands of pre-activated SIMs and post paid connections without proper verification;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken measures to ensure that no company activates the SIM without thorough verification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) During Sample Subscribers Verification audit, it was detected that some pre-paid and post paid mobile SIM Cards were issued by Mobile Service Providers without proper verification. Government has directed that no company shall activate the mobile telephone connection without prescribed verification. A penalty of Rs. 1000/- was prescribed for each unverified detected subscriber. A penalty of Rs. 3180.43 Lakhs was levied for 3,18,043 such cases for period upto September, 2008.

**Restoration in the Capital by ASI**

602. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is a fact that due to improper restoration method by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) most prominent monuments in the capital including 'Khirki Masjid' and 'Safdarjung Tomb' are slowly turning pink;

(b) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to restore original colour;

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the original colours of monuments are expected to be restored;

(d) whether necessary funds are available; and

(e) 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) No, Sir. Every care is taken for proper conservation of protected monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The details of expenditure incurred for Khirki Masjid and Safdarjung Tomb for last three years and allocation for the current financial year are as under:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Khirki Masjid</th>
<th>Safdarjung Tomb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>12,28,686</td>
<td>46,27,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>4,70,949</td>
<td>34,75,767</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1,79,972</td>
<td>15,36,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>12,63,000</td>
<td>56,50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Commission for Heritage

603. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER he pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would set up a National Commission for Heritage to promote and protect heritage sites across the country;

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

(c) whether Government would disband the Archaeological Survey of India after the formation of the commission; and

(d) if not, the reasons for having two identical establishments?

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) Yes, Sir. A National Commission on Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 26.2.2009.

(c) and (d) National Commission for Heritage Sites will provide an institutional mechanism under a central legislation that would take a holistic view of protection and preservation of heritage sites in the broadest possible conceptual framework, provide for a uniform legislative frame work and practices in the area, encompass the entire universe of heritage sites in one way or the other including those which, at present, are largely outside the scope of existing legislations. The Archaeological Survey of India on the otherhand will continue to protect, preserve and maintain the monuments declared as of national importance and implement various provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act., 1958. The mandate of these two establishments is thus, quite distinct from each other.

Director General, CCRT

604. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), an autonomous organization under his Ministry is working towards linking education with culture;

(b) the minimum educational qualifications as prescribed by Government for the post of Director General, CCRT; and
(c) whether the present Director General of CCRT does have minimum educational qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minimum (essential) educational qualification prescribed for the post of Director General, CCRT is a good academic record with First Class or High Second Class Post Graduate degree in Cultural Anthropology/Ancient History/Indian Art.

(c) No. At the time of appointment of the present Director General, CCRT, the then Chairman of CCRT, had proposed relaxation of the minimum essential qualifications and experience prescribed for the post, whereafter the Departmental Promotion Committee in its meeting held on January 21, 1998, reviewed his CRs and decided to appoint him as Director General, CCRT.

Conservation of Kailasanatha Temple

605. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to conserve and restore Kailasanatha temple at Uttaramerur in Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu built in Eighth century;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the work is expected to be completed and at what cost; and

(c) the agency which has been entrusted with the job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. The Kailasanatha temple at Uttaramerur in Kanchipuram is not a centrally protected monument.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Re-nomination of Majuli as World Heritage Site

606. SHRI BIRENDRAPRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would re-nominate Majuli for inscription as World Heritage Site under Cultural Heritage category once again;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the salient outcome of the recent review by Hon’ble Prime Minister on the re-nomination of Majuli?

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, as a follow up of the Prime Minister’s interaction with Satradhikars of Majuli island, Jorhat District, Assam, in August 2008, the process for its re-nomination for inscription in the World Heritage List of UNESCO under “cultural category” has been initiated. A consultant is being appointed for the
preparation of its nomination dossier which would, inter-alia, bring out its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), an advisory body of UNESCO for World Heritage inscriptions, would also be invited for site visit to evaluate and ascertain the OUV of Majuli island.

Revenue from Tickets for Monuments

607. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
(a) the details of those protected monuments in the country where ticket is being levied;
(b) the revenue earned through the sale of tickets each year during the last five years and till date; and
(c) the total amount spent on renovation and maintenance of these monuments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 116 ticketed monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India. Their details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The revenue collected through the sale of tickets during the last five years (financial year) and from April to June, 2009, is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (Rupees in Crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>Rs.52.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>Rs.51.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>Rs.59.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>Rs.71.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>Rs.66.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10 (April to June 2009)</td>
<td>Rs.10.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The amount spent on renovation and maintenance of these monuments during the said period is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (Rupees in Crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>Rs.22.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>Rs.22.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>Rs.29.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>Rs.31.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>Rs.31.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10 (April to June 2009)</td>
<td>Rs.08.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Statement**

List of centrally protected ticketed monuments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/ Name of monument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower fort (Raja and Rani Mahal), Chandragiri, Distt. Chittoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Golkonda fort, Golkonda, District, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ruined Buddhist Stupa and other remains, Amaravati, District Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hill of Nagarjunakonda with ancient remains, Pullaredigudem, District Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Four storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple, Undavalli, Distt. Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Buddhist monuments, Guntapalle, Distt. West Godavari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Warangal fort, Warangal, Distt. Warangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Charminar, Hyderabad, District Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ahom Raja’s palace, Garhgaon, District Sibsagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar, Distt. Sibsagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Group of four maidans, Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bishnudol, Joysagar, Distt. Sibsagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ranghar Ruins, Joysagar, Distt. Sibsagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Site of Mauryan Palace, Kumrahar, Patna, Distt. Patna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ancient ruins Vaishali, Distt. Vaishali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sher Shah’s tomb, Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Excavated Site, Nalanda, Distt. Nalanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ancient Site of Vikramshila, Antichak, Distt. Bhagalpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Temple of Laxman and Old sites including sculptures Sirpur, Distt. Raipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sun Temple, Modhera, Distt. Mehsana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Rani Ki Vav, Patan, Distt. Patan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Champaner Monuments, Champaner, Distt. Godhra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Asokan Rock Edict, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia Caves, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sheikh Chilli’s tomb, Thanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Suraj Kund, Lakharpur, Distt. Faridabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Ruined fort, Kangra, Distt. Kangra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rock-cut Temples and Sculptures, Masrur, Distt. Kangra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Group of temples, Kiramchi, Distt. Udhampur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Ancient palaces attributed to Raja Suchet Singh, Ramnagar, Distt. Udhampur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Avantiswami temple, Avantipura, Distt. Pulwama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ancient palace Leh, Distt. Leh (Ladakh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Group of monuments, Hampi, Distt. Bellary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Darya Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatanam, Distt. Mandya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Keshava temple, Somnathpur, Distt. Mysore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore, Distt. Bangalore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Fortress and Temple Chitrudurga fort, Chitradurga, Distt. Chitradurga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Bellary fort, Bellary, Distt. Bellary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Durga temple, Aihole, Distt. Bagalkot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Cave at Badami, Distt. Bijapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Group of temples, Pattadakal, Distt. Bagalkot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ibrahim Rauza, Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Temples &amp; Sculpture Gallery, Lakkundi, Distt. Gadag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Bekal Fort, Pallikere, Distt. Kasargod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho, Distt. Chhatrirapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>The Palace in the fort, Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Buddhist Caves, Bagh, Distt. Dhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Group of monuments, Mandu, Distt. Dhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Roopmati’s Pavilion, Mandu, Distt. Dhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Hoshang Shah’s tomb Mandu, Distt. Dhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Buddhist Monuments, Sanhi, Distt. Raisen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Gwalior Fort, Gwalior, Distt. Gwalior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Bhojshala and Kamal Maula’s mosque Dhar, Distt. Dhar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maharashtra**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Ajanta Caves, Ajanta, Distt. Aurangabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Ellora Caves, Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Pandulena Caves, Mahoor, Distt. Nanded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Distt. Aurangabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Tomb of Rabia Durani (Bibi Ka Maqbara), Aurangabad, Distt. Arangabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Distt. Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Buddhist Caves, Kanheri, Distt. Mumbai Suburban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Caves, Temples and inscriptions, Karla, Distt. Pune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Cave, Temple and Inscriptions, Junnar, Distt. Pune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Raigad Fort, Raigad, Distt. Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Shaniwarwada, Pune, Distt. Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Hirakota old fort, Agarkot, Distt. Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Old fort, Sholapur, Distt. Sholapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Cave, Temple &amp; Inscriptions, Bhaja, Distt. Pune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Aga Khan Palace building, Pune, Distt. Pune</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NCT of Delhi**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Jantar Mantar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Khan-i-Khana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Purana Qila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Tughluqabad Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Kotla Feroz Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Safdarjung Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>City/Location</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Red Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Humayun’s Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Qutb Minar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Sultan Garhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Sun Temple, Konarak, Distt. Puri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Rajarani temple, Bhubaneshwer, Distt. Puri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Ancient Remains on both Udaigiri &amp; Khandagiri hills, Bhubaneshwar, Distt. Khurda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri Distt. Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Ruins of Buddhist temples and images, Lalitagiri, Distt. Cuttack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Deeg Bhawan, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Kumbhalgarh fort, Kumbalgarh, Distt. Rajsamand</td>
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<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Chittaurgarh fort, Chittaurgarh Distt. Chittaurgarh</td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram, Distt. Kanchipuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Gingee fort, (Rajgirid and Krishnagiri), Gingee, Distt. Villupuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Fort, Dindigul, Distt. Dindigul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Distt. Pudukkottai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Rock-cut Jain temple, Sittanavassal, Distt. Pudukkottai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittanavasal, Distt. Pudukkottai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fort, Tirumayam, Distt. Pudukkottai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Fort St. George, Chennai, Distt. Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Taj Group of Monuments, Agra, Distt. Agra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Agra Fort, Agra, Distt. Agra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Distt. Agra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Akbar’s tomb, Sikandara, Agra, Distt. Agra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Mariam’s tomb, Sikandara, Agra, Distt. Agra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Itimad-ul-Daula’s tomb, Agra, Distt. Agra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Rambagh group of monuments, Agra, Distt. Agra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
608. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 27 of the country’s 36 meteorological subdivisions have received deficient or no rainfall;

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

(c) the reasons identified so far, and

(d) the remedial steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions for the period 01.06.2009 to 30.06.2009, 18 subdivisions received deficient rainfall and 10 subdivisions received scanty rainfall. Two subdivisions show excess rainfall and 6 subdivisions show normal rainfall. There is no subdivision with no rain during this period.

(ii) The detailed subdivision-wise statistics for this period is given in the Statement. (See below).

(c) The south west monsoon is a large scale circulation phenomena which is governed by many global and regional factors. Hundred years of data shows the mean Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall (ISMR) to be 84 cm with a variation of 10%. The reduced rainfall during monsoon 2009 so far is a part of this natural variability of the ISMR. The variability is attributed to different large scale and local scale phenomena that include the EL-Nino, EL-Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomena, etc.
Efforts are on to have in-depth understanding of the various factors and mechanisms that cause the variability of the Indian Monsoon Rainfall. These are being done through well defined observational programs/campaigns and research work that will lead in acquiring improved capability for skilful forecast system.

**Statement**

Subdivision-wise Rainfall (MM.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Meteorological Subdivisions</th>
<th>From 01.06.2009 to 30.06.09</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>% DEP.</th>
<th>CAT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A &amp; N Island</td>
<td>620.0</td>
<td>482.0</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>352.2</td>
<td>493.7</td>
<td>-29%</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam &amp; Meghalaya</td>
<td>286.1</td>
<td>567.1</td>
<td>-50%</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>N M M T</td>
<td>190.7</td>
<td>361.1</td>
<td>-47%</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SHWB &amp; Sikkim</td>
<td>350.0</td>
<td>495.8</td>
<td>-29%</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gangetic West Bengal</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>239.7</td>
<td>-71%</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>206.1</td>
<td>-55%</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>191.9</td>
<td>-58%</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>-67%</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Har. Chd. &amp; Delhi</td>
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<td>43.1</td>
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<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>89.9</td>
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<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
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</table>

Pending Application for Passports

609. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of passport applications are pending for more than three months in the Passport Offices located in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to issue passports to the applicants expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The Government has taken several steps from time to time including:

(i) special drives to eliminate pendencies,

(ii) expediting police verification process by coordinating with Police authorities,

(iii) renewal of passports without police verification of those applicants who have clear police reports in respect of existing passports and nothing adverse against them in passport records,

(iv) issue of passports to senior citizens, Government servants and minors without police verification subject to completion of certain formalities, and

(v) holding of Passport Adalats/camps at regular intervals by Passport offices to dispose of old passport cases.
Training Camps in Pakistan

610. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of terror training camps are functioning in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has urged Pakistan to take strong, effective and sustained action against the terror networks; and

(d) if so, whether any assurance has been given by Pakistan to take firm action against terror networks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the strategy Government proposes to adopt to face the terror networks of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. There is an infrastructure of terrorism in territories under the control of Pakistan.

(c) 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 against India.

(f) Government will take all such steps as are necessary to safeguard the country’s interests.

Hacking of Computer

†611. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the cyber spy network of China has gathered secret information by hacking the computers of Indian Embassy in Washington; and

(b) whether Government is also aware that the team of International Centre of Toronto University has said in its report that China has hacked around 1295 computers in 103 countries in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A report appeared in 'The Times of India', dated March 30, 2009, which indicated that Chinese hackers had infiltrated at least 1295 PCs in 103 countries including the Indian Embassy in Washington. The report was based on the findings of research conducted by the Munk Centre for International Studies at University of Toronto over ten months. Government keeps all such developments under review and takes measures as required to ensure the security of Government’s electronic communications and files.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
High Level Meeting with Nepal

612. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting between Indian foreign Secretary and Prime Minister of Nepal was held on 20th June, 2009 at Kathmandu;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held between Indian Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister of Nepal and outcome thereof;

(c) whether any discussion was held on Maoists and border issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Foreign Secretary visited Nepal on June 20-21, 2009. He called on the Prime Minister of Nepal, the President, some members of the new Cabinet, and leaders from a wide cross section of political parties. In these meetings, he exchanged views on future development and strengthening of relations between the two countries and reviewed bilateral cooperation. He reiterated India’s commitment to strengthen bilateral ties and to assist the government and the people of Nepal in their transition to multi-party democracy and in their peace process in a manner and to the extent Nepal would like us to. During official discussions, both sides agreed on the need for early signing of the boundary strip-maps and setting up local level coordination mechanism for border management, in addition to existing mechanisms.

Chinese reaction over loan for Arunachal Pradesh

613. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has refused to give its consent for US $2.9 billion loan for India under India Development Plan unless and until India declare that the money is not meant for projects in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that China is insisting for declaring Arunachal Pradesh as a ‘disputed territory’; and

(c) if so, the diplomatic and other efforts made by his Ministry to persuade US, Japan and South Korea to overrule Chinese demand?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) China did not endorse the Country Partnership Strategy [CPS] 2009-12 for India in the Board of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] on the ground that the proposed India CPS involved technical assistance funding for the Flood and River Erosion Management Project in Arunachal Pradesh which China claims is its territory. Government has clearly conveyed to the Chinese side that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. Government has also told the ADB and all member countries of the ADB which have Executive Directors on its Board, including the US, Japan, Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Germany and Italy that (i) the CPS is not a political
document and it does not make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territories; and
(ii) China’s objection on political grounds is a clear violation of the ADB’s Charter which prohibits the
Bank from evaluating any proposal on grounds other than economic.

India’s CPS was discussed in the Meeting of the Board of Executive Directors of the ADB on 15
June 2009, and all member countries except China supported the document.

Declarng Pakistan as Terrorist State

614. 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 in 1992 the US Secretary of State, James Baker, had given warning
to Pakistan to rein in ISI and Army otherwise it would have no other option but to declare Pakistan as
a terrorism sponsoring State;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the recent Mumbai attacks the US Administration is seriously
thinking of declaring Pakistan as a Terrorist State and placing it in the US Government’s State
Sponsors of Terrorism List; and

(c) if so, the efforts India is making, in cooperation with other countries of the world, to put
pressure on US to declare Pakistan as a Terrorist State?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government is aware that
Mr. Zahid Hussain in his book "Frontline Pakistan : the struggle with militant Islam" has stated that
"in 1992 the US Secretary of State, James Baker, had given warning to Pakistan to rein in the ISI and
Army otherwise it would have no other option but to impose package of sanctions against Pakistan."

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Problems of Sikhs in Pakistan

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

(a) the number of Sikhs those were compelled to pay Jazia in different States of Pakistan
during the recent trouble;

(b) the total amount paid by the Sikhs as Jazia;

(c) the number of Sikhs those were ousted from their ancestral places; and

(d) the steps Government of India has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The number so
affected is not known.

(d) On seeing reports about Sikh families in Pakistan being driven out of their homes and being
subject to Jazia and other such impositions, the Government of India has taken up the matter with
the Government of Pakistan.
Strategic partnership with RUSSIA

616. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to further consolidate strategic partnership with Russia; and

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

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

(b) Rashtrapatiji will pay a State Visit to Russia in September 2009. The India–Russia Annual Summit meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Russia will take place in Moscow in December 2009. The 15th session of the India–Russia Inter-Governmental Commission (IRIGC) on Trade, Economic, Scientific Technological and Cultural Cooperation, co-chaired by the External Affairs Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia will take place in Moscow in October 2009. The 9th session of the India–Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military Technical Cooperation (IRIGC-MTC), co-chaired by the Defence Ministers of India and Russia will take place in Moscow in October 2009. During these visits, discussions will take place with the Russian leadership on all strategic areas of bilateral cooperation with Russia such as defence, space, energy including nuclear energy, science & technology and trade & economy.

Border dispute with Nepal

617. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any border dispute between India and Nepal;

(b) if so, the names of the areas and the extent of land, and the time since when it has been under dispute;

(c) the total number of check posts on Nepal border;

(d) whether there is any fencing on the border-line;

(e) whether the earlier Nepal Government had in the first instance alleged that India had encroached upon some of its land;

(f) if so, in what manner it was responded to; and

(g) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Strip maps covering about ninety six percent of the India–Nepal boundary have been jointly finalised by the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) on Boundary Matters, and initialled. There are, however, differences of perception in some areas on the alignment of boundary between India and Nepal. Differences exist in areas such as Narasahi–Susta in Bihar and Kalapani in Uttarakhand. The shifting of course in Susta region of the Gandak river, the mid-stream of which formed the boundary under the Treaty of Sugauli of 1816, has resulted in claims by Nepal in this segment.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(c) There are twenty two mutually agreed Land Customs Stations along the India-Nepal border with provision for customs check-posts. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has four hundred and forty six Border Out Posts on the India-Nepal border. There are five posts along the border where immigration is done in respect of third country nationals.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

**Delay in issuing of Passport**

†618. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that due to delay in issuing of passport in definite period, less number of passports are being issued;

(b) whether new rules are being framed in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Ministry is aware that in a few Passport Offices there is delay in issuing passports and remedial measures are being taken so that delays are avoided.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Government had entrusted the National Institute of Smart Government (NISG), Hyderabad, with the task of undertaking a time-bound study on the passport issuance system, including its IT aspects, with the objective of delivering passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner. The Government accepted the NISG report as a result of which the "Passport Seva Project" has been launched. The proposal is to have 77 Passport Seva Kendras all over the country where the non-sovereign functions involved in the passport issuance process, such as the initial scrutiny of the application forms, acceptance of fee, scanning of the documents, taking photos etc., will be performed by the selected Service Provider. The sensitive activities, such as police verification, printing and dispatch of passports, will be performed by Government staff. The project is expected to result in the issue of passports within three days, and where police verification is required, within three days after completion of the verification process. The Project is expected to be implemented fully to cover the entire country by the middle of 2010.

**Agreement to fight Terrorism**

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

(a) whether treaties/agreements have been made with various countries for mutual cooperation in combating the growing menace of terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof specifying areas of joint-working, if any, envisaged in such agreements with respective countries;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(c) whether recently representatives of India and the USA to the eleventh meeting of the US-India Counter Terrorism Joint Working Group in Washington DC, have envisaged steps to be taken jointly;

(d) if so, the salient details thereof; and

(e) the details about the origin of this joint working group along with summary of resolutions, if any, it made in the last ten meetings?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) As part of our efforts to combat the menace of terrorism, Joint Work Groups (JWGs) on Counter-Terrorism have been established with 27 countries or regional organizations as per the details given in the Statement. (See below). The JWGs provide a forum for countering cooperation through sharing information and assessments regarding global terrorism training and capacity building, promoting cooperation in counter-terrorism related technologies and equipment, and the strengthening of multilateral efforts in the area of counter-terrorism.

(c) and (d) The 11th meeting of the India-US JWG on Counter-Terrorism was held in Washington on 17th June 2009. It focused on assessing global terrorist threats, combating terrorism through technological advancement and enhancing bilateral counter-terrorism cooperation. Both countries discussed methods to counter the flow of funds to terrorists and money laundering, means to strengthen border and critical infrastructure security, capacity building and expanded information sharing.

(e) The decision to establish the India-USA JWG on Counter-Terrorism was announced in January 2000. The first meeting of the JWG took place on 7th-8th February 2000 in Washington D.C. The JWG has served as a useful platform for cooperation in counter-terrorism through sharing mutual threat perceptions, assessing the regional security situation, coordinating approaches and action, and addressing common concerns such as drug-trafficking, financing of terrorism, bio-terrorism, aviation security, cyber security, law enforcement and extradition.

Statement

List of Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism

<table>
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<th>S. No</th>
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*Regional Groups

**Signing of nuke ban treaty**

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a policy shift, the US reportedly wants India to sign nuke ban treaty;

(b) if so, whether Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) would not involve any implications for the Indo-US Nuclear Deal already signed between the two countries;

(c) the countries who have ratified/signed the treaty adopted by the UN in 1996 and the countries who have not yet signed; and

(d) the policy of present new Government in connection with signing of CTBT?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The United States has not requested India to sign the CTBT in recent bilateral discussions.
(b) The CTBT does not affect the Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy of 10th October 2008, which enables civil nuclear cooperation between India and the US.

(c) 181 States have signed the CTBT, of which 148 are States parties. Lists are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (See below). Of the States mentioned in Article XIV of the CTBT, India, Pakistan and DPR Korea have not signed.

(d) India has declared a voluntary, unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosive testing.

Statement-I

List of Countries which have signed the CTBT
(As on 3rd July, 2009)

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### Statement-II

List of Countries which have signed and ratified the CTBT

(As on 3rd July, 2009)

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**H-1B and L-1 VISAS**

621. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian professionals in IT industry receive the largest share of H-1B and L-1 visas;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially from Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the share of such visas in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Indian companies, mostly IT companies, received 12,810 H-1B and L-1 visas in 2008 out of a total of 85,000 H-1B visas. Infosys (4,559), Wipro (2,678), Satyam (1,917) and Tata Consultancy Services (1,539) were the largest users of H-1B visas in 2008. H-1B visa is given to workers in speciality occupations and L-1 to all intra-company transferees; irrespective of their sectors. It is, therefore, not possible to ascertain what percentage were given to IT professionals.

(c) Government of India have urged a higher allocation of H-1B and L-1 visas for Indian professionals by the US Government.

**Military base in Katchatheevu Island**

622. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the report that Sri Lankan Government is taking steps to build military base in the Katchatheevu Island;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government’s reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Sri Lanka has denied any plans to build a military base in Katchatheevu. The issue was raised with the Sri Lankan Government during the visit of a delegation led by Senior Advisor to Sri Lankan President, Basil Rajapaksa, on June 24, 2009. The delegation again clarified that it does not contemplate putting up any military structures at Katchatheevu.

**Hacking of Indian computers**

623. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese hackers had allegedly infiltrated computers at the Indian Embassy in Washington recently; and

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken/proposes to take against such hacking in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A report appeared in "The Times of India", dated March 30, 2009, which indicated that Chinese hackers had infiltrated at least 1295 PCs in 103 countries including the Indian Embassy in Washington. The report was based on the findings of research conducted by the Munk Centre for International Studies at University of Toronto over ten months. Government keeps all such developments under review and takes measures as required to ensure the security of Government’s electronic communications and files.

Permanent Membership of UN Security Council

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

(a) whether Government has again taken up the question of grant of permanent membership of the UN Security Council to India with the new US administration following the change in US Presidency having been taken out by Mr. Barak Obama; and

(b) if so, the US Government’s response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. Government has discussed expansion of the UN Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories and India’s aspiration to be a permanent member of an expanded Security Council with US administrations, including the current administration.

(b) While the US has stated in the United Nations that it supports expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories, it has not expressed support for a permanent seat for India in an expanded Security Council.

Funds for Cultural Trust from UK

625. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the State Government of West Bengal has been received in his Ministry for permission to obtain funds from Calcutta Tercentenary Trust, United Kingdom to construct cultural complex at Victoria Memorial, Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details of the request; and

(c) the action that has so far been contemplated by his Ministry on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has no record of any such request received from the State Government of West Bengal.

(c) Does not arise.
 Funds for Projects in Arunachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China has, recently raised objection to an application sent to the Asian Development Bank for financial assistance work amounting to nearly three billion rupees for a project on water harvesting development and flood control in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the initiative that Government has taken at international level against this stand taken by China;

(d) whether Government is ready to counter the policy of direct confrontation adopted by China against India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) China did not endorse the Country Partnership Strategy [CPS] 2009-12 for India in the Board of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] on the ground that the proposed India CPS involved technical assistance funding for the Flood and River Erosion Management Project in Arunachal Pradesh which China claims is its territory. Government has clearly conveyed to the Chinese side that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. Government has also told the ADB and all member countries of the ADB which have Executive Directors on its Board, including the US, Japan, Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Germany and Italy that (i) the CPS is not a political document and it does not make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territories; and (ii) China’s objection on political grounds is a clear violation of the ADB’s Charter which prohibits the Bank from evaluating any proposal on grounds other than economic.

India’s CPS was discussed in the Meeting of the Board of Executive Directors of the ADB on 15 June 2009, and all member countries except China supported the document.

Government are committed to seeking a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the India-China boundary question through peaceful and friendly consultations with China.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India’s interests and takes all necessary measures to protect them.

Urban Slums in UP

627. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(a) whether Government has decided to make India slum-free in five years;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether the new Government has any plan for urban slums in Uttar Pradesh; and
(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has proposed to introduce a new scheme namely Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban 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.

(c) and (d) Under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Government has approved 200 projects covering 129 cities/towns in the State of Uttar Pradesh covering upgradation of slum/basic services to the urban poor. These projects are eligible for support in accordance with the guidelines of JNNURM. The details of projects sanctioned are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>No. of Cities</th>
<th>No. of Projects</th>
<th>Total Project Cost (Rs.in Crore)</th>
<th>Central Share Approved (Rs.in Crore)</th>
<th>Central Share Released (Rs.in Crore)</th>
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<tr>
<td>BSUP</td>
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The city-wise details are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II

**Statement-I**

**Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)**

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<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Mission Cities</th>
<th>Total No. of Projects Approved</th>
<th>Total Project Cost Approved (Rs.in Crore)</th>
<th>Total Central Share Approved (Rs.in Crore)</th>
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83
### Statement-II

**Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**

(Rs, In Crore)

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<th>Name of towns/ULBs</th>
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<td>Derapur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>1.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Amraudha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Nidhauli Kala</td>
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<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.98</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>Awagarh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>1.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Gopamau</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>2.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Sarai Mir</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>2.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Ghorawal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15.42</td>
<td>8.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Farrukhabad T.A.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>1.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Mohammadabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Mirzapur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20.71</td>
<td>13.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Jewar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>3.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Falzabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17.24</td>
<td>11.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(a) whether Government is aware that as per estimate by some NGOs there are more than 78 million homeless people in India and mostly concentrated in metropolitan cities of India;

(b) if so, whether Government has collected data about homeless people in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Kanpur etc;

(c) if so, the population of such homeless people in major Indian cities; and

(d) what has been done by Government to provide them houses and shelter in these cities with the steps taken and results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) As per census 2001, the total houseless population in all States and Union Territories in India is 1,943,766. Details of houseless population in major cities are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate shelter. However, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government of India 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 (IHS DP).

A total of 461 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 839 projects under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 993523 and 461887 dwelling units respectively.
# Statement

## Major Cities having Houseless Population: 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Houseless population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M. Corp.)</td>
<td>39,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Delhi Municipal Corpn.</td>
<td>21,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Kolkata (M. Corp.)</td>
<td>67,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Chennai (M. Corp.)</td>
<td>27,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Bangalore (M. Corp)</td>
<td>12,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Ahmedabad (M. Corp)</td>
<td>7,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Hyderabad (M. Corp)</td>
<td>13,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Surat (M. Corp)</td>
<td>22,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Kanpur (M. Corp)</td>
<td>26,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Pune (M. Corp.)</td>
<td>2,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Jaipur (M. Corp.)</td>
<td>8,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Lucknow (M. Corp)</td>
<td>7,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Nagpur (M. Corp.)</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Indore (M. Corp)</td>
<td>4,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Bhopal (M. Corp)</td>
<td>5,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Patna (M. Corp)</td>
<td>5,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Vadodara (M. Corp)</td>
<td>7,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Ludhiana (M. Corp)</td>
<td>4,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Agra (M. Corp)</td>
<td>1,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Thane (M. Corp)</td>
<td>2,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Kalyan-Dombivli (M. Corp)</td>
<td>2,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Varanasi (M. Corp)</td>
<td>1,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Nashik (M. Corp)</td>
<td>2,995</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Meerut (M. Corp)</td>
<td>3,427</td>
</tr>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Faridabad (M. Corp)</td>
<td>1,446</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Pimpri Chinchwad (M. Corp)</td>
<td>548</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Haora (M. Corp)</td>
<td>2443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table HH-2 Houseless Households by household size: Census of India 2001

M. Corp., Municipal Corporation
Manual scavengers

629. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 13 lakh manual scavengers carry, dispose off human excreta as on date as per reports that appeared in the press;

(b) if so, who is responsible for violation of the Act of Parliament, the Employment of Manual Scavengers and construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act notified in 1997; and

(c) the steps that are being taken by the Central Government to eradicate this inhuman practice?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) started in January 2007 aims at rehabilitation of remaining manual scavengers and their dependents. As per the latest available information received from State Governments, there are about 1.15 lakh beneficiaries eligible for assistance under SRMS.

(b) In order to stop the practice of Manual Scavenging, the Parliament has enacted Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993, which provides for penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Act. There are provisions under the Act 1993 i.e., Section - 3(1) of the Act which prohibits employment of the manual scavengers and construction or maintaining a dry latrine and appoint and notify Executive Authority Under Sub Section (1) of Section 5 of the Act. The Executive Authority thus appointed as far as practicable, try to rehabilitate and promote the welfare of the persons who were engaged in or employed for as manual scavengers.

(c) In order to eradicate the practice of manual scavenging, the following steps are being taken by the Central Government:

(i) Legislative back up to prohibit construction of dry latrines and employment of manual scavengers in the form of "The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993".

(ii) Implementation of revised guidelines of centrally sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) which envisages conversion of all existing dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines.

(iii) Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) which aims to assist the remaining scavengers and their dependents for rehabilitation by providing training, loan and subsidy for undertaking self employment ventures.

Housing Facility

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan for providing more housing facility particularly to the lower and middle income groups; and
THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate shelter. However, the Union Government has formulated the first urban area focused National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy 2007 to set in motion a process in providing 'Affordable Housing for All' particularly the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

This policy intends to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

Apart from this, 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 & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 993523 and 461887 dwelling units respectively.

A new scheme - Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing Interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) / Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs.1 lakh.

Further, the newly launched Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership would cover Middle Income Group (MIG) dwelling units also. Central Government assistance under this scheme will be provided for the provision of civic services such as water supply including ground level/overhead service reservoirs, storm water drainage, solid waste management, sewerage including common sewerage treatment facilities, rain water harvesting, approach roads, electricity lines including electricity transformers, parks and playgrounds and other amenities.

Projects in cities under BSUP

631. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cities in the State of West Bengal selected under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM;

(b) the details of projects undertaken and funds provided since implementation of the scheme in December, 2005; and
(c) the number of houses/shelter and other basic services and civic amenities provided in the above cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Kolkata and Asansol are Mission Cities in the State of West Bengal under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) and (c) Total 91 projects with total project cost Rs.3293.04 crores and Central Share Rs.1607.42 crores have been approved for construction/upgradation of 140052 dwelling units and related infrastructure under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor.

Employment Guarantee Scheme in Urban Areas

632. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that poverty and unemployment are on the rise in the urban areas also;

(b) whether Government is thinking to implement the National Employment Guarantee Scheme in the urban areas also as a poverty alleviation measure;

(c) if so, by when it would be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has no proposal under consideration to launch an employment guarantee scheme for the urban poor.

(d) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing an employment oriented Centrally sponsored scheme for urban poverty alleviation named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis with effect from 01.12.1997.

The scheme has been comprehensively revamped in February, 2009 to address various issues arising from implementation. The revamped SJSRY has five components:

(i) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP)
(ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
(iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
(iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

The revamped SJSRY has provided focus on skill development of urban poor to access the emerging employment opportunities, self-employment and also wage employment.
Decisions of Pravasi Bhartiya Sammelan

†633. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of decisions taken during Pravasi Bhartiya Sammelan, 2008;

(b) whether Mini Pravasi Bhartiya Divas has been celebrated in other countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) conventions serve as a platform for deliberations on matters of concern or interest to the Overseas Indian Community and no decisions are taken at these conventions. The details of the progress made on the announcements made during PBD-2008 are given in the Statement. (See below)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Two Mini Pravasi Bharatiya Divas conventions have been held so far. The first was held in New York on 23rd September, 2007 in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) under the tagline "Engaging the Diaspora: The Way Forward".

The second mini PBD titled "PBD Singapore" was organized on 9-11 October 2008 in Singapore in partnership with the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (SICCI) and Confederation of Indian industry (CII). The tagline for this high profile event was "PBD Singapore: Towards a Dynamic Indian Diaspora", Hon’ble President Mr. S R Nathan, Prime Minister Hon’ble Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Deputy Prime Minister Professor S. Jayakumar and Minister Mentor Mr. Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, Prime Minister of Mauritius Hon’ble Dr Navinchandra Ramgoolam and Minister of Human Resources of Malaysia Datuk Dr S. Subramaniam were among the dignitaries who attended it.

Statement

The details of the progress made on the announcements made during PBD-2008

1. Prime Minister’s Global Advisory Council of People of Indian Origin

The Prime Minister’s Global Advisory Council of People of Indian Origin is intended to serve as the highest policy level advisory body on matter relating to India’s engagement with Overseas Indians. It will draw upon the experience and knowledge of eminent people of Indian origin in diverse fields from across the world. The Council chaired by the Prime Minister has eminent people of Indian Origin from diverse sectors from across the world as its Members.

2. India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians

India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians, is a not-profit trust registered by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India to provide a credible window for Overseas Indian Philanthropy in India’s Social development. The objective of the foundation is to facilitate philanthropic activities by Overseas Indians including through innovative project and instruments such as micro credit for rural entrepreneurs, self help groups for economic empowerment of women, best practice interventions in primary education and technology interventions in rural health care delivery.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
3. Council for Promotion of Overseas Employment (now renamed as Indian Council of Overseas Employment)

This has been established as a Society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and was registered on 30th July, 2008.

4. Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK)

Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK), an electronic platform will connect people of Indian Origin from a variety of Disciplines, recognized as leaders in their respective fields, not just in their country of residence but globally as well, with knowledge users at the national and sub-national levels in India. The network will serve as a strategic ‘virtual think tank’. The outcome targeted will be the germination of ideas on development, identification of the key elements in addressing the challenges to development and articulating and mapping out solution through innovation and technological interventions.

5. PIO/NRI University

The task of setting up the first PIO/NRI university at Bangaluru has been entrusted to the Manipal Academy of Higher Education Trust (MAHET).

Safety of Indian Workers Abroad

634. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into agreements with foreign countries to protect the life and employment of Indians working there;

(b) if so, the number of countries with which our country has made mutual agreement in this regard;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The protection and welfare of emigrant workers requires bilateral cooperation. India had signed Labour Agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, has made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with all the major receiving Countries for ensuring the safety and welfare of our emigrant workers. MoUs have been signed with DAE in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009 and with Bahrain in June, 2009.

The MoUs contain broad principles for enhancing employment opportunities and for ensuring that the recruitment and terms of employment are in conformity with the laws of both the Countries, measures to be taken by the host Country for protection and welfare of the workers and constitution of a Joint Working Group for effective implementation of the MoU.

Details of Indian in Foreign Countries

635. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
(a) whether Government proposes to register details of Indians in foreign countries to provide emergency help in case of any atrocities against them as of now in Australia against Indian students;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) All Indian Missions/Posts register Indians living within their consular jurisdiction upon an application made by them in the prescribed format.

Passports issued to Indian nationals carry an advisory requesting them to register their presence when outside India with the nearest Indian Diplomatic Mission/Post.

Problems during Admission of NRI Children

636. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
(a) whether problems have been faced by NRIs in getting their children admission in Indian universities;
(b) if so, whether assurances were given to NRIs that the procedure for admission of their children in Indian universities would be further streamlined; and
(c) the number of NRI children who applied for admission in Indian universities and the numbers that were actually admitted during 2008?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Such problems, if any, have not been brought to the notice of this Ministry.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) No such data is maintained.

Visa by Australia to Indian students

†637. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI BALVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:
Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
(a) the number of Indian students who have been issued visa by the Australian Government for pursuing their studies there;
(b) the number of Indian students pursuing their studies in the Melbourne city of Australia;
(c) whether these students have been made the target of racial attacks there; and
(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per data released by the Australian Government, 58,029 Indian nationals were issued student visas during the period July 2008 to May, 2009.
(b) The exact number of students in Melbourne city is not available. However, as of June, 2008 there were 46,028 Indian students in Victoria state.
(c) and (d) A few cases of attacks may have had a racial aspect, details of which are given in the statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Statement
List of Confirmed Incidents of Assault/Robbery/Others involving Indian students in Australia recently which might have a racial element

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Date of Attack</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Edu. Institute/ Occupation</th>
<th>Place of Attack</th>
<th>Nature of Attack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.6.09</td>
<td>Nekram</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Windsor Railway Station-Prahran</td>
<td>Theft and assault and derogatory comments on Indian appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.6.09</td>
<td>Karan Chawla</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Windsor Railway Station-Prahran</td>
<td>Theft and assault and derogatory comments on Indian appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.6.09</td>
<td>Name not given</td>
<td>Student (female)</td>
<td>Street in vicinity of Thomastown</td>
<td>Assault on female student by a group of 5 people (3 males and 2 females); racially taunted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Train Stn on High Street towards Newton Street</td>
<td>A group of 10 males, Indian in appearance approached the group while the assault was in progress, causing the offenders to run off. The victim was then escorted home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.6.09</td>
<td>Names not given</td>
<td>Manager/staff of general store</td>
<td>Footscray (inside store named India At Home)</td>
<td>Robbery/ Offender also threatened to kill Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.6.09</td>
<td>Sunny Bajaj</td>
<td>Student, Deakin University</td>
<td>Car park to Chandler Park Reserve, Allandale Road, Boronia</td>
<td>Assault and robbery by 2 offenders who racially abused and punched victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Name given</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>13.6.09</td>
<td>Name not given</td>
<td>Taxi Driver</td>
<td>I/S Main Hurstbridge Road and Station Street Diamond Creek</td>
<td>Assault and racial abuse by two males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>15.6.09</td>
<td>Name not given</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Oakleigh Railway Station Portman Str, Oakleigh</td>
<td>Assault by 2 offenders; racial abuse and threats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>19.6.09</td>
<td>Name not given</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Wilson Street, Brunswick towards Jewel railway station</td>
<td>2 offenders abuse female victim &quot;to go back to her own country&quot; and assault victim with bike chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>20.6.09</td>
<td>Name not given</td>
<td>Taxi driver</td>
<td>Corner Webb St and Yarra Street, Warrandyte</td>
<td>Assault and anti Indian remark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>21.6.09</td>
<td>Name not given</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Private residence, Pioneer Drive, Deer Park</td>
<td>Large crowd (20) of African in appearance and Pacific islander smash windows to premises; make racist remarks and threats to occupants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supreme Court’s Direction on Racial Attacks

638. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAII:
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government to explain the steps initiated to ensure safety of Indian students facing racial attacks in Australia and Canada;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents;

(c) whether the steps initiated by Government to ensure safety of Indian students in Australia and Canada are found adequate; and

(d) if so, the further steps Government proposes to initiate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The matter is sub-judice.

Bill for reservation of SC/ST/OBC

639. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bill No. LX of 2004 dated 18th December, 2004 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2004 was withdrawn and new Bill dated 19th December, 2008 was introduced for reservation of SC/ST/OBC;

(b) whether it is fact that the said Bill dated 19th December, 2008 was passed without discussion on 23rd December, 2008;

(c) the status of the bill passed on 23rd December, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha; and

(d) whether the Department has issued Reservation Act on the lines of Bill passed on 23rd December, 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2004 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2004 was withdrawn, and a new Bill, namely, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2008 was introduced in the same House on 22.12.2008 which was passed on 23.12.2008. The Bill could not be discussed in the Lok Sabha and has since lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha.

Cases assigned to CBI

640. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which have been assigned to CBI for investigation by Government during the last three years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) the number of cases in which investigation has been completed and number of pending cases;
(c) the action taken by Government on these cases; and
(d) the amount spent by Government on the investigation of these cases till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The number of cases assigned to CBI for investigation by Government during the last three years and out of that the number of cases in which investigation has been completed and those still under investigation, is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No of cases assigned to CBI</th>
<th>No of cases in which investigation completed</th>
<th>No of cases pending investigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Government does not intervene in the functioning of CBI after cases have been handed over.

(d) It is very difficult to quantify the amount spent on an individual case as the amount is spent by the organization as a whole.

Schemes to eradicate corruptions

641. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bureaucracy in India has been ranked as one of the most corrupt in the world;
(b) if so, the details in this regard; and
(c) the scheme of Government to eradicate corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any Global Survey/study which has ranked bureaucracy in India as the most corrupt. However, a Hong Kong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy has ranked India’s bureaucracy as the least efficient in a business survey of 12 North and South Asian Economies. In 2009, Transparency International has published a survey titled “Global Corruption Barometer 2009”. The Survey is based on public opinion on Corruption as well as experiences of bribery around the world. One of the main findings of the opinion survey is that political parties and the civil service are perceived on average to be one of the most corrupt sectors around the world. The report also notes that the perception of Government effectiveness in relation to addressing Corruption has increased in 12 countries including India. The overall picture presented by the report does not imply that the bureaucracy of the country has been rated as most corrupt.
The Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency & accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These includes:

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
(ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
(iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
(iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering & contracting process by the CVC;
(v) Instructions issued by the CVC advising the organizations to adopt integrity pact in major Government procurement activities;
(vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations' Convention against Corruption;
(vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems; and
(viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

Reservation for SCs and STs

642. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware about assurance given by U.P.A. Government in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) regarding Reservation Act for SCs/STs in services;
(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry to present Bill for the above subject; and
(c) the status of the Bill, if any, introduced by the 2004-09 U.P.A. Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) and (c) A Bill, namely, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2004 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2004 which was withdrawn on 22.12.2008, and a new Bill, namely, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2008 was introduced in the same House. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on 23.12.2008 but it could not be discussed in the Lok Sabha and has since lapsed consequent upon the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha.

Unemployment and job losses in country

643. DR., JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is well aware of the fact that unemployment and job losses are on the increase;
(b) if so, the concerted efforts that have been made during the last five years to generate employment and prevent job losses;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any programme for employment generation in different sectors;

(d) whether Government has fixed any target of reducing unemployment to the minimum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government is concerned about the possible impact of global financial crisis on the Indian economy, including employment and several measures, financial and fiscal, have been taken. A large number of these measures have been taken to help the industry in general and more affected labour intensive export sectors in particular since October 7, 2008.

(c) The Government’s concern and efforts about employment generation are well articulated in the 11th Five Year Plan document as well as Economic Survey 2008-09. The Government is implementing various employment generating schemes such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

(d) and (e) The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) aims at creating 58.07 million work opportunities mainly in services and manufacturing sectors.

Implementation of food security

644. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N.K.SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently expressed the need for fixing responsibility in case of failure in implementing the Food Security Act;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has urged involvement of Panchayats in the task as they are directly related to the intended beneficiaries; and

(c) if so, the further reaction of the Government on the proposed Food Security Act and its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (c) No Sir.

Food Security was announced by the Hon’ble President of India in her address to the both Houses of Parliament on 4th June 2009. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is nodal ministry responsible for formulating the proposed bill.
Victims of Malnutrition

†645. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 23 crore persons in the country between the age group of 15 to 49 years are victims of malnutrition due to lack of sufficient intake of food;

(b) if not, the assessment of Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to increase in the prices of foodgrains the number of the said category is increasing constantly;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the reasons for constant rise in the prices of foodgrains inspite of their sufficient production in the country during the past years?

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

(a) and (b) In the country, 35.6 per cent of women and 34.2 per cent of men in the age group of 15 to 49 are having a Body Mass Index (BMI) below 18.5, an indicator of nutritional deficiency. Lack of sufficient food intake is one of the reasons of nutritional deficiency. Other reasons are poor access to health services and poor availability of water & sanitation.

(c) Increase in the prices of foodgrains is not only the reason. The other reasons are the traditional caring practices of children under Five, lack of education and awareness, poor access to health service in water and sanitation. Malnourishment of infants and children continues life-long even when the child becomes an adult.

(d) Government has widened the scope of National Rural Health Mission, Supplementary Nutritional Programme through Integrated Child development Scheme. It has also the programmes of Total Sanitation Campaign and Targeted Public Distribution Schemes (TPDS) for the Poor, especially for BPL & APL. In TPDS, APL families get food grains at a subsidized rate and Antyodaya cardholders get 35 kg. foodgrains per family per month.

(e) Rise in the international prices and domestic Minimum Support Prices (MSP) are the major cause of rising prices of the foodgrains in the country. The increase in MSPs of Paddy fixed by Government of India during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were at the rate of 34.2% and 11.76% respectively. And the increase in MSPs of Wheat fixed by Government of India during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were at the rate of 33.3% and 8% respectively.

Norms for BPL identification

646. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to review the norms/parameters for identification of people living Below Poverty Line in the country; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Expert Group has been set up to suggest a suitable methodology including the parameters to be used for identification of BPL families living in rural areas.

**Schemes for Growth and Development**

647. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new schemes to accelerate growth and development of different regions of the country; and

(b) the suggestions received and strategy to act upon those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government of India has introduced many schemes in the recent past for accelerating growth and development of different regions of the country. Some of such schemes are: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Bharat Nirman launched as a time bound business plan for rural infrastructure, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), etc. All these schemes are being reviewed periodically to give greater focus on growth and development in different regions of the country. Apart from these schemes, the scheme specifically designed to redress regional imbalances that exist within States is the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).

As per Presidential address, the priority of the new Government would be stepping up of economic growth in agriculture, manufacturing and services, introduction of new flagship programmes for food security and skill development, creation and modernization of infrastructure and capacity addition in key sectors, and PPP projects in different areas etc.

**Special Package for Bihar**

†648.SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of division of Bihar an assurance was given that a special economic package would be given for the development of Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Bihar Legislative Assembly had unanimously demanded special status for Bihar; and

(c) if so, whether this special economic package would be given for the development of Bihar and special status would be given to it by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) At the time of division, the State Government of Bihar had requested for a special economic package. Accordingly, after wide ranging consultations, the Special Plan for Bihar was initiated in 2003-04.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) A unanimous Resolution was passed in the Bihar State Legislative Assembly on 4.4.2006 to give special status to Bihar.

(c) Under the Special Plan for Bihar, assistance of Rs. 1000 crore per annum is already being provided on 100% grant and an amount of Rs. 4636.82 crore has been released so far. Regarding Special Category Status, proposal has been received from the State Government and Government of India is seized of the matter.

Identification of Key Areas

649. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has set up an agenda for various Ministries and has asked them to identify 54 key areas including time bound plan for internal security and has directed all departments to submit action plan that would be closely monitored by newly set up Delivery Monitoring Unit;

(b) whether 54 primary areas have been identified on the basis of the Presidential address;

(c) if so, the details of 54 priority areas and whether any action plan has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by what time they are likely to be implemented?

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

(a) to (d) The agenda for the Government has been spelt out in the Address by the President of India to Parliament on 4.6.2009 and Prime Minister has addressed a letter to all Union Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State (Independent Charge) on 6.6.2009 regarding follow up on the President’s Address and other matters.

BPL persons

650. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons Below Poverty Line (BPL) the number brought out of BPL and those came in year-wise;

(b) whether any time bound programme has been worked out to bring people out of BPL completely;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living below poverty line at national and state level, separately in rural and urban areas from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. As per the latest estimates, the numbers of persons living below poverty line (BPL) for the year 2004-05 is estimated to be 301.7 million accounting for 27.5%
of the total population. The corresponding figure for the year 1993-94, was 320 million accounting for 36 percent of total population. Thus, in absolute terms, the number of persons living below poverty line declined by 18.3 million that is by 8.5 percentage points between 1993-94 and 2004-05.

(b) and (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisages reduction in the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

(d) Does not arise.

**Monitoring of Implementation of Programmes**

651. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special cells are proposed to be constituted in Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) for monitoring implementation of programmes of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating constituents and task entrusted to each cell;

(c) whether, during the past five years, Government has had cells in PMO entrusted with the task of carrying out tasks of similar nature;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the quality of their effectiveness or otherwise;

(e) whether the proposed new special cells would supersede the older one or would be addition to them; and

(f) if it be the latter, the rationale thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) The President of India in her address to both the Houses of parliament on 4th June, 2009 inter alia mentioned that the Government would initiate steps within the next hundred days for establishing a Delivery Monitoring Unit in the Prime Minister’s Office to monitor flagship programmes and iconic projects and report on their status publicly. In this connection, it is stated that the Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) in PMO would basically be a monitoring and an oversight body and the primary responsibility of delivery and monitoring would continue to rest with the Ministries/Departments implementing the respective programmes and schemes. It is further stated that no such Cell existed during the past five years in the PMO.

**Delivery Monitoring Unit**

652. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delivery Monitoring Unit has been established in the Prime Minister’s Office for flagship programmes and iconic projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Establishment of the Delivery Monitoring Unit in the Prime Minister’s Office is in process.
Benefit of Research

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

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

(a) the cost-benefit of Government funded research in our country over the last ten years; and

(b) the benefits in terms of royalty, technology sale, value of production, patents received impact factor of publications etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Over the years, the Government funding has not only helped in building the desired infrastructure and capacity for undertaking cutting edge R&D but also helped in developing several technologies. Many of the technologies developed have been commercially exploited. The effort in totality has made the country self-reliant in several domains of economic importance. Today, Indian S&T prowess is recognized globally. A glimpse of efforts by some of the Government funded R&D agencies is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Figures on patents (filed and granted), research papers published, royalty received and cumulative value of production by scientific agencies is as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patents</th>
<th>Papers+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian*</td>
<td>Foreign**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filed</td>
<td>Granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28379</td>
<td>8380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Estimated cumulative production value of technologies (1998-99 to 2007-08) Rs. 66,600 crore
Royalty earned (1998-99 to 2007-08) Rs. 3,125 crore

Statement

Glimpse of R&D efforts by some of the Government funded S&T Organizations

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)

DSIR has supported over 200 projects of industry and R&D institutions for development of state-of-the-art products/processes, involving a grant of about Rs. 75 crore, which leveraged an equivalent amount of investment by industry.

National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), a public sector enterprise of DSIR licensed 347 technologies developed by public funded institutions to industry, leading to commercialization of products/processes such as Liposomal Amphoteracin-B, foot and mouth disease vaccine and organic coated fruits and vegetables for prolonged shelf life.
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

CSIR, an autonomous organization under DSIR, functions through its 37 state-of-the-art laboratories. The Council is well recognized for its knowledgebase. CSIR has partnered with more than 5000 industries in India and abroad for R&D collaboration and transfer of technologies leading to development of many processes and technologies in the domain of aerospace, agrotechnologies, biological sciences, catalysts, chemicals & petrochemicals, drugs & Pharmaceuticals, ecology & environment, electronics & instrumentation, energy, engineering products, food & food processing, housing, leather, mining, minerals & materials, etc. CSIR maintains an impressive patent portfolio. The organization among many other contributions made, has prepared a genetic map of disease risk & adverse drug reaction, introducing environmentally friendly technology for bioprocessing of leather and preparing the assessment report of UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which won the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)

ICAR has developed a number of agriculture related technologies through its institutes.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

ICMR promoted biomedical research through its 21 permanent research centres and 6 regional centres and developed tests for diagnosis of hepatitis A and E and a major vaccine for leprosy among others, besides making significant contributions to strategies for community based mental health care.

Department of Bio-Technology (DBT)

DBT provided support of about Rs. 222 crore for development of 234 technologies. Ninety four technologies have been transferred to industry and 17 have been commercialized.

Department of Science and Technology (DST)

DST through Technology Development Board (TDB) provided a loan (at 5% interest) of Rs. 225 crore for commercialization of 60 technologies developed through government funding.

Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)

MoES provided the nation with best possible services in forecasting the monsoons and other weather/climate parameters, ocean state, earthquakes, tsunamis and other phenomena related to earth systems through its well integrated programmes.

Department of Space

Department of Space through its space research and application programmes benefited the country directly through better water management, issuing advisories on potential fishing zones for fishermen, estimating crop areas and yields, assessing deforestation, mapping urban areas for
planning purposes, identifying wastelands for developments, monitoring natural resources and environment, mapping of cyclone and flood affected areas including cyclone prediction and warning, rural area communication and broadcasting. Around 289 technologies developed for space programmes were licensed to Indian industries for commercial exploitation.

Department of Atomic Energy

Department of Atomic Energy’s R&D led to development of technology for three stage nuclear power programme in the country viz., pressurized heavy water reactors, fast breeder reactors and thorium based reactors, besides other large scale benefits to society in the areas of agriculture (oil seeds and pulses), health (cancer) and water (desalination).

Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO)

DRDO developed a number of systems and technologies for missiles, aeronautics, radars, communication, electronic warfare, armaments and combat vehicles, which have not only made the country self reliant in the area of military technology, but have also yielded spin offs in the civilian sector.

Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

Department of Telecommunication developed indigenous technologies like fixed line switching, Intelligent network and asynchronous transfer mode satellite communication for the benefit of nation in rural, strategic and security sectors.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

MNRE’s R&D efforts resulted in development of solar concentrator technologies for steam generation and national standards for testing of solar flat plate collectors and SPV systems.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)

MoEF is the Nodal agency in the country for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It was engaged in conservation & survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife, prevention & control of pollution, afforestation & regeneration of degraded areas besides protection of environment.

Science Parks

654. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing central assistance to State Governments for setting up of science parks in the States;

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

(c) whether new science parks are also proposed to be set up during the current year including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.
Global Gene Giants

655. SHRIMATI KANIMÖZHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some global gene giants are trying to patent climate resilient crops evolved through centuries of breeding by Indian farmers;

(b) whether Government has created any mechanism to monitor such attempts by global giants; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to protect the interests of the Indian farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. It has not come to our notice that some global gene giants are trying to patent climate resilient crops evolved through centuries of breeding by Indian farmers. However, National Biodiversity Authority is vigilant to collect the information and take appropriate steps as and when such patents are issued by the competent agencies. The access to different bioresources of India is regulated as per Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

(b) A mechanism created by the Government is the establishment of National Biodiversity Authority. In addition, the State Biodiversity Boards and Biodiversity Management Committees are being established at the local body level to educate and regulate the access and utilization of bio-resources.

(c) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act, 2001 provides scope for the Registration of Farmers’ Varieties. The registration, once granted, protects the interests of the Indian Farmers through Registration of Farmer’s Varieties. The registration, once granted, protects the interests of the Indian Farmers through Benefit Sharing and other provisions of Act. The Protection of Plant Varieties & Farmers’ Rights Authority has so far notified 18 crop species including major cereals and pulses for registration and so far eleven applications to register farmers’ varieties have been received. The ICAR institutes, State Agricultural Universities and NGOs have been sensitized by way of several training programmes to promote the registration. In addition, the National Biodiversity Authority has constituted expert committees to evaluate and clear the access to Indian bioresources and decide about benefit sharing by stakeholders from the agency which commercializes the bioresources.

Indian Scientists

656. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts Government is making to bring good Indian scientists working abroad to our laboratories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Scientific Departments under the Government of India have made various efforts to bring good Indian scientists working abroad to our laboratories, as per the details given below:
Department of Science and Technology (DST) is operating:

- From 2007 onwards, "Collaborative Projects with Scientists and Technologists of Indian Origin Abroad Program (CP-STIO Program)". This program aims at sourcing willing and competent STIOs and leveraging their expertise (ideas/best practices, resources) of relevance and importance to Science and Technology initiatives in domestic context, in a joint project mode.
- From 2005 onwards, Ramanujan Fellowship Program. It is meant for brilliant scientists and engineers from all over the world to take up scientific research positions at any of the scientific institutions and universities in India, especially those who wish to return to India from abroad. All areas of science are covered under this Fellowship.

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is operating:

- From 2006-07 onwards, Ramalingaswami Fellowships program. It aims at bringing back scientists of Indian origin working abroad desirous of pursuing Research and Development in an Indian institution for a period of five years. Fellowships are open in all fields of biotechnology including agriculture, health sciences, bio-engineering, bioinformatics;
- From 2008 onwards, DBT-Wellcome Trust Fellowship Program on biomedical research at post doctoral level. It aims at attracting outstanding Indian scientists, physicians researchers and bio-engineers of Indian origin working abroad, to return to India and take up scientific research positions in India, nurture best Indian scientists to perform at international level and to increase the number of locations in India where world-class science is undertaken.

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) has launched development of Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK) during 2009, an electronic platform to serve as virtual think tank.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has launched in 2009, an initiative to recruit Outstanding Scientists of CSIR from Scientists and Technologists of Indian Origin (OS(STIO)). They will be placed in various laboratories/institutes/centres/headquarters of CSIR.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) recruitment of agricultural scientists is open to best talent available in any part of the world and Indian scientists working abroad can apply for such positions.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Department of Health Research has revived its scheme of "Supernumerary cadre posts" which will be open to candidates including Indian scientists working abroad.

(c) Does not arise.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres

657. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) in the country;
(b) whether proposal for opening up the new DDRCs in the rural areas of Hilly States where persons with disabilities get deprived of elementary education and other essential requirements for life, is under consideration of Government;

(c) if so, the number of DDRCs likely going to be opened up in Himachal Pradesh under the scheme;

(d) the details of the amount sanctioned under the scheme during the year 2008-09, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the amount spent under the scheme in Himachal Pradesh during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) There are 199 approved DDRCs in the country, out of which 173 are operational.

(b) and (c) The proposal for opening additional DDRCs is under consideration.

(d) State-wise details of amount sanctioned to DDRCs under various schemes, during the year 2008-09, are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 2.96 lakh was released to DDRC, Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh. No grant was released, during the year 2008-09, to DDRCs in Himachal Pradesh.

**Statement**

Grant released under Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>Name of District/DDRC</th>
<th>Amount released during 2008-09 (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>DDRC, Fatehabad</td>
<td>3.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>DDRC, Doda</td>
<td>9.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>DDRC, Sehore</td>
<td>9.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>DDRC, Vidisha</td>
<td>6.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>DDRC, Ganjam</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Uttrakhand</td>
<td>DDRC, Nainital</td>
<td>6.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>DDRC, Birbhum</td>
<td>9.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>49.87</strong></td>
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Grant released under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>Name of District/DDRC</th>
<th>Amount released during 2008-09 (Rs in lakhs)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>DDRC, Rohtak</td>
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<td>DDRC, Buldana</td>
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<td>DDRC, Gonda</td>
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<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Grant released under ADIP Scheme</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>DDRC, Thoothukudi</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Uttarakhnad</td>
<td>DDRC, Haridwar</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>DDRC, Dakshin Dinapur</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>43.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>110.42</td>
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</table>

### Jobs for Disabled Persons

658. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently taken any steps for creating jobs for disabled persons, to improve their condition in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of disabled persons likely to be benefited;

(c) whether Government has issued any directions to private sector also to create jobs for disabled persons; and

(d) if so, the response Government has received from private sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Section 33 of the Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 provides for 3% reservation in government employment, including 1% each for disabled persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) loco motor disability or cerebral palsy. Moreover, a special recruitment drive has been initiated recently to fill up backlog vacancies for posts reserved for persons with disabilities.

(c) and (d) No directions have been issued to the private sector to create jobs for disabled persons. However, a new Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons has been launched, w.e.f. 01.04.2008. Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides the employer’s contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for physically challenged employees employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000.
Rehabilitation of Mentally ill Persons

659. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ever made any efforts to find out the number of mentally ill persons in the country since they are enjoying the citizenship;

(b) if so, the number of such persons, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to rehabilitate them and is also, considering proper legislation for helping them; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such indifference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Epidemiological studies conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare during 2002-05 indicate that 1 to 2% of the total population suffer from severe mental disorders, and 5 to 7% suffer from minor mental disorders. State-wise data is not available.

(c) The Mental Health Act, 1987, has provisions regarding treatment of persons with mental illness. Likewise, the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, has provisions regarding rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, including those suffering from mental illness.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare supplements State Governments’ efforts through District Mental Health Programme, Strengthening of Psychiatric Wings of Medical Colleges/General Hospitals and Modernization/Upgradation of Mental Hospitals to make them as therapeutic units.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment provides assistance to NGOs for providing rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities, including persons with mental illness, by way of setting up Vocational Training Centres, Home-based Rehabilitation, and Community-based Rehabilitation etc. In addition, assistance is also given to run Half Way Homes for mentally ill persons.

(d) Does not arise.

Reports on working of safeguards for SCs and STs

660. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware about the constitutional provisions under Article 338(5) (d) regarding reports upon the working of safeguards for SCs and STs;

(b) when was the last report submitted by the National Commission for SC and ST;

(c) whether there was any discussion on such report during 2004 to 2008; and

(d) if not, the action proposed by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has intimated that there was no discussion on the 1st Report of NCST. In the case of NCSC, the 1st Report of the Commission is yet to be laid in Parliament.

Action taken reports by the Ministries/Departments concerned on NCSC 1st Annual Report have been obtained and are under compilation. For NCST’s 2nd Annual Report for the 2006-07, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is pursuing the matter with the Ministries/Departments concerned for providing action taken reports.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students

661. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of students who have got Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students since 2005-06 in the State of West Bengal, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of qualifications required to get the above fellowship;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is mandatory to get 70 per cent marks in the feeder degree course, i.e., PG course to become eligible for the above fellowship to pursue M. Phil, or Ph. D; and

(d) if so, the reasons for higher cut-off marks at PG level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The distribution of fellowships under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students is made State-wise, and not district-wise, according to the SC population of the State. The year-wise details of the candidates, who have been selected for fellowships in West Bengal, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of candidates selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 2006-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Any SC candidate, who has passed the Post Graduate examination, is eligible to get the fellowship.

(c) and (d) It is not mandatory to get 70 percent marks in the feeder degree course to get fellowship under this scheme. However, in case the number of candidates exceed the number of available awards, the selection is based on the percentage of marks obtained by the candidates in their Post Graduate examination.
Drug awareness campaign and de-addiction centres

662. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch drug awareness campaign at the places of the country, which are recognized as foreign tourist destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to open up new de-addiction centres for the local residents, at such places; and

(d) the details of the amount likely to be sanctioned for the purpose, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) There is no proposal to launch drug awareness campaign at the places of the country, which are recognized as foreign tourist destinations.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Hostels meant for SC/ST students

663. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that hostels built for SC/ST students at various places are being used for other purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get them vacated and put to use of SC/ST Students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (of 2007) has pointed out some cases of misutilization of hostels meant for SC/ST students for other purposes, in Assam, Jharkhand, Manipur, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Some instances of misutilization are, use of hostel buildings for running of Govt. offices, schools, beggars’ home, staff residence etc.

(c) The maintenance and proper utilization of hostels is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration/implementing agencies. The instances of misutilization as brought out in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General have been communicated to the concerned State Governments for remedial measures and submission of compliance reports.
Legal status of National Commissions

664. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Commissions like the SC, the ST, the Backward Classes Commission, the Minorities Commission and the Women’s Commission enjoy different constitutional/legal status presently;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to give equal constitutional/legal status and statutory powers to all these Commissions to enhance their effective functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes enjoy Constitutional status under Articles 338 and 338 A of the Constitution. The National Commission for Backward Classes, Minorities and Women are Statutory Bodies, set up under their respective Acts. This has been done keeping in view their role and functions towards their target groups.

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

Reservation in Private Sector

665. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy for reservation in private sector;

(b) if so, the steps it would take and procedures it would adopt to implement reservation in private sector, and

(c) whether Government proposes to bring about any legislation on reservation in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) A Group of Ministers was formed in September, 2004, to examine the issue of affirmative action, including reservation in private sector, and to initiate a dialogue with Industry and other associations to fulfills the aspirations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes youth. The Group met five times and also held consultations with the representatives of Apex Industry Associations. In October, 2006, a Coordination Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on affirmative action in private sector. The Committee has held discussions with representatives of Apex Industry Chambers/Associations. As decided in the third meeting of the Coordination Committee, held on 11.7.2008, a Group of Officers has been constituted in September, 2008, to study the issue of providing fiscal incentives to industries for setting up manufacturing units in backward districts with large SC/ST population.

NGOs under the Ministry

666. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:
(a) the number of NGOs registered with his Ministry;
(b) the NGOs whose work has been found to be satisfactory;
(c) those which have been black listed so far alongwith the reasons for the same; and
(d) the criteria for registering such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) This Ministry does not register any Non Governmental Organisations.

(b) During 2008-09, Grant-in-aid to 1768 organisations were released under various schemes, based on their satisfactory performance. In ongoing cases, their satisfactory performance was recommended by the State Governments after their inspection by field functionaries.

(c) 92 Non Governmental Organisations have been black listed or to whom release of further Grants-in-aid have been suspended broadly due to mis-utilisation of funds, diversion of funds for purposes for which the grant was not sanctioned and falsification of documents etc.

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

National Missions for empowerment of SCs, STs and Minorities

667. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to set up a National Mission for Empowerment for implementation of women centric programmes; and

(b) whether Government is also considering setting up of National Missions for Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs, Religious Minorities and other such disadvantaged sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Development of Tourism in Bihar

668. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places identified for tourism development in the State of Bihar during current financial year together with the Central share for their funding;

(b) whether Buxar which has mythological and historical importance is included in the above schemes; and

(c) if not, whether Central Government would introduce any scheme for preservation of memorable remanants keeping in view the importance of Buxar?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance under the scheme of Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits 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. The scheme includes refurbishment of monuments.

No project proposal has been sanctioned in the state of Bihar in the current financial year.

(b) and (c) No project proposal for development of Tourism in Buxar has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism in the eleventh plan including current financial year under the Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits Scheme.

Beautification of Beaches

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for beautification of beaches in the country;

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

(c) whether there is no such scheme in operation; and

(d) whether Government considers preparing such a scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism products including beautification of beaches under Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations & Circuits Scheme of the Ministry, on the basis of proposals received from them, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

The list of projects for development of tourism including the beautification of beaches sanctioned to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations by the Ministry of Tourism in the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism in the last three years

(Rs. in Lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No. State/UT</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Projects Sanctioned</td>
<td>Amount Sanctioned</td>
<td>No. of Projects Sanctioned</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1540.56</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
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<td>1540.56</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2453.39</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Assam</td>
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<td>2453.39</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
670. **SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

**SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:**

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether worldwide recession has affected the flow of tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the details of tourist flow affected since the time the world recession started, till date;

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to minimise the impact;

(d) the steps taken to restore tourist inflow and policy initiatives thereon;

(e) whether any assessment has been made regarding the tourism industry for the coming year; and

(f) 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 during 2007, 2008 and January-June 2009, and the growth rates over the corresponding period of previous years, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>FTAs (in Million)</th>
<th>Growth over previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008*</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009*</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>-9.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional

While the number of FTAs during 2008 increased as compared to 2007, during the period January-June, 2009 there has been a decline of 9.3%. However, a positive growth rate of 0.2% in FTAs was observed in June, 2009 over June, 2008.

The decline in FTAs may be due to various reasons including the global financial slowdown.
(c) to (f) 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 & 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 & Conference in the country.

Due to various measures taken, the negative growth rate in FTAs observed till May, 2009 in the current year has become positive in June, 2009. This trend is likely to continue in coming months also resulting in larger number of FTAs in the county.

Medical Tourism

671. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks second in world medical tourism;

(b) if so, whether India spends less than 1.2 per cent of GDP on health sector, but it takes enough care while caring for foreign patients with the result that the country had attained No.2 rank in world in medical tourism with Thailand leading the pack in 2007;

(c) whether Indian hospitals treated 4.5 lakh patients from other countries compared to Thailand’s 12 lakh; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government has been able to retain this position and the total number of medical assistance provided to tourists from various countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism does not collect separate information on medical tourist traffic to India.

Government of India has taken various measures to promote Medical Tourism in the country. These include extending financial support under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme to Medical Tourism Service Providers and Medical Tourism Facilitators for promotion of Medical Tourism in overseas markets, introduction of an additional category of 'Medical Visa' for foreign tourists coming to India for medical treatment, production of publicity material on Medical Tourism and dissemination of information on Medical Tourism through the India tourism offices and on the website of the Ministry of Tourism, The specific promotions are also being undertaken through Indiatourism offices in overseas markets by participation in various international fairs.
SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:
(a) the sites in the country that have been identified as World Heritage Sites by the UNESCO;
(b) the fiscal incentives provided by Government to promote accommodation and tourism infrastructure at such sites;
(c) whether it is a fact that such incentives are available only to Star-rated hotels;
(d) if so, how many such accommodations have come up ever since the inception of such incentives; and
(e) whether Government would consider extending similar fiscal incentives to budget accommodations and guest houses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) List of United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) declared World Heritage Sites is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (e) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity and highly capital intensive with a long gestation period. In the budget of 2008-09, a five year tax holiday was announced for two, three and four star hotels that are established in specified districts which have UNESCO-declared ‘World Heritage Sites’ except the revenue districts of Mumbai and Delhi. The hotel should be constructed and start functioning during the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2013.

Statement
List of UNESCO declared world heritage sites

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Site</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Orissa</td>
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<td>Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Churches &amp; Convents of Goa (1986)</td>
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<td>Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)</td>
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<td>Keoladeo National Park (1985)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)</td>
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### Categorisation of Five Star Hotels

673. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Act of Parliament or any executive order in force for categorisation of five star hotels in the country;

(b) on what basis and under what law the categorisation of five star hotels is being done at present;

(c) the essential criteria or requirement prescribed, if any; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism under its 'Guidelines' revised in 2003, categorizes hotels under various Star/Heritage categories including five star hotels based on the standards of facilities and services offered by the hotel.
Private investors in Tourism Industry

674. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for participation of private investors in tourism industry;

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

(c) the States in which private investment in tourism industry has been encouraged; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects on the basis of project proposals received from them subject to availability of funds. However, the Large Revenue Generating Projects promoted by the Private Sector and Public Private Partnership projects are also eligible for financial assistance from Ministry of Tourism under the scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects applicable to all States/Union Territories in the country.

Hotels and Hospitality Industry

675. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has submitted any plan to Ministry of Finance to give tax holiday for new hotels and include hotels in the infrastructure development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action that has been taken to give boost to hospitality industry to promote tourism in the country;

(c) whether Government has assessed the requirement of accommodation in the next four years; and

(d) if so, how many rooms are likely to be added in both private and public sector in the next four to five years and what would be shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) On the request of the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Finance has announced a 5 year Tax Holiday in the budget of 2007-08, for new hotels of 2, 3 and 4 star category 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. A five year Tax Holiday was also announced in the budget of 2008-09 for hotels of 2, 3 and 4 star category located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) which start operating w.e.f 01.04.2008 to 31.3.2013.

(c) and (d) The estimated requirement of additional hotel rooms in the country is 1,50,000. Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity and highly capital intensive with a long gestation period.
FDI for Tourism in Himalayan Region

676. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any rules and regulations to control and regulate Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the field of tourism in fragile Himalayan region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures Government has taken to protect the vulnerable Himalayan region particularly in Himachal Pradesh from increasing infrastructure in sports tourism by putting FDI?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Government has permitted 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route in the hotel and tourism sector all over the country. Each State/Union Territory has their own rules and regulations for clearance/approval of infrastructure projects.

Sikkim as International Tourist Destination

677. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is committed to make Sikkim an international tourist destination along with the State Government of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the assistance given by the Central Government to Sikkim in developing tourism;

(c) the proposals received from the State Government of Sikkim regarding development of tourism and the status of each proposal including those of infrastructure development required for tourism; and

(d) the time that would be taken to clear all these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation and interaction with them under following schemes:

1. Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits
2. Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects
3. Information Technology
4. Fairs/Festival and Events

The details of project proposals received from the Government of Sikkim during the current financial Year 2009-10 are given in the Statement (See below). Proposals which are complete in all respect as per guidelines are processed on inter-se priority basis and funds are released subject to availability under the respective head of accounts.

Ministry of tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance amounting to Rs. 5590.67 lakhs during the year 2007-08 & Rs. 6678.05 lakhs during the year 2008-09 to the Government of Sikkim for various Tourism projects.
Statement

Project proposals received from the Government of Sikkim in
the current financial year

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<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Development and Promotion of Eco-Tourism at Lachung-Barsey in Sikkim</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Tourist circuit development En-Route Rumtek in East Sikkim.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Tourist Arrival facilities at various tourist spots in West Sikkim.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Tourist spot development at Kumrek including Trek route development from Gadi to Jhandidara via Dikling in East Sikkim</td>
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<td>Development of Eco-Park and tourist walkways from Tashi view point to Ganesh-Tok in East Sikkim</td>
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<td>Development of tourist infrastructure at Melli in South Sikkim</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Tourism Promotion in Sikkim</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Negidara at Namthang in South Sikkim.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Development of Parking places at Khangchendzonga waterfall, Phamrong waterfall, Rimbi waterfall including allied tourism facilities in West Sikkim.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Development of River Trek and allied Tourism activities from Melli to Jorethang in South Sikkim</td>
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<td>Celebration of Gangtok Winter Tourism Festival, 2009</td>
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<td>Celebration of Aritar Tourism Festival, East Sikkim</td>
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</table>

Funds for Tourism Infrastructure

678. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is supporting and funding various State Governments to develop infrastructure for tourism especially Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Assam, West Bengal, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, where there are alternative tourism spots; and

(b) if so, the details of funds released to these above States in last five years, and percentage of utilization?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Projects for development and promotion of tourism are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories on the basis of project proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry during the last five years are given in the Statement.
## Statement

**The projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from 2004-05 to 2008-09**

(Rs. in Lakh)

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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>277</td>
<td>64513.23</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>90794.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Majuli Island

679. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning any special package to Majuli Island for development of the Island to attract more tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and major steps taken for conservation of the century old cultural heritage of the Island; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation and interaction with them under following schemes:

1. Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits
2. Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects.
3. Information Technology
4. Fairs/Festival and Events

Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned a project-Development of Heritage & Ecotourism Resort at Majuli for Rs. 382.25 lakh to the Government of Assam in the 10th plan.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 6635.61 lakh during the 10th five year plan and Rs. 3379.51 lakh during the first two years of the 11th five year plan, to the Government of Assam for various tourism projects.

Recognition of Tourist Destination in Assam

680. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposals from the State Government of Assam for recognition and development of various locations as tourist destinations, which are popular among visitors from various parts of the country and abroad within the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details of such places and steps taken for facilitating tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation and interaction with them under following schemes:
1. Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits
2. Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects.
3. Information Technology
4. Fairs/Festival and Events

Proposals which are complete in all respect as per guidelines are processed on inter-se priority basis and funds are released subject to availability under the respective head of accounts.

The details of projects sanctioned to the Government of Assam during the 11th five year plan are given in the Statement.

Statement
Projects sanctioned to the State of Assam during the 11th five year plan
(Rs. in lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>Development of Barak Valley and Two Hill district in Southern Assam</td>
<td>605.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Development of Tourist Circuit (Western Assam Circuit) Dhubani-Mahamaya-Barpeta-Jhajo</td>
<td>497.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Setting up of a Sound &amp; Light show at Talatal ghar, in Shibasagar district</td>
<td>158.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Celebration of Dehing Patkai Festival, 2007</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Celebration of Tea Tourism Festival, 2007</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1271.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2008-09
1 | Development of Tourist Circuit~Kaliabor~ Jakhalabandha ~ Nagaon | 669.40 |
2 | Development of Buddhist Tourist Circuit in Assam | 652.57 |
3 | Dev. Of Tourist Circuit ~Dibru Saikhowa National Park~ Makum~Margherita~Digboi, Assam | 332.15 |
4 | Dev. of Tourist Circuit Kaziranga ~ Sivasagar ~ Majuli~ Jorhat (East Assam Circuit) | 453.49 |
| **TOTAL** | | **2107.61** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **3379.51** |

Cruise Tourism

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India with its vast coastline, which is still highly untapped, could emerge as a potential hub for cruise tourism; and
(b) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There is tremendous potential for Cruise Tourism in the country. Accordingly, the Cruise Shipping Policy of Ministry of Shipping has been approved. The following projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for development of Cruise Tourism in 2008-09.

1. Development of tourism infrastructure at Cochin Port, Kerala for Rs. 1450.00 lakh to Cochin Port Trust, Kochi.

2. Purchase of Ferries in Tamil Nadu for Rs. 52.70 lakh to Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Ltd., Chennai.

The Cochin Port was also one of the eleven ports in the world which hosted the Volvo Ocean Race from 3rd to 13th December, 2008.

Incredible India Campaign

682. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the status of foreign tourist arrivals in India during past three years and in 2009 till date;

(b) whether it has declined;

(c) the status of ‘Incredible India’ campaign;

(d) the action plan of Government to give a boost to medical tourism in the country; and

(e) the present status 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-June 2009, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>FTAs (in Million)</th>
<th>Growth over previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008*</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009* January-June</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>-9.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Provisional

While the number of FTAs during 2006, 2007 and 2008 show a rising trend, during the period January-June 2009 there has been a decline. However, a positive growth rate of 0.2% in FTAs was observed in June, 2009 over June, 2008.

(c) The Incredible India Campaign is an ongoing activity in the print and electronic media and on the internet, in key source markets overseas for promoting India as a preferred tourist destination.
In the year 2008-09, Ministry of Tourism launched 7 International Media Campaigns in different markets.

(d) and (e) Government of India has taken various measures to promote Medical Tourism in the country. These include extending financial support under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme to Medical Tourism Service Providers and Medical Tourism Facilitators for promotion of Medical Tourism in overseas markets, introduction of an additional category of 'Medical Visa' for foreign tourists coming to India for medical treatment, production of publicity material on Medical Tourism and dissemination of information on Medical Tourism through the India Tourism Offices and on the website of the Ministry of Tourism. The specific promotions are also being undertaken through India Tourism Offices in overseas markets by participation in various international fairs.

Foreign Tourists

683. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of India in the world during 2005, 2006 and 2007 was only 0.49 per cent, 0.52 per cent and 0.55 per cent, respectively in Foreign Tourist Arrivals and the share during 2008;

(b) whether there were about 7.59 million international tourist arrivals in Singapore in 2006 as compared to 4.45 million foreign tourist arrivals in India;

(c) how does India compare with Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippines, regarding Foreign Tourist Arrivals;

(d) Government’s reaction to the above statistics; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to attract tourists from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) As per the latest estimates, the share of India in the international tourist arrivals during the years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was 0.49 per cent, 0.52 per cent, 0.56 percent and 0.58 per cent respectively.

(b) to (d) Number of international tourist arrivals in Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippines and India during 2006 and 2007 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>International Tourist Arrivals (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>7.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>13.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>4.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The growth rate of tourist arrivals in India in 2007 over 2006 has been higher than all these countries. It may also be noted that the arrival figures of these countries except Sri Lanka include the
arrivals of their nationals residing abroad. However, in case of India, the arrival figures do not include non-resident Indians (NRIs), as figures for NRIs visiting India are not available.

(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 & 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 of Tourism has been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of Medical, Convention and Conference Tourism in the country.

Encouragement to Tourism

684. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and foreign tourists during past three years and in 2009 up to date;

(b) whether the number of tourists has declined;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to encourage tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The latest available figures of tourists during 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 up to date are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign Tourist Arrivals (in million)</th>
<th>Domestic Tourist visits (in million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008*</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009* (January-June)</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional

(b) and (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) as well as Domestic Tourist Visits during 2007 and 2008 have increased as compared to the preceding year. The number of FTAs during January-June 2009 has declined by 9.3% over the corresponding period of 2008. However, a positive growth rate of 0.2% in FTAs was observed in June, 2009 over June, 2008.
The decline in FTAs in recent months may be due to various reasons including global financial melt-down and terrorist activities.

(d) 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 & 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 of Tourism has been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of Medical, Convention & Conference and Domestic Tourism in the country.

Beautification of Jama Masjid area

685. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
(a) whether Government is going to provide funds for the complete change of Jama Masjid area to make it beautiful;
(b) if so, the funds released and spent for this purpose; and
(c) if not, by when beautification drive would be undertaken in Jama Masjid area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has agreed to provide funds for redevelopment of Jama Masjid area. (c) The beautification drive is subject to approval of redevelopment Plan by concerned agencies for which no time frame can be fixed.

Funds under JNNURM

686. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
(a) the total sanctioned/disbursed amount under JNNURM scheme for 2004 to 2009, State-wise;
(b) the demands made under this scheme for 2004 to 2009, State-wise; and
(c) the amount actually spent by the State Government in this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The total sanctioned/disbursed amount and demands made under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of JNNURM from 2005-2009, State-wise & utilization is given in the Statement.
**Statement**

The total sanctioned/disbursed amount and demands made under JNNURM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No, State Name</th>
<th>No. of DPRs</th>
<th>No. of Projects/ Received DPRs approved</th>
<th>DPRs</th>
<th>Cost of Projects (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
<th>Approved ACA by GOI (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
<th>Total Released Amount into Project Account From GOI + State + ULB (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
<th>Utilisation as per QPR upto March '09 (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>82,656.38</td>
<td>169,341.88</td>
<td>135,203.59</td>
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<td>6,328.83</td>
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<td>6,067.79</td>
<td>2,267.98</td>
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<td>7,200.33</td>
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<td>7,112.41</td>
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<td>Gujarat</td>
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<td>203,583.56</td>
<td>156,757.48</td>
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<td>11,785.18</td>
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<td>1,969.81</td>
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<td>12,412.41</td>
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<td>4,904.04</td>
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<td>1,157.75</td>
<td>1,281.09</td>
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<td>378.41</td>
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<td>730.76</td>
<td>730.76</td>
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<td>Orissa</td>
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<td>15,955.18</td>
<td>612.49</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>129,016.11</td>
<td>37,908.44</td>
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<td>Sikkim</td>
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<td>1,076.40</td>
<td>1,130.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>538,565.70</td>
<td>58,434.77</td>
<td>91,726.30</td>
<td>51,799.09</td>
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<td>1,760.85</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>28,838.66</td>
<td>5,687.66</td>
<td>7,591.26</td>
<td>2,600.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>350,160.07</td>
<td>38,848.70</td>
<td>79,358.01</td>
<td>43,446.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>958</strong></td>
<td><strong>463</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,974,346.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>830,541.17</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,472,483.65</strong></td>
<td><strong>916,791.11</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regulator for real estate sector

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:  
SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD:  

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to constitute any regulator for real estate sector;

(b) if so, the reasons for its delay; and

(c) if not, Government’s plan to remove the disorder prevalent in real estate sector, to check the exploitation being meted out to common consumers and to save people from the arbitrary style of functioning of the private property owners and builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The Government is not considering constitution of regulator for real estate sector for the entire country as matters pertaining to local governance and land falls in the list of State subject as per the Constitution. However, Government is considering a model legislation on real estate regulation for Delhi (The Delhi Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control Bill) which can also serve as a reference for other States.

Grit wash on Government Quarters

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grit wash done on Government quarters situated at Gole Market is peeling off from various spots;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the grit wash being done recently on the water tanks of Phase-1 on Baba Kharag Singh Marg has completely peeled off and it was found on enquiry that the said grit wash has been done without removing the old plaster; and

(c) if so, the action likely to be taken against the agency entrusted with the above work and the persons responsible for monitoring of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir. The grit wash done on Government Quarters situated at Gole Market has peeled off at few locations.

(b) The grit was done on water tanks at phase-1 of Baba Khark Singh Marg, has peeled off from one face of one water tank apart from few other locations and peeling off took place due to improper removal of old plaster.

(c) The defective work has been dismantled and recasting is in progress at the risk and cost of the contractor.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Urbanisation and Development

689. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that our cities are in shambles and that they are no more engines of sustainable economic growth and employment;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that urbanisation is on the increase creating all sorts of problems; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make them centres of development and economic activities affording decent living conditions to its dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Cities in India play a vital role in economic growth and employment and contribute 60 - 65% of the Gross Domestic Product which is expected to increase to 75% by 2021.

The Percentage of Urban Population in India has risen from 17.97% in 1961 to 27.78% in 2001. The number of urban agglomerations in towns has increased from 3768 in 1991 to 5161 in 2001. The phenomenon of concentration of urban populations in large cities and existing city agglomerations has let to tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure systems relating to water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management and transport etc. Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to urban poor, urban, renewal, water supply, sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drains, urban transport, parking lots, development of heritage areas and preservation of water bodies.

The Government has also launched the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under which cities which are not covered under JNNURM are eligible for financial assistance.

Apart from JNNURM, UIDSSMT and IHSDP, Government of India is also supporting implementation of other programmes like e-Governance in municipalities. National Urban Information System and Schemes relating to Capacity Building.

JNNURM

690. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a restructuring of the JNNURM programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Repair of Quarters Declared Dangerous

691. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
(a) the number of Type-III and Type-IV quarters at Lodhi Colony in Delhi lying vacant after having been declared dangerous by CPWD requiring major repairs;
(b) the dates since when these quarters have been lying vacant; and
(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the completion of repair and allotment keeping in view the shortage of Government accommodation in Delhi and the hardships faced by the prospective allottees on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Only one Type - III quarter No. 14/846 is lying vacant after having been declared dangerous.
(b) The quarter referred to in reply to part (a) above is lying vacant since 18.10.2008.
(c) The repair of ceiling of this quarter is in progress, which will be completed by the end of July, 2009.

Construction Work of Stadiums

692. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
(a) whether the status report prepared by the CPWD which is responsible for completion of works of stadiums states that only 50 per cent of the work has been completed in almost all the stadiums;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) whether these stadiums would be completed by December, 2009 for Commonwealth Games 2010 as per the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) The stadiums will be completed as per schedule given as under:

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<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
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Visit of World Bank Representatives in Andhra Pradesh

693. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank representatives had visited Tupran Mandal in Andhra Pradesh to study some water implementation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details discussed and decisions arrived in consultation with State Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the aims and objectives of such visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) and (b) Govt of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the 4th World Bank Support Mission visited three minor irrigation tanks in Tupran Mandal, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh on 9th June, 2009. The Mission held meetings, among others, with Presidents of Water Users Associations (WUAs), WUAs Members and Support Organisations regarding involvement of the WUAs in supervision of works, display of social audit boards and WUAs involvement in contribution of corpus fiindr. Awareness in the water users regarding the implementation of the project and repairs the Minor irrigation tanks were also discussed.

(c) A World Bank Review and Implementation Support Mission visited Andhra Pradesh during June 8-12, 2009 to review progress of the Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project. The Mission met the Chief Secretary and other officials involved in the implementation of the project. The Mission made field visits to 18 project tanks in 6 districts.

(d) The World Bank Review and Implementation Support Mission visits the project once in every six months and conduct the field visits to review physical and financial progress.

Linkage of Sub-basins of Rivers

694. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government promised in May, 2004 to be exploring the feasibility of linkage sub-basins of rivers in States like Bihar, besides conducting a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking the rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the studies conducted over the last five years;

(c) if so, the salient details of its outcome indicating action-proposals drawn, if any, for implementation of the steps which have been found to be feasible, appropriate and necessary; and

(d) the details of action-plan, if any, for implementation of augmenting balanced water-flow in rivers along the flood prone areas in Bihar, in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the last UPA Government envisaged
that it would make a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking the rivers of the country starting with the southern rivers. The 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.

(b) and (c) NWDA has so far received 30 proposals of intra-state links from six states. At present, the mandate of NWDA is to prepare Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs)/Feasibility Reports (FRs) of intra-state links proposed by the states. NWDA has completed the PFRs of 4 intra-state links. Out of these, three reports have been sent to the concerned State Governments for their examination and comments. Further course of action in this regard depends upon their comments.

(d) The Government of Bihar has sent proposals of six intra-state links. PFR of one link has been completed and sent to the Government of Bihar for their examination and comments. The action-plan for implementation of augmenting balanced water-flow in rivers along the flood prone areas in Bihar depends upon the outcome of above studies.

Kosi Embankment

695. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that nine months after a massive breach in the Kosi embankment triggered catastrophic floods in North Bihar there is danger of repeat in breach of embankment;

(b) if so, whether due to persistent rains in Nepal, the coffer dams have been washed away;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to carry out repairs and maintenance of Kosi embankment and to help State Government to face the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) to (d) The breached section of the eastern afflux bund of Kosi Barrage at Kusaha (Nepal) which was washed away on 18.08.2008 has been completely repaired by the state Government of Bihar on 31st May, 2009. In addition, the flood protection works for strengthening of eastern afflux bund recommended by Kosi High Level Committee have also been completed by Government of Bihar.

The coffer-dams were constructed to facilitate the breach closure work, have served its purpose and there is no problem even if these are washed away now as these are not the flood protection works of permanent nature.

For reconstruction of the breached section of eastern afflux bund, the State Government of Bihar submitted a scheme amounting to Rs.143.42 crore, which was approved by the Government of India and an amount of Rs. 69.90 crore was released to the State Government during 2008-09. The remaining amount would be released on receipt of final bills.
Problem of Water Shortage

696. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIYA:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed Government to constitute a committee to conduct scientific research to solve the problem of water shortage in the country;

(b) if so, whether on the basis of the directions of the Supreme Court, Government has since taken any steps;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of other steps Union Government in consultation with State Governments propose to take to meet the shortage of water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, through an order issued on 28th April, 2009, directed the Central Government to constitute a Committee, within two months from that date, with Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology as the Chairman and Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources as Member and other technical members of the committee as nominated by the Chairman, for finding out inexpensive solution to address the problems of water shortage. In pursuance of this order, the Government of India has constituted a Technical Expert Committee with provisions for consultation with the representatives of the State Governments. Steps are also being formulated for wider consultation to the solutions found out through scientific research to address the problem of water scarcity in India.

Decline in Flow of Big Rivers

697. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether flow of water in world's largest rivers including India's Ganga has declined over past half century with significant changes found in about a third of big rivers;

(b) whether analysis of 925 major rivers from 1948 to 2004 showed an overall decline in total discharge;

(c) whether reduction in inflow of Pacific Ocean alone was about shutting off Mississippi river;

(d) whether according to report annual flow into Indian Ocean dropped by about 3 per cent or 1450 cubic kilometres; and

(e) if so, what are other points mentioned in study report and what steps are being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) A paper titled "Changes in Continental Freshwater Discharge from 1948 to 2004" based
on a study carried out by Mr. Aiguo Dai and others has been published in the Journal of Climate. The authors have concluded that the results reveal large variations in yearly stream flow for most of the world’s large rivers and for continental discharge. Authors have found that out of the top 200 rivers, there is no significant trend in case of 136 rivers whereas 19 rivers have shown upward trend and 45 rivers have shown downward trend. Details of the findings in respect of all the 925 rivers are not reported in the paper.

(c) As per a news release, the study found that annual freshwater discharge into Pacific Ocean fell by about 6% or 526 cubic kilometer - approximately the same volume of water that flows out of Mississippi river each year.

(d) The news release further states that annual flow into India Ocean dropped by about 3% or 140 cubic kilometer.

(e) Authors have made numerous assumptions and have mentioned in the paper that they "emphasize that stream flow, like precipitation, has very large year-to-year variations, which make detection of changes more difficult". Authors have further observed that their "results contradict the notion that global runoff has increased during the recent decades". "Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources" has been included as one of the goal in the draft mission document for "National Water Mission".

Flood water

†698.SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that almost every year during the rainy season the rivers flowing into India from Nepal bring flood water which causes loss of life and property in the country;
(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
(c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding volume of additional water flowing into the country through these rivers;
(d) if so, the details regarding the volume of the additional water; and
(e) whether there is any plan to utilize this water by storing it properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Water being a state subject, flood management schemes are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments as per their own priority. The role of Central Government is technical, catalytic and promotional in nature. However, to provide central assistance to the flood prone States, a state sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" amounting to Rs.8000 crore was approved "in principle" by the cabinet in its meeting held on 02.11.2007 for XI Plan. A number of schemes from various States have been included under the aforesaid Plan

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
scheme. Further, in order to find long term solution to the recurrent floods from rivers coming from Nepal, the Government of India is in constant dialogue with the Government of Nepal to build up reservoir schemes on the rivers, namely, Mahakali (Sarada), Karnali (Ghaghra), Kamla, Bagmati and Kosi, in Nepal.

(c) and (d) On an average, 200 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) of water is received from the rivers flowing from Nepal in Ganga Basin.

(e) A total of 42,060 BCM storage capacity (live) has been created with construction of storage schemes by the Ganga Basin States.

Reservoirs with Storage Capacity

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

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 81 big water reservoirs with storage capacity to the tune of 1,51,768 cubic meters in the country;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether there is any scheme for construction of such reservoirs;

(d) if so, the number of reservoirs to be constructed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period alongwith their respective storage capacity; and

(e) the names of the places where these reservoirs would be constructed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) and (b) The total design storage capacity of 81 reservoirs monitored by Central Water Commission is 151,768 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM).

(c) to (e) Water is a State subject and the construction of such reservoirs is an on-going activity of the various State Governments in order to harness the available water resources. Many such big reservoirs have been, and are, planned and constructed under different Five Year Plans by the State Governments with their own resources and also funds made available to them by the Central Government. Ministry of Water Resources provides funds to the State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). As per the information available from Central Water Commission, there are major and medium water resources storage projects in the country under construction in the XI Plan, with their total live storage capacity is 63,00 BCM. The state-wise list of these projects indicating their river basin and capacity is at Annexure. [See Appendix 217 Annexure No.9]

Cultivated Land

700. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:
SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(a) the percentage of cultivated land that is covered by irrigation in the country;

(b) the addition to this area which occurred in the Tenth plan and the area proposed in the Eleventh plan; and

(c) what has been the cost/acre of providing irrigation in the last three Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) As per the information provided by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the percentage of net irrigated land over cultivated land during 2006-07 for the country has been 39.1%.

(b) Creation of irrigation potential of 8.8 million hectares (mha) during X Plan has been reported by the States. A target of creation of irrigation potential of 16 mha has been envisaged during XI Plan.

(c) Average cost of irrigation potential creation through major, medium and minor irrigation projects/schemes during VIII Plan, IX Plan and X Plan were Rs. 21980 per acre, Rs. 30500 per acre and Rs. 44210 per acre respectively.

Threat of Arsenic Contaminated Water

†701. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that threat of arsenic contaminated water has spread across 31 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 12 districts of Bihar and the level of arsenic in the water samples collected from all these districts has been found to exceed the standards of World Health Organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a survey had been conducted by State Government of Uttar Pradesh through UNICEF which revealed the threat of arsenic in 31 districts;

(c) whether an area of 200 Kms. in South-West of Delhi has come under the area affected by arsenic water; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) Arsenic in ground water exceeding prescribed limit of 10 ppb (parts per billion) has been reported from some parts of 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 15 districts of Bihar.

(b) As per the report of Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, survey of arsenic contamination of ground water in 51 districts of the State carried out with the assistance of UNICEF, has revealed that some parts of 28 out of 51 districts in the State have been affected by arsenic contamination.

(c) and (d) In the report of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), no area of South-West District of Delhi has been shown as affected by arsenic.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Arsenic in Ground Water

702. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:
SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that eastern Uttar Pradesh, some districts of Bihar and West Bengal are badly affected by presence of arsenic in ground water;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by his Ministry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps which have been taken to tackle the problem;

(e) whether any fund has been sanctioned for this purpose during last three years till 1st July, 2009; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) to (c) As per the report of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), the presence of, arsenic in ground water has been observed in some parts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(d) The steps taken by the Government include:

(i) Explorations to find out ground water sources free from contaminants.

(ii) Financial and technical assistance provided to States under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)" for provision of safe drinking water to the rural population.

(e) and (f) State-wise and year-wise position of funds released by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply) under ARWSP have been indicated in the Statement.

Statement
State-wise funds released by Ministry of Rural Development
for providing safe drinking water

(Rs. in lakh)

<table>
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<th>S.No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Funds released under submission on Water Quality during 2008-09 for Normal</th>
<th>Funds released allocation for Normal Water Quality &amp; Swajaldhara during 2009-10</th>
<th>Funds released allocation for Normal Water Quality &amp; Swajaldhara during 2009-10</th>
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<td>663092.51</td>
<td>679939.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water Crisis in Country**

703. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR**: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cities and towns are facing water crisis in the country; and

148
(b) if so, the policies that Government is formulating to cope up this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):
(a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), the MoUD have not received information from cities and towns that they are facing water crisis. However, there are instances of shortages particularly due to uneven distribution of available water resources.

The National Water Policy assigns highest priority to drinking water and provides that drinking water needs of human beings and animal should be the first charge on any available water.

With a view to address the various issues related to urban water supply, MoUD has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) programmes (in State Sector) in December 2005 to facilitate additional Central Assistance for providing infrastructure in metropolitan cities/urban areas of the country. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) covers 65 cities with population above one million as per 2001 census including 35 metro cities, State capitals and other important cities, pilgrimage centres etc. the UIDSSMT scheme is for all the other towns.

Further, with a view to ensure reliable adequate and sustainable water supply service in urban areas, the MoUD has mandated Service Level Benchmarks in urban water supply sector for projects availing additional central assistance as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Coverage of WS connections (population)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Per capita availability of WS at consumer end</td>
<td>135 Lpcd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Extent of metering of water supply connections</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Extent of Non-Revenue Water</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Continuity of Water Supply</td>
<td>24x7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Efficiency of redressal of Customer Complaints</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Quality of Water Supplied</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cost recovery of in Water Supply Services</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Efficiency in collection of Water Supply Charges</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Number of persons receiving less than 70 litre per capita per day</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Security

704. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need for water conservation and rainwater harvesting and also to make the people aware of the need to create drinking water security;
(b) if so, whether his Ministry has since taken any steps to create water security in the country; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):
(a) to (c) In view of growing population, industrialization and urbanization, the demand for water to meet various requirements including that for drinking water supply is continuously increasing. Further, there is temporal and spatial variation in the availability of water in the country. Therefore, awareness of stakeholders for rain water harvesting and water conservation assumes importance.

Drinking water has been assigned the top most priority in the National Water Policy. Drinking water is also one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. The measures taken by the Government for promoting awareness and conservation of water include implementation of the schemes of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells, demonstrative artificial recharge projects, Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration Water Bodies.

New Sea Wall

705. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the position of project proposal submitted by State Government of Kerala to construct new sea wall and the reformation of old sea walls in the coastal belt of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):
The proposal from the State Government of Kerala regarding one scheme titled "Construction of sea wall for a length of 1680m between Azhikode and Eriyad in Thrissur district" at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 Cr. was included under centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States" under implementation during the X Plan. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh was released as 1st instalment to the State Government as Central share during the year 2004-05. State Govt of Kerala has been requested to furnish Utilization Certificate for release of 2nd instalment of Central share.

In addition, the State Government of Kerala submitted a proposal for construction of 52,665 km long new sea walls and reformation of 59,448 km length of old damaged sea walls besides 21 groynes to Central Water Commission for inclusion under National Coastal Protection Project (NCPP) for external assistance. This Ministry of Water Resources has requested the Department of Economic Affairs for external assistance for the Project.

Strengthening of Kosi Dam

†706.SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(a) whether Government has raised the issue of strengthening of part of Kosi dam falling under the territory of Nepal as well as water management with the Government of Nepal keeping in view devastation caused by Kosi river last year; and

(b) if so, when and at what level this negotiation had been made and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) and (b) The responsibility of maintenance of Eastern Aflux Bund (EAB) of Kosi Barrage and other flood protection works in and around Kosi Barrage in Nepal territory lies with the Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar has completed the works of restoration of the breached portion of Eastern Aflux Bund.

All the works in Nepal territory has been carried out by State Government of Bihar in consultation and with full cooperation with the Government of Nepal.

Assistance for Water Projects

707. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount borrowed from World Bank for water projects in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent on each project;

(c) the conditions of World Bank for each project in each State; and

(d) the projects taken up for the benefit of SC/ST agency people in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) and (b) The amount of assistance from World Bank and the cumulative disbursement (as on 31st May, 2009) by them in respect of Water Projects is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The standard terms and conditions of the projects followed in respect of World Bank investment are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) As the Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project (APCBTMP) involves comprehensive treatment of the ayacut under the minor irrigation tanks selected for rehabilitation, there is no separate SC/ST designated tanks in the state. However, in 100% tribal populated areas 31 tanks costing Rs.615.00 lakhs in 4 districts are being taken up. In 2009-10 budget, a provision of Rs.50.80 Crores and Rs.20.22 Crores have been provided for benefiting the SC/ST agency people respectively. Apart from Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project, 868 works in 11 districts with a cost of Rs. 131.05 crore and 657 works in 11 districts with a cost of Rs. 44.15 crore are taken up under Tribal Sub Plan & Special Component Plan respectively in 2008-09 under state plan funds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name of Projects</th>
<th>Date of Agreement/Completion</th>
<th>Amount of Assistance in US Dollar (in Million)</th>
<th>Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.05.2009 Million Donor Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project LN 4750-IN</td>
<td>30.11.2004</td>
<td>US$ 84.68</td>
<td>US$ 84.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr. 3603-IN</td>
<td>15.3.2002</td>
<td>US$ 97.29</td>
<td>US$ 97.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>UP Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr.3602-IN</td>
<td>08.3.2002</td>
<td>US$ 64.04</td>
<td>US$ 64.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project CR.3635-IN</td>
<td>06.06.2002</td>
<td>US$ 46.83</td>
<td>US$ 46.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project</td>
<td>14.1.2008</td>
<td>US$64</td>
<td>US$0.852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Orissa Community Tanks Management Project (7576-IN)</td>
<td>27.01.09</td>
<td>US$112,000</td>
<td>US$4.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project (Cr.No. 4846 (IBRD) &amp; Cr. No. 4255-IN (IDA))</td>
<td>12.2.2007</td>
<td>US$485</td>
<td>US$59.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Multi-State</td>
<td>Hydrology Project (Phase-II)</td>
<td>19.1.2006</td>
<td>US$104,980</td>
<td>US$18.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lending rate

The lending rate consists of a variable base rate plus a spread. The lending rate is reset on each interest payment date and applies to interest periods beginning on those dates.

**Base rate:** The 6-month LIBOR for value at the start of an interest period, for most currencies, and a recognized commercial bank variable rate reference for other currencies.

**Spread:**

- **Fixed for the life of the loan.** Consists of the IBRD’s projected funding cost margin relative to USD LIBOR, the IBRD’s contractual lending spread, a risk premium and a basis swap adjustment for non-USD loans.
- **Variable.** Consists of the IBRD’s weighted average cost margin relative to 6-month LIBOR for funding (recalculated twice a year), and the IBRD’s contractual lending spread.

Embedded options

Interest rate conversions

Interest rate caps and collars

Currency conversions

Front-end Fee

0.25% of the loan amount. At the option of the borrower, the front-end fee can be paid out of the loan proceeds upon loan effectiveness. When the borrower does not finance the front-end fee, the borrower must pay the fee no later than 60 days after the effectiveness date, but before the first withdrawal from the loan.

Amortization

Borrowers have flexibility to tailor repayment terms to meet their project and asset and liability management needs.

Amortization patterns and repayment schedules

- *Amortization patterns may be level, annuity, bullet or customized.*
- *Repayment schedules may be fixed at commitment or linked to disbursements.*

Maturity

**Maximum Final Maturity** is 30 years.

**Maximum Average Repayment Maturity** is 18 years/1.

Prepayment

Borrowers have the choice to prepay, fully or partially, the amounts they owe on their IBRD loans subject to a prepayment premium.

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1 **Maturity:** For repayment schedules linked to disbursements, the 18-year limit is the sum of the average repayment maturity and the expected average disbursement period.
2 **Prepayment of IBRD Loans**: Borrowers have the choice to prepay, fully or partially, the amounts they owe on their IBRD loans. The IBRD may charge a prepayment premium.

**IBRD Contingent Loans** - the Deferred Drawdown Option for Development Policy Loans (DPL DDO) and the Catastrophic Risk (CAT) DDO carry the same pricing and all embedded risk management options as the IBRD Flexible Loan.

**Front-end Fee Policy on IBRD Loans**

1. For all IBRD loan commitments whose invitation to negotiate is issued on or after July 31, 1998, and signed prior to September 27, 2007, a front-end fee of 100 basis points will be charged, payable on the loan’s Effective Date. A front-end fee of 25 basis points will be charged on IBRD loan commitments signed on or after September 27, 2007.

2. In the event of loan cancellation, adjustments to the front-end fee will be handled as follows:

   - If the loan is fully cancelled prior to the loan’s Effective Date, no front-end fee will be charged.
   - If the loan is partially cancelled prior to its Effective Date, the amount of the front-end fee payable will be reduced on a pro rata basis and the adjusted front-end fee will be payable to the Bank upon the loan’s Effective Date.
   - If the loan is partially or fully cancelled on or after the loan’s Effective Date, no adjustment to the front-end fee will be made. This will apply equally to loans comprised of tranches: if, for example, a tranche were cancelled after the Effective Date, no portion of the front-end fee would be refunded to the borrower.

**National Water Projects**

708. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

   (a) the present status of national water projects;
   (b) the criteria fixed to declare national projects;
   (c) in what manner Government would give the share of fund to each project; and
   (d) in what manner the water would be distributed among the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) to (d) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7th February 2008 has approved proposal of the Ministry of Water Resources on Implementation of National Projects with central assistance of 90% of the eligible cost of the project as per guidelines of scheme of National Projects. A new project fulfilling the following criteria is eligible for consideration for inclusion in the scheme of National project with the approval of the Union Cabinet:
1. International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.

2. Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of Inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river interlinking projects.

3. Inter-State projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectare (ha) and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established.

The scheme of implementation of National Projects has come into effect from 26th February 2009 after issue of guidelines by the Ministry of Water Resources. The projects included under the National Projects category are expected to submit their funding requirements for year wise assessment of finances. So far, grant amounting to Rs.450 crore has been released to Gosikhurd National Projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). Distribution of water among the States is not governed under the scheme of National Projects.

Water Shortage

709. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of water bodies like ponds, lagoons, rivers, lakes and reservoirs in the country are drying up causing acute water shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures Government is taking or proposing to take to rejuvenate these water bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) and (b) As per the third Minor Irrigation Census 2001, 0.85 lakh out of 5.57 lakh tanks and storages in the country are not in use.

(c) The Government of India sanctioned a pilot scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies during X Plan with an outlay of Rs.300 crore. The Government has further approved a programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with an outlay of Rs.10,000 crore for XI Plan. The programme covers all states of the country and aims at improvement of water bodies, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, increase in storage capacity of water bodies, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture and increased availability of drinking water.

Preparation for 35th National Games

710. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expense for the 35th National Games scheduled to be held in Kerala in May, 2010;
(b) whether the preparations for the National Games is progressing according to the schedule; and

(c) the total financial assistance the Central Government proposes to provide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Government of Kerala has informed that the estimated expenditure on 35th National Games to be held in Kerala in 2010 will be Rs.220 crores;

(b) Once the National Games are allotted by the Indian Olympic Association to a State, it is the responsibility of the host State to conduct the National Games. As per information available, the Kerala Government plans to conduct the Games in May, 2010 and the State Government is making preparations in that direction.

(c) There is no scheme in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to provide assistance to the State Government for the creation of sports infrastructure for conduct of National Games. However, the State Government has submitted a proposal for grant of Additional Central Assistance for the Games, which is under examination.

12.00 NOON

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN - in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and NBCC

II. Annual statement of allotments

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) Sir, I lay on the Table-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development) and National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 16/15/09]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Statement of allotments made under 5% discretionary quota, in accordance with the guidelines issued vide Directorate of Estates O.M. No.12035/2/97-Pol.II (Pt. II dated the 17th November, 1997, for the year ending 31st December, 2008. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 134/15/09]

Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 63/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore, for the year 2007-2008, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 244/15/09]

Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Ministry of Culture. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 76/15/09]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Department of Posts)

II. Memorandum of Understanding between GOI (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology), DOT and BSNL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts) Notification G.S.R. 864 (E), dated the 19 December, 2008, publishing the Indian Post Office (6th Amendment) Rules, 2008, under sub section (4) of section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 203/15/09]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 205/15/09]

Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Tourism

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Ministry of Tourism. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 165/15/09]
Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 166/15/09]

Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs


Report of CAG (CA 22 of 2009-10, CA 23 of 2009-10 and CA 24 of 2009-10)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, I lay on the Table under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:


(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2008 (No. CA 23 of 2009-10) Union Government (Commercial) Information Technology Applications in Public Sector Undertakings (compliance audit); and [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 87/15/09]


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LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the hon. Members that a letter has been received from Shri Amar Singh stating that he is unable to attend the House as he will be leaving for Singapore for medical treatment. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from 8th July, 2009 till the end of the current 217th Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from all meetings of the House till the end of the current session.

(No. hon. Member dissented)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we wish him a speedy recovery.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we wish him a speedy recovery. Permission to remain absent is granted.

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MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I move the following Motion:

“That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) read with sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Putting a sticker on the forehead of a woman revealing her HIV status at a government hospital in Jamnagar.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention about a very sad incident which happened at Jamnagar in the so-called vibrant State of Gujarat. A forty year old pregnant woman went for her check-up at the G.G.S. Government Hospital at Jamnagar. Two qualified Gynaecologists alongwith staff pasted a sticker on her forehead which mentioned her HIV-positive status. Not only have they pasted the sticker on her forehead, but also paraded her in the hospital. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think, this is extremely shocking and shameful.

None of the medical or para-medical staff, who are aware that the HIV-status cannot be declared this way, objected to the public parade of the woman. She has got her two-months foetus aborted because of her health conditions. But the humiliation of public parade with a sticker on her forehead revealing HIV-positive status will hang on forever.

Similarly, in the same so-called vibrant Gujarat State, a four year old girl, Sania Vohra, was mauled by a stray dog. She was taken to the Sayaji Hospital. But she was not given treatment. The doctors said that they had to file a police case first. The father of the girl asked, "Police case against whom, a stray dog?" She had to be taken to a private hospital for treatment.

Sir, I mentioned these two issues. These are not only the two issues in the so-called ‘vibrant Gujarat.’ There are many other things which are happening in that State. This must be taken very seriously, because everybody thinks the Chief Minister is an iconic leader with innovative ideas.

I would like to request the Central Government to find out whether this is the way the State Governments are supposed to handle the situation. Is this the way the iconic leaders are supposed to handle a State?

Sir, this is a serious matter and I would request the Minister concerned to check up whether this kind of thing is happening in other parts of the country also, so that a report can be submitted in Parliament.
Demand to grant relief package to people displaced by floods in Kosi river

Shri Rajeev Pratap Rudy (Vice-President): Mahatma Gandhi, I must have had a bad time. Hathavardhan, now is a very casual situation. The Prime Minister and the Ministers and the Hon. Prime Minister have expressed their concern. But the situation which the Government is concerned. Bihar is a very important State. It is a State which, after its division, lost the resources, mineral resources. We have just left with plains. Floods in the Kosi had a devastating effect there.

Violence and Obscenity in Media

Mr. Shyam Goel (Vice-President): Upasaveet Mahatma Gandhi, at one time, you were a very casual one. This is my appeal to the House and to the Government. This is not a very casual one. This is our request to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned. Bihar is a very important State. It is a State which, after its division, lost the resources, mineral resources. We have just left with plains. Floods in the Kosi had a devastating effect there.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.
Liquor tragedy in Gujarat

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRPAL (Gujarat): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I am extremely sorry to quote a sad event which took place in the city of Ahmedabad in Gujarat and that too, in a working class area where poor people are living. Nearly 50 people are dead and many more are under treatment in the Government hospital because of the consumption of illicit liquor. The event took place 4-5 days ago. They were all very poor. Some of them were married. Their families are facing grave situation without any help from any corner. I have the details from the print media, electronic media and the leaders of my party that illicit liquor business in the city of Ahmedabad and all major cities of Gujarat is going on in connivance with the Police Department. Not only that it is going on in connivance with the Police, but also the State Administration. Certain illicit liquor is supplied by the mudda maal of the Court because whenever these illicit liquor shops are raided by the police and if they want to file a case in the court, they will have to seize the peeps etc. which are full of illicit liquor. They are kept for days together. But, when the case comes up after 5-6 months, they don’t produce this before the court. In fact, that illicit liquor is sold through illegal channels of people who are associated with this illegal business. In spite of the matter being raised in the State
Assembly by the Congress Party, the State Government there has miserably failed to provide protection to the poor working class people in the State of Gujarat. Sir, it is not a problem of crime. My friend, Arun Jaitley, is a senior lawyer. He will appreciate that it is not only a law and order problem, but also, a socio-economic problem. Gujarat is a State where there is total prohibition, but liquor is available everywhere. Now, how to deal with this problem? There I want help from the Central Government Home Ministry and also the State Administration that if there is prohibition in Gujarat, why liquor is available at every nook and corner in the city of Ahmedabad. And as a result, every five or ten years, such tragedies are taking place, and mainly, the poor people are losing their lives. Thank you very much, Sir.

Demand to lower the prices of petrol and diesel

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, in the midnight of 1st July, 2009, the Government of India raised the prices of petrol and diesel on the plea that the price of crude oil has gone up to 70 dollars per barrel in the international market, and that was done on the eve of the Budget Session of the Parliament at 12 o’clock in the midnight, without caring even for 11 hours for the Parliament to discuss the issue. Now, Sir, though the price of petrol in India comes to Rs. 20/- a litre on the benchmark of 70 dollar per barrel, the Government turned down the demand of lowering down the prices of petrol and diesel.

Now, Sir, the price of crude oil in the international market has come down to 60-61 dollar a barrel. We therefore demand issuance of the Government order withdrawing earlier orders hiking the prices of petrol and diesel in India. The order should be issued forthwith. I would request the Minister to respond. This is a very serious issue concerning the lives of the common people, the ordinary people, the whole nation, Sir. The market price of the essential commodities of daily consumption is rising a lot. The potato price, even in Delhi, is rising a lot. So, this is urgently necessary to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel. Thank you.

SHRI IMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with it.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Most of the Members want to associate themselves with it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, you kindly direct the Government to respond. …(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No direction can be given to the Government in the Zero Hour. Now, Shri Bharatkumar Raut.

Delay in the arrival of monsoon

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you Sir, for giving me an opportunity to express the grave concern that all my colleagues in this august House share over the delayed monsoon all over the country, particularly on the Plateau of Deccan. I am receiving information that in many parts of the Western Maharashtra, Marathwada, kharif crop is in severe trouble. Those who
completed the sowing after the little rains, that has been lost, and now, the poor farmers in this area are in a miserable plight because they do not have money to buy seeds again. Sir, this is a severe situation, and this situation is prevailing not only in Maharashtra, but also in many parts of India. Now, in Maharashtra, the Government is contemplating to have a cloud seeding. It is a good attempt. But I am not very sure whether such experiments really yield any fruit. Therefore, it is a very serious situation. Apart from the farming community, Sir, there is a serious issue of fodder to the cattle-head and also drinking water for the urban and the rural poor. In Mumbai, there have been good rains in the city and suburbs, but the reservoirs which supply water to the metropolis, have not received enough rains, and therefore, there is a problem of the drinking water in this city also.

Sir, I am now talking on a larger canvas of national economy. We are a farming nation and most of the population in this country are farmers, and if rains are delayed like this, the Indian economy is likely to face trouble. Seventeen per cent of the Indian income comes from farming, and Rs. 5.66 lakh crores is the income coming from agriculture. In this situation, I think, the Government needs to take this issue very seriously. This need arises because if the farmers do not get enough and timely help then this kharif crop will go, and if the kharif goes then there would a shortage of foodgrains at the national level and it will have a bouncing impact on everything, on the consumption of goods and the national economy. I, therefore, request, through you, Sir, the Government that this is time to rise and support the farming community. Supply of free seeds and cattle camps is the need of the hour in many areas. I am not pressing the panic button. But if we start this work now, and if there is a calamity, God forbid, and the monsoon is further delayed, then we should not be left with. ...(Time Bell rings). We should not leave the farmers. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Shri Prabhat Jha, please only associate.

SHRI PRABHAT JHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prakash Javadekar.

Acceptance by G-8 plus five countries and India to complete
WTO Doha round by 2010

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उत्तराखण्ड, मैं कुछ दिनों पहले अमेरिका गया था। मेरी वहां के उच्चाधिकारी और वाणिज्य विभाग के उच्चाधिकारियों से बात हुईं। तब मुझे एक आशंका हुई कि दोहा राउंड को सफल बनाने के लिए विकसित देश भारत पर दबाव बनाएंगे। इसीलिए 29 तारीख को मैंने एक पत्रकार बार्ता संबोधित करके भारत सरकार को आगान किया था कि वह दबाव से न बुझे। आज मैं दबाव को बनाएंगे। इसीलिए 29 तारीख को मैंने एक पत्रकार बार्ता संबोधित करके भारत सरकार को आगान किया था कि वह दबाव से न बुझे। आज मैं दबाव को बनाएंगे। इसीलिए 29 तारीख को मैंने एक पत्रकार बार्ता संबोधित करके भारत सरकार को आगान किया था कि वह दबाव से न बुझे। आज मैं दबाव को बनाएंगे।
व्यापार के लिए, लेकिन उसके लिए विकसित देश अपने किसानों को जो बहुत सारी सब्जियों देते हैं, जहां कम होने वाले हैं। यह भूमिका पिछले पांच साल सरकार ने भी जारी रखी थी। आज लगता है कि चुनाव के बाद मालिक अनावरन बदल गया है। चुनाव के बाद सरकार मालिक बदल-बदला नजर आया है। मंत्री को भी बदले हैं और पारिती की बदली गई है। उन्होंने अपनी भाषा में एक महीने पहले जाकर ऐलान किया कि अमेरिका और भारत के इस विषय में अब कोई दो साल नहीं है, उनकी दोही ईलाम-अलाम साल नहीं है। परंतु हमारी सामरिक सेवा आलोचना है। आज जो चमक आई है, यह भारत की कृपण के लिए खारे की घंटी बजी है। विकसित देश सब्जियों को बाजार देते ही है, साथ ही प्रामाण्य परिवर्तन काम रखने के नाम पर और सब्जियों के बाद नहीं है। वे जो भारत के कहने पर, विकसित देशों के कहने पर निर्भर करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हमने उस समय एक कैदियाँ बनाई थी और उस मिलकर रहे, इसलिए दोनों राज्य नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन अब जो हो रहा है, भारत का किसान उसके भी बीच से नहीं वर्ता कर पाएगा। कई के भी उस पर प्रतिस्पर्धा कर पाएगा, क्योंकि यहाँ उसे लाना मुश्किल पर आगाजित कीमत भी नहीं मिल रही है। हम समान स्वरूप के लिए तैयार हैं। हम विश्व व्यापार के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन जो विश्व व्यापार भारत की खेती को ले लूटेगा। यह किसान की बाड़ दंग देगा, उसके लिए आयहालय के सिवाय कोई राह नहीं होगी।

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Prakash Javadekar.

भी ओ.टी. लेखा (सिकिंग) : उपर्युक्त जी, मैं स्वाभाविक समझ करता हूँ।

Circulation of fake currency notes in the country

भी एस.एस. अहुलवारिया (आर.एच.एडवार्ड) : उपर्युक्त जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का धारण नकली करने वाले नीटफूड की तरफ आक्रेपित करना बाहर हूँ। महादेश, पहले बच्चे को लुभाने के लिए चुने के साथ नकली नोट मिला करते थे, पर अब एक देश की अवधीतिक ध्वनियां को बिगाड़ने के लिए हमारे प्रजासत्तात्मक देश नकली नोटों का चलन बदल रहे हैं। पहले पाहते हुए किसी नकली नोट बनाता गया, उसके बाद तो यह नोट पांच रुपए का, पांच सी रुपए और हाराम रुपए बनाया गया है। पहले चुराए अपने साथ ही नकली नोट लाते थे। जब वे पकड़े जाते थे, तो जेल जाते थे वा कारावास होती थी। या seize कर लिए जाते थे। इसमें यह है कि अब टेबल बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया की त्रेजरी से भी नकली नोट निकल रहे हैं। विषय दिनों हमने चुराया गया में देखा (बेहतर...). यह पुलिस रहा है। इसमें आकाशी के द्वारी से नकली नोट मिले और करोड़ों की संख्या में मिले। जहाँ एटीएम vending machine लागाया गया है, जहाँ एटीएम कार्ड लगा बना है, बैंक कार्ड लगा कर, क्रेडिट कार्ड लगा कर, एटीएम कार्ड लगा कर पैसा निकालते हैं, उसमें भी नकली नोट निकले। इसके बीच बहुत सारे कारण हैं। जब कच्छी धारी से ही नकली लेते निकलते लगे और ट्रेजरी से ही नकली नोट निकलने लगे, तो हम फिर पर विचार करे। कर अगर हम पोस्ट ऑफिस जाएं और यहाँ से नकली स्टाम्प मिले, तो व्यवहार पूरा होगा। इसमें एटीएम बैंकी, जो जिम्मेदारों में मिलता है, जब स्टाम्प वेंडर से हम नकली स्टाम्प मिले, तो तेली चौथे खुला सालाना आया। अब ने नकली नोट निकल रहे हैं और यह आकलन के हिसाब से, क्योंकि सरकारी आकलन तो नहीं है कि जो बैंक की निकटस्थ पर खुलासा गया, उसी की नकली नोट माना जा रहा है, पर एक आकलन कर रहा है कि एक हजार, पांच से तीन से के जिले नोट हैं, उनके 50 किसी नोट नकली हैं, जो बाजार में हैं।
महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। सरकार ने इस पर बार-बार सोचा और आरबीआई द्वारा रॉ, इंटेलीजेंस ब्यूरो, सीबीआई और नारकोटिक्स बोर्ड पर एक सेट बनाया गया। यह कहा गया कि इसके लिए एक विशेष सेल पूरे देश में चलेगा, जिससे नकली नोट को रोका जात템ा। बंगालदेश और नेपाल के बारे पर स्थित जो राज्य है, उन इलाकों में नकली नोट का प्रचलन हो रहा है। एटीएम मशीन या कैशिंग के विड़ो से जब आप अपने चेक से पैसा लेते हैं और अगर आप ऐसे लेकर विड़ो से हट जाते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि नकली नोट है, तो आपका बालान हो जाएगा, आप जेल चले जाएंगे, आप पर FIR हो जाएगा। ... (समय की घंटी)... यह जो सारी व्यवस्था है, इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार कोई कठोर कदम उठाए। उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है और माइक बंद हो गया है। 

Members, we will now take up further discussion on the Railway Budget. But before that, I would like to inform you that there are still 35 names listed. We are left with hardly three-and-a-half hours. ... (Interruptions) ... Now it has become 35. So, no more names will be entertained. The reply is at 5 o’clock and the time available is just three-and-a-half hours. Therefore, I would humbly request all the hon. Members not to take more than five minutes. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD (Bihar): There will be no lunch break.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There will be no lunch break. I am taking it as three-and-a-half hours taking into consideration that there will be no lunch break. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Why, Sir? We are going to sit late.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. We are not going to sit late. The reply is at 5 o’clock.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: The reply is at 5 o’clock. After 5 o’clock, there is a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that there will be Special Mentions. ... (Interruptions) ... After the statement of the External Affairs Minister, there will be Special Mentions. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Then there will be clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will see to it when it comes up.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. We have already given notice that we want to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is why, taking all that into consideration, I am appealing to the hon. Members, when they speak on the Railway Budget, only mention those things like where they want new railway stations, new trains, etc., and not the whole thing. All your colleagues have already mentioned whatever you want to mention on the Railway Budget. Now, I would request Dr. C.P. Thakur to speak.
THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2009-10

DR. C. P. THAKUR (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, thank you very much for giving me some time to speak on the Railway Budget. This Railway Budget is a special Budget because the hon. Prime Minister has heaped praises lavishly upon the Railway Minister for presenting a very good Railway Budget. But after going through the whole Budget it appears that this Budget should be termed as a superfast train. We can call it Mamata Express starting from Delhi. It is a non-stop ... (Interruptions) ... Duranto train going to West Bengal and the stations, where it will stop, will be decided in 2011. That appears to be the motto of this train.

Sir, there is a turmoil about ‘White Paper’, which has been mentioned in this Railway Budget. I feel that this ‘White Paper’ should be published as early as possible. Why should any Minister or anybody be afraid of ‘White Paper’? If somebody has committed mistakes, that will be pointed out in the ‘White Paper’. So there should not be any worry about the ‘White Paper’, which has been mentioned in the Railway Budget.

Actually, the British started this railway in India not for public transport system. They started it for military purpose, for the movement of the military and anything connected with the military. So, safety should be the main concern of the Railways. The Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, has dealt very extensively with the safety aspect. I would like to mention here that, recently, in Bihar, there were five incidents of fire in trains, in one week. So the Railway Ministry should be more concerned about the safety. There is a need to pay more attention to safety.

So far as this Railway Budget is concerned, to me, it is quite alarming. Before the presentation of the Railway Budget, there was a big uproar all over Bihar that as Km. Mamata Banerjee has become the Railway Minister, all the projects of Bihar will be shifted to West Bengal. But such a thing should not be done by any Minister. A Minister is appointed for the whole country. If this kind of a feeling is created in any part of the country, I don’t think this will serve the nation as a whole.

Some of the projects are in the process of shifting. The whole tragedy of the matter is, there were three Railway Ministers from Bihar, that is, Shri Nitish Kumar, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Shri Lalu Yadav. Some of the projects which were inaugurated by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, like the Ganga Rail Bridge, have still not been completed. In these five years, they did nothing. There are many projects like this in Bihar. ... (Interruptions). This should have been done. All the projects, which were started in Bihar, should be completed as early as possible. How will you do it? Unless you allocate funds, these projects will not be completed. Therefore, not only this bridge, the two other factories, one in Chapra and one in Madhepura, which were started, should be completed at the earliest. We do not want anything new for Bihar. Unless you allot some funds for that, the situation will remain the same for years and years. So, this is my request to the Railway Minister.

Bihar is a very important State, which is the second largest State. A lot of people go from Bihar to other parts of the country. But this State has been totally neglected so far. So far as this fast train
or Duranto train is concerned, there is no single fast train for Bihar. My request to the Railway
Minister is, at last, one fast-train from Patna to Delhi should be started. Secondly, regarding
establishment of world-class railway stations, I would like to say that Patna has been neglected. If
the capital city of any State is neglected, then, the very purpose is defeated. Therefore, I would
request that the hon. Minister should include Patna while developing world-class railway stations.
Thank you.

present. Dr. Radhakant Nayak. Not present. Shri Jesudasu Seelam. Not present. I think all these
Members were not present even in the beginning. I would not call their names again.

Shri Silvius Condpan.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, thank you for allowing me to participate in the
discussion on the Railway Budget. First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to the hon.
Railway Minister, who has come forward with several welfare measures, encouraging measures, for
the railway users of our country. I would like to mention here that more than 10 non-stop trains have
been proposed; 57 new trains have been contemplated; frequencies of 27 trains in different parts of
the country have been increased, it has also been proposed to introduce the “ijjat” plan for the railway
users in various parts of the country. There has been a provision made for providing facilities to
women travellers, the youth and the poor people. The present Railway Budget would enable them to
travel economically. Sir, a provision for women commandos has also been contemplated so as to
give security to women passengers. Also, there is a proposal to include medical facilities in long
distance trains. The railways would also run fast passenger trains which would facilitate farmers to
transport their perishable products, like, vegetables and fruits, to the far away markets, and thereby
earn a lot of profit out of their agricultural produce. This was not contemplated in the past by the
Railway Department. Also, Sir, there has been difficulty for people in the purchase of railway tickets.
This has also been simplified now, and I would like to congratulate the hon. Railway Minister for this.

Having said all these, I come from the North-East, and it is a fact that the Railways need to pay a
lot of attention to the North-East railway users. Before independence, the Railway system was used
by the Britishers for their own benefits, like, transportation of coal, tea produce, petroleum, etc.
Then, they had laid only a single track. Sir, the North-East is a very important part of our country
from national strategic point of view. On the one side, we have Bangladesh, and, on the other side is
China. China is building up its railway system, almost reaching the border of Arunachal Pradesh.

This morning, you may remember, Sir, during Question Hour, matters pertaining to the
Arunachal Border were discussed. I do not want to repeat all that. But we in North-east feel that the
railway system is yet to reach those borders, or anywhere near those border areas. It is very essential, Sir, for the Railway Ministry, with the coordination of the other concerned Ministries and Departments, to improve the railway communication system in the North-Eastern Region.

Sir, the demand for a double track has been there since long. There is no double track system there. Till today, the whole of North-East has depended upon a single track. So, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to seriously think about installing the double track system, right from Alipurduar to Ledo, the end of the railway system in the North-East, to Agartala in Tripura on the Bangladesh border side. Sir, these are very important areas.

Now, I come to the pending national projects of the Railways. Sir, these projects have not seen much progress in all these years. I would like to mention here that the Bogibil rail-cum-road bridge, which is very important not only for the North-East but also strategic from the country’s defence point of view, has been declared a national project since the last two years. But it still remains unattended. The people of Assam do not understand whether it is a national project or an internal project of the Railways. There are other projects on the Indo-Bangladesh border line, particularly Tripura, which are yet to be completed.

Sir, since you have allowed me limited time, I do not wish to go into details. But I do want to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister, who is present in the House, to take note of these things and give serious consideration in their Railway Board and other meetings to these national projects for expeditious implementation.

Sir, I have known from experience that no Member of Parliament has ever been involved in the Zonal Railway Users' Committee. No MP is involved. I do not know what sort of committees were formed in the past, but in the N.F. Railway, no MP was involved and, so, we could not give our views and suggestions to improve the railway system in the North-East for public good.

Sir, there are many things that I wanted to raise. At the zonal level, we have never got an opportunity to meet and pass on our suggestions to the Railway Ministry to improve the railway system in the North-East. That is very essential, Sir. At the national level all the good things have been proposed. But, at the zonal level, or, at the regional level, we do not see any significant improvement in the railway services. It is a fact that there was a time when all departmental projects of the railways were completed before time. I remember, before the Chinese aggression, the Saraighat rail-cum-road Bridge was proposed to be constructed when late Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Railway Minister and the Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister. The project, which was supposed to be completed within four years, was completed within three years and the bridge was ready to meet the emergent of the situation arising out of the Chinese aggression in 1962. These are the past experiences which the people of North-East and Assam, in particular, are having. Nowadays, when we have so much of modern development in all spheres, our projects are not being completed within time.
SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Sir, I request the Railway Ministry to see to it that all the national programmes they have taken up for the year 2009-10 are implemented efficiently. At the regional level whatever disparities are there, whatever facilities are lacking for the people of North-East, who are contributing through their agricultural produces and mineral produces to the national exchequer, they should also be given the benefit of the Railway for all purposes, including transportation of essential commodities. Sir, every year, our area suffers from natural calamities which leads to disruption of road system. So, we depend upon the Railway system, and the Railway is depending upon the single track. Even today, the Railway cannot give us faster service for movement of essential commodities during six months of natural calamity that the people of North-East suffers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Condpam, please conclude.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Sir, with this suggestion, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Moinul Hassan, your party time is over. You finish in five minutes.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, it is your time, not mine. Sir, I would like to mention two-three points only, Sir, I firmly believe that there are some welcome steps in the Railway Budget. But, when I say like this, I have to make some critical observations on the Railway Budget. Sir, my first point is this. What is the economics of the Railways now? In the last Budget of the first UPA Government, it was said that the cash reserve was Rs.90,000 crores. But, suddenly, we have seen in the first Budget of the second UPA Government that the cash reserve is now Rs.6,000 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to where Rs. 84,000 crores have gone. I request the hon. Minister to come up with a statement in this regard. I hope that this will be addressed at the time of the reply of the hon. Minister.

Sir, my second point is this. As per your advice, I am not going into details. It is very fine that a 1000 MW power plant at Adra in West Bengal is going to be set up. I welcome this step of the Railway Minister. It has been mentioned in the Budget Speech of the Railway Minister that it would serve the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes of Lalgarh. I do not know how it is going to serve the people of Lalgarh which is more than 100 kilometres away from Adra. I request that a comprehensive development plan should be taken up by the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India. So, I support this welcome step of setting up of a 1000 MW power plant at Adra, if the Railways can do it, it will be very beneficial for the people of West Bengal and the nation.

Sir, my third point is this. Sir, it is a fact that 124 Railway projects are incomplete for a long time in West Bengal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when these 124 incomplete projects would be completed. There is a mention of many new schemes in the Budget Speech of the hon. Minister. We are happy about it. But, I demand that the Ministry of Railway should first complete
these 124 incomplete projects which are pending for a long time. Sir, in his speech, the Leader of the Opposition mentioned one point. I would like to mention this point in a different way.

In the Budget Speech, we have seen the railway road map; there are 3-4 medical colleges, hospitals, nursing homes; these will be done by the railways in addition to the normal work. It is a welcome step, it is proposed to be taken up throughout the country. But, what are the needs of the people? People want safety, security and adhering to time schedule. So, I demand the railways to work for the safety, security and timely running of the trains.

My fourth point is, it is already raised by others, we, the Members of Parliament are not the members of the ZRUCC. We have given our representation in ZRUCC. But, ZRUCC is a very important forum so far as the zonal railway-level is concerned. I demand the Members to be included in that.

I come to my last point. You know, our hon. Finance Minister announced that there would be Aligarh Muslim University Campus in Murshidabad, West Bengal, it is a big and full-fledged university. I am mentioning this for the reason that it is very near to a railway station, called Ahiram, it is my native district. It is a very small halt station. I demand the Railways that since a very good university is going to be set up there, it would be a big campus spread over 300-400 acres land, the Government of West Bengal has already provided that, please expand and upgrade the position of that particular station. It would be needed in the future. This is my proposal to the Ministry. Thank you for the time given.

भी अब्बास सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रेलवे बजट के बारे में आपने मुख्य बोलने के लिए जो मीफ दिया है, सबसे पहले में उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

आदरणीय मंत्री शिवप्रयोग ने जो रेलवे बजट तैयार किया है, हमने इस बजट को और पिछले सालों के बजट को देखा है और देखते से यह पता चलता है कि इस बजट में कुछ खास नया vision नजर नहीं आ रहा है। रेलवे गृहमंडल की संस्था है और गृहमंडल की संस्था business based या commercial based नहीं होती है, बल्कि उसका purpose nation को serve करना होता है। इस बजट में रेलवे द्वारा कोई लक्ष्य तय नहीं किया गया है कि हम इस इतनी बड़ी संस्था के माध्यम से देश के किसी भी बड़ा संस्था को रेलजगह देने का मीफ एक सलाम में पैदा करेंगे, बल्कि every year retrenchment is going on, employees को कम करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है और हम अंकड़ों से देख रहे हैं कि बहुत बड़े level पर यह project किया जा रहा है कि railway एक profit oriented संस्था बन गई है। Public Sector का जो purpose था, to serve the people, उसको धोड़ दिया है हम यह देख रहे हैं कि 2001 में 63,028 किलोमीटर का running track था, जो 2008 में 63,273 है, इसमें क्या बड़ेसे पर नजर आ रही है, इसमें क्या तरलोखी नजर आ रही है। लेकिन, इसके बावजूद हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि कुछ अच्छे steps भी आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने लिए हैं। उपसमाप्ति जी, जो अच्छा किया है, उसको अच्छे ही कहना चाहिए। जो कभी है, उस कभी को दूर करने के लिए हम संजीवनी देना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि जब thought, business oriented बन जाती है, तो approach भी business mind से ही apply होती है। हमने यह युग्म नहीं है कि एक businessman के बारे में कोई कहता है, businessman को यह सिखाया जाता है कि आपने कभी हंसना नहीं है, आप कभी प्राणक को
हंसते नजर नहीं आने चाहिए। अगर आप प्राकृति के सामने हसेंगे, तो प्राकृति बेतने हो जाएगा, जागरूक हो जायेगा।

फिर उसको समझाया जाता है कि यह कहना भी profit हो, आपको तो recession का ही रोग, रोग है और आप अपने बच्चों के सामने भी नहीं हसेंगे, अगर आप बच्चों के सामने हसेंगे, तो बच्चे भी कुछ मांगेंगे और आप अपनी पत्नी के सामने भी नहीं हसेंगे, यदि आप उसके सामने हसेंगे, तो वह भी कुछ मांगेंगी, अपनी हिमांड का बार्ट पकड़ देगी। अगर आपको हंसता है, तो आप बाध्य रूप में जाकर अपने बच्चे को जितना ही लेजिए तो हमारी सरकार की यह approach नजर आ रही है, हमारी सरकार की यही approach, employment generate करने के मुद्दे पर नजर आ रही है, क्योंकि वह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे खजाने में पैसा नहीं है, इसलिए employment generate नहीं होगा, बेरोजगार नौजवानों के लिए हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है, क्योंकि उनकी approach इस nation की सर्व करने की नहीं है, उनकी approach तो nation को exploit करने की है। इसलिए हम आदर्शी मंजू महोदया से बांटते हैं कि जब वे आज शाम को 5 बजे जाब दे, तो यह जस्ता बताए कि हम इस विषय के माध्यम से कितने बेरोजगार- नौजवानों को सुधार करते देखे जा रहे हैं, इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ clarity हाउस को और हमारे देश को होनी चाहिए।

उपन्यासाभार जी, मानिस्क किताब में पढ़ा है, एक writer ने लिखा है, 'यह बहुत ही दु:खदायक रेंटेंटें हैं, जो में हाउज में quote कर रहा हूँ।' उसने लिखा है कि - "India is an open toilet." में महसूस करता हूँ कि उसने जस्ता हमारे रेंटेंटें का दौरा किया होगा, उसने जस्ता हमारी जीवन में चढ़कर कुछ समय तक आता है इसलिए जागरूक हो जायेगा। तो इस बारे में मैं ऐसे लिखना चाहता हूँ (व्यवहार-)

श्री मंदी येश्वेनी (आमन्देश) : शायद आपको मालूम नहीं है कि कुछ लोग बाध्य में जाकर, एक घंटा बैठक सोचने रहते हैं।

श्री उपन्यासाभार : रेंटेंटें बाध्य में नहीं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : उपन्यासाभार जी, इस बारे में commitment है कि हम रेंटेंटें को world class बनाना चाहते हैं, हम सफाई की, safety की, security की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह पहले के बारे में भी आता रहा है। हमें चिंता है कि इस सलमान मंजू महोदया ने जो commitment किया है, इस पर हम खरी उतरते हैं। हमें कई बार है कि यह नहीं है कि वह नहीं हो सकता कि ऐसी technique है कि हमारे पास कुछ ऐसे इंजीनियरिंग नहीं है कि हम अपने रेंटेंटें पर, अपने ट्रेनों में सफाई की कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें, जिससे दुनिया बाली बेचता है। अब बात तो अच्छी है कि हम 50 वर्ष क्लास रेंटेंटें बनाये जा रहे हैं, यह भी सुनी है कि वह है कि अगर अंदर से कुछ नहीं उपलब्ध अगर दिमाग से कुछ नहीं निकला तो कम से कम कम नकल करके तो कुछ सुधारने को कोशिश हो रही है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहुत ज्यादा गंभीर approach अधिकार करने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, it is one O’ clock. There will be no lunch break.

श्री अक्षय सिंह करीमपुरी : महोदय, मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो 50 वर्ष क्लास रेंटेंटें बनाने की बात कही गई है, उसमें से पंजाब को सिर्फ एक मिला है। पंजाब एक बॉर्डर रेंटेंटें है और यह बहुत ज्यादा terrorist
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173
affected रहा है। मिलें देशी के दौरान, अंतर्वार्तक के दौरान पंजाब का बहुत ज्यादा आधिकारिक और जान-माल का
नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंजी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें पंजाब के बारे में कुछ और सीखा जाए। जो 375 आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने की बात है, उनमें से 309 को identify मी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उसमें भी पंजाब को जैसे भी मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिला। जो प्लान वही कम्प्यूटरिक्स बनाने की बात है, उसमें भी पंजाब के लिए सिर्फ एक रखा गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहिए कि पंजाब को एक रेतर स्टेट होने के नाते और लंबे समय तक वहाँ पर तerrorist activities के कारण जो priority मिलनी चाहिए थी, शायद वह नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं यह चाहिए कि पंजाब को priority मिले।

महाराज, मुंबई से तुलियाना जो फ्रीट कोरिडोर बनाने की बात है, इसमें अनुरोध है कि इसको अंतर्वर्तक तक extend किया जाए, तो it will be more beneficiary। आप आप वाले वियों में इसका इस्तेमाल पाकिस्तान से ब्यापार के लिए भी कर सकते हैं। बघींगा पंजाब राज्य की साजिशी है, लेकिन तुलियाना से बघींगा और जालंधर से बघींगा तक जाने के लिए कोई ट्रेन की यात्रा नहीं है, इसलिए मैं चाहिए कि उसकी भी कोई यात्रा की जाए। इसके अलावा श्रीआसंध्य पुर साहब और बीत्तूरालगड़ साहब दो ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां जाने के लिए ट्रेन की यात्रा नहीं है। जबरोंगा, श्रीबुद्धालगड़ साहब होंचियापुर दिशित्रेक्ट के गढ़शंकर स्विक्किन्ज में एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है, यहां पर इस देश में असुरक्षा को खत्म करने वाले, असुरक्षा के विरुद्ध जिलाह करने वाले, equality और human justice के लिए इसके बाद वाले साहब भी पुरुरा रविदास जी महाराज ने देखा।

वह श्रीबुद्धालगड़ साहब पंजाब में एक ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन है। श्रीआसंध्य पुर साहब में annihilation of caste की purpose लेकर साहब भी गुरु गोविंद सिंह जी महाराज ने बारसा पंच की सृजना की थी। लेकिन ठानकॉट से दसुहा जो गुरदस्पुर दिशित्रेक्ट बॉक्स दिशित्रेक्ट है, वहाँ के जो लोग हैं, उनको श्रीबुद्धालगड़ साहब और श्रीआसंध्य पुर साहब में आने के लिए कोई ट्रेन की यात्रा नहीं है। इसके लिए कोई बहुत लंबा ट्रेक भी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। दसुहा तक पहले ही ट्रेन है, इसलिए मैं चाहिए कि दसुहा से गढ़शंकर और श्रीआसंध्य पुर साहब तक इसे जोड़ दिया जाए तो हमारे जो दो धार्मिक स्थान हैं, लोग उनका दर्शन भी ट्रेन के माध्यम से कर सकते हैं और हमारे अब कई purpose भी इससे solve हो सकते हैं। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान को already अटीरी बॉक्स से जोड़ा जाया है, लेकिन यह कीर्ति के माध्यम से भी हो सकता है। इस तरह से एक और option हमें पास। अगर सरकार उस पर भी विचार कर ले, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा कि कीर्ति से कुछ जो मंडलित वाला बॉक्स है, अगर उसको भी जोड़ दिया जाए, तो वह पंजाब के लिए और देश के लिए भी बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसके अलावा फुड इम्पोर्टेंट के बारे में पहले भी proposal है, लेकिन पहले हम यह वांछित कि फुड जो है, वह कैसे hygienic हो सकता है? अगर हमारी क्षमा कर ले कि मैं वेटर हैं, और वही आपको सवाल करता है और वही जाने वाला उठाता ते जाता है और जब फिर वही आपको खाना देने के लिए आएगा, तो वह कहने की hygienic रह जाएगा? पालतू, इस पर alternatively विचार किया जा सकता है। मैनेन्जर ज्यादा नहीं ले-ते, मैनेन्जर तो वही कम में आएगी, लेकिन इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि कौन वस्त्र करेगा और कौन बर्तन उठाएगा? हमारा जो सलाह है, इसमें सरकार का ज्यादा ख्याति नहीं होगा, सिर्फ़ मैनेजमेंट की बात है।

इसके अलावा जो डोक्टर की यात्रा है कि long journey train में हम एक डोक्टर देना चाहते हैं, जो इस वजन में proposal रखा गया है, आपकी बात है। पहले से कुछ अच्छा सोचने की कोशिश हुई है, लेकिन हमारा
सल्यांने येथे आहे की डॉक्टर भी तो human being हो, कमी डॉक्टर भी तो बीमार हो सकता । इसलिए एक वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था होती चाहल्या कम सय कम दो डॉक्टर हों, एक male हो व दुसरा female हो। इससाठी हम ladies के लिए एक डॉक्टर की व्यवस्था करावे व और alternative डॉक्टर की भी व्यवस्था हो जाईगी। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि male and female, दो डॉक्टर अगर यहाँ पर हो जाए, तो आदरणीय मंजी जी की जो मंशा है, शायद इस व्यवस्था से उसको व अभावी मिल सकती है।

इसके अलावा रेलवे में जो players हैं, उनकी promotion व उनके लिए जो diet है, सोचनेराजन नहीं है। हमें जो players मिलते हैं, उनकी resentment व उनकी frustration हमें साफ़ दिखाई देती है। खेलों के क्षेत्र में तो हम पहले ही हबूत फिरके हुए हैं, इसलिए समारोह करना है कि कम से कम दुसरे व्यवस्था हो उसको जो pay मिलती है, उनकी सारी pay खाने में ही लग जाए व वाक़ी कुछ बचे ही नहीं, इसके उपर भी सरकार को कुछ extra ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा जो शेड्यूल्ड कार्यसूची एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राईल्स हैं, उनका वैकल्पिक बहुत पड़ा है। ऑनर्वेकेंट हिंदी चेयरमैन सर, हम आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंजी जी से कहना चाहेंगे कि इसके लिए कोई special campaign चलाया जाए व इसको टाइमबॉक्स बनाया जाए, क्योंकि यह कह देना कि हम future में यह मर देंगे, यह कहाँ नहीं है। इसकी कुछ समय-सीमाओं निश्चित कर तो जाए कि हम इस्तेमाल में शेड्यूल्ड कार्यसूची एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राईल्स का वैकल्पिक भोग देंगे व जो other backward classes हैं, जो कि काफी हद तक neglected है public administration में, उनके पार्टिसिपेशन को बढ़ाने के बारे में भी हम सोचना चाहिए।

सर, एक जो "इंज़िक्ट" स्कीम है, वह एक अस्माइंग proposal है, उससे हम चाहते हैं कि इसको जी की है 1500 रुए प्रति रातही, अगर उसको हम बढ़ा दें, कम से कम जो हम NREGA में ए रहे हैं, अगर उतना ही रख दें, तो शायद इस योजना का वही मार्गसे में कोई अविकल सक्षम, ऐसी हमारी सलाह है।

सर, पैसेंजर दिज्वेशन सिस्टेम के तहत 200 जो new towns शामिल रखने के बारे में कहा गया है, उससे हम यह चाहते हैं कि होशियाबुरु विद्युक्त एंड एक गाइडराइट ट्रॉल है, उसकी भी शामिल कर लिया जाए। उसकी राशि है कि आदरणीय मंजी महोदया ने दोनों हास्य प्रकाश के मंजी से सल्यांस में हैं वे राजसेंजर करते कि काफी-काफी इसमें बनाया जा सकता है। इस संबंध में हम व और सरकार भी देंगे। महोदया, जब हम अपने आपको अति आपत्तिजनक विषय रखे हैं कि हर हाथ में मोबाइल है लेकिन ड्राॅमें में बहुत से कोचिङ्ज ऐसे हैं, जहां पर फोन को चार्ज करने के लिए कोई विश्वास नहीं है। यह कोई ड्राॅमा प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। इसके लिए कोई बहुत आधिक वजह की जलती नहीं है, इसे किया जा सकता है। महोदया, विषय से पांच वर्षों से यूपी राजस्थान यह दिखा करती है कि हमने कमी यादी किया है व बढ़ोतरी नहीं की। लेकिन जो indirect रूप से बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वह तकनीक स्कीम के जरिए हुई है। ऐसी कई ड्राॅमें हैं जहां 40 परसेंट तक सीटे तकनीक स्कीम में रखी हुई है, 40 से 0 में उच्चतम स्तर की है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि तकनीक स्कीम में वच ज्यादा सीटे रखते हैं तो कई दूसरे कोटे भी हैं, हेडबाउटर्स का कोटा है, अन्य कई कोटे हैं। हमारा यह सल्यांना है कि तकनीक स्कीम का जो कोटा है, उसको reduce किया जाए, उसको पांच परसेंट तक लाना चाहिए ताकि जमा जमा इसका लाभ पहुंच सके। इसी दिशा से साथ, आपने मुख्य समय दिया, इसके लिए में आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जय हिंद।
भी शिवाजी बिहारी (भिकार) : धन्यवाद उपसमाप्ति महोदय, जो रेल वजट पेश किया गया है, मुझे यह मानने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि इसमें कई ऐसी बातें हैं जिनकी मैं सराहना करता हूं। मुझे जो सबसे अच्छा लगा, वह यह कि "इजराव" के नाम से जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनको 25 रूपए महीने पर एक सी फिलोमीटर यात्रा करने का माफिक टिकट दिया गया है। उसकी मैं अनुमति सराहना करता हूं। उसी तरह से दिल्ली, देनाधौरू और कोकटल को महिलाओं के लिए जो विशेष धरंशेन चलाने की बात की गई है, उसकी भी मैं बहुत तारीफ करता हूं। यह जो 25 रूपए वाला टिकट है, वह ईमानदारी से सब गरीब लोगों को राहत पहुँचाने का काम है। महोदय, पुरूषोत्तम रेल मंत्री जो ने गरीबों के नाम पर air-conditioned ट्रेन चला दी, जिसकी कमी महीने चलते नहीं हैं - भारी राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कहा था। इस तरह से गरीबों का मजाक उठाने वाली जो बात थी, वह कम से कम मनाता बनानी जिसे ने अपने रेल वजट में नहीं की, इस बात की मुझे बहुत खुशी है और मैं इसके लिए उनको कि बधाई देता हूं। इसके अलावा कई नई रेलगाड़ियों चलाई गयी हैं, नई रेलगाड़ियों की जक्सरत भी है। आबादी बढ़ रही है, लोग ज्यादा संख्या में यात्रा कर रहे हैं इसलिए नई रेलगाड़ियों की जक्सरत है। लेकिन मुझे यह समझने पर रोशनी होती है कि हमारे यहां जो रेल लाइन है, पूरी देश की बात में नहीं जानता हूं, लेकिन हावड़ा से दिल्ली की जो रेल लाइन है, मैंने लाइन और grand chord line, इसमें पहले से ही इतनी अवधारित गाड़ियों हैं कि हम लाइन एक दम choked है। उसमें अगर आय नई गाड़ियों को चलायेंगे तो उनका टाइम टेबल तो एक मेंटेन करें, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। यह पुर्वीय है कि आमजन के बाद हम लोग नई रेल लाइन नहीं बना पाए। जो पुरानी रेल लाइन अंधों के समय नहीं हुई थी, उसी रेल लाइन पर अधिकारत हमारे कमाल कर है। इस प्रकार इसे कैसे मेंटेन करेंगे, यह रेल मंत्री महोदय के लिए पुनर्भाजन की है। मुझे आशा है कि रेल मंत्री महोदय इस विद्या में कोशिश करेंगे। मैं एक बात की विशेषता मंत्री महोदय से जबर बाटला हूं। उन्होंने विश्वसनीय रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने की घोषणा की है। उसकी लिस्ट भी बनायी है लेकिन उसमें पटना चुट। भाग है। पटना चुटा, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं। हो सकता है कि पुराने रेल मंत्री और नई रेल मंत्री महोदय के बीच में जो रिसटा है, उसमें कुछ खराब हो, उसके कारण यह चुट गया है। लेकिन मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना कि पटना मगध की राजधानी रही है और एक जमाने में इस विश्व का इतिहास मस्त करने का अधिकार रखा है। वहां नालंदा देश और सुन्दरा का सबसे पुराना विश्वविद्यालय रहा है, जिसका पुरातत्त्व हम लोग करना जा रहे हैं। अभ्यास लेन जो जिन्हें नोबल पुरस्कार हासिल है, उनकी आध्यक्षता में एक कॉटली नीची है, जिसमें कई नौकरी की लोग उनके पास पड़ते हैं, जिसमें चीन है, जापान है, कोरिया है, अमेरिका है, जो कॉटली के कुछ समय के लिए यहां बना है। इसकी अध्यक्षता में एक कॉटली नीची है, जिसमें कई नौकरी की लोग उनके पास पड़ते हैं, जिसमें चीन है, जापान है, कोरिया है, अमेरिका है, जो कॉटली के कुछ समय के लिए यहां बना है। इसकी अध्यक्षता में एक कॉटली नीची है, जिसमें कई नौकरी की लोग उनके पास पड़ते हैं, जिसमें चीन है, जापान है, कोरिया है, अमेरिका है, जो कॉटली के कुछ समय के लिए यहां बना है।
दीथा और पहलेजा के बीच में नया रेल पुल बन रहा है, जो सड़क का भी काम करेगा, उसके जल्दी बन जाने से आसानी से जाने होगा।

रेलवे के कोच की मंत्रीसेन के लिए हर्नाथ में फ्रैक्चर बनी थी, ततकालीन राजदूत ए.वी.जे. अतुल कलाम ने उस को जाएगा उसका विज्ञापन किया था। परन्तु आगे कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ। इसलिए विहार के रेल मंत्री ने हर्नाथ में रेल की जो महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं थीं, वे पूरी नहीं हुईं, तो हम मतलब जी ने किस मुंह से निकालना चाहिए।

इसलिए हम जी ओरे ने इसे करना सही बात कहते हैं। साथ ही इसे अभी का काम सीख लेकर रखा जाना चाहिए।

रेलवे दो ऑक्सफ़ार्ड को पढ़ने के बाद एक वित्तीय ज्ञान होती है। ऐसा लगता है कि रेलवे की इस निर्देशकीय क्रिया, उसमें कभी होने वाली है, लेकिन 2009-10 में एक्सटेंड्ड के लिए बढ़ता कम राशि रेलवे के पास है। फरवरी में अंतरिम बजट पेश करते हुए पूरा रेल मंत्री जी ने उसे बताया था, उसके आगे लगता है कि रेलवे के फंडिंग प्रणाली है, उसमें बढ़ता क्रम की आई है। हम लोगों को आश्वासन है कि फरवरी में जो अंतरिम बजट पेश किया गया था और उस समय रेलवे के फाइनेंसियल स्टेट्स के बारे में, तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री ने जो कुछ बताया था, उसके मुकाबले वर्तमान रेल मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसमें इस तरह की काम की एक नई बचत है जो उस लोगों को लगती है जो रेलवे की जीवांकी नहीं है। उसी के पास के साथ सीहालत के बारे में है।

रेलवे के राजदूत जी ने जो मंत्री को हमारे घरों में है, उसके पास के बारे में है। वह रेलवे की इस प्रणाली का काम करते हैं। उसमें अंतरिम बजट में रेलवे के पास में है, जबकि उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि पूरा रेल नियोजक रेलवे के पास में है, हम लोगों की धरण में नहीं आता। जैसे रेल बजट के बाद कहा गया है कि विदेश देश के बाद रेलवे की राशि आठ हजार से बढ़ता करोड़ रुपये बढ़कर गईं, जो आगे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए है। जबकि पूर्व मंत्री ने रेलवे राशि बढ़ता चक्रवात से बालिका कोरोड़ रुपये बढ़ाया है। लेकिन जीवांकी रेल मंत्री जी कहा रहे हैं कि अंतरिम का काम की आई है। यानी इस वर्ष विपरीत के रूप में तालिका के लिए है। 2008-09 में चौथा हजार प्रति वर्ष है। 2008-09 में चौथा हजार से आगे जीवांकी रेलवे के लिए है। 2008-09 में चौथा हजार रेलवे के चक्रवात से बालिका करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाया है। यानी इस वर्ष सो साल जीवांकी रेलवे के पास में है, जबकि उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि पूरा रेलवे के पास में है, हम लोगों की जीवांकी नहीं है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय फंडिंग के बारे में है, जो जीवांकी रेलवे के पास में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय फंडिंग के बारे में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है। उसी के पास के साथ हर्नाथ के निर्देशकीय क्रिया में है।
पूर्व रेल मंत्री जी हमारे मित्र हैं, जो हमारे बहुत पुराने साथी हैं। मैं उनको स्कूल के जमाने से जानता हूँ और हम लोगों ने उनसे अनेक बार साथ में काम किया है। हम लोग एक साथ जेन में रहे हैं, हम लोगों ने एक साथ पुलिस की लाइफ अकादमी में किया गया है। इसलिए हम उनकी नस-नस को पहचानते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह से रेलवे में 80 हज़ार करोड़, 90 हज़ार करोड़ मुनाफा दिखाया गया है। हम इस बात को प्रागृह करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम ही नहीं, पुरा देश इस बात को प्रागृह करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि कोई-सा चमकाकर हो जाए? जिस आदमी के हाथ में विहार प्रदेश का शासन 15 वर्षों तक रहा है और जिसने विहार का महत्व-लेखा बिहार का सबसे बड़ा रेल पार्टियों से निकटीक्त रेलवे में बता दिया, यह आदमी रेलवे का कायाकल्प कर ले, यह रेलवे का मुनाफा 90 हज़ार करोड़ तक पहुँचा दे, उसे हावड़ा पुनःनिर्मिति में लेकर देने के लिए कुशाया जाए, ये बात।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद:** यह रिपोर्ट उनकी नहीं है, बल्कि सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट है। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह लालू प्रसाद का रिपोर्ट है।

**३३ उपरामाथित:** आप जब बोलेंगे, तब इस बारे में बोलिए।

**श्री सिद्धान्त बिहारी:** इसको देखना करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए मैं ममता बनर्जी जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि white paper का जो मामला है, उसमें दिखाये जो मंत्री रहे हैं, उनका को कार्यकाल है, उसका समान्य भी उसमें किया जाए हमारे लिए वो जीवन आंक द आरोपित मैं अरुण जेठजी जी ने उस दिन कहा था कि जो 17 हजार करोड़ रुपये का सेंटी फ्रंट बना था। रेलवे ट्रेक का जो चुड़ीकरण हुआ, उससे जो बढ़ा गया, उसका नजीका यह कि अब एक्सल लोड बढ़ाया गया है। मुझे जो जानकारी है, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यह जानकारी कितनी नजीक है, लेकिन मुझे यह बताया गया है कि रेलवे सेंट्रल कमिशन की इजाजत ली गई। रेलवे का जो एक्सल लोड बढ़ाया गया, उस पर रेलवे सेंट्रल कमिशन ने इजाजत नहीं दी थी। बगैर उसकी इजीजलांत के एक्सल लोड बढ़ाया गया। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहिए कि यह जो एक्सल लोड बढ़ाया गया, इसका क्या असर रेल की पदरियों पर पड़ता, रेल के संचालन में पड़ा? मुझे जो जानकारी है उसके अनुसार रेलवे का बीपर एंड टैपर बढ़ा है। जो अनुमान लगाया गया था कि रेलवे की पदरियों इतने साल तक काम करेंगी, उनकी लाइफ ऑफ लोकिंग की वजह से शान हो गई है। (समाज की चर्चा)। पिछली बार जब रेलवे ने इंटरवियू ब्राट लूज जी ने ऐसा किया था, उस समय मैं भारत के दौरान उदाहरण देकर बताया था कि कार-कार, कितना रेल लाइन में ट्रेक किया, कहीं-कहीं पर कितना उकसान हुआ? इसके बारे में, में एक विश्वसनीय जानकारी सदन में तक्कलीन रेल मंत्री जी के सामने दी थी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसको दिनांक नहीं किया था।

उपरामाथित महोदय, रेलवे ने लालू जी के समय में जिस तरह से काम किया, यह बहुत विचारात्मक बात है। जिस समय लालू यादव जी रेल मंत्री थे, मैंने पटना में प्रेस काफिल करके, एक बार नहीं, दीन-दीन बार मैंने आरोप लगाया था और सार्वजनिक रूप से आरोप लगाया था। मैंने कुछ पदविकारियों के बारे में आरोप लगाया था। ऐसे पदविकारियों जिन पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हैं, इसको हमें दोषी कहा था तक करती रेलवे ने बैठाया था। मैंने चुनौती देकर कहा था कि इसमें रुपये का लेनदेन हुआ है। आगर मैंने आरोप गलत है, तो रेल मंत्री में उपर माननाथ का मुकदमा करें, यह मैंने कहा था और उस समय अखबारों में यह सब कही थी। यहाँ पर प्रेस बन्द मुनाफा जी जो उस समय के तक्कलीन रेल मंत्री के * मैंने चुनौती देकर कहा था, जिन-जिन लोगों के बारे में कहा था।... (यथाक्रम) ...

*Not recorded.*

177
श्री उपसभापति: तिब्बती भाषा, आपका समय हो गया है, क्योंकि अभी काफी लोग हैं।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभापति जी, बस दो मिनट। एक * साहब हैं। जो Wagon Investment Scheme चली थी, उस समय बंगाल Indian Railway Finance से इजाजत लिए, उन्होंने 10 परसेंट की घटी दी थी।

*Not recorded.*
श्री उपभाषाध्यक्ष : तीक्ष है, तीक्ष है। श्री मोती लाल योरा।

श्री शिवाजीनन्द बिवारी : ये दो, दो मंत्रि (राजी) और मंत्रि (राष्ट्रीय) दोनों के साथ आये हैं, इसी अनुभव के साथ कि आपने यह लोगों का समाय दिया, इसके लिए आपका आमर्थ यथार्थ करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राम बंदु गुप्ता (विशारद) : मान्यवर, मेरा नाम श्राय गया है और मैं आपकी इजाजत से कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपभाषाध्यक्ष : आप बाद में बोलिए, क्योंकि मैंने बोरा जी का नाम बोल दिया है। ...(विवाह) ... आप लोग क्यों बोल रहे हैं? आप बैठिए अगर आप (विवाह) ... आप कोलियनके लिए इस के बाद आप एक वाताबाद देंगे ... (पत्रकारिता) ...

श्री राम बंदु गुप्ता : ये कार्य अपने से प्रसिद्ध हैं। इसको एक मूल दिखाया देता है। इसका चतुर सौगत है, तो इनको सब गांव ऐसे ही होते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, ...(विवाह) ... ये उपचार होते हैं ...(विवाह) ... और इसकी ही रूपक से काेन विद्वान किया (...विवाह) ...

श्री उपभाषाध्यक्ष : आपने कह दिया, इसलिए अब आप बैठें जाइए। ...(विवाह) ... ऐसे आप बैठिए। श्री मोती लाल योरा।

श्री मोती लाल योरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपभाषाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री कुमारी मनता बनर्जी के द्वारा जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय उपभाषाध्यक्ष महोदय, मनता बनर्जी ने अपने रेल बजट में विज्ञ कार्य का उल्लेख किया है और विज्ञ नए कार्य की ओर रेल मंत्रालय की ओर रेल मंत्रालय को बदलने का एक आवश्यक दिन है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में और 2009 में नई सरकार पर बाद यह उनका पहला रेल बजट है।

[उपभाषाध्यक्ष (श्री न. कुर्यान) प्रशंसन हुए/]

...इस बजट में उन सारी बातों का समावेश करने की कोशिश की गई है। माननीय उपभाषाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन्हें इस बाद विशेष ध्यान देने चाहता कि उन्होंने हर संसार के क्षेत्र में कम से कम एक टिकटिंग और आपात संकेत उपलब्ध कराने की योजना की है। मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इस बजट के लिए रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए, - रेल कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या 12 लाख के आसपास है, हम सभी बातों के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए 2009 और 2010 के दौरान, जो 6,500 कार्यरत के निर्माण का बीत कही गई है और रेल कर्मचारियों की कॉलोनियों में सुधार की जा सकती है, तो दिक्या आज इस रेल कॉलोनियों की तरफ कभी जा जाकर देख दो इसमें सुधार का आयोजन करना रही है। पूर्व रेल मंत्रियों ने भी आपकी ओर से हर कदम इस बात के लिए उत्थाया है कि यह रेल कॉलोनियों में रहने वाले हमारे रेलवे के मंजूर, रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को सारी सुधार के लिए चाहिए। यह माननीय उपभाषाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने एक बात बहुत साफ कही, जो अभी तक होती रही है कि रेल यात्री और माल भराते में बढ़ती नहीं होगी। यह रेल स्टेशनों पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की सुधार देने का बात कही गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक अभाव कदम है। पत्नी स्टेशनों पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय सुधार की जानी चाहिए। उन्होंने सब 375 अदालत स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने की बात देखी है। छत्तीसगढ़ एक नया राष्ट्र बना है। मैं उन्हें अपने अपने कार्य की प्रसंसा करता हूँ। छत्तीसगढ़ एक नया राष्ट्र बना है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो पत्नी स्टेशनों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की सुधार देने की बात का उल्लेख अपने बजट में किया है, तो उससे छत्तीसगढ़ का एक भी स्टेशन शामिल कर ले, तो पत्नी के बदले इकाइयों स्टेशनों पर यह अंतरराष्ट्रीय सुधार लोगों को मिलेगी। मैं यह ध्यान देता हूँ कि 375 अदालत स्टेशनों बनाने की बात कही गई है। मैंने बजट में इन स्टेशनों के सारे नाम देखे हैं। उपभाषाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के रहने वाले हैं, केवल को शामिल
ममता और घोषणा को 180 कि कया शहर अपेक्षाएं मांग का समझता मेरा उपसभाध्यक्ष जी के रेल जा जी है। गिर्या है। इसी की क्षमता है। इन लोग आमान में रही है। तो भाषण जा जी है। इसके ही लाइन है। इसमें वे वाले रेल के वल में सचत्ता है, आपके आदर्श सेठन्स के नाम समझता है, जहाँ ज्येठ रेल लाइन की सुविधा काफी है। ऐसा नहीं है। यह आप तो भाषण जा जी है। इस की क्षमता है। इन लोग आमान में रही है। तो भाषण जा जी है। इसके ही लाइन है। इसमें वे वाले रेल के वल में सचत्ता है, आपके आदर्श सेठन्स के नाम समझता है, जहाँ ज्येठ रेल लाइन की सुविधा काफी है। ऐसा नहीं है। यह आप कर जाएगी। ये इस की क्षमता है। इन लोग आमान में रही है। तो भाषण जा जी है। इस की क्षमता है। इन लोग आमान में रही है। तो भाषण जा जी है।
माननीय उपसचिव महोदय, बड़े बढ़े आपने मुझे बहुत कम समय दिया, मैंने ही आपसे समय मांगा था, मैं एक आखिरी बात कहना चाहुएँगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वु मुख्य मंत्री ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि आजमगढ़ जनपद में दीदारगंज रेलस्टेशन से कम-से-कम 7 एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनें गुजरती हैं, जिनमें सर्वेक्षण, साबकर्मी एक्सप्रेस, गोरखपुर नागरिक एक्सप्रेस जैसी ट्रेनें गुजरती हैं, लेकिन लगातार कहने के बाद भी इस रेलस्टेशन पर कोई रोकपेड्ज़ नहीं हुआ है।

महोदय, आपने जो आदेश दिया, उसका पालन करते हुए मैं आपसे केवल इतना ही कहना चाहुएँगा कि माननीय रेल मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में उन मानण्डल को भी ध्यान में रखेंगे, जिनके बारे में बात की गयी है। आज छत्तीसगढ़ में रेल लाइन बनाने के उद्देश्य आवश्यकता है। छत्तीसगढ़ को हम एक विप्लव राज्य नहीं मानते। छत्तीसगढ़ को एक विप्लव राज्य कहने से कम नहीं बल्कि मुझे उपाधी है कि माननीय रेल मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख करेंगे और उन्होंने जो रेल अधिकारी हैं, वे इस बात को ध्यान में दिखाएंगे कि कच्चे मंगल की घोषणा होने के बाद उसका पालन होगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Biswjit Daimary. Mr. Daimary, you have been allotted only five minutes. Please stick to the time.

भी विश्वंजीत दैमारी (असम) : इस रेलवे बजट के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट अच्छा है। यह भी हो, कम से कम इस रेलवे बजट में हमारी रेलवे मंत्री महोदया ने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए कुछ परियोजनाओं का उल्लेख किया है और उसमें कुछ बदलाव लाने की कोशिश की है, फिर वाहें वह बेटिंग सिस्टम में ही कमियों में हो। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को बेटिंग सिस्टम में रखा गया है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए यह कि कुछ भी में यह नक्सल किया गया है, उसे कायम करने के लिए एडीशनल दंडाय की भी विचार का गया है, इससे हम यह कहना है कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री इस बजट में चाहे उसका उल्लेख नहीं करें, लेकिन इस बाल उनके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन को कोई मौका नहीं है। फिर भी, उन्होंने इसका उल्लेख किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कम से कम इस बार नॉर्थ-ईस्ट पर बोड़ा फॉकस किया गया। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से में धीर हुए बनाए हैं कि इस साल न सही, लेकिन अगले साल का जो रेलवे बजट होगा, उसमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए भी प्रोजेक्ट अभी यहां से मंजूर किए गए हैं, उनमें हमारे अपने रेलवे बजट में कार्य प्रतिक्रियाओं दिखाया जाना चाहिए। इसमें में जो कुछ भी में संचालन किया गया है, वह नया नहीं है, पुराना है। जो बोगीवाल रेलवे-कम-रोड ब्रिज की बात कही गई है, आज तक वहाँ पर न जाने कितने ही प्राइम मिनीस्टर्स गए और कितने ही प्राइम मिनीस्टर्स ने इससे लेकर फाउंडेशन में लेकर गए, पता नहीं, लेकिन आज तक मैं इसका कम सुन नहीं किया गया है। इस बार भी इस ब्रिज का उल्लेख तो किया गया है, लेकिन उसके लिए एडीशनल दंडाय के लिए ही की गई है। रेलवे के बजट में उसके लिए एक पाई में भी एलेक्ट्रैक नहीं की गई है। में अनुरोध है कि ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। जिस परीक्षण को में लिखा गया है, उसे बाल दिखाल किया जाना चाहिए। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में आज जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे इसी तरह रहे हैं। धार्मिक अभियंता के प्रोजेक्ट को डिस्क्लाइशन किया एवं उनकी स्टीम को
सेक्शन हुए आज दस साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अब तक भी उसके लिए फंद ऐलोकेट नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंडिट-ईस्ट के लिए जब भी कोई परियोजना ली जाए, उसके लिए सबसे पहले फंद ऐलोकेट किया जाए और उस फंद के अनुसार ही कोई प्रोजेक्ट सैल्वेंस किया जाए। अभी ही यह रहा है कि प्रोजेक्ट्स को पहले सैल्वेंस कर दिया जाता है, फिर उसे डिब्बेलर कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन उसके लिए 10-15 साल तक भी कोई बजट ऐलोकेशन नहीं किया जाता है। इन परियोजनाओं को पैसा देने के लिए कभी भी बजट में उसे जोड़ा नहीं जाता है। मैं मंजूरियों से यही अनुरोध करता हूं कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

रेलवे बजट में कुछ रेलवे फंक्टरी के मोर्टिगेज अकांश का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। असम के बोगाई गाँव में एक पुरानी फंक्टरी है, लेकिन अब उस फंक्टरी में कोई काम नहीं चल रहा है। वहाँ की पवित्र दक्षता उसके मोर्टिगेज के लिए हिमांड से कर रहे हैं। यह पर नई कोच फंक्टरी लगाने के लिए भी हिमांड की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह मानें दो-तीन फंक्टरीज के रीसोर्नाइजेशन का बांट कहीं, उसी तरह असम के बोगाई गाँव की फंक्टरी है, उसका भी रीसोर्नाइजेशन किया जाए और नई कोच फंक्टरी भी बनाए जाए।

इस बजट में एक बहुत अच्छी बात का उल्लेख भी किया गया है कि बंगाल और भारत के लोगों को आपस में मिलाने के लिए दोनों देश निर्मल करके एक रेलवे लाइन बनाए रखे। इसमें में भी एक बात का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं, इसका उल्लेख मिले पहले इंटरमिडियट बजट में भी किया था कि असम, बंगाल और अरुणाचल प्रदेश को ट्रेन करते हुए मुटान की जो सीमा है, मुटान के पहुँचे-छोटे स्थान के लिए हीभिस्ट्रिट हेल्डवार्ड्स हैं, सबडेन्सेंट हेल्डवार्ड्स हैं जैसे बंगाल में जयवंत, हैं, पुरुषिलिंग है, असम में सरभंग है, रेप्लेन है, सामरस्य है, संदूर झंकर है, मंडिट है इसी तरह मैं खबरबुझी हूं, इस सक्रिय जोड़ने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। मुटान और भारत मिलकर एक रेलवे वाहन बनाने का काम कर सकते हैं। यहाँ से मुटान बहुत दूर लगता है, यहाँ से चाइना बहुत दूर लगता है, भारत में भी बहुत दूर लगता है। अंततः, यह भारत में भी बहुत दूर लगता है। लेकिन, हम उन लोगों के साथ हरदिन रहते हैं। हम भारत के लोगों के साथ हरदिन मिलते रहते हैं। हम अपने रेलवे के लोगों के साथ मिलने का मामूल मिलता है। उन लोगों ने इंडिया के बांटर तक रेलवे को एकसंपन्न किया है, रोड भी बनायी है। आज मार्केट भी वहाँ लोग करने लगे हैं। अब कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम अरुणाचल में बाइक की ट्रेन में बैठे और उसका कार्य करना ही हम वापस इंडिया में आना पड़े। हम इंडिया की तरफ से ही वहाँ पर रेलवे नेटवर्क को डेवलप करने के लिए ऐसे अंतर का भी जोड़ने की व्यवस्था करें, तो यह अनुरोध करता हूं।

इस बजट में कुछ नई ट्रेनों को भी बनाने की योजना बनाई गई है। "केवल महालाओं" के लिए ट्रेन की बात भी कहीं गई थी। इसके लिए जब भी कोई ट्रेनों ने "केवल महालाओं" के लिए मिला नहीं है, तब भी करते हैं। इसके लिए जब भी कोई सिर्फ़ युवक ही चलते रहते हैं या युवक और युवतियों। यह तो है कि इसके दोनों बात सकते हैं। लेकिन, जो “केवल महालाओं” के लिए ट्रेन की बात है, यह कितनी प्रशिक्षित होगी। (...समय की घंटी)... जो मेरे हो सकता है। इसका दावा है कि अगर अगर हम वहाँ तक खोज सकते हैं (समय की घंटी)।...हौसला पुढ़ते हैं, डबल डेकर ट्रेन देने की बात भी पुढ़ते हैं, (...व्यवस्था)... तो तक-से-कम गार्व-ईस्ट को भी अच्छी तरह से जीने के लिए रेलवे से जोड़ने की कोशिश करें लास्ट में यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि (...व्यवस्था)...

उपभोक्ताव्यक्ति (प्र. पी.जे. कुरनिया) : दैनिक जी, (...व्यवस्था)..... आप कृपया कन्फ्यूज होने का आवश्यकता नहीं मानिए। 182
श्री विभाजनीत देशारी: अंतिम बात है, सर।...(व्यक्ति)...

उपसभाभाषा (प्र. फिज. कुरियन): आपके पांच मिनट पूरे हो गये।...(व्यक्ति)...

श्री विभाजनीत देशारी: सर, मैं आपका निर्देश का समय और लुंगा।...(व्यक्ति).... मेरे कहा कि नईब-ईस्ट के लिए इस बार जिन्हें भी नौजवानों का पेशेवर यहां पर किया गया है, अगले साल के बजट में इन्हें आप लोगों को एक नम्बर भी रखने के लिए लाएंगे। अगले साल इन्हें अपने पार्टी के अंतर्गत िलए नये है। इसी बात का अनुरोध करते मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी स्थिति यहां आये है। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाभाषा (प्र. फिज. कुरियन): श्री श्रीगोपाल यास। यास जी, इस बात का ध्यान रखिए कि आपके लिए पांच मिनट है।

श्री श्रीगोपाल यास (छत्रीसागर): धन्यवाद, महोदय।...(व्यक्ति).... मैं भी छत्रीसागर से आता हूं, इसलिए श्रीमान योगी जी ने जो दो बातें कहीं हैं, उनकी ओर और अचित कौशल लगा कर रखते मंत्री महोदय जी को मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान लोकसभा 180 किलोमीटर लंबाई की है। भारत के नक्शे पर यह सबसे बड़ी रेलवे लाइन है। इस पर आप लोग कुछ करने के लिए है। जैसा कि योगी जी ने कहा, इसमें ध्यान के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

उसी कारण से एक राजपुर-धमतरी रेल लाइन है। इसमें 12-13 स्थानों पर शहर में लोगों को कठिनाइयां हो रही है। यह सब संस्कृत हो गया है, बोड़ की 225 कि.मी. लंबाई के रिक्युलेशन में भी गया है, अतः उस पर भी काम शुरू होना चाहिए। मेरे एक प्रस्ताव के उपर में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कुल 12 हजार 740 किलोमीटर का लंबाई है। उस यात्रा में मेरी यह यात्रा गया था, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसमें एक किलोमीटर भी छत्रीसागर के लिए प्रायोजन नहीं है। इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, आपकी पता होगा कि बसरं एक बहुत बड़ा जिला है तथा वहां पर बहुत अधिक लोह-आयुक्त का उपयोग होता है। मुझे जब वहां के कुछ व्यक्ति लोग मिले थे, उनकी ओर भी कहा कि रेलवे के वैज्ञानिकों नहीं मिलने के कारण, रेलवे की सुविधा हो नहीं है। इसलिए उन्होंने कहा था कि रेलवे के कारण रेलवे की जीवन योग्य है। इसी पर भी कुछ गीत किया।

लोगों के एक-दो छोटे सूक्ष्म और दिशा हैं, जिनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूं। मेरे पास अभी समय भी है, इसलिए आपके साथ अच्छे काम किये हैं, उनके बारे में भी कहने का बक नहीं है। परंतु, उनके लिए श्री मंत्री कुछ ध्यान देता हूं। कोलकाता से गोविंदा एक ट्रेन चलती है। यह 12-13 घंटे गोविंदा में ही पहुंच रही है, यह बात है यहां अनेक बार चुका है। यदि यह बात सही है तो उसे आप दुर्ग तक जाएं। इससे रेलवे की भी लाभ होगा और यात्रियों को भी लाभ होगा। यहां बात यह है कि एक गरीब राष्ट्र लक्ष्य तो राजपुर के बीच चलती है। यह एक अच्छी बात है। उसकी भी आप दुर्ग तक बढ़ाए। सराहना एक्स्प्रेस के लिए आपको राजस्थान में रेलवे बात की शुरुआत है, वे दुर्ग में रहते हैं, उनका यह बात है, अच्छी और उसके द्वितीय प्रदेश के जो बंधु हैं, उनकी भी इसकी कल्याण होगा। उनकी ओर मैं यहां अनेक बार चुका हूं कि पुरी से जोधपुर के बीच एक एक्स्प्रेस ट्रेन चलती है। उसकी ये बात जरूरी है। जगन्नाथ पुरी का ध्यान जब चाकों प्रांतों से जुड़ा है, तो उसे हमारे साथ लोग जाते हैं। इसकी ओर भी आप ध्यान दिखाएं। दुर्ग-जोधपुर नामक एक गाड़ी जो चलाई गई है, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। पुरी-जोधपुर
गाड़ी में बीकानेर के लिए खिले जोड़ों बाहिरए। रायपुर सरीखे शहर तथा उसके आसपास के रहने वाले बहुत-सारे लोग वहाँ जाने के इजहांक हैं। मैं आप करोड़ा तो कह रहा हूँ, उसको कोई नीट कर रहा है। महोदय, मैं एक दो बातें राष्ट्रीय खिताब की बोल रहा हूँ क्योंकि यहाँ आपने संस्कृत जो कामबी के हैं, उनमें कहा था कि कर्नल-कालीकुंड लाइन पर हजारों करोड़ रूपये खर्च हो चुके हैं, जिनमें दो लोगों के बीतकर कर दिया गया है और अमी कुछ जा रहा है कि उसके द्वारा इस दशक साल लगेंगे। उपसमाप्ति महोदय, यह एक गंभीर विषय है, इसलिए इसकी पूर्णता जान होगी बाहिरए। ताकि यह एक बहुत बड़ा राष्ट्रीय घोटाला न हो जाए तथा जोड़ने की बातें हवा में रह जाएंगी और उसमें 10-20 साल और न जाने कितना वक लग जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं एक अति महत्व की बात आपके व्याख्या में दांव बाँटता हूँ। मैंने एक मृत्यु पूछा था। रेलवे में 15 जोन हैं और प्रबले जोन से रेलवे की जिल्ली इटमबर होती है, उसकी तुलना में प्रबले जोन में ब्लू करने का आपकी यहाँ कोई नियम है या कोई rational है या नहीं। हम सब को जानकर यह आक्षेप होगा, उसके दिया गया है कोई लिख नहीं है, कोई संबंध नहीं है। आप जताता अंधकार विशेष जिन्ही जोन पर करते हैं, उसका उसकी आप से कोई संबंध या नहीं? नेमी सदें में मांग है कि इसका कोई-न-कोई equation होना बाहिरए। मैं गणित की विधानी हूँ, हम Algebra में पढ़े थे, it may be one per cent or five per cent. But, let there be a link. आप पैसा कमाएंगे और खर्च नहीं करेंगे, तव प्रभाव नहीं है। उपसमाप्ति जी, मैं बहुत गंभीरता से इस बारे में आपके मायभाष्य से रेलवे से खुदराशि कर रहा हूँ। का एक बात हमारे एक मित्र ने सूचना के इलेक्ट्रोस के बारे में कही थी। वह जल्द चुम्बी कोटे के माध्यम से हुई है, पौत्र मुझे एक बात का बोले है, भारतीय मजबूत संघ नाम का मजबूत का एक अंकित भारतीय संगठन है। उनके लोग मुझे से मिले थे। उनका कहना है कि वहाँ बहुत irregularities हुई हैं। जहाँ मैं सूचना के बुनाए कराए जाने के लिए व्यवहार में उसका हूँ। में पूर्णिमा के बुनाए कराए जाने के लिए व्यवहार में उसका हूँ। मैं यही समझ भी लगा दे गया हूँ। जिस नाम से registration नहीं हुआ, उसे पुनर्नामित किया गया है। माननीय मंजी जी जल्द ऐसे गंभीर अवणिकात्मकों की ओर ध्यान देने और इस व्याय रखकर उपमनित किये गए।

महोदय, नवंबर ईंट के बारे में हमारे बहुत से बंदूकों ने कहा है। मैं नामाही सुना गया था। मूल दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहाँ ऐसी दशक श्रद्धा है जहाँ कि एक किलोमीटर भी रेलवे लागू नहीं है, दोहरीप्रण नहीं हुआ है। हम देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं? क्या हम चीन की लाइन से काम करते हैं? यह एक गंभीर विषय है जिसके कई मिज़ों ने उल्लोहा था। इस बारे में जल्द सोचा जाना बाहिरए।

महोदय, अनेक बंदूकों ने रेलवे के किफायत-किफायत, खासकर बड़े शहरों के पास जो मंजी लिखी पहली रही है, इस तरह व्याख्या करके किया है। आपको भी लगना गया मैंने इस विषय पर दो-बार साल पढ़े एक विशेष उल्लेख किया था। महोदय, मूल दुखके जी ने कहा था कि हमने उचित कार्य उसके लिए यह शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की भेज दिया है। अब यह इस देश की गंभीर साफ करने के लिए सारे मंत्रालय कम पड़ेगे। मैं आपके मायभाष्य से निवेदन करना चाहिए कि इस कलक्ति को दूर करने के लिए आप अवथम्भित करन उठाएं।

महोदय, आपने मुझे जताता समय दिया उससे मैं एक सीक्षण ज्वादा दिया, कृपया काम कीजिए।

उपसमाप्ति (मे. पी.वे. कुरियान) : कोई बात नहीं यास जी। Thank you very much. Now Sri Ganga Charan. Do not take more than five minutes. Everybody is taking five minutes.
शी गंगा चरण (उपरोक्त प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माता जी द्वारा पेश रेल बजट का विशेष लिखित करता हूँ। यह बहुत ही बोगसा और impartial budget है। यह सारे बजट का पैसा अपनी स्टेट पश्चिमी बंगाल में ले गई है और अंग विचारे क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा की गई है। महोदय, खास तौर पर उपरोक्त प्रदेश का बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र जोकि आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, विचारे क्षेत्र है, उसकी इस रेल बजट में घोर उपेक्षा की गई है। मैंने रेल मंत्री जी कुमारी मनता वर्मा जी को एक पत्र भी भिड़ा था कि बुंदेलखंड आजादी के 60 सालों से बहुत ही उपेक्षित रहा है। इसलिए वहाँ जाकर और नक्सलबाट समस्या बढ़ने जा रही है। इसलिए हर जिसे को रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जाए। इससे एक तो यहाँ के हर गरीब और अदीवासी का काम मिलेगा, दूसरा, जब विकास होगा तो यहाँ इंडस्ट्री आएगी। तोकि रेलवे लाइन के देशान्त हुए बिगर वहाँ कई भी इंडस्ट्रीज-इंडस्ट्री लागने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसी कारण, बुंदेलखंड में रेलवार्डियों, विचार, गरीबी और मूँँ है। आज बुंदेलखंड इस नाम से विचार हो गया है कि यह डाकुओ का क्षेत्र है। आजादी की लड़ाई में सबसे प्रभावी योगदान देने वाला, आजादी की लड़ाई सबसे शानदार वाला वाला क्षेत्र बुंदेलखंड रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Ganga Charan, if you have to make some points, do that. Otherwise, you won’t get any time.

शी गंगा चरण : सर, मैं बुंदेलखंड के बारे में घोड़ा-सा reference दे रहा हूँ। बुंदेलखंड ने आजादी की लड़ाई सबसे शानदार लड़ी। उसमें आज भी वही जब्ता है। लेकिन विकास न होने के कारण आज बुंदेलखंड डाकुओं के नाम से जाना जाता है। यदि इस उत्तर उत्तरों को क्रियागत काम में लाए, वहाँ तो नहीं की जो डाकु सम्मान है, उसका समाधान हो सकता है। उसके लिए हमने रेल मंत्री जी से मांग की बीच कि क्षणुराहो रेलवे लाइन - जब में 1996 में लोक सभा में था, वह मे भाषा से खजुराहो रेलवे लाइन पास कराया थी। अब इसका काम हुआ हो गया है और इसका उद्यान भी हो गया है। खजुराहो एक ऐसा अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटक स्थल है, जहाँ देश-विदेश के सैकड़ों जाते हैं। मैं चेतावनी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से खजुराहो जाने के लिए कोई भी रेलवे सुविधा नहीं है। इसलिए वहाँ जाने वाले जो भी फेस्टिवर्स हैं, वे वहाँ हाई यात्रा के लिए जाएं। अब रेलवे लाइन बन कर तैयार हो गई है, लेकिन इस पर अभी कोई डेटा नहीं चल रही है। एक पैसेंजर गाड़ी खजुराहो से महाबलीपुर से तय है। यदि दिल्ली से खजुराहो के लिए राजस्थान एंडमेंस मांग कर दी जाए तो रेलवे को भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति होगी। जो विदेशी पर्यटक है, उनका जाने-जाने की एक सुविधा मिलेगी और खजुराहो जैसे पर्यटक स्थल की ओर भी समृद्धि होगी।

इसी तरह, लक्ष्य और खजुराहो को भी राजस्थान एंडमेंस से जोड़ा जा सकता है। बूढ़ा मामला देश में इस समय बिन्दू कोई शारीरिक लाइफ स्टाइल है तो यह खजुराहो है। यहाँ न आतंकवाद है और न ही नक्सलवाद है। आज पर्यटक कमी या नोबिल-इंडस्ट्री नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसीलिए इस तरह इटियम तय परिवहन के साधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए रेलवे विभाग को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरा, कानपुर से जाने रेलवे लाइन है। मुख्य जाने के लिए वही एक रुट है। रेलवे रेलवे लाइन होने के कारण वहाँ यातायात अकसर रहकर होता है। कुछ ट्रेनें तो ऐसी हैं जो अकसर 12-12
2.00 PM

घंटे तेरह रहती है, जैसे - "व्यावसायिक" छोटा सा प्रस्ताव। मैंने पहले भी पत्र द्वारा माननीय रेल मंत्री से अनुरोध किया था और आज फिर अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि उस लाइन को बंद कर रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जाए और उसका विवेचनकरण भी करवाया जाए।

मात्र 200 किलोमीटर का वह track है, बाकी ज़मीन से मुम्बई तक पूरा डबल है और उस पर विवेचनकरण है, कानपुर से भी वह विवेचनकरण है और वह एक ऐसी योजना है जिससे रेलवे मंजिल को मारी लाख हो सकता है। महोदय, मैं इस बार पीलीमैत के लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ा था। आजादी के 60 साल बाद आज भी लखनऊ-पीलीमैत-कानपुर रेलवे लाइन में रेल गेज की है, तहां की जनता की बहुत पुरानी मांग है कि इस लाइन का ब्रॉड गेज में बदला जाए। आज भी यहां की जनता ......

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes. Wind up, please.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Okay, Sir. Give me two minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; you have taken more than the allotted time.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN: One minute only. तो पीलीमैत की मिटर गेज की लाइन का ब्रॉड गेज में बदला जाए, इससे भी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, क्योंकि लखनऊ से नैनितल जाने के लिए मिटर गेज रेलवे लाइन से पर्यटकों को अच्छी तरह से वहां एक ही ट्रेन चलती है जो नैनितल-कोटोंगियाम ट्रू लखनऊ। इसको भी इस कार्य में शामिल किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is enough.

श्री गंगा चरण : सर, एक मिनट।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Sir, I will take only one minute more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please mention your demands only and don’t give the background.

श्री गंगा चरण : सर, वर्चुअल बैठक में, उर्मिला से 1990 में हमारा एक प्रोजेक्ट था और सवे भी हो गया था - प्रांउड सवे और एक सवे भी हो गया। मोहाया टू रोट, उर्मिला, वहीं, इस सवे के होने के बाद इसे जोड़ने में नहीं किया गया है। इस आपके मामले से रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करते हैं कि इसे फिर जोड़े जाय। इस रेलवे लाइन के जुड़ने से मिटर की ब्रॉडगेज समस्या के समाधान में भी काफी मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको रेलवे लाइन में जोड़ा जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. The hon. Minister has shown some earnings, but all is not well. The train is running on a wrong track, Sir, I want to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister, page 44 of the Performance Budget, regarding the sale of scrap. I am quoting only one item because of paucity of time. In 2006-07, there was a sale of 5,556,181 metric tons of scrap for Rs.895 crores. That means each metric ton is costing about Rs.16,000/-. In 2007-08 also, 81,674 metric tons were sold for Rs.1,527 crores. That will also cost, approximately, Rs.16,000/- per metric ton. During those two years, the prevailing market rate is Rs.26,000/- per metric ton to Rs.30,000/- per metric ton. If we calculate the loss to the Railways, it is Rs.1,000 crores to Rs.1,500 crores approximately. GAG also substantiates this in its Performance Report, No.PA8 of 2008, in Chapter 3, vide para 3.8.4.6. He also substantiated this corruption. This is only
about one item of the sale of scrap. The same thing is happening in purchases also due to centralisation of purchases, mechanical fittings and all those things. I am demanding a detailed probe by CVC on sales and purchases. Heavy scandals are there in sales and purchases also.

Sir, regarding dedicated freight corridors, the Minister has made an announcement about the Diamond Corridor as a necklace to the country. She made an announcement about this Corridor, but not about North-South, Southern and East-South parts. She only mentioned about the project. It is empty handed regarding these scandals. One thing I want to tell you, Sir, and also to this august House; maybe, for a bride, necklace is not the only thing required. Ring is also required; armlet is also required; golden belt is also required. Then only she will become a full-fledged bride.

If this attitude continues in the Railway Ministry, then I am afraid that there will be north-south feelings. This is not a good trend. It should be throughout India and industrial development should take place throughout India. This kind of corridors should come up throughout India and not just at one place.

Sir, I am coming from Andhra Pradesh. I think that everybody knows about the step-motherly treatment meted out to the South Central Railway. Out of 57 new trains, SCR has got only one, whereas West Bengal has got 15. Out of 12 Duronto trains, SCR has got nil, whereas West Bengal has got four. Out of 309 Adarsh Stations, SCR has got only two, whereas West Bengal has got 181.

Regarding new lines, out of 53 new lines, SCR has got nil, whereas West Bengal has got 19. Out of 12 projects for doubling the lines, SCR has got nil, whereas West Bengal has got four. Of course, two world class stations are given to SCR on PPP mode. But it is a burden to the passengers. It is nothing but a real estate business. The Railways are not spending a single naya paise. They will give it to the private operators. For their corruption and other things, the users have to pay the penalty. This is not a good thing that is given to Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, I want to bring one thing to the notice of the Minister. The percentage of net revenue to capital-at-charge and investment from capital fund in the case of Eastern Railway stands at minus 63, whereas in the case of SCR it stands at plus 20. The revenue of the South Central Railway, as per the Budget Estimates for 2009-10— I have the figures for the last two years also; but I can’t mention all those things because of paucity of time—is Rs.8,751 crores, but the expenditure is Rs.5,707 crores. It means that the expenditure is Rs.3,000 crores less than the revenue. In the case of Eastern Railway, the revenue is Rs.3,490 crores and the expenditure is Rs.4,925 crores. (Time-bell) I will take only one more minute. It means that the expenditure is Rs.1,500 more than the revenue. In the case of passenger amenities also, there is a sharp increase in the allocation for Eastern Railway. The allocation has been raised from Rs.80 crores in 2008-09 to Rs.225 crores. There is an increase of Rs.145 crores. But in the case of South Central Railway it has gone up from Rs.103 crores to Rs.118 crores. There is only an increase of Rs.15 crores. The SCR stood number one in earnings and we were meted out a step-motherly treatment. ...(Time Bell)
Sir, only one minute. There are two trains. One “Lalu” train that goes to Patna and another “Velu” train that goes to Chennai, which, at least, touches Andhra Pradesh. Now there is only one train, the “Mamta” train that goes toward the east. Our Mr. Muniappa from Bangalore is there. But the Bangalore train is not coming.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let there be a “Muniappa” train.

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I want to mention one point. There are 13 projects which are already sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.5,545 crores. ...(Time-bell rings)... One minute, Sir. The outlay up to 2008-09 was Rs.949 crores. But this year is Rs.450 crores. This can only meet the cost escalation and nothing else.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, over.

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, only one sentence and I conclude. Out of 42 seats in Andhra Pradesh, the Congress has got 33 seats, whereas out of 41 seats in West Bengal, the Trinamul Congress has got 19 seats and the Congress has got 6 seats. (Time-Bell rings)... Sir, only one sentence. यह कांग्रेस एम.पीज की इज्जत का सवाल है। So, they have to settle it. With this step-motherly treatment and partisan attitude they can’t solve the problem. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Actually, my problem is this. From the category of “Others”, there are 15 speakers and the total time available is only 75 minutes. That means, actually you have to take less than five minutes. You have taken eight minutes. I am informing others also Please try to restrict yourself. Shri Shanappa, your Party has 23 minutes and there are eight speakers from your Party.

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka) : Sir, I am the last one.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, there are four more speakers from your Party.

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA : Sir, it is my luck that whenever I speak, you are there. You have always protected my feelings.

The Indian Railways has become one of the main national projects since the British period. They started it by laying a railway line between Mumbai and Thane, long back, in the year 1854. In the Railway Budget 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 40,745 crores has been proposed and the allocation for the new lines has been increased to Rs. 1,010 crores. So the main things have been added in the budget. While submitting the budget, Mamta has shown a lot of interest in the common man. मगर मुझे इस बात का दुख होता है कि Economically, she wants to make the Department viable. She has proposed many railway lines, which she has mentioned in the budget वह कभी कहती हैं कि बहुत areas में रेल लाई जाती हूं। Shri K.H. Muniappa is sitting here. Shri Muniappa happens to be a very good friend of mine. He is from Karnataka. I am from Hyderabad. I don’t want to touch the points which have already been mentioned. Sir, Hyderabad is considered one of the most backward areas
in the State of Karnataka. Shri S.M. Krishna was just now sitting here. When he was the Chief
Minister, he wrote a letter to the Central Government, when Advaniji was the Home Minister, to see
that Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary, Koppal, Raitur, etc., were covered under Article 371. They are the
most backward districts where there is no education, no development, no roads. There is a railway
line between Mumbai and Chennai which passes through Gulbarga. From Secunderabad to
Bangalore, there is a Garib Rath. Unfortunately वह रथ इतनी तेज भागती है कि वह न सेडम के पास रुकती
है, न चितापुर पर रुकती है और न ही यात्रियों पर रुकती है। इन तालुकों से जिलने भी लोग आते हैं, वे बेगुरू
कैसे पहुंचते हैं? इसकी 90 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा के रेलवे से भागने की व्यवहार का नहीं है?
When you have that Garib Rath आपके मन यह होना चाहिए इस तरीके से गरीब को कुछ मदद
मिले। आप नाम रखते हैं गरीब के ऊपर, लेकिन तेजभाग के जाने वाले का। आपने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रेलवे
वाली इंटेशन के बारे में बहस की है। 
Mamtaji is sitting here. We are living in India. You must
first bear in mind that today international railway sta-

tions are not, at all, needed in this country. You
first take the railway line to the last place of the border of our country,
आज भी हजार गरीब जो existing railway stations पर रहते हैं, आपने देखा है कि migrate होने पर उन्हें कोई जगह नहीं मिलती है। आज भी बहुत-
se areas ऐसे हैं, जहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। रेलवे वाले कोई भी नहीं आया है। और, जब मुझे महानगर
हुए और हुमाबद गुलबगर्ख के बीच 106 किलोमीटर की एक लाइन बनानी है। बंगाल जमान जो ने उसकी फाउंडेशन डाली थी। The proposed
expenditure for it is Rs. 3.90 crores. The work from Bidar to Humnabad has been completed, and
the remaining 60 kms. is left to be done. A railway gentleman from Secunderabad was asked by the
D.C. of Gulbarga to come over there and he was told that they would give all the infrastructure to the
surveyors. रेलवे वाला कोई भी नहीं आया है। And, when the General Manager at Mumbai called a
meeting at Sholapur, we, all the M.P.s attended it, तब हमने कहा कि देखिए, यहां के लोगों की यह माफ़िना
रेलवे और बजट 190

आपने Hyderabad. Only Bidar has been taken from our area. Therefore, Sir, जाते जब उन्होंने के उमीद शायर जा गाड़ये है। उसे लेकर उसके पूरी ही हुए। जिन लोगों को रेल की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है, उन लोगों के लिए आप ममतामयी बन सकती है और इसलिए हमें यह सोचा कि ...(समय की घंटी) ...(With your permission, I will only take one minute more. इस देश के सभ लोग धन्यवाद देने जा रहे हैं, रेल से जाते हैं, रेल से जाते हैं, एयर से जाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा भाग के लोगों की किस्मत अभी तक नहीं बुली है। कम से कम उसके साथ हमें भी ले जाए। यही तो उन लोगों की आशा है। अंत में एक शेयर सुना देता हूं, ममता मोहितलुगीत नाम के एक बहुत बड़ा शायर रहे हैं, वे अद्वितीय भी वे और आदर्शवाद से वे। तो शेयर इस प्रकार है-

"हयात लेकर चलो, खयालानल लेकर चलो,
चलो तो सारे जमाने को साथ लेकर चलो।"

इसी शब्दों के साथ में आपने बात खलनाया है।

भ. अभि कृष्ण (पुजारराव) : सर, सर्वस्वबन्ध कि मैं यू.पी.एसरकार की रेल मंत्री ममता जी की सर्वेस्वबन्धी और सर्वक्षणानकारी रेल बजट देने के लिए क्या कहता हूं, जिसमें समीक्षा ने सराहा है और समाज के सभी वर्गों का उच्चतम ध्यान रखा है। सर, जब 2004 में यू.पी.ए. सरकार बनी, इससे पहले रेलवे घंटे में जा रही थी और रेलवे के बारे में यह कहा जाता था कि रेल एक सफेद हाथी के समान है, लेकिन यू.पी.ए. सरकार बनने के बाद हमने देखा कि रेल को भी हमने घंटे के समय से उपयोग कर सुना मुखरे में लाकर रखा दिया है और इससे न अंतर्नेवें रेलवे के ही बच्चे देश के अन्य अंदरों के अक्ष विकास कायदे में हम मदद मिलती है। इसके लिए मे राहतें साथ-साथ यू.पी.ए. सरकार के नीति-निधारकों को जिन्होंने एक अच्छी नीति और नीति को लेकर कार्य किया है, उन्हें मजबूत लाभ पर कायाकल्प कर दिया है, उमंग को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं और उनमें कोई दे रही हूं।

सर, रेलवे जो आम जनता का बेहद जरूरी यातायात का साधन है, उसे हमारे को सीधा बनाकर और साथ ही दूसरे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए उपयोग कर सकते हैं, उसके लिए मे रेलवे के सभी अधिकारियों-कर्मचारियों और रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं। मुख्य से पूर्व सरकारों ने काफी बड़ी रोजगार के बारे में कही। विषय के कई मित्रों ने इसकी कई खासियां भी मिलाई होंगी। लेकिन आम लोग एक बात से सहमत होने कि यू.पी.ए सरकार का रेल बजट मंत्रालयी और सर्वक्षणानकारी बन जाता है जो सभी रण हितार्थ है। इसमें कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता है। इस बजट के अंदर हमने देखा कि उस्की सभी वर्गों का ध्यान में रखने हुए बहुत से प्राप्ति किये। में बहुत खिलौना में न जाते हुए यह कहना चाहिए कि देश के इतिहास में पहली बार 12 गीत युपे देने चलनी जा रही है, 57 गीत देने चलानी जा रही है, 27 गीतों के फेरे बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं और 13 गीतों का विकसर किया जा रहा है। मेरी इस जमले देने के लिए "इनकल" मोजना बनाई गई है और दुबाराएं के लिए पुरा युपे चलानी जा रही है। महिलाओं की ध्यान में
रखते हुए, उनकी मुफ़्किल आसान करने के लिए महिला स्टेशन ट्रेन चलाई जा रही है और महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए महिला कमांडर तैनात करने की बात की गई है। साथ ही लम्बी दूरी की देशों के अंदर दौड़कर दुखिया मुहूर्त करने की बात बताई इसके अलावा नकल नियमित क्षेत्रों और मामलों के संबंध में से 140 संवेदनशील स्टेशनों को identity करके वहाँ विशेष सुरक्षा बल तैनात करने की बात की गई है। किसानों के लिए किसान विविध प्रोजेक्ट इहसानों का भाग है। लोगों की मुफ़्किल आसान करने के लिए, समय की बचत करने के लिए और उन्हें काफी बुद्धि से बचाने के लिए जो मुफ़्किल आसान योजना बनायी गई है, ये सभी बातें आम जनता को बेहद फायदा पहुँचा है। साथ ही तकनीकी सेवा के निषेधों में नेतृत्व करके जो बाहर लोगों को पहुँचाया है, इसके लिए भी ममता जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं। महोदय, रेलवे में सफाई की बजाय सवाल है। भी ममता जी में इस बार बनाते में कहा कि हम सक्षम के रूप में विशेष घर में हेटा है कि इस बात पर वे खार उतरने और रेलवे में आया जहाँ देखा जा रहा और सफाई करने लगी।

अव ज्यादा बात न करते हुए, जिससे रेल तो में आती हूँ, गुजरात, उसके बारे में में कूल बात करना चाहती हूँ।

गुजरात पर ममता जी ने अपनी इच्छा तो बताई है। उन्होंने जो 12 नामूना ट्रेनों दी है, उनमें से एक ट्रेन आहमदाबाद-मुम्बई के बीच में चलने की बात की है। इसी तरह से तीन नई ट्रेनों का लाभ भी इहसानों गुजरात को दिया है - गांधीधाम-हवाड़ा सुपरफास्ट, हवाड़ा-गांधीधाम सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस और सुपरफास्ट मुम्बई ट्रेन का हम लाभ दिया है। इसके बावजूद गुजरातमात्रा पार्किंग सेवा की जो इहसानों बात बताई थी, उनमें से सभी पहले दिल्ली और वाह रुट इस्तेमाल किया गया है, इसके लिए भी मैं उनका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। इसके बावजूद हमें राज्यान्तर ट्रेन सवारता में सात दिन चलने की बात इहसानों करती है, इससे लोगों को बागी खुदमुखी मिलती है। सुपरफास्ट-हवाड़ा ट्रेन तत्काल बनाया जाता है। इसके बावजूद हमें आपकी सुधार की बात की गई है, इससे लोगों को बागी खुदमुखी मिलती है।

वहीं इसे भी नहीं, बाकी देर के भी भाग भी है। इसे सुनाए जा रहे हैं। इससे लोगों को बागी खुदमुखी मिलती है। हवाड़ा-पोरबंदर ट्रेन इन्हें भी दिन आया है। 50 स्टेशनों के रूप में रेलवे में बनाया जाता है। ममता जी में इसकी चाहूंगी। इससे लोगों को बागी खुदमुखी मिलती है। इससे लोगों को बागी खुदमुखी मिलती है। सुपरफास्ट-बाबूसाहेब भट्ट ट्रेन इसकी चाहूंगी। इससे लोगों को बागी खुदमुखी मिलती है।
लगता है कि गुजरात की जनता को दिल्ली के लिए और ट्रेन मिल गई है। इस सब बातों के बावजूद मैं एक बात जबरदस्त बताता जाता हूँ कि जहां खेलो लेंगे होते हैं वहां रेल ठहरने का खेल कम होता है, जबकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में खेल ज्यादा आता है। वैसे भी आप देख सकते हैं कि गुजरात के अंदर से रेलवे को सबसे ज्यादा रेलवे मिल रही है।

इसलिए गुजरात के जो काफी साल से महिंग इस्लूव है, उस तरफ उनको ज्यादा तामाज होने की जरूरत है। मुझे लगता है कि आगामी समय के अंदर या माननीय रेल मंत्री जी जो आप अपना ज्यादा देंगे, उसके अंदर हमारी जो डिली उनको पूरा करने के बारे में भी वे बताएंगे। अब मैं ज्यादा बात न करते हुए अपने प्रेमिया की बात करने जा रही हूँ। अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली राजधानी की सफार में 7 दिन बिताने की जरूरत है। हमने जीते बेस लेने की बात कही थी कि जीते बेस टाइम लिया होगा। तो जीते बेस टाइम लिया होने के बाद ट्रेन पहुंचने का समय कम होगा बचायें। इसलिए आप भी अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली की दूरी 14-14 घंटों में पूरी हो रही है, जबकि वहां से मुबंध काफी दूर होने के बावजूद भी इसके समय में पहुंचा जा रहा है। तो इस ट्रेन के पहुंचने के समय को भी कम किया जाए।

इस ट्रेन के पहुंचने का टाइम में भी नहीं है। यह ट्रेन दिल्ली से चलकर अहमदाबाद तक सबसे 10 घंटे पहुंचती है। तो ज्यादा सर्विस क्लास और ज्यादा सर्विस क्लास लोग इसमें जीता पसंद नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि उनका आपसी दिन तो वैसे ही बाबू राहत जाता है। इसके पहुंचने के बाद पहुंचने के बाद जाकर तैयार होकर उनको अपने काम पर पहुंचना मुश्किल हो जाता है। अगर ट्रेन कम करके इस ट्रेन को सबसे बढ़ियी टाइम जाए तो मुझे लगता है कि काफी पैसेजर्स भी मिलेंगे और रेलवे का फायदा होगा।...

सर, आपने एरिया के बारे में बात कहनी, इबाद-उपबाद की वात नहीं कहनी, मैं पॉइंट कर जारी हूँ। सर, रेल परियोजना का आध्यात्मिक नहीं सामाजिक सम्मान क्षेत्र में रहने की जो बात कही है, इसलिए में उनके इस समुदाय को धन्यवाद की देती हूँ। इसमें गुरुवार को अप्सर करने की वात बताई है। परन्तु हमारा गुजरात में सबसे बड़ा शक्ति का शहर है, गुजरात के लोगों की आशा का शहर है, जहां अब कोई जी की मंदिर है। उन अन्य सीधे के लिए हमने मेहसाना, अलावा, अम्बावाड़ी, आबुरोड़ में एक ट्रेन मंडिर बनाया है, जिसमें क्षेत्रीय भी हो भी है। उनके द्वारा बारे में कहा कि कोई शायद आपका आचार बदल जाए। कोई जीते बेस लेने के दौरान हमें मंडिर पत्ता लगाता है। लेकिन यह ट्रेन हमें आपके तक नहीं मिली है, जबकि काफी अच्छा उनके पहरे से एक्कार कर रही है। मुझे लगता है कि माननीय मंडिर जी, अपने मानने में यह ट्रेन देने की बात कम करीं, ऐसी में आप करनी है। साथ ही में एक बात और भी कहती हूँ कि 32 साल के बाद वीरमण्डल रेलवे का महत्वपूर्ण बदलकर सेट्टिंग डिजीटल वेबसाइट बनाने का जो निर्माण लिया है, वह काफी अच्छा है। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सौरांग को वायु वीरमण्डल, मेहसाना होकर दिल्ली का जोड़ने की ट्रेन को जिमांड है, वह उसमें कभी से नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए यह मैं पूरी करनी चाहिए और सौरांग की जनता को इसका लाभ देना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, wind up.

श्री. अलक शर्मा:सर, वह दो मिट्टे में। मेहसाना रेलवे उत्तर-गुजरात का कमर्शियल है। आपको शायद ताज़ा होगा कि इंडिया के अंदर दो पूर्व शहर जो एक कोर्प्समें तथा दुसरा मेहसाना में Modhera के अंदर है। इसके आधार जो समुदाय में हमने नहीं होता है। लेकिन हमारे मेहसाना के अंदर एक मंडिर है, जहां हमने होता है। ऑ.एन.जी.सी. का सबसे बड़ा ऑनलाइन अंडरवर्क भी मेहसाना में है। इस प्रमाण में सबसे बड़ी मिलक प्रोडक्शन की सागर देखी भी है। तो मेहसाना के अंदर जो डिली रखी गई है, उनको पूरा किया जा रहा, क्योंकि वहां
बाहर से पूरे देश के लोग भी आते हैं। वहाँ मेहसाना में रिजर्वाशन सेंटर भी बंद कर दिया गया है, जिसका बालू किया जाए। इसके अलावा भी, अर. श्री. गोपाल कोटा भी बढ़ाना बाहर हे। वहाँ में हे, चालू किया जाए। इसके अलावा वी.आई. पी. कोटा भी बढ़ाना बाहर हे। वहाँ पूरे देश के लोग आते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री. पी. जे. कुर्मण): बाकी सबों दिशा में लिखकर में।

प्र. अलका श्रीशाली: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। पिछले बजट के अंदर लाभ जी ने कुल आयोजन के गंगमेन बनाने की बात कही थी, और यह कदम बहुत सराहनीय है, लेकिन कुल आयोजन के गंगमेन बन जाने से स्टेशन पर कुली गमते ही नहीं हैं। इस जगह से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। इसलिए नये कुल आयोजन को भतीजे करने के बारे में कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री. पी. जे. कुर्मण): आप बैठें जाइए।

प्र. अलका श्रीशाली: सर, मैं आखिरी बात कह रही हूं। सर, गुजरात बारंबर स्टेंट है। गुजरात का कच्छ इलाका जो पाकिस्तान के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री. पी. जे. कुर्मण): आप बैठें।

प्र. अलका श्रीशाली: सर, गुजरात में कच्छ से राधनपुर, बांसवदर, संस्कृति, मेहसाना होकर अहमदाबाद के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन बाली जाने बाहर हे। सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA (West Bengal): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for giving me the time to speak. I rise on this occasion because this is for the first time I am speaking on the Railway Budget; but, I am speaking with an extraordinary sense of satisfaction, because normally it is very difficult to make it very attractive and very broad; but this is the first time I see a Budget that has been presented on Railways on those lines. This time, the Railway Minister has given the Railway Budget a twist and philosophy which was never given before. I feel very proud about it. I feel very proud not only because the Minister comes from my State but also because the Minister is probably going to be the Chief Minister of my State in a few years’ time. She has absolutely shown the capacity to lead. ...
So, I would say that the Railways’ records of performance have been uneven. The system was running at a loss for a long time. There is no reason why we should be niggardly in giving credit to Laluji who turned around the Railways when he became the Railway Minister. He turned around because the capital cost of the whole thing was already there. You would not require more, but change here and there. He turned around by making it efficient. The running cost of the Railways came down. So, we must admit the contributions that were made by Mr. Lalu Prasad Yadav.

Sir, this Budget is not the Budget only for passengers, only for — as Mr. Jaitley pointed out—the pleasure of the passengers and how to make them use the train with satisfaction and all that; they are, of course, taken care of. I must say that the Minister has taken great care in seeing the passenger facilities are improved. But the Railways in our country have a major role to play in the economic development of this country.

The railways have played a major role all over the world as industrialisation has played a major role here. You would find in the budget a continuous reference to the improvement of the productivity, improvement of the actual operations, improvement of the capacity. And that is what I consider to be most important without forgetting the basic services and the basic welfare. She has also talked a lot about the welfare of the staff which I must say she has done with a great deal of finesse by pointing out the capacity to do that and not simple doles and simple calculations. Sir, I wanted to put this point clearly because all these are based on a very major observation she made in the statement, that when you are talking about railways, as for that matter not only for railway for any kind of major development project, you must be able to balance the economic return with social return. She recalls the social viability and economic viability and this is the particular element, which all economists have been talking about for quite some time. Until in the wake of our new liberal reforms, we put all emphasis on economic returns, commercial returns forgetting about the social return on the project. It is the first time that there is a clear indication that you must take into account the social viability of the project when you talk about it. I hope she will now appoint, — and she says she is going to do that — a group of experts to look into this because the social viability calculation is a difficult calculation, it is an expert calculation. If she can formulate that calculation, it can actually have impact on all other projects. The second reason in relation to that is that this reminded me of my great leader, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was she who kept on saying that we must have social viability, social return, and social justice. That is the principal point, which, I am very happy today, has been again repeated in this statement. ...(Time-bell rings)... My last point, connected to that, she has quoted from Mrs. Gandhi’s one statement which is remarkable when she talked about Garibi Hatao, programmes against poverty. She was not just talking about redistribution, giving some doles, giving some projects. She was talking about that we must fight the vested interests, It is the question of a political fight with those who are against this kind of change in the system. Sir, I have mentioned
earlier that the proper definition of the Left, — and my Left friends, many of them are here, — it is not the Left that they are talking about it, the Left which has been originally defined by the French Revolution, the vulnerable people, the poor vulnerable people, the people who do not have anything to depend upon and it is this particular group of people who have to be served and they have to be served. When you have to serve them, you must be ready to fight the vested interests and I was so happy to read that particular sentence in her speech that I wanted to mention with a special reference to that. Thank you very much.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you very much, Sir. Firstly, I would like to emphasise on certain issues pertaining to my State, the State of Andhra Pradesh. As said earlier also by some of the previous hon. Members, there are 12 major projects which are going on but it is very unfortunate most of the projects are not being allotted sufficient funds and they are moving at a very, very slow pace. I just quote one or two examples here as to how much fund is being allotted. Kotpalli-Narsapur, it is a 57 Kms. length project sanctioned in 2000-01, and this year a meagre amount of Rs. one lakh has been given for this project and the total cost of the project is Rs.695 crores. So, one can understand at what speed and at what pace this project will get completed even after nine years. Similarly, for Nandyal Yerraguntla very meagre amount was sanctioned in 2008-09. Cuddapah-Bangalore is a thousand crore project with a meagre expenditure of Rs. one lakh. The balance fund required out of Rs. 1000.23 crores is 1000.22 crores. So, at this pace one can understand as to how this very project can get completed. My emphasis would be that whenever we sanction any project it takes a very long time for the survey and feasibility report. Once the survey and feasibility report is done and the project is sanctioned, I think, sufficient amount of funds should be allocated for that project with a time bound programme and the project should be completed. Keeping in view the kind of discussions we had in the morning about various reports of international agencies quoting about India and at what pace things happen here, my suggestion to the hon. Railway Minister is to see that whatever projects are sanctioned, whatever money is allocated are time bound and should be completed under a time bound programme. Similarly, if you look at Macherla Nalgonda, Gadwal-Raichur, Peddapalli-Karimnagar, Nizamabad projects and some of these projects are for gauge conversions which are not happening. Double line projects are not happening and there has been a great demand from the people of Andhra Pradesh. My friend from TDP also has just quoted the feeling of the people of Andhra Pradesh. We would request through you — the hon. Minister to kindly see that more and more funds are allocated to Andhra Pradesh. It is a fast developing State. It is a profit making sector and the people of Andhra Pradesh have a great need and desire to see that these projects are completed very fast. Secondly, Sir, as we all know Indian Railways is as old as 150 years and the statistics given in the Railway Budget is that we have about 2 lakhs wagons, about 50,000 coaches
and about 8000 locomotives. I encounter many times many people in trading sectors and industrial areas find it difficult in getting their wagons allocated. I think, there is need for us to emphasise more on the infrastructure and to see how we can raise more and more money for Indian Railways. One thing was also mentioned by the hon. Railway Minister in her speech as to how to make proper utilisation of the railway property. Railways are sitting on huge precious land and if this land can be properly utilised and funds raised, I think, many more projects can be completed very fast. There has been a long pending demand from the people of Hyderabad for a direct daily train for Hyderabad-Jaipur and Hyderabad-Ahmedabad. This is a long pending demand and I would request, through you, that this demand to have a direct train from Hyderabad to Jaipur and Ajmer could also be considered. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Hyderabad is a very important sector and when we come to Delhi and if we have to go to Kanpur or Ludhiana, or any other nearby place within 400 to 500 kms distance there are a lot of Shatabdi trains running. These are all chair car trains, very fast trains. Laluj also in his previous Budget had mentioned about increasing the speed of the trains. We have an ambition of having bullet trains in our country, I would also like to know as to what is the Ministry doing for increasing the average speed of all the trains which are running in our country. Sir, the average speed of fast trains in our country does not cross even 50 to 60 kmph, whereas, when we go to other countries, we find trains moving very fast everywhere, it is unfortunate that even after 60 years of our Independence, our trains run at very low speed.

Sir, Railways is an important sector and is the lifeline of our infrastructure. We must develop our infrastructure very fast so as to achieve the growth rate that we are envisaging. Sir, as you know, industry, trade and all others need good infrastructure. Unless the Government provides the necessary infrastructure, I think, nothing would happen.

Sir, another important factor which the hon. Railway Minister has mentioned in her Budget is about starting double-decker coaches. It is a very unique proposal. We were travelling, in our childhood, in double-decker buses. If we can also have double-decker trains, it would be a joy ride. But, the main problem is with regard to height infringement. There was a proposal for double-decker containers. Today, the Railways carry single containers but the wagon’s capacity is very high. It can carry more loads. So, the hurdles, due to introduction of double-decker coaches, should also be addressed properly. This would give a good impetus to industry. We have also heard the hon. Minister introducing the fast trains. I would request, through you, the hon. Minister that Andhra Pradesh should get more fast trains, more Shatabdis, more allocation of funds for various projects and programmes undertaken by Railways.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री जय प्रकाश नागरक्षण सिंह (झारखंड) : माननीय, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद!
में आज इस रेल बाजार पर चलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। समतामुझे समता जो ने अच्छा बजार पेश किया है। यह रेल बजार कई मायरेन में सही है, लेकिन में उनसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग, जो आपके पढ़ोन से राज्य, जारारंक दर्जे के हैं, हमें अपने कुछ भी नहीं दिया है। आपने महिलाओं की सुविधा का यात्रा रखा है, यह अति प्रसन्नता है। आपने गर्भी, बेंकरों, विवादविचारों का यात्रा रखा है, यह भी प्रसन्नता है। पोस्ट ऑफिस के सेक्टर बुखार करने की व्यवस्था का यात्रा किया गया है, यह भी जनहित के लिए उपयोगी है। आपने सबका इतना यात्रा रखा, फिर भी आपने ज्यारेंको प्राप्त नहीं की, जबकि नई विमलें से बंगाल जाने का गेट ज्यारेंक ही है। ज्यारेंक दर्जे में भारत का मुखु तीव्र-स्थान बेडवनाम धाम है, जो ज्योतिलिंग है और जिसके दर्शन व पुजा के लिए लाइनों की संख्या में बढ़ाई आते हैं। यह तीव्रवृद्धि इंडस्ट्री-रेलवे की आत्मनोक वायु लाइन ज्यारेंहैट पर स्थित है। अभी सावन मास प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। प्रत्येक दिन लाइनों लोग सुलतानगंज, बिहार से गंगा नदी से जल लेकर बेडवनाम धाम आते हैं तथा बाबा बैंकर पर जल बढ़ाते हैं। बाबा बेडवनाम धाम की महत्ता के कारण ही रेलवे को पटना जंक्षन के बाद प्रतिवर्ष ज्यारेंहैट बेडवनाम धाम जंक्षन से ही सबसे ज्यादा राशि प्राप्त होती है। यह राशि ज्यारेंक के अन्य सभी स्पर्शों से बढ़ता है। भारत की में लाइन में लाइनों की संख्या कम है। ज्यारेंहैट स्टेशन संचालन परमाणु के 8 निको देश, दुमका, नामगंज, मोड़, पाकुड़, महेंद्रगंज एवं गिरीजागढ़ तथा बिहार के वंचित विविधों को जोड़ता है कुशल हुआ उसे जाँच, उन्होंने अपने-अपने चरों को जाते हैं। यात्रियों, तीव्रवृद्धि तथा पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी में लाइन पर स्थित ज्यारेंहैट में लाइन की संख्या को बढ़ाया जाना अति आवश्यक है। पटना राजगढ़ एक्स्प्रेस, जो कि प्रतिवर्ष नई दिल्ली से घुटना जाती है तथा उससे तहर जाती है, उसे परिवर्तन ज्यारेंहैट स्टेशन तक बढ़ावा दें। बिहार एक्स्प्रेस, जो कि आत्मनोक से हुआ तथा प्रतिवर्ष हुया जाती है, उसे प्रतिवर्ष बेडवनाम धाम से चलाया जाए। पटना राजगढ़ ट्रेन को बेडवनाम धाम से देवधार से बढ़ावा दिया जाए, जो कि ज्यारेंहैट ट्रेन को बेडवनाम धाम से देवधार से बढ़ावा दिया जाए, ताकि यात्रियों को बाबा धाम आने-जाने की सुविधा मिल सके।

में, आपके ही समाज में जारारंक के देशर हार्ट तक, जो कि बंगाल में पड़ता है, रेलवे लाइन विवाहों का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया था, जो अभी तक अपनी धर्म है। गिरीजागढ़ से हंगारी गां, हंगारी बाग से रांची रेलवे-ताइन विवाहों का कार्य भी अधूरा है तथा उक्तियों की सुविधाओं को भी बढ़ाया जाए कटिहार याया बर्गे तथा बाबा बेडवनाम धाम, ज्यारेंहैट के लिए एक इंटरस्टीटी ट्रेन दिन वयात में प्रतिवर्ष चलाया जाए, ताकि यात्रियों को बाबा धाम आने-जाने की सुविधा मिल सके।

त्रेन में सियासियों द्वारा बलात्कार किया जाता है, जो आज के समय समाज में घोर निदर्श, विचार एवं समस्ता की बात है। उन पर सबक से सहल कार्यावाही की जाए। आए दिन त्रेन में दक्षिणियों होती रहती हैं, इस संबंध में भी सबक से सहल कार्यावाही की जाए।

मधुपुर में रेल ज्यारेंक लेख कॉपरेटिव है। रेलवे ने यही तय किया था ट्रेन में पाराल एवं अभी सामने बढ़ाते के लिए रेलवे कार्यावाही को धीरे पर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन आत्मनोक दिखाया जो कि इंडस्ट्री-रेलवे में पड़ता है,
पांच-छ: सात से स्थायी ही माल चुड़वाता और उतरतहता है। इस कार्य के लिए लेबर कॉमन्सिटिव से प्रतिमाह केवल 25,000 से 30,000 रुपये कार्य होते थे, लेकिन आज वह खर्च 80,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह हो रहा है। इस तरह रेलवे को प्रतिमाह 50,000 रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है। मंत्री जी ने मिल का इस संबंध में कह दिया उनके भी विभिन्न भी दी थी। हम चाहेंगे कि इस पर इंकार की जाए और इस संबंध में जिन भी अकसरों की गलती है, जिन्होंने वह गलत विचारण लिया हुआ है और जिनके कारण रेलवे का प्रतिमाह 50,000 रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है, उन पर सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

जसीमींदाँ में पांडासंया 322/4 एवं 322/7 के बीच समयाल रेलवे कोसिंग का निर्माण कराया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। यह स्थान 20,000 की पॉजिशन से घिरा हुआ है और वहाँ पर समयाल न बनाने से तर्कियों को आने-जाने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। इस संबंध में मेरे चेतावनी को भी लिखा था कि हम अपने संसदद मद से समयाल बनाने का आदेश खर्च बनाया बना खर्च बनाया बनाया ...

One minute more, Sir. 

मैड, यह बात मेरी संसद में नहीं आती है कि जो ट्रेन 40 किलो मीटर की सीडी से बनती है, उसको सुपरफास्ट बनाकर जनता से आप सुपरफास्ट का चार्ज वसूल कर रहे हैं। इस पर गौर किया जाए। आप सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन की केटेगरी कीसी कीजिए कि कितने ट्रेन को सुपरफास्ट कराया और उसका खर्च कर रहे हैं। डोमएस्टिक और इंडस्ट्री ट्रेन में बाजार की बाजार हो गई भांगी।

पूर्ववासी रेल मंत्री ने भारत की जनता का बताया था कि रेलवे की आमदनी बहुत बढ़ी है, कृपया इस पर एक से एक बिजली कर तथा जनता को यह बताने का कदम करे कि आखिर यह में रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ी, उसकी आशा क्या स्थिति है।

एक मिनट, सर, यह से खर्च कर रहा हूँ। हम रेल मंत्री महोदया से वह आप्र करने के कि भारत में ऐसे राज्य, जिनका किसी रेल के टहलांकन से बहुत कम हुआ है, उन्हें अपनी प्राथमिकता दी जाए। दूसरी बात, सर, जारिखड़ ऐसा राज्य है, जो खर्च और समयाल से परिवर्तित है और जो रेलवे के किसी पोषक है अहस्तक काफी आमदनी देने वाला है। आपने मैडिकल कोलेज बनाए जाने का बात कहीं थी, हम चाहेंगे कि सरदार राज्य में भी एक मैडिकल कोलेज आवश्यक बनाए। ...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Nominated): Sir, hon. Mamta is not new to the Ministry of Railways. I have seen her in her previous incarnation and even then, I was her admirer. She had a powerful motivation for improving things. And, Sir, more than that, she always took urgent steps to put her new innovative ideas into concrete practice. She had experience of railways working in developed countries and that was her dream even in that year when she was in the Ministry of Railways. Sir, I have carefully read every paragraph of the Budget Speech which she made here and I must compliment her for that speech. Every paragraph contains a promise, a promise which, if fulfilled, will, doubtless, improve the image of the Indian Railways and to that extent the image of the country. But, Sir, the opening part of the speech raises a slight misunderstanding. She has tried to draw a distinction between social viability and economic viability. Sir, frankly, I am not able to understand
what this really means. Ultimately, there is no doubt that if socially India has to improve, poverty has
got to be removed. Poverty can only be removed if everybody has a good house to live in, good
income, good education, good health care and what not - all amenities of civilised existence. But we
are not able to provide that for the simple reason that our material resources do not permit these
kinds of things being provided even though 50, 60 years have passed and, Sir, it is a great economic
truth which the Minister should realise that all your schemes of amelioration of the railways and with
that the country are subject to our economic capability. If you do not have the necessary finances,
nothing can work. So, starting your speech by saying that I am now going to talk of social viability
and at the expense of economic viability is a total economic misunderstanding which ought to be
properly put in a proper perspective. However, Sir, another thing I wish to compliment her for is her
integrity of character. Sir, it is a usual habit in politics that when a new Minister displaces another
Minister, whatever deficiencies and defects are discovered are continued to exist. At the time of
change, you try and attribute them to your predecessor and office. And, Sir, even unavoidable
human errors and disasters caused by acts of providence are put on the shoulders of your
predecessor and office. She has resisted that temptation and I am very happy that this is something
which is consistent with what the hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister, in this very House,
in one of his speeches had said that Shri Lalu Prasad, who was then his colleague in the Railway
Ministry, had really turned the Ministry around and had converted a loss-making institution into a
profit-making institution. I am glad and I hope nothing will be said by the hon. Minister in her speech,
but you will attempt to belie the tribute which the hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh had paid to his colleague
at that time. I was present here when Dr. Manmohan Singh spoke on that occasion.

Then, Sir, there are three things to which I wish to draw your attention. One is, neglect of the
North-East. Sir, I heard the hon. Member from Sikkim speaking today. He had a very valid grievance
to make, Sikkim is a part of a very sensitive area and that sensitive area needs very special attention
and handling and delicate handling. It is a land-locked area to which you do not have even a proper
air-field in Sikkim and it at least should be connected properly by an efficient railway system. That is a
part of India’s security, part of India’s defence and part of the solution of the North-East problem,
because, Sir, the North-East is still simmering with some kind of discontent to which I don’t wish to
draw any pointed attention but everybody knows about what is happening there. So, Sir, I hope what
the hon. Member from Sikkim said will attract the proper attention of the Ministry and that will be
attended to with great care.

Sir, then, one of the things which I have always been noticing about Indian Railways was the
manner in which our lavatories in the trains were situated and constructed. They used to convert
every railway platform and a railway track into a vast lavatory which caused great injury to the optic
nerve if you see it and to your olfactory nervous if you smell it. So, Sir, I am glad that, at least, a
statement was made in the Lok Sabha by Mr. Lalu Prasad. He said that ‘I am spending about Rs. 500 crores to improve the condition of the lavatories and the output of the lavatories will remain where it should be and it will not fall on the railway tracks, I hope that has been carried out. If it has not been carried out, that is the first step which has to be taken on an all-India scale to make our railway tracks and railway stations more aesthetic and less obnoxious. Sir, that remains.

Then, Sir, she has said in her speech that ‘I am providing toilets also in, what she calls, some DMU trains, DEMU trains.’ I, Sir, don’t know what the full meaning of these expressions is. But these are some trains in which originally no toilet services were provided. I compliment her for saying that ‘I am providing it, provided the journey exceeds two hours.’ Sir, this is not enough. In every train, whether it is a DMU train or a DEMU train or whatever train it is, so long as it is a train, these are calls of nature which human beings can’t control. So, Sir, there must be some immediate relief for those people, and, therefore, Sir, this restriction that she has made that if it is a less than two-hour train there will be no toilet facilities must go; it is contrary to the whole scheme of her Budget.

And, Sir, lastly, she has tried to tell us that she will find resources from the disposal of the vast areas of land which the Railways possess, they own, but the land which is lying a sort of fallow land, which is not, at the moment, being used for any productive purpose. Sir, I welcome this that it should be done. But, Sir, if you turn to paragraph 57 of her speech, in which I am a little intrigued, she says, ‘we will use this in partnership with the private sector and that it is going to produce ...’

She says that ‘I will now develop new innovative ideas for land and air space utilisation for commercial purposes through PPP mode. Such business plans would be monitored closely to achieve substantial revenue over the next three years.’ I agree; so far so good. ...The target for sundry earnings is being pegged at Rs. 2760.21 crores. Sir, how can it be? Whichever be the mathematician employed, whichever economist or auditor or a person who has control of accounts and who sees the future, can predict that this business dealing involving vast tracks of land, Railway land, throughout India, are going to produce Rs. 2760.21 crores. Sir, I regret that this is a very, very delicate matter. According to me, the amount which should come from the sale of the Railway land should be at least 10 times this figure. I have known the Government property being disposed of ostensibly even by some kind of auctions and they call it transparent procedure and competitive procedures and so on. But, properties have been transferred for a song and within the next three weeks, the private sectors which had acquired that Government property, made vast amounts of profits, and those profits were obviously shared in some corrupt manner. This, Sir, is a matter which requires the closest consideration and supervision. The disposal of these lands must be purely objective and wholly transparent and there should be no cause for complaint, because this can be a very prosperous source of corruption. So, it is going to be a prosperous source for raising money.

Lastly, Sir, this land is subject to some other priorities. You may sell this land, but now let us talk of the social viability theory. There are social priorities about the use of this land, and the first priority
is budget hotels. The Minister says that budget hotels would come up at places of pilgrimage. They should provide budget hotels at all places which lie on the route to the places of pilgrimage. If a person has to travel 2000 miles from one part of the country to a place of pilgrimage, at every intermediate stop, where there is significant human or passenger traffic, they must provide these budget hotels. It is not necessary and it is not even common sense that they should provide them only at places of pilgrimage where people would be busy with spiritual and religious activities rather than looking around or enjoying the scenery.

Then, Sir, I would like to say that this land should also primarily be used for constructing structures for the use of the poor people of this country, such as marriage halls, halls where people can have religious festivities of all kinds, family functions, and so on and so forth, which poor people, at highly subsidised rates, should be able to use. This facility must particularly be made available for Scheduled Castes and OBCs in the country, who need help in this particular field. Just look at the kind of expense a poor man has to bear if he wants to marry off his daughter! For getting a hall for that marriage, one has to spend tens of thousands of rupees, and poor people cannot afford that. These properties must be available for building such halls, creches for children of working women. These could be built where women are working or employed; they must have facilities where their children could be looked after. So, Sir, all these things are greatly necessary before this land is just disposed of for commercial purposes. That is where the theory of social viability in conflict with economic viability comes into play, and I hope, the hon. Minister will take care of this aspect.

Sir, having said all this, I really admire the Budget and I admire the Minister. Thank you.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Respected Vice-Chairman Sir, the Indian Railways play a vital role in binding together dispersed areas and promoting national integration. I would like to extend my views about the Railway Budget placed by hon. Madam Mamta Banerjee.

In India, probably we are celebrating the women’s era. Madam Soniaji is the woman President of the All India Congress Party. She has conquered the hearts of leaders of other political parties and has formed the United Progressive Alliance. I can say, she is not only the Chairperson of the UPA but a rare person in Indian politics. Her Excellency, Madam Pratibha Devisinh Patil, has created history by becoming the first woman President of this country. Our Parliament has unanimously elected hon. Meera Kumar, a diplomat and a dalit as the first woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha. In this historic era, Madam Mamata Banerjee is occupying the position of Minister of Railways successfully for another term. My beloved leader and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar has applauded hon. Minister, Mamta Banerjee, for her elaborate efforts in giving the 2009-2010 Railway Budget for the benefit of the people of India, especially for pleasing the people below the poverty line.
Some of the outstanding features in this Budget are creation of 50 world-class railway stations including Chennai Central station in Tamil Nadu, benefits like giving season tickets for the poorer classes at Rs.25 per month, introducing 12 non-stop super-fast trains and having a doctor on board for every long-distance train.

At this point, I would like to quote what our Tamil Saint Thiruvalluvar said which means-

If no one is there to point out the commissions and omissions in the administration, the king will fail to rule the country successfully.

In this Budget, we, the people of Tamil Nadu, had a lot of expectations like the number of new train routes which is typically expected during every Budget. The people also expected the Budget to have provisions that would take care to expedite the incomplete railway projects in the State of Tamil Nadu.

In Tamil Nadu at Chennai, people from all corners of the State come to Egmore Railway station. It is over 100 years old and it should also be included in the list of railway stations that are going to be upgraded to world-class railway stations as 2.5 lakh passengers are daily using this railway station.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

I am happy to hear that the Minister has unveiled plans for having doctors on long distance trains. It would be extremely beneficial to have a clinic with a male and a female doctor to attend emergency cases at the railway stations in major metro cities, in Chennai, we can have it especially in Central and Egmore Railway Stations where daily lakhs of passengers are making use of these stations.

I would like to take a moment to stress the need for heightened security measures in the railway stations around the country. Whenever there is an alert announced by the Government to beef up security due to some kind of threat by terrorists, we see an increased level of security for those few days in railway stations and then it disappears immediately the next day. This is not a proper and permanent security. To highlight the issue with respect to the lapse in security, I would like to quote a very recent dramatic incident where an unknown person entered the railway station in Chennai was able to get the keys of an electric train which are supposedly well secured and drove the train away for a few kilometres, hit a goods train, killing seven people and seriously injuring 20 people. In order to avoid such incidents, the security system at railway stations should be revamped completely. It is my understanding that we still do not have final report on this particular incident that happened in Chennai. So, immediate steps should be taken against the concerned officials. I am having a very important point to say. The Railway Board, run by the officials, is of no use. It is simply spoiling the whole show and the Ministers are not able to do their duty. In Tamil Nadu, we have abolished the Revenue Board, and now it has come directly under the hon. Ministers and they are able to dispose of this every day, or every week, or every month.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude now.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH: I would like to say that some hon. Members from both the Houses of Parliament should get representation in the Railway Board so that we can represent the views of the public and the Railway Board can function freely and properly. *(Time-bell)* Sir, with these words...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not possible. There is no time. Please, conclude.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH: So, with these words, I welcome this Budget.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget presented by Ms. Mamata Banerjee. This is a welcome Budget and this Budget fulfils the needs of the common people by providing better service to travel as well as for freight traffic. Sir, there is a long list of concessions that have been made in this Budget, which is a pro-people Railway Budget. Concessions for the masses, better amenities, student passes, ladies trains, low-cost trains for the youth, 57 new trains are some of the popular measures taken in this Budget, and there is a long list of such measures in this Budget for which she can be praised. This is a more realistic Budget in comparison to other Budgets that we have come across in the past. I compliment Ms. Mamata Banerjee for her good job. While welcoming the Budget in general, I specially welcome the steps like introduction of three new trains in the North-East and Assam, promise of funds of Rs.1949 crores for projects under implementation, extended train routes, improvement of amenities in some model stations, conversion of Guwahati and Dibrugarh Railway Hospitals to medical colleges. I am also happy that Guwahati will be among 50 railway stations to be made world class stations. Sir, as you know, Guwahati is the nerve centre of the North-East in India. The new policy of the Government of India for the North-Eastern region is the ‘Look East’ policy, and Assam is the corridor for this policy. Therefore, it needs more attention with regard to extension of railway communication in this region. But, I have some reservations on some aspects, as this Budget does not reflect the policy of ‘Look East’ in the action of the Railways.

The gauge conversion work in Lauing-Silchar line has taken a long time. It has not yet been completed and train services here are often disrupted affecting supplies of essential commodities to the Southern Assam and Silchar, which is the hub of all rail and road traffic to Tripura, Mizoram and some parts of Manipur. I am very sorry to mention here that the railway track, which goes to Southern Assam through the North Cachar Hills, is an engineering marvel. Sir, it goes in the midst of beautiful landscape of North Cachar Hills. This could have been the pride of the nation and this could have been a heritage rail link like Darjeeling. But, today, it is the most neglected one. Even the gauge conversion work has taken so long that it is yet to be completed. Sir, I invite hon. Railway Minister to visit these areas and enjoy the beautiful landscape and see how the things are going on there. Sir, this morning, an hon. Member mentioned about the engineering marvel created by China by connecting Beijing with Tibet. But, Indian Railways had done it long ago by creating this engineering
marvel by taking trains to hilly regions of NC Hills and Karbi Anglong. Sir, coming to northern Assam, the proposal for Rangia-Murkongselek gauge conversion was sanctioned. It has found place in several Railway Budgets but nothing is moving. I do not know as to why this delay is taking place.

Sir, survey for new railway line connecting Shillong, in Meghalaya, with Gangtok, in Sikkim, has been completed but, Sir, a simple survey is not enough. Many hon. Members have also mentioned about it. So, we should start the work now.

Sir, survey of alternate railway line connecting Amingaon, Hajo, Daulasal, Barpeta road was completed during the earlier tenure of the hon. Minister. I want to draw her attention to the fact that the proposals are ready and the work is yet to be started.

Sir, in the reply to the discussion on the interim Railway Budget presented by Lalu ji, it was announced that it would be taken up but nothing has been done as yet. So, I request for a survey to be done for the alternate railway line of Salna-Khumtai, which will save five hours journey time while travelling towards upper Assam. Sir, a new railway line connecting Rangia and Bhutan, which has been demanded by many hon. Members in this House, and, which we have been mentioning also in this House for a long time.

I would like to mention here that in the Railway Budget, 2008-09, four new trains were announced for Assam and the North East. But, Sir, two trains, Kamakhya-Maranhat-Dibrugarh, and, Dibrugarh-Jaswantpura are yet to be started, though one and a half year has passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the freight concession of six per cent to the North-East in the Railway Budget of 2008 has not been implemented.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I compliment the Railway Minister for presenting this people-oriented Budget which will be beneficial for the common man. I also compliment her for creating a North-East Region Rail Development Fund for funding the projects to ensure speedy implementation.

Sir, I also thank the hon. Prime Minister for making a budgetary allocation of Rs. 5,000 crore for the Railways. I think, this is the real reflection of ‘aam aadmi’, vision of UPA Government. With these words, I conclude my speech. Once again, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to participate in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time allotted to all the political parties, except the Congress Party, is over. In the ‘Others’ category, there are 10 Members and sixty minutes are left. Firstly, I will be calling them. ...{(Interruptions)... कोई argument की जरूरत नहीं है। Otherwise, whoever has spoken by 5.00 p.m., we will have. ...{(Interruptions)... So, my suggestion to the Members is to be precise. Now, we will take-up first four Members from the ‘Others’.

204
महोदय, जवाब के लिए जो समय फिक्स किया गया है, उसे थोड़ा सा आगे बढ़ा दिया जाए।

उपसभापति: नहीं, यह कहां से बढ़ा देगे। आपके कहने से बढ़ा देगे। उसके बाद और भी दूसरे काम जैसे Special Mention भी करा सकते है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sangma, please speak and please be precise.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya): Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that this is my maiden speech. So, I would request for more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That would be a problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I rise here to speak in support of the Railway Budget proposals presented by Kumari Mamata Bannerjee on 3rd July, 2009. Sir, the Budget has a lot to offer for the common man. It has many good points like increase in passenger trains, no hike in fares, focus on passenger amenities and comforts, ‘Ijjat’, ‘Yuva’ for youngsters for long-distance travel, duronto and so on and so forth.

Sir, I welcome all these programmes. I also welcome proposal for the world-class stations.

This Railway Budget is targeted to provide a dignified journey to each and every traveller. Despite all the good provisions made in that direction, there are several issues that still need to be voiced.

Sir, let me quote what the hon. Railway Minister had said in her speech. She said, “I want every person should travel on our railways with dignity. I, therefore, wish to present the gift of travel with dignity to even the poorest.”

But despite all these gifts, there are a few lacunas. Therefore, I would like to make a few suggestions in order to really make one travel on trains with dignity.

One, they should focus on health and hygiene. For example, toilets in all the coaches in all the trains should be kept clean, hygienic, and updated. There is another important aspect of this matter which they should learn from the developed countries like the UK, where once a train stops, the toilets are automatically closed, so that no one can go inside and spill whatever it is through the commode on the railway track. This would provide immense cleanliness at all the stations. This can also be introduced in the Indian Railways.

Two, there should be a strict ban on all the vendors to enter the various coaches and sell their products, as we see these days.

Three, senior citizens should always be allocated lower berths. Senior citizens, men, who are above 65 years, may also be given the same concessions as women in train fare.
Four, the porters should have an authorised license, token and dress code, and should be well trained in terms of public behaviour and should not create any hassles for passengers. The rates per baggage should be prominently displayed, so that passengers may know what is to be paid.

Once these things are also added in the Budget, I am sure every passenger would travel with dignity.

The first impression gained from the Railway Budget is the focus on passenger services. This is a refreshing change as the railway is the people’s choice of travel in a country as populous and large as ours.

I am grateful to the hon. Minister for announcing the commencement of non stop train services to many parts of the country. But I also deeply regret to say that there is none for the North-East Region. I felt that there should have been, at least, one non-stop train service to Guwahati from New Delhi and Kolkata.

The Railway Budget, 2009-10, presented by the hon. Railway Minister has a lot to offer for the common man. Right from no increase in passenger and freight tariff to new trains, proposals for world-class stations, and improvements in ticketing system, it looks like a popular Budget made to please the masses. Nothing is wrong with it except one small glitch that it is all on paper. How much will it take for a paper to turn into something concrete is a question that pricks my mind.

Sir, I represent the State of Meghalaya. My home State Meghalaya has had the experience of having railway line proposals on paper for more than ten years back, but, till today, my State has not been connected by a railway line.

I would like to propose a new railway line to be included in the Railway Budget for my home State Meghalaya. This is a long pending demand of the people residing in the region. These are my proposals.

One, railway line from Goalpara-Jogighopa Axis in Assam to Tikrikilla, Phulbari, Seisella, Mahendraganj and Dalu in Garo Hills, Meghalaya. This line can be extended even up to Silchar through the Southern borders of Meghalaya.

Two, rail connectivity to Jaintia Hills, Jowai, Meghalaya, from Silchar Axis in Assam.

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister that the proposed railway lines from Azara to Byrnihat and Dudnoi to Mendipathar connecting Assam to Meghalaya is started. But, the progress of these projects is very, very slow, I would like to take this opportunity to urge upon the hon. Minister to ensure that the works on these projects are expedited. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also speak on behalf of those States in the North-Eastern Region where railway line has not yet reached.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think I would suggest you to take your maiden speech chance at some other occasion. We will provide you.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, only one more minute. Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take special interest in making every State connected with a railway line during her tenure as the
Sir, I would also agree with the observation made by Mr. Ram Jethmalani, a senior Member of this House, in regard to the neglect of North-East in her Budget speech. Yesterday, many hon. members who spoke had stated that the Railways are the lifeline of our country. But, this lifeline has not reached many North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya.

Sir, I conclude with these few words and with great optimism and sincere hope that the proposals and schemes in the current Budget will result in actions and not in proposals for the next year’s Budget, particularly for the North Eastern States which have not yet been connected with a railway line. Thank you, Sir.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to make a few observations on this Railway Budget. This Railway Budget is the Budget for the common man. We have been talking about inclusive society, inclusive economy and inclusive growth, and the centre of all this is the aam admi or the common man. That has been kept before the eyes of the makers of the policies of this country. Therefore, this Railway Budget tries to give social justice to the common people, in the realm of Railways, passenger is the king and, therefore, now, some dignity will be given to the common people. Mamataji’s name is supposed to be synonymous with samata and the philosophy of her life is manifested in her speech itself.

Sir, there are many features, innovative features, in this Budget like doctor’s service, world-class stations and several other things. I need not spend time on that. But, there are certain things which I would like to bring to the notice of this House. Certain parts of the country have been neglected. I come from a State where the history of Railways started, that is, Mumbai. In 1853, the history of Railways started.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Janardhan, I am afraid, if you go into the history and all that, you will have no time. Kindly be precise. I am sorry for interrupting, but, there is no other way for me to complete it. Please make specific points. Don’t go into history and all that. Please.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, Mumbai city is neglected here. Sir, Mumbai is the financial capital of India. Mumbai gives 33 per cent of the total taxes to the country. Nearly 65 lakhs of people travel daily in the locals and the condition of the locals is very wretched. Nothing has been said about that. Nothing is given to Mumbai. Thane, of course, happens to be a historical place. The Railways started from Mumbai to Thane. Thane should be developed as a heritage railway station. Sir, the Government of Maharashtra has submitted certain proposals to the Central Government regarding the Railways. There are about 32 proposals — 19 for new railway lines, 5 for gauge conversion and 8 for doubling of lines. There are five proposals which have already been surveyed and approval has already been given, but nothing is given to these projects. So, therefore, these projects are like trains without engines. Survey has been completed. For instance, Ahmadnagar-Beed Parli line. This is a railway line in the backward region of Marathwada. Nothing is given here. Then, Vardha-Nanded, Mannmad-Indore, Varsa-Gadchirol, and Pune-Nashik, there are five projects, and the Maharashtra
Government has already taken a decision to give 50 per cent of expenditure, but nothing has been given here. So, the people of Maharashtra feel that injustice has been done to them, I don’t want to take more of your time, but I would request the Railway Minister that Maharashtra’s case should be considered, and at least, a few projects which have already been approved and the Maharashtra Government is going to pay 50 per cent of the expenditure, should be given priority. Thank you very much.

MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Abani Roy. Five minutes only.

SHRI ABANI ROY (West Bengal): Yes, I know.

MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are always precise and you complete your speech before time.

SHRI ABANI ROY: But it will not happen today. First of all, I must say that I belong to that State, that is, West Bengal, and this time, after 25 years, both the Budgets have been presented by the Ministers belonging to West Bengal. But I am sorry to say that I am not happy with this Budget at all because this time, after 25 years, both the Budgets have been presented by the Ministers belonging to West Bengal. But I am sorry to say that I am not happy with this Budget at all because this time, after 25 years, both the Budgets have been presented by the Ministers belonging to West Bengal. But I am sorry to say that I am not happy with this Budget at all.

What will they think about the Hindi language and your Hindustan? You should be ashamed of yourselves. The Government has already taken a decision to give 50 per cent of expenditure, but nothing has been done in this regard. I am not happy with this Budget at all.

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रहेंगे बार-बार, हम रहेंगे। योजनाएं बना लीजिए, गुम्ब प्रायम है कि कौन-सा काम करना है और कौन-सा काम नहीं करना है।”जनता खाना” के बारे में बताया गया है। उससे जो पूरी दी जाती है, उसे खाने से लिस्ट आदमी के दात लगे हुए हैं, वे खुल जाएंगे जो दात हैं, वे दुर्ग जाएंगे। पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की है, खरीदों, भले ही जाली जियों न हो। शौचालय के लिए पैसा के बाली, बाकी जो है समझो। वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा रहा है। मैं वर्ल्ड क्लास के against में हूं। I oppose the idea of 'world-class' because we have some heritage buildings. इस heritage building को खाम करके पैसे को बर्बाद करने के लिए वर्ल्ड क्लास का बात की जा रही है। यह तो ऐसा हुआ कि पैसे तो है लंगड़ी, लेकिन बदन में सोना बहुत बड़ा है। वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन होगा और गाड़ी जाएगी, बैलगाड़ी की तरह से मैं मानता हूं कि वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाने के आईशिया को खाम किया जाए। यह जो पैसा बनाने वाला चक्र है, इसको बंद किया जाए।

ममता जी, आपने लार्ट में उलेख किया कि रोशनी चांद से होती है, नितारों से नहीं, लेकिन जो सितारे आपके पास हैं, mean to say 'the Railway Board' or "Officers" ये सब गुमराह करते हैं और अपने सन-मापक कम करके, पिछले में पैसा खर्च करके रेलवे को सही रुप से आगे बढ़ने नहीं देते हैं। मैं यह बता इसलिए कह रहा हं कि पूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री लालू प्रसाद जी का जब हम उलेख करते हैं, तो उनकी पार्टी के आदर्श जनती से उठ जाते हैं। I want to know how he has shown Rs. 90,000 crores as a profit model. ...

श्री राजनीति प्रबंध: ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI ABANI ROY: आप हमें बोलने दीजिए। मैं यह पहली इक्काक्की मांगता हूं कि 90 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये की कैसे आमदनी हुई है? उसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी विश्वास करता हूं कि जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में जो हमारा शेषफल प्रोजेक्ट है, कौन-से आफिसर के लिए वांछा पर हमारे 11 सी करोड़ रुपये की बर्बादी हुई है? किस कारण के लिए रियासी, संगठित, बजकता इसके जो स्टेशन बन रहे थे, उनको क्यों?...(मंथ की बदी)... सर, दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ कहने को तो बहुत सारी बातें हैं, लेकिन हम बया करे?

श्री उपसभापति: बहुत बातें हैं, लेकिन और भी मीके मिलेंगे।

श्री अरविन्द राय: सर, इस इकाई में इतना पैसा बर्बाद करने के बाद, वहां के लोगों की जिमीन बर्बाद करने के बाद, आपने पूरे रास्ते को चेह किया है। So, I demand that there should an inquiry into that matter also. I am not talking of the white paper or the yellow paper, I am demanding the inquiry for that, why that happened and the officers who are responsible for this should be punished. इसी के साथ-साथ उन्होंने बहुत सारी कोशिशों को उलेख किया है। Railway Officers are here. बहुत सारी ट्रेन्स उन्होंने बढ़ाई हैं। कुछ ट्रेन्स ऐसी हैं, जो रोज़ चलती है, तेजी चल रही हैं, फिर भी वहां पर और दी जा रही हैं। 2329, 2330 सम्पर्क क्रान्ति बाय शौकाली, दो दिन चलते हैं हावड़ा से, बंगाल Sampark Kranti. उसका एक दिन के लिए एक्स्टेंशन अमूल्य तक के लिए दिया गया है। I do not know who made it. यह जो एक्स्टेंशन आपने दिया है, सारी सम्पर्क क्रान्ति दिल्ली में आपनी और वह एक ही ट्रेन क्यों वीकली वाह जाएगी? क्या यह एक्स्टेंशन या नई है? What
इसी के साथ-साथ हमने दो-चार मांगें की हैं। नर्मदा एक्स्प्रेस को हालांकि तक बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि वहां के लोग 22 साल से इसकी मांगें कर रहे हैं। ऐसा होने पर माय ध्रुव का कुछ मांग को सुविधा हो सकेगी। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: अबनी राय जी, आज फीजी कोआपरेट करें।

SHRI ABNI ROY: I will do it, Sir. I will do it. I am concluding. I am taking only one minute. And, lastly, reduce the number of 'Wait List' tickets. तत्काल मे तो है, ए.सी. में नहीं किया है। मेरी मंत्री जी से दरभंगाल है कि ए.सी. कोच मे भी करें और वेटिंग लिस्ट की संख्या को रिस्क नहीं किया जाए। इसी बड़ी लिस्ट 600-700 की है, इसको कम किया जाए मे माननीय मंत्री जी से मांगें करता हूं बालुघाट और कॉलकाता के बीच ट्रेन को ढैली बढ़ाया जाए। हमने एक टोहाना के लिए बोला था। दिल्ली-भिंडा के अंदर और नाक लगाए जाए। मे यह डिमांड भी कर रहा हूं कि 2625 एंड 2626 के 3rd AC Coach को कम किया जाए, क्योंकि एक कोच से कुछ नहीं होता है। पुडुचेरी के लिए एक ...(व्यवस्था) किया जाए। Lastly I conclude with this thing. मंत्री जी सभी राज्यों को अपनी मंत्री बांटों। किशोर, पूरे की राज्य को बंटिया, न ही करें रेल को लेकर राजनीति, ...(व्यवस्था) आप सुनो लो। बदलाव लाकर, किशोर शायद संस्कृत है और it is not Bengali। बदलाव लाकर बढ़ाओ राष्ट्र की समस्या। अगर यह करें तो हीक है। यह कोई राजनीति करने की जगह नहीं है। बंगाल के लिए आय 375 ले 309 और लिस्टेड की है, उसमे 182 है। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...(समय की घंटी)। इस बिंदन की ओर से ...(व्यवस्था)। भारत की रेल मंत्री बनें, तो अच्छा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra. You have five minutes. ...(Interruptions)... We are short of time. Today I request you all to cooperate because all of you have to speak.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, I congratulate the Minister for some innovative ideas like Women’s Special Trains, women commandos, women RPF squads, Yuva Trains, concessions to students, rural people, workers in the unorganised sector, one doctor in each long-distance train, computerised tickets in 5,000 post-offices, welfare programme for the railway employees, including building staff quarters, and educational facilities, doubling the provision under passenger amenities, etc.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

However, I agree with the Leader of the Opposition that a holistic view should have been taken instead of thinking of the impending elections in West Bengal a year-and-half away and forgetting the rest of India, except constituencies of the high and mighty. Social viability and inclusiveness are nice words, Mr. Jethmalani found confusion in this. But I see no confusion in the thinking of the hon. Minister when she talks that remote and backward areas of our country should be given justice. Upliftment of the deprived and the underprivileged is another criterion. Uplift of the poor and the downtrodden is the primary task of any welfare Government and society and the old mindset of economic viability should be substituted with social viability. She was very clear up to here. But in the same paragraph-5 she says that every ordinary citizen has the right to development. When several
lakhs of people are awaiting development, when tens of crores of people in this country are, who are underprivileged, who are downtrodden, who are living in remote and backward areas, awaiting development, is she talking of a few lakhs of such people in West Bengal to justify something which is unjustifiable, only to subserve West Bengal and ignore the legitimate needs of much poorer States? I have gone through the Railway Budget and the speech also. My friend, Mr. Mysura Reddy, as well as, Mr. R.C. Singh, who has congratulated her, pointed out that 181 model stations, six world class stations, 22 new lines and four multi-functional complexes were proposed for West Bengal.

Abaniji may say something about West Bengal not getting anything. Let me point out a few things which are there for West Bengal. At page 11, para 32, there is indoor stadia at the Indo-Bangladesh border. Then in paras 46,47 and 48 these things are there—rail based industrial cluster; catalyse industrial development in West Bengal; setting up of a new coach factory with state-of-art facilities in West Bengal and 1000 MW power plant at Adra in West Bengal. Earlier it was Bihar, now it is West Bengal.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. Your five minutes are over.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I represent a State which is the poorest in the country, which has the largest number of poor people. Sir, you cannot give me a short shrift like this.

The Railway Budget, I feel, because of these reasons, earlier Bihar-centric, now Bengal-centric...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I give you one minute more.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: The Railway Budget should be a part of the General Budget. I agree with Shri Bal Apte because if 15 per cent of the entire budget is of the Railways, we should not have a separate budget.

For Orissa, my Chief Minister has asked for Rs. 1,520 crores for sanction of 12 new rail links, including three missing links, doubling of three rail links and electrification of four rail links. Although 180 per cent increase has been there for new railway lines, for Orissa it is the same allocation as it was before and doubling is down by 51 per cent, electrification is down and new links are down.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. I am helpless.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, agitations have begun. This will continue. This will not end. It will take downturn, if we do not respond. Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before you tell me to limit myself to five minutes, I would say I am going to make brief five bullet points. I will not say any other words; I will just make the points.

Sir, this has been a week of budgets. On the 6th of July, when the Finance Minister was presenting the General Budget, the share market was collapsing. In fact, a national newspaper has
pointed out at what paragraph how much the share market collapsed. That showed that inclusiveness may be good politics but it is not necessarily good economics and we will learn the lesson in good time. When Mamataji was making her speech, there was a rail accident at Howrah and a similar accident in Ghaziabad. This is a pointer to the Railway Minister that safety is the most important thing in the Railways and that is the point which she should bear in mind. This is point number one.

My second point is, I welcome the fact that she has announced a ‘White Paper’. I wish she had come out with a ‘White Paper’ instead of announcing it. Because I read in the newspapers, I see in the Corridors, and I have just heard in the Rajya Sabha itself that subtle attempts are being made to pressurise her to dilute the ‘White Paper’ or the contents thereof. I think she should be careful about it and let the ‘White Paper’ come out in its true colours. Then the vision statement is a good idea and that should be as broad based as possible. She should incorporate that and take assistance from as many people as possible.

The fourth point is, there is a need to increase the railway revenues. I congratulate her and thank her for introducing cold storage and refrigerated vans. I would like to point it out to her that at the Container Corporation of India, during the period I was Chairman of the Agriculture Task Force, we had evolved a scheme for super market grids, where the Railways would be able to use the most valuable down-town locations that they have, rather than fritter away that land. That land could be used for building up a national network of agricultural supermarkets which would really be a big jump not only for the Railways but also for the entire country and to the economy as a whole.

The fifth and the last point, which I would like to make, is that there are a number of railway projects that have been submitted by Maharashtra. The State of Maharashtra, which I represent, occupies a peculiar geographical position. I am not talking of the greatness of Maharashtra, but I am talking of the geographical position. All the important points of origin of traffic, transit of traffic and even the end-points in traffic lie in Maharashtra, and there are a number of cases where it is necessary that they should not remain merely on the trunk routes, but there should also be collaterals which will connect the hinterland. And, a number of projects have been submitted. It is a brief statement, and I will read it out. Dr. Janardhan Waghmare read out a part of it. I will not include them. The proposal for new railway lines include Baramati-Lonand, Amaravati-Narkhed, Ahmednagar-Beed, Parli, Pantamba-Shirdi, Wardha-Nanded via. Yavatmal, Dhule-Indore, and I would, particularly, mention the Nasik-Pune line, because that is the place where I stay. I would also like to mention that while the Konkan railway line is completed, the collateral lines have not been drawn. For example, there is an ample scope for having a line between Kohlapur and Ratnagiri as well as between Chiplun and Karad. It should link Konkan with the hinterland in Maharashtra. And it would not only lead to the prosperity of the concerned district but also the prosperity of Karad. And, Sir, I have taken less than five minutes. Thank you.
4.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken only four minutes. And you have also made your points forcefully. This is how it should be. Now, Shri Rajniti Prasad.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: व्यवस्था सर। सबसे पहले मैं आपसे निर्देशन करना चाहूंगा कि जब इस सदन में रेल बजट पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो पूरे रेल मंत्री के बारे में कुछ ऐसी बातें यहाँ कही गईं, जो इस सदन में ....(व्यवहार)...

आप एक मिनट रुकें, इस सदन में उसकी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए थीं, क्योंकि आपको यह रुझान है कि किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में चर्चा नहीं होगी, अगर वह आदर्शी यहाँ present नहीं है। ...(व्यवहार).... आप एक मिनट रुक जाएं, हमें बोलने दैजिए ....(व्यवहार).... उन्होंने एक ऐसी बात कही, जो किसी भी मामले में सही नहीं थी। उन्होंने यह तक कह दिया कि कैसे आप यहाँ के हम्मी बन गए। वहीं बनना इसका काम नहीं है या किसी और काम काम नहीं है। यह पारी का काम होता है कि किसीको पूर्वी बनाना है और किसीको नहीं बनाना है। लेकिन मैं निर्देशन करना चाहूंगा कि ....(व्यवहार)....

श्री सिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है। ....(व्यवहार)... मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है। आप रेखांक देख लीजिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: कई लोगों ने कहा, कई लोगों ने भाषण किया और हमको इसमें कोई आयतन नहीं है। सभी लोगों ने अच्छा भाषण किया है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिवानन्द तिवारी जी हमारे आदर्शीयता नेता हैं और हम लोग उनको बात कहते हैं। वे बहुत अच्छी बात कहते हैं। वे हमारे साथ जेल में भी रहे, 30-40 सालों से हमारा सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे कहते हैं और कहते थे। सिवानन्द तिवारी जी हमारे साथ थे। जब हम मालाई काट रहे थे, तो मालाई काटने के लिए हमारे साथ आ गए और जब हमारे यहाँ से मालाई खाने गए, तब वे दूसरी जगह बैठे गए। ...(व्यवहार).... मैं रेल बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। सर, यह अथर्वित है। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, यह राजनीति जी का कहना है। वापस इसे देख लीजिए कि 2009 में उन्होंने यह कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय रेल ने फिलें 4 वषाओं में कार्यक्षेत्रता और उन्नत सेवा के माध्यम से लगातार लाभ अर्जित किया है। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, यह राजनीति जी का अभिमान है और वहीं भी 4 महीनों पहले का अभिमान है। वह अच्छी खबर होगी। Golden age था, यह हमारा बात करांक है। हमारे पास राकेश मोहन कमेटी की कॉर्पोरेट है, हमारे सिवानन्द तिवारी जी को शादी यह नहीं मिला होगा। राकेश मोहन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

"At the same time, because of a serious development of 1990s, the Indian Railways is today on the verge of a financial crisis. सर, मेरे पास एक और रिपोर्ट भी है, जिसमें मैं दिखाया जा रहा हूँ। अभी सिवानन्द तिवारी जी को यह बात मानने ही नहीं है। उन्होंने यह सोचा कि किसी तरह लालू यादव जी को दीयांकलन किया जाए। आपके दीयांकलन करने से लालू यादव का कुछ नहीं होगा। अच्छा होगा यदि दीयांकलन हो। आप कहां से कहां चल गए। हमारे साथ थे, तो मालाई काट रहे थे, उसके बाद मेरा बाल भी उसके बाद चले गए। सर, मैं एक रिपोर्ट और पढ़ रहा हूँ. ...(व्यवहार).... रचिक भी, जब आप उस बात को बोल रहे थे, जब वे होले रहे थे, इसलिए सुनिए ....(व्यवहार).... रचिक, सर, मैं एक बड़ा संस्थान की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा हूँ। भारतीय रेल रेल भी है। 1996-2001 के बीच भारतीय रेल की शुद्ध राजस्व प्राप्ति 4135 करोड़ रुपये से मिल कर 1071 करोड़ रुपये
It is over.

*Not recorded.*
श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, यह एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात खाना करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down. I will take care of this. Mr. Rajniti Prasad, if you have made an allegation, because both of you are talking at the same time.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: I have not made any allegations, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. If you have made an allegation, I will expunge it. If it is a personal allegation, I will expunge it. Now, your time is over. You can stop.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What "ek" minute? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: I have not made any allegations, Sir.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down. I will take care of this. Mr. Rajniti Prasad, if you have made an allegation, because both of you are talking at the same time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. If you have made an allegation, I will expunge it. If it is a personal allegation, I will expunge it. Now, your time is over. You can stop.
लोग आम समय 216 नई की जिसका जाना आते पहले ठहराव इंछडवाड़ा सुǘी उपसभाध्यक्ष सर उपसभाध्यक्ष जनता बहुत तथा थी। इससे भी ज्यादा वह नहीं है। चीका वह इसिलए भूिमहीन पर यह कहा था। इस भूिम मेरा एक होगा। इस से वह पर्यटन का एक बहुत बड़ा संसार के है। इससे भी बहुत बड़ा है। इस वशेष उसके से इसिलए भूिम, धािर्मक है। इस इलाजुओं भी जिले, िलए अलग यहां एक जींद लोगȗ नई हुआ कहा था। इस भूिम है।

सर, मेरी एक माता और है कि हिंदुस्तान के अन्दर रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ बहुत-सारी खाली पड़ी भूिम है, जिसका डूरीयोग किया जा रहा है या उस पर नाजियां कहने हो रहे हैं। अब तक ही कि रेलवे विभाग उसके उन लोगों को, जो कि भूमीभिन हैं, विभाग कर जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं, उनको यह भूमि पंडे पर दी जाए। इससे एक तो उनको रोजगार मिलेगा तथा उस पर खेती होगी यहां दूसरी और रेलवे की भी आय बढ़ती। इससे गरीब लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। इस से एक सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि यह होगी कि नाजियां कहने हट जाएंगे। यह मेरी एक गुणसूत्र है। जीसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि यूरोप नगर से कुँठक्ष याता पेशवा, जीका-गुला और परियां जोकि एक बहुत अहम स्थान है, यह रेलवे लाइन भी बिखारी जाए। के बौद्ध एक विजेता संदेह है। इस पर अंद्रेजों के टाइम के फलसे यहां भी सर्व हुए थे, लेकिन यह रेलवे लाइन उसी तरह है जैसे कि पहले थे। उसे जब किया जाए और जींद से कुँठक्ष के लिए वही समय पर चलती है जो पहले चलती थी, उनके समय को बढ़ाया जाए।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि हिंदियां अन्य उपयान के हिंसम ल सबसे यज्ञ फसल जीरी बैरी की उगाई। कुँठक्ष एक संदेह है और रेलवे स्टेशन है, इसलिए यहां से जीतनी गाड़िया जाती है, उन सब का तहारास होना चाहिए। आपकी बहुत मेहनत, मेराबार, thank you Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (मो. पी.जे. कुरुक्षेत्र) : Thank you Mr. Ishwar Singh for sticking to the time. सुभी अनुपूर्व उर्मा।

सुभी अनुपूर्व उर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : मानवी उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मूझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं। महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में छिड़वाजा जिले में छिड़वाजा से टरी सुपर कार्ट ट्रेन चलाने एवं छिड़वाजा से संबंधित अन्य की को 600 करोड़ रुपए का प्राध्याद एवं भोजन से जबलपुर के लिए नई ट्रेन चलाने के लिए मानवीय मंत्री की बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं। इस बजट में मध्य प्रदेश को बहुत कम
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लोगों को काफी सुधिवा मिलेगी। इसी तरह से एक पैसेंजर विद्यालय से भोपाल तथा भोपाल से विद्यालय के लिए चलाया जाएगा। मेरी तीसरी

मांग है कि जन-प्रतिभाधी। व्यापारियों एवं अधिकारियों की यह लेन समय से अवश्य है कि 285 व 286 गाड़ियों में वातानुकूलित शायदनाम, 3 टिप्पणी ए.सी. को लगाया जाए। इसी तरह से 285, 286 पंचवेंद्री पैसेंजर में द्वितीय श्रेणी अदेशित स्त्री विद्यालय को संख्यात्मक बढ़ावा दिया क्योंकि प्रतिविधि 80 से 100 की संख्या बढ़ोतरीक लिस्ट की रहती है। इससे यात्रियों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। इसलिए उसमें एक आश्चर्य को मान्यता की जानी चाहिए। इसी तरह से विद्यालय रेलवे स्टेशन पर रिजर्वेशन टिकट काउंटर्स की संख्या बढ़ायी जाए इससे आवागमन में इतना व्यवहारी जाम हो जाएगा जिससे यहां के लोगों को बहुत दिलचस्पी होती है। इसलिए इस कार्य को भी आरंभ ग्राहक कराया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से जो पाकुदा, हिंदुस्तान से जो सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी बंद हो निकलती है, इस गाड़ी का स्टॉपिंग बंद बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और यह पर आवश्यक भी कोटा रेल जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से बातचीत से नागपुर एवं रायपुर रेलवे लाइन का कार्य चुनौती का बना है।

इस मांग के लिए नई पैसेंजर गाड़ी तकालीन पैसेंजर के लिए जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से मंत्री भारतीय रेलवे के लिए प्रतिदिन-सुपरफास्ट लाइन के लिए बहुत कम संख्या पर ग्राहक का प्रवास किया गया है, जिससे भारत जाना चाहिए। मंत्री भारतीय रेलवे मंत्री ने कुछ समय पूरे दौरे प्रवाह-प्रवाहों रेलवे लाइन का शैक्षणिक किया था। इस प्रतिज्ञानों के लिए बजट में भारत का प्रवास कर नहीं किया गया है। इसकी अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह, गुगु-परंपरा-गुगु दैनिक सवारी गाड़ी के लिए राज्य सरकार के प्रसाद पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। भारतीय रेल निगम को भारत रेल निगम के लिए जाना चाहिए।

मंत्री सहायता महोदय, मैं जन अधिकारियों के अनुरुप रेल निगम महोदय से अनुशीलन करती हूँ कि उक्त बातों की ओर ध्यान देकर रेल सुविधाओं, गाड़ियों एवं नई रेल लाइन के सिद्धांत कार्य हेतु इसी बजट में स्वीकृत करने का कदम आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यादार।

SHRI KEHEIKHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget. Sir, I rise to comment on the Railway Budget of 2009-10 presented by the hon. Minister for Railways on 3rd July, 2009. The key point of the Budget presented by the hon. Minister is that it is a pro-people budget with the slogan of ’economic viability’ not being
the only index of development but according top priority to social commitment is equally important and for that purpose, constitution of an Expert Committee to identify the projects and to advise the hon. Minister for implementation of so-called economically unviable but socially desirable projects. Taking of such positive and bold steps is warmly welcome and highly appreciated. Sir, I felicitate the hon. Railway Minister for presenting a pro-people budget with economic and social commitment as its twin key elements. However, after a closer look at the budget provisions for the North East in general and Nagaland in particular, the sense of happiness seems to be short-lived. I am afraid, many Members sitting in this august House may be surprised to know that the length of railway line in the State of Nagaland is only 7 Kms. I wonder how it compares with the mainstream States. This perhaps is illustrative of the neglect of the State of Nagaland by the successive Railway Ministers. Sir, the term Naga Hills was coined by the Britishers, However, I would like to highlight that the States does not consist only of hills; the topography of the State is such that several economically viable railway lines can be established. Sir, I have a hunch feeling that the term Naga Hills has frightened the successive Railway Ministers, they had perhaps the perception that establishment of railway lines in the State of Nagaland is not feasible because of the hilly terrain. But it is not true. There is enormous potential for many viable railway links, but no serious thought seems to have been given to this important aspect of social and economic development of the State.

Sir, Railways are the life line of any nation. It is a vital link from the economic as well as the social point of view. Economic purpose is served because goods can be transported in large quantities at much cheaper rates and in a much shorter span of time. Social commitment is fulfilled, because Railways are not only a means of mass transportation for the population of the area, but, it is also the means by which essential supplies and consumer items are transported, again at cheaper rates, faster and in large quantities. Sir, you would kindly appreciate, that establishment of a large railway network in the North East in general and Nagaland in particular, is also crucial for the success of the Look East Policy of the Government of India. Sir, without any more preamble, I would like to highlight some of the long-standing demands of the people of Nagaland. The first and foremost is the construction of a rail link between Dimapur and Kohima. Kohima is the capital of Nagaland, a hill station and a historically important city. In the Second World War, the last battle between the Axis and the Allied Forces was fought on the soil of Nagaland. The former Railway Minister Lalui had given a solemn assurance to the people of this country that rail heads would be established at all the State Capitals. Although some survey work in this regard had been carried out some time back last year, no headway has been made since then and the matter is dragging indefinitely. I would, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to undertake this project on top priority. The next priority item is the establishment of new Railway line between Dimapur-Nuland and Tizu Town Via Tuli Paper Mills and Borjan Coal Fields, Nagannara, with a link to Samulguri Railway Station in Assam. This rail link will serve not only the area and its population but will also facilitate transportation of coal extracted from the Borjan Coal Fields, Nagannara. ...(Time Bell rings)
SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, I am representing the wishes of the party and the interest of the State, I am the lone Member. In fact, the Members of North-East are the most disciplined Members. Because of that we should not be punished. We should be given due time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Zhimomi, while everybody was given five minutes, you have been given seven minutes.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: In the General Budget discussion, the time should be scheduled according to the State and Party. Sir, importance of Dimapur Railway Stations should be acknowledged. Dimapur Stations serve not only the Nagaland State but Manipur as well and it caters to a large population and for transportation of goods, Dimapur is the life line for two States, Nagaland and Manipur, as it is the Railway Head of these two States. The importance of this Railway line was even acknowledged by the Britishers during the Second World War because in the Second World War from Dimapur twelve-kilometre railway line had been extended towards Kohima for easy transportation of Allied Fighting Forces and for ration and equipment for the Allied Forces. The country is progressing, all the Members are speaking for new land but my demand is, restore the two lands which were existing during the Britishers’ time 60 years back. One line is restoration of.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, please take note of that.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: ...old railway line up to Borjan Coalfields and Chumakidama.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, please allow him to speak. ...{(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: ...In spite of that we have been neglected. ...{(Interruptions)... Why?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is the reason why I have given you seven minutes instead of five minutes. ...{(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, everybody is speaking. The hon. Member is from the North-East. ...{(Interruptions)... He should get a chance to speak. ...{(Interruptions)... They sit in the last row. So, nobody bothers about them. ...{(Interruptions)... That is the reason why no railways line has been laid in the North-Eastern Region. ...{(Interruptions)... You allow him to speak. ...{(Interruptions)... There are sixty minutes. ...{(Interruptions)... I request you to kindly allow him to speak. ...{(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, we are the most disciplined Members of this House. ...{(Interruptions)...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, please allow him to speak. ...{(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: ...In spite of that we have been neglected. ...{(Interruptions)... Why?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is the reason why I have given you seven minutes instead of five minutes. ...{(Interruptions)...
DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he comes from a hilly State. They have only one or two Members. That is why their voice is not heard. You have sixty minutes for “Others. I let him speak for a few more minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. We also have the reply at 5 o’clock. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, when my requests and demands have not yet been completed, how can the Minister give her reply? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, one second. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, replies are given only when the requests or demands are made. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Zhimomi, please listen. Don’t make noise like that. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Madam, since you have raised a point I am telling you this. Mr. Zhimomi comes under Others Category. There are fifteen names today under Others Category. The total time allotted was 75 minutes. ...(Interruptions)... So, each Member will get five minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, the point is. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to go by the rules and practice. So, he will get only five minutes. Simply because he is from A State or B State, I cannot discriminate or differentiate. But, having regard to his State and the position you explained, I gave him 10 minutes. Now, Mr. Khekiho, you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, with your permission. ...(Interruptions)...


THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): Sir, please allow him to speak for a few more minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, with your permission, I wish to submit. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. While other are given five minutes, I gave you ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, take two more minutes. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. You cannot do that...(Interruptions)... You submit in bullet points. You just read your demands one by one. Take two more minutes. Najmaji had pleaded for you. So, I conceded. You read your points.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, I just wanted to make two more points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Start making them. Najmaji, as per your wishes, I allowed him.
DR. (SHRIMATI) A. NAJMA HEPTULLA: I am very grateful to you, Sir. …(Interruptions)...

SHRI KHHEKHO ZHIMOMI: Mr. Zhimomi, about your remaining demands and requests you write to the hon. Minister. I request the hon. Railway Minister to consider his demands and requests you write to the hon. Minister, I request the hon. Minister to consider his requests and give reply, because of the special consideration that we give for the North-East. Okay, take your seat. Now, Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, Mr. Zhimomi, about your remaining demands and requests you write to the hon. Minister. Thank you.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, more quota should be given in Rajdhani from Dimapur. Dimapur serves two States, but we are getting only 2 berths in 1AC. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into that very seriously and increase the number of berths.

Secondly, I request the hon. Railway Minister for a new railway line from Dimapur to Tizut.

With these words, I conclude my demands and requests to the hon. Minister. Thank you.
लोगों द्वारा सफर करने का जरिया व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है। आम लोग, ज्ञाता आम लोग ज्ञाता से ज्ञाता लादते में, खासकर कोरिया की संख्या में रोगजना रेल के जरिए सफर करते हैं, इसलिए उनकी सहुलिहत्य के लिए जो कुछ भी किया जाए, हम लोग उनका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन इसके बाद की कारणों के लिए है।

महोदय, हम यह सोचते हैं और दांवों के हमारा रेल का जो सफर है, वह जितना ज्ञाता से ज्ञाता सुझाना बनाया जा सकता है, उसका बनाया जाए चाहिए। मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ममता जी ने जिस तरह से रेल की सफर को इज़जत का सफर बनाया है, उसी तरह से ममता का सफर बनाएगी तथा सुझाव देगी वह सफर करेगी।

महोदय, ममता जी अभी यह मौजूद हैं, लेकिन यह रिकॉर्ड में जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कभी उनकी जनकारी में आया। उन्होंने इस रेलवे व्यवस्था में भी कई उद्घाटन के संस्कार किए हैं। उन्हें उद्घाटन का कार्यक्षेत्र अब है। वह खुद भी जानते हैं। बंगला का यह दृष्टिकोण है कि बंगला के लोगों की, जिनकी मातृभाषा बंगाल है, उनकी भी उद्घाटन से बहुत मोहब्बत है, इसलिए उद्घाटन बंगाल जीवन के अंदर तीन वर्षों से ज्ञाता उद्घाटन के अस्पष्टक हैं, जिसकी संख्या के लोग बोलते हैं और बहुत मोहब्बत के साथ बोलते हैं। ममता जी भी इस पहल की हैं और जब उसका किसी political जनरल करने वाला है तथा जब यह उद्घाटन में होती है, तो एक से बहुत ज्ञाता पहली है, जो हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई में राम प्रसाद विसमिल का है। यह से - "सरकारियों की तमन्ना वह हमारे दिल में है, देखना है जोर देकर बांध ढालित में है।" जब उन्होंने उद्घाटन से इसी दिलचस्पी है और उन्होंने अभी इलेक्शन की तकरीरों में यह वादा किया है कि उन्हें तथा उनकी पार्टी के जब भी मौका मिलेगा तो वह पश्चिम बंगाल में उद्घाटन का भरोसे करेगी।

महोदय, मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ, चूके आप भी रेलवे मिनिस्टर हैं इसलिए कम से कम रेलवे स्टेशन पर जो बोल लगे होते हैं, उनमें उद्घाटन में भी रेलवे के नाम लिखे जाए। यह मेरी उनसे गुजारिश है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस पर लक्जों करेगी।

महोदय, मुझे एक बात और अर्ज करनी है, वह यह है कि ट्रेन में सकारात्मक, मुसाफिर की विशेषता, खाने-पीने की सहृदयवाद, वे सब बातों के बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। लेकिन रेलवे मुसाफिरों के लिए एक और बड़ा मसला पैदा हो गया है, वह यह है कि मुसाफिरों की protection के लिए जो force जाती है, उनमें जो गैर-प्रतिवेदन लोग हैं, हमारे जो पुलिस के कमर्चारी हैं, वे अपने disciplined नहीं हैं, तो ये खुद मुसाफिरों के उपर हमला करते हैं। अभी हाल के सेवक हिस्से के अंदर एक आई.ए.सी. ऑफिसर और उनकी बीच के ऊपर एक घटना हुई है, पुलिस ने उन पर हमला किया और उनको बहुत बेड़बल दिया। अभी फिर एक घटना हुई, उससे पहले एक और दर्दनाक घटना हुई थी। यह घटना यह भी कि वो-चौथी constables ने मुसाफिरों से पैसा मांगा, मुसाफिर के साथ उनकी जीवन भी, वह औरत गर्म से बी... और उनकी मदद में एक तीन साल की बच्ची भी थी, उसको लात मारकर बच्ची ट्रेन से गिराया गया। मैं तो यहीं रहे थे और बच्ची किसी तरह से बच गई। इन बीचों को रोकने के लिए ममता जी को सोचना होगा। कमालों का ज़रूर रहे हैं, अभी मैं जिनको हम भेज रहे हैं, वे भी पुलिस के ही होंगे, लेकिन आगर वे ही हमले करेंगे, तो बहुत मुफ्तित बताएगी, इसलिए इस और ध्यान देना होगा।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और अर्ज करने के अपने बात खंड करेगा। ममता जी ने बहुत ही नई ट्रेनें चलाने का ऐतिहासिक विषय आया है, कुछ नाम-नाम ट्रेनें चलानी, जो संस्कृति-हजारों मील का सफर करेगी, लेकिन एक लाख ऐसी है, जो मुगलसराय से बंगाल तक जाती है और वाराणसी, लखनऊ, केरली, गुफ्ताबाद होती है विल्ली तक आती है। इस लाख पर
जनाब अहमद सुलिम अबदुल्लाह शहीद साहबः

रेलवे मंत्री, कमरे में नहीं बैठे-बैठे में हो पला रहा बैठे बैठे

कौन है, महाराजा राजश्री बीले; अबीर गुप्ता बीले बीले बीले बीले! 

कौन है, महाराजा राजश्री बीले; अबीर गुप्ता बीले बीले बीले बीले!

25 बेकाबूएं का बास दौड़कर स्थान तोड़कर कैसे बाहर बाहर बाहर?

कामों के बाज़ार बियर बियर लोगों का बाज़ार बाज़ार बाज़ार बाज़ार?

जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं जैसा हैं
معلومہ، یہ شمیم ہندوگ کے پرہیز میں جھنڈا نوگرن کو شکایت ہے۔ مین سمتجنا یہ کہ، وہ اس محنت کی بات دیتی ہے۔ اس کی وجہ میں یہ کہ صیغہہ بے ہندوگ کے مبارک کہا جا رہا ہے کہ مین سمتجنا یہ مین کا سب سے لاہر مثال اندازہ اور ہندوگ کے جہاں میں دوس مین سمتجنا یہ اگاھ ہوا گرا کریں ہیں، ہیں۔ ہیں انہوں نے کہ لی ہے۔ مین سمتجنا یہ۔

بجھت مین جا ہے وہ ریلویز کا بجھت بو یا عالم بجھت بہ ہے، جمہور الانزاہیں کو اگاھ ہے جا ہے جا ہے جا ہے جا ہے، تو مین اس کا سواگت کرتا ہے، اس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہے۔ مین سمتجنا یہ معیناً جو کونا ہاتھ دینا ہے۔

مودی، غربی کی سطح سے نہیں ہے جن کے ول ہے جن کے کھل اپنے نے جو کھجہ، کیا ہے اور جس یہ من نے کیا ہے کہ عام آدمی کے لئے یہ قوم عام استیجاری ہے۔ مین سمتجنا یہ جس میں تبلیغات کہ ایک کسی تمام لوگوں دوبارہ سفر کرتے ہا نریع ہورہی ہیں۔ مین سمتجنا یہ جب کہ عام لوگ، زیادہ تر عام لوگ زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد میں، لوگوں کروڑوں کی تعداد میں روزانہ رول کے ہیں جس سفر کرتا ہے، اسے ہی جب کہ جبہ، مین سمتجنا یہ لوگ اس کا سواگت کرتے ہیں، خیر مقدم کرتے ہیں۔

مودی، میں یہ خوشی ہے اور جانئے ہے کہ میری وحدت کا سفر ہے، وجہ جنہاں سے زیادہ میں سے جانایا ہے جس میں سے کچھ ہے کہ اس کا بہت جانے والی مین سمتجنا یہ کہ لئے اس طرح سے انیس کا اور سفر بنائیں گی اور سفر بنائیں گی اور مین سمتجنا یہ کہ جے گی۔

مودی، مین سمتجنا یہ کہ اسی بات پے پہلی ہو جا رہا ہے۔

1 Translation in Urdu Script.
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میں ابہی ان کی جانکاری میں اپنی گھنے۔ انہوں نے اس ریل بھی ہے۔
میں بھی کسی ارتھے کے شعر پڑھے ہیں۔ انہوں اردعبھی شعر پڑھے ہیں کہ یک فکی شوق ہے۔
ہو خود بھی شاہرے بھی بنگل کا میں پڑھتی ہوں کہ بنگل کا لوگوں کو جن کی
مدیری زبان بنگل کی، ان کو بھی اردوع زبان میں بیت محتشد ہے اسے خود
بنگل زبان کے اسدی زمرے سے زیادہ اردو کے لفاظ بھی، جس کو بنگل کے لوگ
بولنے پر اور بھی محتشد کے ساتھ بولنے پریہ۔ ممتنعا بھی شعر پڑھی ہیں اور
جب وہ اپنا کوئی پولیتکل جامع کرئی بنئے اور جب وہ فائتنگ سوڈا میں بری ہوئے، تو
ایک شعر بھی زیادہ پڑھا کرئیں بھی جو بہاری ارتھے کی آئیئی میں رام پرساد
بسُل کا ہوں کرئیئا ہو۔ شعر بہی

سرفصولی ہی جب ہم اب بماری دل میں ہے،
دوقہا ہے زور کالا ہلوج یقی ن میں ہے
جب ان کو اردوع زبان میں آتی ہے بھی بیو کئے ہو اور کہ بنگل کا لوگوں کی تقریر کی
میں بھی وہ بھی کہ بنگل کی انتہائی اور ان کی پالیئی کو جب بھی کوئی ملمک موجود ہو تو
پھر بھی بنگل میں اردوع کو دوسروں سرکاری زبان کا روش میں ہی کیا گیا۔

مودی ہبھی سی، ہم کتھے ہو، جونک، آپ اپ میں بھی، منہار پر اشتہار اس کے میں
کہ کسی بھی لیکن وہ ہی لیکن مگر پر ہیں، ان میں اردوع بھی منہار
اشتہار کے نام لکھے جاتے ہیں، میں ہو ان سے گزارش سے اور میں سمجھتا ہوئے
کہ وہ اس پر توجہ کرگیں گی

مودی ہبھی سلم به کوئی اور عرض کرئی ہے، وہ بھی ہے کہ تھرین میں
صفات، مسلسل کی حقافت، کہکھے پہلے ہی سمجھتے ہیں بس بات کہ بیت
ضرورت ہے۔ لکن رہنے مسلسل کے لئے اجھا ہی لگا سمست ہے۔ بئیا ہی،
ہو ہے ہی مسلسل کی پرولیکشین کی لئی جو فورس مچا جاتی ہے، ان میں جو
ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں باہری طور ان کو مچاری ہیں، وہ انگریزی چننی ہے بھی، تو

† Translation in Urdu Script.
کو روکے کے نے ممتا جی کو سوسنا ہودگا کامائے ضرور رکھیے بیہو ایسی جن کو نہ بھیج رہے بیہو وہ بھی ہلایس کے بیہ لوک بیہو لیکن اگر وہ بیہو حملہ کریںگے تو بھی مشکل بیہو ہی، لیکن اس لئے انور دہیان دیئے ہوگا۔

معلومہ میں ابک بات اور عرض کرکے اپنی بات اختیار کریں جی نے بہت سی نئی اورہتی جانائی کا اعلان کیا ہے۔ چہبو ناز، لسکل لوئیس چہبو گی جو سیکرٹری بزارت میل کا سفر رکھنے گی لیکن ابک بات آیسی ہے جو مذقل سرافا سے چائی کی لئے اور وارننسی، چپیکو ہریلی مزادرہ پوچھی ہے۔ بیہو اس لئے روپ وقف سویسیں ابک کمزور میل کے اپنے کریں میل بڑھیں بچانے لگے، جس کی وجہ میں بےہو اس پر بھیکر کرواں بیہو مہری گزارش بیہو بے سویسیں کی گھٹنی میں لیکن میں کھم کر رہا ہوں مہری گزارش بیہو کے لئے کوکس لائن کے اپر کو سے کم ایک رادجھالی ابگیر آنسوں چلائی جائے کہ کم سے کم وہ بھیک اور ملدیں کہا گایے۔

مہری لاکھ بہت ہو بیہو کے سے ممتا جی نے سب باتوں کی بیہو لیکن ابک بات کی حق میں دیہان دیئے ضروری ہی، کہ رسیلہ استفساں میں ناقوں کا بہت دوڑ سے بہت پیک چوگا بیہو اچ کل چی جو بھی اب چھوٹی ہو کہ بھی بہت بھی ممکنہ دیہو بیہو لیکن ابک جوہ بالی پین واس وقت مسافروں سے دو سے جار میں رہے چھارج کر رہے بیہو، اس کو روکتے بھی ضروری ہی ابک طرف تو بہ کرا کے کم کرے بیہو دیہا کے بہ جھی بہنگی بیہ رہی بیہ صرف دیباری رہی بیہ مسافر بیہ لیکن دوسری طرف لئے سفسافروں سے دوسوں جو وہ دوسرے ملک کے بہ کر ان کو روکنے بھی ضروری ہی اور ممتا جی کو اس پر دہیان دیئے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ।

† Translation in Urdu Script.
DR. RADHAKANT NAYAK (Orissa): Sir, I won’t take much time. I will take only 2 - 3 minutes because of the lack of time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can take five minutes.

DR. RADHAKANT NAYAK: Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister, her Ministry and all the other Ministers for having given a very path-breaking and very innovative Railway Budget. I am wholeheartedly supporting as well as welcoming this Budget. However, Sir, I would raise a few normative questions, some basic principles. Sir, the principles of a successful Railway project are, basically, four. One has to take into account these four basic essentials in order to prepare and succeed in a good and sound Railway Budget which would be sustainable and also permanent. These are: topography, demography, economics and politics. Certainly, what has happened in the last several Budgets, which I have seen, have produced merely a litany of projects, a litany of stations as well as names of railway lines, but there was no holistic analysis, no comprehensive analysis of all these four ingredients, grounding a particular project in a particular area. Sir, it will take long time if I analyse all these four ingredients separately, but not one of them in isolation can succeed; all of them in combination only can succeed. But what has happened in the last several Budgets is that politics has overshadowed all the other three elements and, sometimes, economics has played its role. Definitely, we have a democratic set up and we have to have a right-based approach to any developmental project or a programme but that should be an exception, and not a rule. And it is because of such a “rule” most of the railway projects in the past were uneconomic or were not sustainable at all. It is because of that I would suggest that in future, because the hon. Minister has promised a White Paper to bring about, there should be a proper analysis of all these ingredients. For example if you take only topography, the accessibility or remoteness of the areas has to be taken into account in full form. Similarly, if it is only demography, then the density of the population, the mobility of population, the economic and social resources of the particular area should also be taken into account. When you take the economic ingredients, Sir, you have to take into account the cost-benefit analysis of a particular project; otherwise, it will not at all be sustainable in the long run. But, unfortunately, as I said earlier politics has overshadowed all these other segments. I have found that, we have neglected all the other three segments and we have given over-emphasis on this particular criterion, and that has become a big bane for the Railways.

Sir, in the White Paper to be presented by the Ministry, I would request the hon. Minister to take into account all these and prepare a proper prioritisation framework for future. It should be a vision paper; it should not be some kind of a retrograde or some kind of a criticism of the past. But it should reflect as a whole vision of the society, vision of the country, and take all factors into account. Then only, it will be possible for us to build a beautiful Railway infrastructure for the country and that will not only integrate the country economically, but also socially, but it will also develop for future. Thank you very much, Sir.
Sir, I rise to support the proposals of the hon. Railway Minister. Sir, I congratulate her for her innovative approach in tune with the transformation with which the Railway system is undergoing. I had the privilege of being associated with the Railways for sometime. Sir, for the last 18 Budgets, there is a trend towards the growth. Sir, even now, I can say with authenticity, that the Railways still have to grow, it is not in concomitant with the growth in other sectors. We depend heavily on Railways for our economic development. No doubt, it is vast network with 14 lakh employees, with different disciplines, which requires a great deal of coordination.

However, Sir, there are certain issues which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister. Madam, I require your kind attention for five minutes because you have spoken about the social viability, removing the social backwardness. It is good. It has always been the criteria while selecting the projects. But, at the same time, as a Ministry, we look at it as an economic industry; it is a commercial organisation; it is also a governmental body where we will have to take, as Nayakji was telling, all factors, social, economic and, of course, in a democratic set-up, political as well into consideration. But it is very well said, Sir, ‘where there is will, there is Railways; where there is no will, there is survey.’ But I can tell you, Sir, that still the operating ratio of Railways is 92 per cent only. That means, we are spending ninety-two rupees to get hundred rupees and making only eight per cent profit. I would like the operating ratio of the Railways to be 50 per cent. Sir, if we look at the operating ratio for the other Railways, for example for Andhra Pradesh, it is 73.8 per cent. It is fairly well above the national average. Sir, if you look at the Southern Railway, it is a losing Railway. I can definitely say, Andhra, South-Central Railway is a gaining and profit-making Railway. Sir, we saw a lot of proposals in this Budget pertaining to West Bengal. Again, it is an irony that the operating ratio of the Eastern Railway, where majority of the West Bengal is, has been 140. That means, they are spending one-hundred-forty-rupees to gain hundred rupees. They are losing Railways. You are wasting more money in losing Railways. I can understand the focus. But it should also benefit the Railways. I would suggest, Madam Mamata Banerjee, apart from your social backwardness, there should be equity. Sir, if you look at the vast network of Railways, it is not spread equally. This is measured in terms of route kilometres for 1000 kilometres. Sir, if you look at Andhra Pradesh, it is 18.8 route kilometres for 1000 sq. kilometres, whereas in West Bengal it is 44.6; it has a very huge railway network. Talking of Bihar, Shri Rajniti Prasad was saying that it is a glorious period for the State, but what has happened? A large number of projects have been given to Bihar in the last five years, increasing its network to 36.22 route kilometres for 100 sq. kilometres. In Tamil Nadu, it is 31.69; in Kerala it is 27.02, whereas in Andhra Pradesh it is only 18.8. So, there is a need to have equity apart from economic viability, considerations of social backwardness and looking at your operating ratio. So, these are the factors we should go into, thinking where the projects should be
started and how they need to be implemented. Otherwise, over a period of 15 years, we get to see huge cost overruns because of lack of clarity. That is why, I would like to make some suggestions.

...(Time-Bell rings)... Sir, I shall take only two more minutes.

There is also a tricky formula of allocating resources. All Members here, I am sure, are interested in getting more money for their respective States. But the Railways need to change the defective formula. They give 15 per cent weightage to the State population, 15 per cent to the area of the State, and 70 per cent to throw-forward projects, that is, the money required for total number of projects in a particular State taken into account for allocating resources. Sir, this is defective. Some random criteria are used for allocating more projects and more money is given, resulting in the operating ratio becoming very high. I think, these are some of the factors the Railways must consider. Forty-seven of Andhra Members of Parliament met the hon. Railway Minister, told her that we had submitted 12 new proposals and made a request for allocating sufficient resources for 17 ongoing projects. There is a saying that if you go to Tirupati, you will have to shave off your head as a mark of respect to Lord Venkateshwara but for the barber, who cuts a little of your hair, you have to wait till he comes. So, the projects are not completed. You are taking up a large number of projects, don’t complete them and create a total mess.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please, conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: So, my request is to take up projects which have a high rate of return and which are economically viable. You have given us three important projects; Nadikudi-Srikalahasti was one of them. Now, what happens during heavy rains in the coastal areas? The southern States, such as your State of Kerala, Mr. Vice-Chairman, would suffer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please, take your seat.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We want alternate railway routes to come up, not only in our State, but in all the southern States as well. Similarly, there should come up a route connecting Bhadrachalam and Kunnoor; these are vital not only for Andhra Pradesh but also for the Railways. The distance could be reduced. We made pleads; we made lots of demands. The Railway Minister was kind enough to agree to some but we would like to appeal to her to consider some of our important economic projects in the light of what I have said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude. Now, Shri Mohammad Shafi, Please conclude, Mr. Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I hope, all these factors would be reflected in the white paper and the vision document that Madam Railway Minister has promised to bring before this House. ...(Interruptions)...
भी मोहम्मद शाही (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : महीने, बहुत दिन से हमने रेलवे बजट पर हजारों इक्लिफाफ और हजारों इफिकादर दोनों मेमरियल का बड़ा तकसीली ख्यातात्मा मुझे बड़ा सक्षम निवेदन रेलवे बजट की तारीफ की। जिसमें नुकसानदीनी भी की है उनके भी बेहतर सहूलियत के बावजूद से इस बजट की सराहना की है। मैं भी अपनी रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर की तरफ से जो आम आदमियों की तारीफ के लिए एकल नाम हुं, उसके ख़ूबकदम करता हूं। आइए एक साल ही यह बात सक़ेगा कि जो आपके से इस बजट में किया गया, तुम्हारा किस है तक जमीनी सात से अगर आम आदमियों पर पड़ेगा। उसके बाद ही हम तब कह सकेंगे कि किसी कामयाबियाँ हासिल हुई है या किसी कामयाबियाँ आई दी हारिये होते जो रहे हैं। तकसील में न जाते हुं, मैं अपनी रियासत के हालाले से चेंज एक गुजरातिस्थ रेलवे मिनिस्टर के सामने रखना जरूरी समझता हूं। यहां आम मनोरितार्किक विषयों के भरताने थे नागालंड से थे, असम से थे या मेयालाय से थे, उन्होंने तारीफ के साथ-साथ एक विशेष तौर पर और वह विशेष तौर हमारी ही है। तुम्हें रियासतें बाहर जुगाल मनोरितार्किक रियासतें हों या जम्मू-कश्मीर की रियासत हों, कक्कु तो शारिफ के किसी भी और कुछ मनोरित की आवश्यक रियासत है।

रेलवे के हालाले से माता जो प्रोफेट शुभ कि जाते रहे हैं, उनका सार्व ही पिछले 20-30 साल से मुक्कल नहीं होता। उन पर अपना करना तो दरकिनार, जम्मू से कठमुखः तक रेलवे पैंड साल से मुक्कल होनी थी, उनसे 20 साल से अधिक। बड़े जोर-शोर से चार वर्षों आईना का एकल हम सुनते रहे हैं गैजी में कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए बाहर फेंके होंगे और उनमें रेलवे की सहूलियत देंगे कि वहों भी उस फेंके बाजी और बाहर यहां आएं। आज मोहरमना मस्ता जो अपनी तकरीब में फरमाती, जो कटरा-कांजीकुड़ की रेलवे लाइन है, जिसमें पिछले साल साल से सब ही हुआ, उस पर कुछ काम भी हुआ, अब माहिरते ने वह बताया है कि वह सर्व गलत है। इस सर्व को दुसरे हो गए और इस पर काम भी कुछ हुआ। अब सर्व गलत है, तो नये माहिरते की कमेटी इस पर बदनाम। सैंस्कृतिक करोड़ रुपये इस पर चर्चा हुआ। यहां कुछ दिन पहले हमारी रियासत से प्रेरित सैंस्कृतिक सोच होते थे, उन्होंने कल ही बताया दिया है कि 300 करोड़ रुपये इस सर्व और इसकी मुआलमत जो दूसरी बातें हुई हैं और कुछ काम भी हुआ है, उस पर चर्चा हुए हैं। अब आप कहते हैं कि यह सर्व गलत है और हम लोगों ने यह सर्व किया था? क्यों यह सर्व हुआ? और अब इसको नये सिरे से देखने के जरूरत कइ हो? उन्होंने माता फातिमा मनोरितार्किक जो निर्देश दी है कि हमारा मस्ता जो, जो रेलवे वोटर है, वह अपने जवाब में वह बताये कि वह सर्व गलत कैसे हुई? यह सर्व गलत कैसे हुई? ((समय की घंटी))...अब अगर नये सर्व होना है, तो छोटे से छोटे हम बताए कि किसी भी से हम सर्व गलत होना और इस पर बोलना काम चुक है? कहीं यह बात होती है कि यह बताए, खुश आएगा, खुश आएगा, फिर जाओ आएगा...((समय की घंटी))...हमारी जो एक मनोरित या एक बीजे हमारे सामने रखती है, इसमें तो हम सर्व नहीं रह सकते हमारी रियासत में भी नाराजगी है और नाराजां-इंसट में भी। जब हम इन नाराजगियों को दूर करने के लिए...((व्यवस्था))...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can make your requests. You have already taken five minutes. आपके पांच मिनट हो गए हैं।

भी मोहम्मद शाही: आपने उनको हमने भी एक-दो मिनट दिये हैं, इसलिए हमने भी एक-दो मिनट दे दिए।

उपसमार्थ (श्री. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपने तो टाइम नहीं हैं। There is no time at my disposal. Take one or two more minutes. दो मिनट लीजिए।

भी मोहम्मद शाही: अगर आप कहते हैं तो मैं भी एक, आप चारसी दार लेता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take one or two more minutes. दो मिनट लीजिए।
शी मोहम्मद शाफीः कसरीदों के बारे में तो हमने कहा है कि यहाँ बहुत कसरीदों हो गए हैं। आप उनकी ताज्जुद कीजिए।

उपसभाच्य (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरीन)ः आप bullet points बोलिए। अपनी रिकवेंट्स के बारे में बोलिए। आप सुझाव दे दीजिए, बस।

शी मोहम्मद शाफीः मैं आपसे, दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ... (यथायथ) ... only two more minutes, दो दिन के बावजूद। क्या बारे, आपका थाल रखना है। रेलवे में लोगों मुलाकात हैं। बहुत से रेलवे स्टेशनों की बारे में हैं, इस बारे में आपकी लोगों की बात सीखना है। यह नहीं है कि वायदे नहीं किए गए हैं, वायदे किए जाने हैं। नीतीश कुमार से लेकर तलाश अगस्त चीज ना चाहते हैं और उनकी लोग भी वायदे करने हैं। इससे पहले जांच कॉन्फ्रेंज़ साहब रेलवे स्टेशन के बारे, उन्होंने भी वायदे किए। 'ऐ बस रोक जाएं' लेकिन जब अब-अबली का बात आता है, तो कहीं भी रेलवे में कोई व्यक्ति के माये भी नहीं लगता। यह वहीं लगता है, तो पता भी नहीं लगता कि वह वहाँ गया है, कैसे गया और क्या तरह गया। वह किसी संदर्भ बंदी के बाहर लगा है या नहीं। आज न तो इस खोज में तो नहीं लगा, न ऐसे व्यक्तियों से बात करने, जिनसे कोई अपम आमिरी न हो।

लोग कहें, आपको और सबको पतझड़े, 'नायर्सः इंटेक्स' के लोग मेरे परखेंगे और जमी-कसरीदों के आवाज में परखेंगे कि आप वायदे को कैसे अपमलस्त्रास्त करने हो और उन लोगों को जो अहसासहरूमी हैं, उनकी अहसासहरूमी की कैसे दूर करोगे? महारूमी, महारूमी का त्रिक करने से बात नहीं बनगे। हमें महारूमियों का इलाज ढूँढना पड़ेगा।

इसलिए मेरी गुरुज़िश्वा है ... (यथायथ) ...

उपसभाच्य (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरीन)ः आपका टाइम खाम हो गया है, बसक ज्यादा हो गया है। आपने ज्यादा समय लिया।

शी मोहम्मद शाफीः मैं एक लेख में ही अपनी बात खाम करने वाला हूँ, इसलिए मेरी गुरुज़िश्वा होगी, महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे एवं जिस से मैं उन्होंने आए आमीनी और गरीब लोगों की बात कही है, तो जमी-कसरीदों की रियासत के आवाज के लिए भी, यहाँ के नौजवानों के लिए भी ... (यथायथ) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN)ः No, please take your seat. You have made your points. This is not the time for making speech. You should put your demands. You have taken seven minutes instead of five minutes.

शी मोहम्मद शाफीः रिकवेंट्स के लिए माफक्क इंटेक्स करें, ताकि उनकी महसूसियत दूर हो सके। आप गुरुसा न दिखाएँ, मैं बैठ रहा हूँ। शुक्रिया जनाब।

जनाब मुहम्मद शफी़ुररशिदः महदी, बेटे देस बेटे देस रेलवे बैठे बिहार

जनाब मुहम्मद शफी़ुररशिदः महदी, बेटे देस बेटे देस रेलवे बैठे बिहार

जनाब मुहम्मद शफी़ुररशिदः महदी, बेटे देस बेटे देस रेलवे बैठे बिहार

जनाब मुहम्मद शफी़ुररशिदः महदी, बेटे देस बेटे देस रेलवे बैठे बिहार

जनाब मुहम्मद शफी़ुररशिदः महदी, बेटे देस बेटे देस रेलवे बैठे बिहार

जनाब मुहम्मद शफी़ुररशिदः महदी, बेटे देस बेटे देस रेलवे बैठे बिहार

† Translation in Urdu Script.
جہوں کشمیر کی طرف میں جو عام آئی بھوک، کی راحت کے لئے اعلانات بولیں بیو، ان کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوئے۔ انتہا ایک سال بیو، بیو بیو سکتے گا کہ جو وعدہ کے بیو بیو اس کے بعد بیو بیو کے سکتے گا کہ کچھ کمپلیکس خالص بیو بیو پا کے کچھ کمپلیکس انتہا اعلانات بولے جا رہے ہیں؟ تفصیل سے نہ جانے بیو، بیو ایف ریاست کے حوالے میں جدہ ایک گزر منتشر کی سامنے رکھنا ضروری سمجھتے بیوں بیو۔ بیو بیو مشرقی بندوسن کے معبران نہیں، کچھ قبائل مسی Trey، اسلام مسی، نہیں، با مہکھل مسی، نہیں، بیو بیو تعریف کے ساتھ۔ سختی، ایک شکل ہے کہ اور وہ شکاہات بھاری بیو بیو، بیو ریاست جوابی شمار مشرقی ریاستی بیو بیو جو کشمیر کی ریاست بیو، بیو، تر مشترکے کے کانھے پر بیو بیو اور بیو بیو مگر کی اخراج رہنے بیو بیو کے حوالے میں بیو بیو جو بھوکش یہ شروع کے جواب بیو بیو ایک مسافر بہتے 30 سال بعد بیو بیو کا نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا نہیں نہیں ہوگا۔ ان میں بیو بیو کا

† Translation in Urdu Script.
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can make your requests.

You have already taken five minutes. Take one or two more minutes.

There is no time at my disposal. Take one or two more minutes.

Only two minutes.

Translation in Urdu Script.
I support your cause, but what can I do?

Now, Shri Nandi Yellaiah. You have only five minutes. Please put pointed demands.

प्रिय उपसभाध्यक्ष,

आज तक मेरी यह जानने के लिए कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि कौन सा एयरिया वॉकर है और कौन सा एयरिया नामस्थापक है। आप तक इसका कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे थाने देश के ओहर जो वॉकर एयरियाज हैं,
5.00 P.M.

जिनमें लोगों ने आज तक आजादी के बाद भी रेल नहीं देखी है और अब तक रेल में चढ़ना उन लोगों के नसीब में नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नस्लता बननी एक कामिन मिनिस्टर है। ये एक जोशीगी मिनिस्टर है। आप हमेशा से गरीब, प्राचीन रूप से लेख का ध्यान रखते है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि आप अपने मंत्रियों का काम अंतर ऐसी प्लानिंग कीजिए और यह देखिए कि कौन सा एरिया बेकाबू है और कौन सा एरिया फार्साई है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि बजट का प्रिप्रेशन करने से पहले आप सेट किसी निमिन निमंडर के पास रिपोर्ट, प्रिप्रेशन दें कि कौन सा नेतासर है, कौन सा अजरेट नहीं है। आपको इसका ध्यान रहना चाहिए। लास्ट ऑपर में बजट प्रिट हो जाता है, प्रेक्टेस्टेंशन के लिए तैयार रहता है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह वह अपका एम.पी. से वाले करने से कोई काफी काफी नहीं है। आपको मलुम होगा कि हमारे आंत्र प्रदेश की तरफ से लोक समा में हाईएस 33 में चुनकर आए हैं। लास्ट टाइम 30 थी। ममता जी, आप ए.पी. के बारे में जानती हैं कि उसके क्षेत्र फ्रॉज़ हैं। एक ए.पी. का फर्ज रेलवे लाइन देखने का होता है, दूसरा टेस्टिमोनिययश, तीसरा आपका नेतनत बे रोड देखने का फर्ज होता है। यहाँ से चुनकर आए के वाले, उस क्षेत्र का, उस अवाम का, उस सेट का ध्यान रहना एक ए.पी. का कर्तव्य होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से कुछ चीजें चाहता हूं। मैं अपने ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 750 लोक समा में, जब जनता शासन काल में मोरारजी भाई भारतीय मंत्री थे, उस वक्त श्रीमती इंदुरा गांधी, आंत्र प्रदेश के रेलवे के एनिया के अंदर मेकर एक हिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो बेकाबू एरिया है, चुनने के बाद सेटर में गार्डमेंट आई थी। वहां के जिन्होंने भी लोकसत्ता एम.एल.ए.ए. हैं, आपके मिनिस्टर हैं, उन्होंने इंदुरा गांधी जी से आकर रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि (यद्यपि...)। उस वक्त लोक समा में सिंडियर से था और मैक्स मेकर से थी। उन्होंने मैक्स से रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि यह मेकर हिस्ट्रिक्ट बेकाबू एरिया है, यहाँ नहीं रेलवे लाइन देखने से नहीं इंडोस्ट्री आ सकती है, रोजगार का सुधार हाल सकता है, गरीबी वृद्ध हो सकती है। बड़ी बुधवार से तेलापुर बुलाने के तौर पर नहीं रेलवे लाइन बिखारी दी गई।

वह कमीशन भी हुआ, रवि मोहीती इंदुरा जी द्वारा उसका उद्धार भी हुआ, लेकिन बाद में बवक्स्टी में उसके बांट कर दिया गया। मैं रेलवे अतिदिरी से पूर्णा चाहता हूं कि उस्ने नहीं सीं दिया था? आगर वह प्राक्कितिक नहीं था, तो यह इन्हें एक सफल रुप से चल दिया क्या? इसे जब आप आज तक जानते नहीं आया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसे तत्कालीन से यह जो हुआ है, इससे वहाँ के गरीब लोगों को एक निराकार हुई, एक दुख हुआ कि इंडुस्ट्री आज आया वाली थी, वहा तरक्की के लिए ध्यान देने वाले थे, लेकिन वह तब बंद हो गया। मैंने कई विचारिया लिखी है, लेकिन आज तक उसका रिपोर्ट नहीं दिया गया कि क्यों सीं किया। क्यों नहीं रेलवे लाइन बिखारी गई? क्यों क्लोज की गई? मैंने तीन बार रेलवे विभाग से पूछा पता चाहता हूं।


श्री नंदी वेबा: (उपसभावास्त्र महोदय, दूरस्थ आपका भाषण है) कि अपने आपको लास्ट बजट के अंदर (यद्यपि...)। Sir, in Railway Budget, 2006-07 survey of Manoharabad to Kothapalli via Siddipet was mentioned, उपसभावास्त्र जी, मैंने यहाँ से पांच बार आपका बोला यिना है। उस आयाम के लिए लाइन और उसके लिए संकर्षण करना मेरी जब्ती है। Sir, only forth-three lakh of rupees were sanctioned. ...(Interruptions) ... Sir, आप सुनिए (यद्यपि...) Sir, the estimated cost is Rs. 670 crores. ...(Interruptions) ...

उपसभावास्त्र (प्रो. पी.जी. कुरियन): प्लेंट मिनर हो गए (यद्यपि...)।

श्री नंदी वेबा: (सुनिए, 670 करोड़ रुपए कटेंट है), मगर आज तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है।

उपसभावास्त्र (प्रो. पी.जी. कुरियन): तीक्ष है, हो गया है।
SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE (Kerala): First of all, I congratulate Ms. Mamata Banerjee and her team for this wonderful Railway Budget.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, when will the reply start? Earlier you said it would be at 5 o’clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Only one Member is left and then the reply will start. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Abdul, please continue.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Sir, he is from Kerala that is why you are allowing him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : For the Chair, there is no difference between Kerala and Punjab. रणणा जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवहार)... Mr. Abdul, you speak.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Sir, first of all, I thank Ms. Mamata Banerjee for giving Kerala not just a good share, but a better share in the latest Budget, Our State has lot of appreciation for it and a little bit of criticism. Our Chief Minister, V.S. Achuthanandan sahib praised Ms. Mamata Banerjee, Mr. E. Ahammed, and Mr. K.H. Muniappa for the Railway Budget. We hope that V.S. Achuthanandan sahib will be there for another two-year term.

We were asking for the Kerala Zone but because of time constraint, Ms. Mamata Banerjee could not attend to this one. We hope that in the next Budget, the Kerala Zone will be there. There is no mention of Nilambur-Nanjangode rail in this Budget. We hope that in the next Budget the hon. Minister will consider this one also.

One Nilambur-Trivandrum rail was proposed. It was okay, but the General Manager says that you please go to Delhi and send some 20 coaches, then the Nilambur-Trivandrum rail will be there, We hope that our Ministers will send some 20 coaches immediately to Kerala.
I know the time allotted to me is over. Mr. Ahiuwalla is upset. When you allowed me he said that you allowed me because I belong to Kerala. While concluding my speech, I wish Ms. Mamata Banerjee, Mr. E. Ahammed and Mr. K.H. Muniappa all the best.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now the Minister will reply. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम नारायण साहू (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं सुबह से बैठा हूं। मैं खाना खाने भी नहीं गया हूं।...(यवधान)...

शीतली तुंडा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, वे इतनी देर से इंतजार कर रहे हैं।...(यवधान)...

श्री राम नारायण साहू: ममता जी, आप हमारा साथ दीजिए ...(यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE): The Chair will decide. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम नारायण साहू: सर, हम सुबह से बैठे हुए हैं, हम भोजन करने भी नहीं गए ...यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let the Minister reply, please. ...(Interruptions)...

I have called the Minister.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद कहती हूं कि बहुत समय तक, बहुत दिक्कत के साथ आप लोग बैठे और इस पर सारे विन चर्चा की, कल भी और आज भी। इसके लिए मैं आपकी आमर्ती हूं। मैं हमारे हर एक अंग के द्वारा आमर्ती हूं, जिन्होंने भी रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए बहुत interest लिया है। उन्होंने बहुत सारे important suggestions भी लिये हैं और बहुत सारी important चर्चा भी की है। इसके लिए मैं आप लोगों की आमर्ती हूं। मैं राज्य सभा की, इस हालत की भी आमर्ती हूं, इसलिए लोग सभा में भी मैंने कहा। साथ ही राज्य सभा में जो हमारे दस्तावेज हैं, employees हैं, जो टेबल पर भी काम करते हैं, मैं इनकी भी आमर्ती हूं। रेलवे के ऊपर चर्चा करने के दौरान आप लोगों ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। सर, मैंने लोग सभा में regarding discussion बोला-बोला बताया। राज्य सभा में, I am grateful to Arun Jaitleyi. He is the Leader of Opposition, I thank you for initiating the debate on the Railway Budget, मैं इसके लिए बहुत खुश हूं। इसके लिए मैं बहुत खुश हूं, क्योंकि अगर अपोज़ीशन लीडर किसी बात के लिए भाग लेते हैं, उनसे एक अच्छी दिशा प्राप्त होती है। सर, अरुण जी ने चार-पाँच बातें की और ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं उनमें से एक-दो बातों का जवाब देने की कोशिश करतीं। Our other MPs, from this side and that side, have also played a very important role. वह बात सच है कि Raiways is visible, रेलवे लाइफकल्टी है, Raiways are the life of the nation and it is the lifeline of the national integration also. हर आदमी रेल को देखना चाहता है, चाहे वह गांव का आदमी हो, शहर का आदमी हो या किर बाहर का आदमी हो। Everybody wants that Railways must reach the grassroots. अगर हम सबको सब कुछ दे सकते, तो हम इस दुनिया के सबसे सुन्दर यज्ञ होते। I am not a magician. I cannot give everything to everybody. That is not possible within a month or 42 or 50 days or whatever it may be. One Minister cannot give all the facilities to everybody. मिनिस्टर डिस्क्रायन कर सकता है, पश्चिमी डिस्क्रायन ले सकता है। But, Minister cannot run the train. We are proud of our 14 lakh employees. They run the Department. Ministers may come and Ministers may go, but the Department will continue.
The Governments may come and the Governments may go, but, the democracy and the Constitution will continue for ever, यही हमारी परम्परा और यही सब कुछ है। That is why, I may be excused for saying that I cannot satisfy all. I respect all the MPs from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and even the public also because they have some suggestions. We have to take them into confidence also. I am grateful that they have given very good suggestions. अरुण जी ने अमेदगी लोटर्ड होने के नाते दो-चार बातें कही हैं। I am not competent. Whatever he has said, I may not be competent to reply to all the questions. You were also in the Government. You raised a few questions. Firstly, regarding accounting standard. I have already mentioned that for a better system, for long-term and short-term financial position and as to how to make it better, we will bring a white paper. It will take some time. We have the internal and external audit systems. We have to go into details because ours is a vast organisation. We have 14 lakh employees and it covers vast areas. So, we have to do external and internal audit. But, in the meantime, Arun Jaitley ji referred to accounting treatment of lease charges by Railways and I may inform that accounting standard has been followed by Railways after taking the approval of Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Railway Convention Committee. However, I would like to assure the House that all these aspects will be examined in detail and it will be brought out in the white paper so that clear transparency is ensured. Regarding the railway lines, ही, उसके लिए मैं आपका एवंग्र दर्शन करती हूँ और आपकी मदद चाहती हूँ। यह बात सही है, जैसे कि अप लोगों ने कहा कि only ten thousand kilometres are being covered and not other areas, लेकिन बात कुछ और भी है। ब्रिटिश काल में जो काम हुआ, हमारा विस्तार ऐसा है, जो यह कहता है कि What Chinese can do, we cannot do. Their system is different. Our system is different. We have the democracy. There are some countries where they can do it because their problem is small. Our problem is vast. तयसे, हमारे यहाँ पर भी जब ब्रिटिश सरकार ने रेलवे लाइन बाली थी, तब समय उसकी हिपोहोर्टी मीटर गेज को थी। There was only a small meter gauge line. उसके बाद, 12,430 किलो मीटर नई लाइन बाली गई, तो इसको इस्तेमाल से भी देखा जाना चाहिए कि मीटर गेज को ब्राउँ-गेज किया गया, फिर जितना ब्राउँ-गेज हुआ, उसकी हिलिंग हो गई। जब इसने एक एपिया में हिलिंग हो गया, ब्राउँ-गेज हो गया, इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो गया, but, we don’t count that. We have to count it also. Sir, there is 12,430 kilometres of new line. 18,440 किलोमीटर लाइन मीटर गेज से ब्राउँ-गेज हुई और 18,550 किलोमीटर लाइन इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हुई। इसमें 45,359 ट्रैक्स भी add हुआ। इससे में कहना चाहतीं कि जो होता चाहिए था, वह हम नहीं कर पाए, यह सच है। इसके लिए मैंने सोचा था। मैंने एन.डी.ए. के टाइम में भी एक साल पांच महीने इसमें काम किया था। उस समय मुझे यहाँ घूमना-सा काम करने का मौका मिला था। मैंने जितना भी काम किया, उससे मुझे यह पता चला कि expectation is too high, लेकिन हम इसे कैसे करेंगे, इसमें यह काम क्यों तो आता है। अगर यह socially viable है, तो economically viable नहीं है। अगर यह economically viable नहीं है, तो कैसे और किस के रूप से रेलवे विपार्टमेंट के पास पैसा आएगा? प्लानिंग से जो रुपया इसे आता है, उससे यह सम्भव नहीं है। एक साथ doubling का काम चल रहा है, new projects के काम चल रहे हैं, on-going चल रहा है, innovative काम चल रहा है, electrification का काम चल रहा है, rolling stock का काम भी चल रहा है। How is it possible, Sir? इसीलिए में वह कहना चाहती हूँ। मैंने लोक सभा में भी कहा है कि if you want, both the Houses can sit together and
क्या 239 दी ुिके उसमें why I said, I am not the expert in this regard, I should have been very happy.

इस is a very beautiful hilly place. न्तीताल मया अच्छा प्लेस है। This is a very beautiful and healthy place from the tourism point of view also. छतीसगढ़ में ऐसी...

इसमें जोड़ा-जोड़ा फैला है। आप लोगों की तरह मुझे इतनी ज्यादा प्रायोगिक नहीं हो सकती है। Sir, even in Bundelkhand...(Interruptions)... ऐसे भी बहुत-सारे एरिया हमारे देश में हैं। यह राजस्थान में हो सकता है, मध्य प्रदेश में हो सकता है, उर्फ़ साथ में हो सकता है, अंडमान में भी हो सकता है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please.

कृपाली ममता बनर्जी: यह मध्य प्रदेश में हो सकता है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हो सकता है, गुजरात में भी हो सकता है।

जब गुजरात में मुख्य आया था, at that time, the line was not connected up to Bhuj, लेकिन उस तक युग के लिए relief material ले जाने के लिए हम स्थानीय से दो दिन में काम करके युग तक रखने लायक नहीं था, तब वहां पर relief material पहुंची थी। अर्थात् जी को शायद यह बात पता है। रेलवे में सबसे बहुत युग से पहले ही जीती-जीती पहुंचता है, इसीलिए रेलवे की जरूरत है। लेकिन सर, ऐसी बहुत-सारी चीजें हैं, जिन्हें हम लोग कर सकते हैं, लेकिन I do not know the operation of the Railways, I am not that technical expert. I am not an economic expert also. I am not the engine expert. I cannot run the engine. It is not my job.

What can we politicians do? I am from the political and social background. I am the public figure. I cannot say that I know everything. Maybe, I can write some poems, maybe, I can write some story, maybe, 1 can go for cooking, maybe, I can hear the people. मैं उनको दुनिया संदर्भ के सिद्धांत बनना सकती हूँ, लेकिन अगर हम में कहने कि इससे टैंपल बनाने को होता है, तो मैं इसे नहीं कर सकती हूँ। उसमें टैंपल के प्रारम्भ का वर्ण भी है, लेकिन हम इसे नहीं कर सकते हैं, because we have to clear it from the operative point of view, we have to clear it from the technical point of view. That is why I said, 1 am not the expert in this regard, I should have been very happy. अगर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों को मिलाकर मेरे पास तीन-चार हजार रिपोर्ट आए हैं, तब आप ही हिस्से बनाए रखे कि मैं क्या करूँ? मैं क्या करूँ, सर, यह तो मैं हाजिर पर ही छोड़ती हूँ। This is the situation कि हम कम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या करूँ? सर, अर्थात् जी ने पहले एक-दो बातें और कहीं। तब हम जीवन में validly कहा है, उसने validly valid point non-core group के लिए कहा है, यह बात चाहिए। अर्थात् जी ने कहा है कि the Railways is running a parallel Government. यह तो भी नहीं है। मैं आपको humbly submit करना चाहूँगी यह आप की बात नहीं है कि रेलवे स्कूल 30 रायलों से, 100 रायलों से बढ़ती है, हम लोगों ने तो लेकर जमा भी नहीं लिया था। Not only the Railways; even the Defence, the Railways, the Port and others are running them. They are running
their own institutions. Even the Labour Department runs their ESI Unit for their employees, so,

Is this the case? Have they given concessions and announced scholarships for Group D staff?

Surely, this is why we have announced the Girl Child scholarships for Group D staff, so that

we can render our services to the people. These are the poor people who cannot afford the

cost of education for their children. We pick up these areas where we can provide services to

the people. For these poor people, we have announced scholarships for Group D staff.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Madhu, please don’t interrupt.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): The existing schools are being privatised and the

colleges...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don’t disrupt.

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: You don’t show me all these things. I know what you do.

Nothing is being decided so far as these donations and all these things are concerned. Why are you thinking about donations? First, you think of construction and, then, you go about donations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don’t interrupt.

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar): Sir, I want to know how many institutes have been set up?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don’t interrupt...

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, construction...
KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: Please don’t go away. ...(Interruptions)... You ask your Government, please; ...(Interruptions)... how many sets-up they have done and for what; how much donations they are taking. ...(Interruptions)... Don’t ask me this question how many stations have been set up right now. ....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don’t interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Sabir Ali, please resume your place. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your place. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please sit down. ....(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): What is happening, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would not like speeches to be disrupted in this unruly manners. The hon. Member should know the procedure of this House and not behave otherwise. Thank you. Please proceed.

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I am very grateful. I am obliged, Sir. What I have tried to say is, ऐसी मोडेटिज़ अभी कोई ठीक नहीं हुआ है। पहले तो build up करेंगे फिर यह चीज आएगी तो हम जरूर आपको बताएंगे, अगर आएगी तो जरूर बताएंगे। लेकिन अभी ऐसा कुछ decision नहीं हुआ है।

सर, निशंक सेंटर के बारे में अरुण जेटली जी ने question raise किया है, इसलिए मैं reply कर रही हूँ। सर, निशंक सेंटर भी, Sir, we are proud of our Chennai and Kerala nursing staff, how they gave the training.

We have seen with my own eyes how they are working in other places also. They have given a very good training. इसलिए जब हम लोगों के पास सेंटर है तो हम इनको ट्रेड So, they can work under our system also. If they want to go outside, they can go. There is no problem. That option is there. We are training for ourselves also because we have 16 hospitals.

Regarding this optic fibre cable, Sir, it is not that I have started it today. When I was the Railway Minister in the NDA Government I started this innovative programme, including the commercial utilisation of land and space. It was done under the guidance of our former Prime Minister — I respect him — Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. So, regarding this optic fibre cable also I took the initiative at that time. But at that time nothing much was done, except laying a few kilometres of optic fibre cables. It is not for our Railways alone. We want to give it to our telecommunication system. We want it for our Railways also. Thirty- three thousand kilometres are being left out. Therefore, we have now decided.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)... Please don’t do this. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए! ...(बयाखान) ...आप लोग बैठ जाइए! ...(बयाखान) ...I am afraid, this is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your places. ...(Interruptions)... No. I am sorry. ...(Interruptions).... Please resume your place. ...(Interruptions)... I have not permitted you to
कुमारी ममता बनर्जी: यह ऐसे, उनके बारे में हमने यह decide किया कि विश्वविद्यालयों में regional food और national food है, उनके साथ-साथ जनता खाना भी मिलता बाहर है। अगर कोई भी उनसे खानेवाले में सफर करने और उसे ६० रुपये में बागर खाने को मिले - ऐसा नहीं है कि मैं बागर के against हूँ। सर, बच्चे लोग उन खाने और बागर खाना खुब पसंद करते हैं। हम इसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई भी उनसे खाने के फिरावे में ट्रेन में बुर्जर और स्टेशन पर उसे - मुझे हिंदी इसकी अपनी नहीं आती। I am sorry. ... इसके बारे में अपने उसका किराया दो सी रूपये होगा और २४ घंटे में उसे स्टेशन पर ६० रुपये में खाली बागर खाने का मिलेगा। तो वह बेचारा क्यूं भी मैं नहीं हो जाएगा? इसीलिए हमने यह किया है कि outsourcing is good in some places. But it is not good for food quality and all these things. So, we have decided that हमारी हमारी food quality राजस्थानी और राजस्थानी में है, हम उसे बाइपास ले लेंगे। हमारा जो Catering Tourism Corporation है, हमसे हम tourism को अलग से रखे। राजस्थानी-राजस्थानी के फिर और स्टेशन पर भी जनता खाना मिलता बाहर है। ... इसके बारे में हम नहीं किया। वह तो आपके दामन में हुआ। ...(व्यवहार) ... इसके बारे में आप हमसे क्यों कहते हैं? वह तो आप लोगों ने किया है। ... (व्यवहार) ... आपकी सरकार ५ वर्ष तक बचती। इसे आप लोगों ने ही पहले किया। इसमें हम व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं? इसे हमने नहीं किया।

श्री राजीव गांधी (बिहार): क्या कोई विदेशी खाना, इटलियन वैगर भी मिलेगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rudyji, please.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी: पूरा देशी या विदेशी खाना मिलेगा। जो आपकी मजी हाँ। Anybody can eat देशी खाना या विदेशी खाना ... (व्यवहार) ... मेरी ऐसी कोई खुराक नहीं है। We want that whatever the people desire, वह उसको मिलना बाहर Public का जो desire है, जो खाना कोई पसंद करता है, वह वहां बाहर हम लोग या chilli chowmein नहीं खाते हैं? वह जो बोताते है Chinese chowmein, हम लोग खाते हैं, पसंद करते हैं, तो इसमें विदेशी-देशी के बाद नहीं होती है। ...(व्यवहार) ... हम भी पसंद करते हैं, हम भी Dosa खाते हैं, हम भी Idli खाते हैं, हम पसंद करते हैं। ...(व्यवहार) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, please, please.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी: हम लोग तो cosmopolitan होते ही हैं। Sir, we are cosmopolitan. देखिए, जब हम कोई ट्रेन हाल देखते हैं, तो बोताते हैं कोलकाता को दिया। सर, राजस्थान के जैन कम्प्यूटर के सारे लोग मेरे
पास आए और कहा कि हम दो लाख लोग इसर रहते हैं, एक ट्रेन हमें चाहिए बीकानेर से बीकानेर। राजस्थान से जो मेरे बाहर तो बाहर हैं, मेरे सुरुआती हूँ कि क्या यह मेरे गलती है? सर, राजस्थान से, there are so many people staying in every part, कोई बेचे में रहता है, कोई गुजरात में रहता है, कोई बीकानेर में रहता है, कोई जिल्लों में रहता है, कोई मात्र पदेश में रहता है, हर जगह पर है! Everybody wants a train from one part to other part. अगर हम कोलकाता से बेंगलुरू देखें है तो कहते हैं कि कोलकाता ले जाय। क्या कोलकाता के लोगों की जरूरत नहीं है? उसके दौरान जो उच्च रहते हैं उसको लाने-लेने जाने की जरूरत भी पड़ती है। मुम्बई से बेचे के लिए अगर कोई ट्रेन दी जाती है तो क्या अगर बाद मुम्बई को जोड़ती देखें जोड़ती को हैं? ...((व्यवहार))... आप देखिए कितना दिया। ...((व्यवहार))... पूँजी. पी. को दिया, यह पूर्णता मता। ...((व्यवहार))...

श्री मंगल चरण : रायबरेली-अंध्रपुर को दिया और नहीं दिया किसी को। ...((व्यवहार))...

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : जितना कर सकते, उतना किया। अगर आप नहीं कर सकते ...((व्यवहार))... मैं नहीं कर पाई ...((व्यवहार))...

श्री वीरेंद्र भाटिया : जो था, यह भी ...((व्यवहार))...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Bhatia ji, please.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : नई ट्रेन के बारे में मैं चर्चा नहीं करती। मैंने एक बात कही कि एक ट्रेन कंट्री को जोड़ती है, मैं यह बात कहता हूँ। अगर चेन्नई से कोई ट्रेन मुम्बई लाती है तो यह चेन्नई को यह बात कहती है, मुम्बई को यह बात कहती है। अगर केसल से एक ट्रेन चेन्नई लेती है तो केसल को यह बात कहती है, चेन्नई को यह बात कहती है। गुजरात से एक ट्रेन अगर राजस्थान जाती है तो यह गुजरात को यह बात कहती है, राजस्थान को यह बात कहती है। यहाँ मैंने कि किसी को जगह का ...((व्यवहार))... अब देखिए, हमारी स्टेंट में बहुत से पंजाबी लोग हैं, मेरे को आकर बोले कि हमारे नाज़रों एक ट्रेन चाहिए। अमृतसर के लिए बहुत हैं, लुधियाना के लिए बहुत हैं, लेकिन नाज़रों के लिए नहीं है। जो लोग देश के different parts में रहते हैं, वे भी घर जाना चाहते हैं। कुछ लोग अजमेर जाते हैं, मेरे को बोले कि अंतरिक्ष से अजमेर दे दो। From Bangladesh and Bengal, minorities used to go to Ajmer every day. That is why, हमारे दो MOS के हैं कर्मिका के और के से श्री मुफ़्तिया जी और श्री आसमान जी, मेरे को कहते हैं, एक हमारा जयपुर तक है अपनी extend करने अजमेर दो। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह नहीं हो सकता है, केरल एक्सटेन्ड है, अजमेर दूर है। ऐसा नहीं है, सर, बंगाल में हमने कोई दूसरा ट्रेन नहीं है, इसका मेरे को दुख है, लेकिन हम कोई कृपया बांधे, अगर कोई मौका आया तो हम जल्द दें। इसलिए मैंने कि कहा कि there are some problems for project implementation, जो हमारे projects हैं उनकी implementation रहने को नहीं होता है। इसलिए हम लोगों ने तीक्ष्ण किया कि एक Monitoring Committee देनी चाहिए और इसके लिए entrust किया जाएगा कि जिसका एक बार्ज या जो रूपान्तर दिया गया है, वह उसको खरीद करना है। खरीद नहीं होता है, यह भी बता सकता है। इसलिए इसकी strictly monitoring करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए जो भी प्रोजेक्ट हैं, इस बजट में जिन्हें नए प्रोजेक्ट्स दिए गए हैं और पहले के भी जो पड़े हैं, how to go in for this! we have already announced a Group for this to go into it in the next five years; 2020-vision we have announced and for that we will have a Group, और एक हैं कि प्रोजेक्ट delay होता है, यह नहीं होता चाहिए। इसको strictly monitor करना है, सर, जो coaches या rakes हैं, वे भी ज्यादा available नहीं हैं। मुम्बई के लोगों ने मेरे को कहा कि हम लोग suburban trains में ज्यादा लोग सफर करते हैं, बात सही है। लेकिन इससे कितना, इस्तेमाल rakes हमारे पास नहीं है। इसके लिए हम लोगों ने इस बार के बजट में instead of 11,000, पिछले अंतरिम बजट में
जो 11,000 का प्राकृतिक था, उसको 18,000 कर दिया, क्योंकि हमारे पास rolling stock ज्यादा नहीं है, कोचेज ज्यादा नहीं हैं। आपको पता है कि अगर कोई physically handicapped वहाँ जाता है, तो उसको जिन्दा दूर चलना पड़ता है, escalators तो सभी जगह पर नहीं हैं। यह बात सब है कि long-term में हमें जो कुछ करना है, इस पर ध्यान देकर करना है, so that people do not suffer any more. हमें इस बात पर ध्यान देना है। हम लोगों ने मेरा ऐसा के लिए सोचा है और इसके लिए हमे short-term and long-term की बात कही है। Short term में जो available है, हम वही कर सकते हैं, long term में अगर कोई नया ऑर्डर होगा, तो हम उसकी देखभाल करेंगे, so that new types of things can come out, and it can cover all areas as well. Regarding punctuality, यह बात सब है कि punctuality बहुत कम हो गई है। कभी accidents के लिए इसके लिए, कभी national calamities के लिए, agitation होता है, लेकिन हमारी ओर से कभी अवर्ग बिखराया जाएगा, इसके लिए we set up a Monitoring Cell in the Railway Board, after I took over the charge, and the situation will be monitored by the Divisional Railways, the Zonal Railways as well as by the Railway Board. The CRB has been given that charge. For project execution, the Member (Engineering) has been given that charge. And the Member (Traffic) will take care of running of trains and punctuality. Even if we are not able to do it 100 per cent, we will try to achieve at least 80-85 per cent efficiency. Let us try; let us hope for the better. (Traffic) will take care of running of trains and punctuality. Even if we are not able to do it 100 per cent, we will try to achieve at least 80-85 per cent efficiency. Let us try; let us hope for the better. For project execution, the Member (Engineering) has been given that charge. And the Member (Traffic) will take care of running of trains and punctuality. Even if we are not able to do it 100 per cent, we will try to achieve at least 80-85 per cent efficiency. Let us try; let us hope for the better.
improving. We are becoming stable now and the credit goes to everybody in this country in this country...(Interruptions)... Puurâ dene se sab khama ho jata hai, hamne bozhà-bozhà raha hai, isse liye bach gaya. I would also say that this year we have to pay to the extent of Rs. 28,200 crores towards salaries of our employees, pensions, etc., because of the Sixth Pay Commission. Last year, it was Rs. 13,600 crores and, this year, we have to pay Rs. 14,600. The total comes to Rs. 28,200 crores to be paid from internal generation of funds. We have also paid the dividend. So, after that, if you ask me what the surplus will be! The investible surplus projected on after payment of the Pay Commission is only Rs 8631 crores. That means, you only count the earning, and not the expenditure! I cannot settle all these things. Earning is a continuous process and expenditure is also a continuous process. Ham earning karte hai na, isse liye to dena chahate hai. Lekin social ke sath-sath commercial bhi dekha padta hai, lekin commercial angle bhi hai. Ham apne employees ko salary kaha se denge, usse earnings se denge na, internal funds se denge na, surplus se denge na. Isse liye jo bata kaha hui hai, that is surplus, but from that money, we have to pay for expenditure. The expenditure side is this that abhi dene ke baad fund me 8,360 krore hua hai. Is it clear? Maine jo dekha hua hai, whatever I have been informed, it is this much. Ham logon asset and infrastructure ka creation karte hain. We are here not only to build up balances, we are here also to build and sustain the infrastructure. Sir, isisme kharcha hua hai.

Sir, regarding the Vision Document, we will come out so far as commercial utilisation of land and air space is concerned. What I had started earlier has not been done. Maine ek expert committee ka baat kaha hai.

I announced today in the Lok Sabha also that I will involve people with business background also; Amit Mitra is there. Let me assure this House that am not in favour of privatisation of the railways. I can assure the House hundred per cent that it will remain intact.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Workshops are closed. What about that?

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: I did not close them. I am announcing what I am going to do. ...(Interruptions)... I will stick to whatever I am saying. Secondly, Sir, land is the main asset of the railways. We are not going to sell it. We can provide it on lease.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Is sakhe bhi bechna hota hai ...(व्यवहार)...।

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Maine bhi to bolne diliye. Sir, aise to budh se lekhon par pura capture hoga hai, encroachment hoga hai. I am not in favour of evicting the people. Yeh mein nahi kare sakthi hoo. Yeh meri minus point hai. Maine iske liye kya kare sakthi hoo? Jab un logon ne le liya tha, tab apne logon ne kuch nahi kaha aur abhi apne logon ne kuch nahi kaha. Maine iske liye ek land map banane ki jankari hoga. Yeh baat hii jaldii ban jayega. Maine roughly joi idea hai aur jo information mile hain, it is more than three lakhs hectares. It may be from one to four lakhs. Maine bola ki isko protect karke rab diliye. That land can be used for an industrial hub or freight
corridor. That land can be used for commercial purposes. The railways will get revenue and our organisation will become strong. At the same time, the industry will get a boost. Land is the main asset of the railways. We are not going to sell it but we will be utilising it for industrial purposes. So, let agriculture and industry grow together. Let agriculture and industry smile together. We want that industrialists must come forward and start the work pertaining to the Dedicated Eastern Freight Corridor, the Dedicated Western Freight Corridor, as also the other corridors on the southern and the western side.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: So much and is to be acquired for that, Madam!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interject, Mr. Madhu.

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: Okay. In your time, you had decided all this. Don’t blame me. Okay? रेलवे लाइन में किलोमेटर की जरूरत है? Railway line is a small thing; it has only ten thousand acres; I am giving you four lakh acres. Please remember, you have to apply your brain. We are having the brain. You only have to apply it. Sir, we have decided to set up the land bank. The land bank is a history. There are some Governments which have already set up this. It is good that they have set up these banks. Instead of disturbing the people, instead of evicting the people, instead of killing the people, we have to see the options which are open. You do that. You utilise that; you use that. We are not going to misuse it. We want to use it for employment generation and for infrastructure creation. That is our idea, Sir. Nothing else, Sir. So, that is why I have set up the Expert Committee under Mr. Amit Mitra, who is from FICCI; he is a Padma Shri also; he is from the industrial background. I would like to bring other people in it. The CRB from Railway Board to take care of the Railways. Then, Member (Engineering), Member (Traffic) will also be associated with it. Then, the FC from the financial side will also be there. At the same time, the CII, the ASSOCHAM, whatever they have, they will be consulting us also so that they will prepare a business plan for world-class railway stations. And, on the passenger amenities side, the Railway will take care of it departmentally. On the commercial utilisation side, the Railway will work with public-private partnership. इसमें कोई खतरा नहीं है। On optic fibre cable also, I have set up an Advisory Council, under Mr. Sam Pitroda. Who is more important man than him? At the time of Rajivji, he was the key person for the Railways. He was also associated with the Telecom Revolution.

Sir, I want to clear all the projects, if the House agrees, and if the Government gives the money. Then, Rs.2,50,000 crores are needed for thorough completion of these projects. So, this time, Sir, at least, we have got Rs.5,000 crores in our Eleventh Plan. Then, there are tax-free bonds of IRFC also. We have got something as tax-free bonds. These are the things before us. Sir, I cannot satisfy all the Members. As I said in Lok Sabha, I have included some more stations... (Interruptions)... I have announced some more world-class stations in the Lok Sabha. I have also announced some multi-functional complexes in Lok Sabha. I announced today the concession for the Police Medal
Awardees, जिनकी President की medal मिलता है, उन Indian Police Medal holders को पहले 30 परसेंट कंसेशन मिलता था, लेकिन अभी जैसे सीनियर सिटिज़न को 50 परसेंट कंसेशन मिलता है, तो हमने Indian Police Medal holders को इसमें include करके 50 परसेंट कंसेशन कर दिया है। पहले 30 परसेंट मिलता था, लेकिन after they become senior citizens फायदा नहीं होता है, इसलिए हमने 50 परसेंट कंसेशन कर दिया है।

सर, एक बात और है। हमारे देश में बहुत से artistes होते हैं, चाहे गाने वाले हों, चाहे नृत्य करने वाले हों, चाहे ड्रामा के हों, चाहे पैटर हों, चाहे musicians हों, there are some such people. We are proud of our culture. इस कल्प को और भी बढ़ावा देने के लिए we are giving concessions to them. पहले उन लोगों के लिए कंसेशन था only for second class sleepers में 75 परसेंट, लेकिन अभी हम लोगों ने राजधानी, शताब्दी में भी include किया है और इसको हमने 50 परसेंट कंसेशन कर दिया है for the artistes also so that they can avail the opportunity, Sir. I am not mentioning the names of new things which I have already mentioned in Lok Sabha. It has been already said there. With these words, Sir, I request the House to return the Appropriation Bill relating to the Demands for Grants of the Railways for 2009-10 to Lok Sabha.

(Interjections)

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Madam, what you mentioned in Lok Sabha can also be mentioned here. (Interjections)

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Please tell as to what you are going to do for... (Interjections)... Let us say that. (Interjections)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. (Interjections)

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: Then you should not say कि हमको यह नहीं मिला। हम कैसे कर सकते हैं? I am not a magician. Whatever I can. (Interjections)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): The Government is in a continuous process, Sir. Last year, the hon. Railway Minister, Laluji, announced on the floor of the House in reply to a question that there would be a survey on the new railway line...
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever each individual Member’s demands are, the practice is to write to them, that is all. Whatever the demands are, the usual practice is to write to the Members because it is not possible to reply. It is a practice. Each hon. Member would get a letter and the details would be there in that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Madhu, the hon. Railway Minister has said that whatever assurance has been given, it will be laid on the Table of the House. It will be available to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. It is not possible to answer all the fifty Members who have participated in the debate. That is why, the convention is, the hon. Railway Minister will communicate to the individual Member. What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : लोक सभा में मैं ने जो बोला है, वह राज्य सभा में भी बोल सकती है।...*(वायव्य)*...

जनाब महम्द अली खान: लोक सभा में मैंने मोटे जो बोला था वह राज्य सभा में भी बोल सकता है।...*(दाहल)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, whatever is announced there should be announced here too.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get it! ...*(Interruptions)*... It is laid on the Table of the House, it is available to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2009

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:*

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th July, 2009.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*...

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move the Bill to authorise...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no listing of the Bill today, it is not listed.

...*(Interruptions)*...

*Transliteration in Urdu Script*
SHRI PENUMALLU MADHU: It is a discrimination, Sir! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NANDI YADMINIYAYA: जो लोक सभा में बोला है, यहां पर भी बोल सकती है? इसमें वया है। जो यहां अनाउंस किया है, यहां पर भी अनाउंस कीजिए! ...(व्यवहार)...

SHRI NIRESH KUMAR SANGI: हमने जो सवाल किए, उनका जवाब नहीं आया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What discrimination? ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister has announced that it is laid on the Table of the House and it. ...(Interruptions)...

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 9th July, 2009, has allotted time for the Government Business as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Time</th>
<th>Time Allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Consideration and passing of the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008.</td>
<td>Four hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2009-10, after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.</td>
<td>Two Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking approval for the continuance of force of the Proclamation dated 19.1.2009 in respect of the State of Jharkhand, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 19th July, 2009.</td>
<td>Three hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2009-10, after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.</td>
<td>(To be discussed together)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to withdraw the decision of merger of associate banks with State Bank of India

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I draw the attention of the House to the anxiety of the general public and public sector bank employees regarding the merger of associate banks with SBI. The Government’s agenda is merger and consolidation of public sector banks. The Union Finance Minister on 10th June, 2009 is reported to have stated that the Government proposes to go ahead
with their plans on consolidation and merger of public sector banks. it was reported that the SBI management will expedite the merger of the associate banks like SBT with SBI. It is astonishing that such thing again emanates at a time when the so-called Global Banks in the UK and the USA have tumbled as part of global banking, financial and economic crisis. Sir, 75 per cent of the bank deposits in India are household deposits. This must be utilised for the welfare of the masses for the development of agriculture, small-scale industries, etc. The merger would lead to closure of rural branches in the name of competitiveness. The proposed merger would obviously result in closure of the large number of branches of SBT and result in losing the jobs and job security of employees and officers. This also curtails the banking services for the people. So, I urge the Central Government to intervene to withdraw the decision of merger and ensure the identity of SBT.

Demand to provide employment under NREGA to the people affected by famine

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, the regulations 2009-14 of CERC contain several enabling provisions to hike tariff of Central Sector Utilities, which are not conducive towards the common electricity consumers. The regulations notified by the CERC need to be reviewed otherwise, the objective of Electricity for all under the Bharat Nirman Programme will be defeated. NER is considered as most backward region of India with a per capita consumption of electricity of 111 KWh against national average of 411 KWh, and only 24 per cent village household accessed electricity in

6.00 P.M.

Need to review the regulations notified by CERC to fulfil the objective of 'Electricity for All' under the Bharat Nirman Programme

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, the regulations 2009-14 of CERC contain several enabling provisions to hike tariff of Central Sector Utilities, which are not conducive towards the common electricity consumers. The regulations notified by the CERC need to be reviewed otherwise, the objective of Electricity for all under the Bharat Nirman Programme will be defeated. NER is considered as most backward region of India with a per capita consumption of electricity of 111 KWh against national average of 411 KWh, and only 24 per cent village household accessed electricity in
the year 2005-06 according to Vision 2020, a document released by hon. Prime Minister in 2008. In contrast, the tariff regulations contain gross negligence, granting indulgence of prudence check of various Central Utilities like NTPC, NHPC, NEEPCO and Power Grid etc. and allowed huge financial largesse with profligacy on various heads of expenses in an arbitrary manner at very low level of operational benchmark and efficiency, giving unprecedented profit and expenses at the cost of common consumers. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission instead of controlling unreasonable expenses of the Central Utilities has justified without looking at consumer’s interest. Transmission Tariff of PGCIL for North Eastern Region is already very high. CERC did not try to rationalize, instead allowed enhanced expenses by over 50 per cent, The Regulatory Commission did not make any effort to enforce any benchmark level of efficiency in the operations of the Central Utilities.

**Demand for providing Solar Lanterns in Remote areas affected by ‘AILA’ in West Bengal**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I draw special attention of the House towards the islands of Sundarbans, particularly, the remotest islands like Laheripur, Mollkhali, G-Plot, etc. which are totally isolated from the Indian mainland. Left Front Government with assistance from the Central Government took initiative and illuminated most of the islands with solar lights. But, due to the devastating cyclone ‘Aila’, a large number of solar systems have now become non-functional due to the inrush of saline water inside the houses of the rural people. Most of the people of the above islands have not taken shelter in the relief camps where there is no electricity. In this context, West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Limited, a Government organisation has developed special type of high efficient solar lanterns and solar torches. Such lamps are the only lighting source in many of the relief camps now. The cost of one such system is around Rs. 900 only. It will be great help for the people of Sundarbans if large number of such special solar lanterns and solar torches are distributed to the victims of ‘Aila’ on a war footing basis. Subsequently, the same solar lamps and torches could be given to the girl students of families living in the area to help them study. I appeal of the relevant Central Ministry to make available required funds to this purpose urgently.

**Demand to grant financial assistance to M/s MAS Holding Company under scheme for Integrated Textile Project**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the SITP Scheme which has significantly complimented efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is providing a strong fillip to textile and apparel sector in the State. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has entered into an MoU with M/s MAS Holdings to set up a textile park on 14th December, 2006, at Chintavaram village of Nellore district. The 750-acre park is expected to provide direct employment to 30,000 people, The investment envisaged is approximately US $ 200 million and expected export revenue will be US $
500 million over a period of 5 years. Sir, M/s MAS Holdings is a fully integrated group with ownership in textile supply chain. With the entry of M/s MAS Holdings into Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh is positioned to become an intimate and sportswear apparel hub in South Asia.

The location selected by company for its proposed project is in a backward area which is not even connected with a good road. Moreover, it will create over 30,000 jobs, particularly for the Below Poverty Line women and help in the overall development of the area.

This project is at an advanced stage of development. The Government of India has already accorded its formal approval to the project as an SEZ. M/s MAS Holdings has already approached the Ministry of Textiles to include their project under SITP Scheme for financial assistance.

In view of the above position, I urge upon the Government to consider the project under SITP Scheme for financial assistance at an early date to create jobs, particularly BPL women and also overall development of the area. Thank you.

**Demand to revive the Public Sector Units involved in the vaccine manufacturing to maintain the availability of vaccine in the country**

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, in January, 2008, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare suspended the licenses of three crucial suppliers of vaccines - the Central Research Institute in Kasauli, BCG Vaccine Laboratory in Chennai and Pasteur Institute of India in Coonoor. These three units together met 80 per cent of the country’s vaccine requirements under the Universal Immunisation Programme.

The Government could not procure vaccines because the private manufacturers had hiked their prices during this period which strained the budget of the Ministry enormously. The vaccine cost of DPT and BCG for 2008-09 was Rs. 64.20 crores as compared to Rs. 32.20 crores in the previous year. This is when the Ministry procured less and delivered less.

Now, the Ministry has commissioned HLL Lifecare Limited to build an integrated vaccine complex at Chennai. This PSU, having no experience in vaccine manufacturing, will procure bulk vaccines from private manufacturers, repackage the same and sell. This will benefit private Pharmaceuticals. Vaccine shortage is already taking the livers of children.

Sir, availability of vaccine has fallen by 30 per cent in different States. The Ministry must take urgent steps to revive the public sector units, to supply affordable and quality vaccines. Vaccine policy must be in place to prevent short-sighted decisions, which impact lives of millions.

The President’s Address, on June 4, 2009, promises that the vaccine producing institutes in the public sector will be revived to support the immunization programme. Now, action must be taken urgently and decisively to revive these units. Thank you.
Demand to fill up vacancies of judges to clear backlog of cases

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, as of March 31, 2009, about 50,613 cases were lying pending in the Supreme Court, 38,74,090 in the High Courts, and 2.64 crores in the District and the Session Courts. About 30 per cent pending cases are criminal in nature, which require early disposal. Presently cases are pending on an average of 15 years.

One of the main reasons of huge pendency is attributed to shortage of judges and not filling up the vacancies in various courts causing considerable delays in clearing the cases. It is said that justice delayed is justice denied. The Government, therefore, should take immediate necessary steps to fill up the vacant posts of judges in courts, consider the setting up of double shifts of courts, including mobile courts. The services of retired judges can be taken in this regard to clear the mounting backlog of cases, with a view to deliver the justice at the doorsteps of the people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, a statement by the Minister of External Affairs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re: Significant Developments in our Neighbourhood

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I rise to inform the House of significant developments in our relations with three important neighbours — Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Hon. Members will recall the Prime Minister’s remarks, in this House, on June 9, 2009. He had said, then, that it is in our vital interest to make peace with Pakistan. In our vision of a cooperative and harmonious sub-continent, the relationship between India and Pakistan can be a critical building block. The Prime Minister had also referred to our intention of meeting Pakistan more than half way, if its leaders have the courage, determination and statesmanship to take the high road to peace. These sentiments encapsulate our approach. We also recognize the importance and salience of continued dialogue with Pakistan. However, dialogue, addressing mutual concerns, is premised on an atmosphere free of the threat of violence. It was with this explicit premise that the Composite Dialogue Process was restarted on 2004. Despite achievements, the dialogue and our very relationship with Pakistan have come under stress recurrently because of the license which terrorist groups have had in Pakistan to carry out attacks on India.

Hon. Members are aware of the Government of Pakistan’s assurances to us, at the very highest level, that it would not let territories, under its control, to be used for attacks against India. Notwithstanding these assurances, we have been repeatedly and severely hit by a series of terrorists attacks emanating from Pakistan, it is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to take all such steps as are necessary to address this issue and expose and take action against the conspiracies and conspirators responsible for such attacks against India.
When the Prime Minister met President, Asif Ali Zardari, of Pakistan at the margins of the SCO Summit in Russia, last month, the President of Pakistan told us of Pakistan’s efforts to deal with the menace of terrorism and the difficulties that they face. It was agreed that the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan will discuss what Pakistan is doing and can do to prevent terrorism from Pakistan against India and to bring to justice those responsible for these attacks, including the horrendous crime of the attacks in Mumbai. After the Foreign Secretaries’ report, we will be able to take stock of the situation at Sharm-el-Sheikh where at the margins of the Non-Aligned Summit, Prime Minister will be meeting the Pakistani leadership.

Sir, permit me now to briefly apprise the House of recent developments in Sri Lanka. As the hon. Members are aware, after more than two decades of conflict involving the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a terrorist organisation proscribed in India, the Sri Lankan Government in mid-May 2009 proclaimed the end of military operations after wrestling back all the territories held by the LTTE. The death of several LTTE leaders was also announced, including that of Velupillai Prabhakaran, who is a proclaimed offender in India. This is a significant conclusion to the military conflict in Northern Sri Lanka.

The end of military operations in the Northern and the Eastern Sri Lanka is an opportunity to rebuild the country after the ravages of conflict. In the immediate post-conflict situation, the most pressing concern is to ensure the early resettlement and rehabilitation of nearly three lakh Tamil civilians displaced by the conflict in the last year. The early return of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their homes is a crucial first step towards reclaiming their lives and restoring normalcy. We have been assured by the Sri Lankan Government and the President of their intention to proceed quickly with the task of resettlement. Mr. Basil Rajapaksa, Senior Adviser to the President of Sri Lanka, led a high-level delegation to India on June 24, 2009, when we studied the resettlement and rehabilitation issues in great detail. The Sri Lankan Government have committed themselves to resettling most IDPs in 180 days.

India will provide every possible assistance in the task of rehabilitation, resettlement and reconstruction. Hon. Members will recall that Prime Minister himself announced in this august House India’s firm commitment to engage with the process of relief and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka in keeping with our abiding interest in the well being of the Tamil people in that country. The Government has earmarked Rs.500 crores for this purpose and we are willing to do more.

The immediate focus of the projects that will be taken up as part of this effort include deployment of four demining teams, which is a pre-requisite for IDPs to return to their homes, reconstruction of houses and supply of shelter material, medical assistance and provision and repair of civil infrastructure.

Since November 2008, India has shipped 1.7 lakh family relief packs from Tamil Nadu for IDPs and civilians affected by the conflict. The packs included essential items such as dry rations, personal hygiene items, clothes, utensils, etc. and were distributed to the beneficiaries by the ICRC. Another consignment of family packs will be despatched from Tamil Nadu shortly. India has also been operating a full-fledged 60-member field hospital in Sri Lanka since March 2009. Since moving to its new location near Vavuniya after the end of military operations, more than 14,000 patients have been treated by the facility which is equipped with modern equipment and amenities and they have
done commendable work. Further, two consignments of medicines have also been gifted to Sri Lanka in view of the urgent requirement for civilians and IDPs.

The cessation of hostilities gives Sri Lanka an opportunity to make a new beginning and to build a better future for all her peoples, and, therefore, for the region as a whole. We are convinced that a closure to the cycle of violence and terrorism that has plagued Sri Lanka requires an inclusive political process of dialogue and devolution. Such a process must address the legitimate aspirations of the minorities, including the Tamil community, within the democratic framework of a united Sri Lanka.

We have been assured by the Sri Lankan Government of their intention to pursue a political process that envisages a broader dialogue with all parties, including the Tamil parties, the full implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution and to go beyond, so as to achieve a meaningful devolution of powers. We will remain engaged with them through this process.

I would also like to take this opportunity to mention that the Government continues to closely monitor incidents affecting the safety of our fishermen in the waters between India and Sri Lanka. We have reiterated to Sri Lanka the need to ensure strict compliance with the understanding on fishing arrangements reached between the two countries in October 2008.

As a close neighbour with whom our security and prosperity are inescapably intertwined, the Government attaches utmost importance to the future course of events in Sri Lanka and has an interest in ensuring that a lasting political settlement is reached.

Finally, I wish to inform the House of recent developments in Nepal. As hon. Members are aware, the peace process in Nepal after the Constituent Assembly elections last year has gone through many ups and downs.

Due to the nature of our relations and the open border, developments in Nepal have a direct impact on us. We are therefore concerned at the lack of progress on peace process issues and fraying of the political consensus that was critical to the peace process. The task of constitution making has also not progressed as per agreed schedule, and it remains to be seen whether it can be completed by the stipulated timeframe of April 2010.

There are also significant differences between political parties as to the structure of governance, issues like federalism, etc., which they need to resolve. The Army Integration Special Committee, with the mandate to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate the combatants of the Maoist Army, was constituted in January 2009 along with a Technical Committee. No tangible progress has been achieved by it on this issue too. Over 19,600 combatants of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of the Maoists and over 4000 cadres disqualified by the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), which include minors, continue to stay in cantonments with their upkeep paid for by the Government of Nepal and international donors.

Prime Minister Prachanda resigned on May 4, 2009, after a political crisis brought about by his insistence on removal of the Chief of Army Staff of Nepal Army in spite of opposition from major political parties, including the main coalition partner CPN-UML, and advice of the President.
Following his resignation, a new coalition Government has been formed under the leadership of Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal of CPN-UML. The coalition Government is supported by 22 political parties and enjoys a majority in the 601-member Constituent Assembly, which also acts as Legislature-Parliament. On her part, India has provided full support to the ongoing peace process in Nepal, including material assistance to strengthen the civil security forces and law enforcement machinery, and support for elections to the Constituent Assembly. We hope that the new government would be able to move expeditiously on the tasks of constitution-making and conclusion of peace process on the basis of the widest possible consensus. We have conveyed our commitment to assist the Government and the people of Nepal in their endeavour of transition to multi-party democracy and conclusion of peace process, in any manner and to the extent Nepal would like us to.

The open border between India and Nepal offers opportunities as well as challenges. Recently, there were allegations in the Nepalese media of encroachments on the border by Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), which were found to be false. Strip maps covering about ninety six per cent of the India-Nepal boundary have been jointly finalized and initialled. We have also agreed to establish local level mechanisms across the borders to address issues related to border management. Closure of the breach in the embankment of the Kosi river that occurred in August 2008 in Nepal has been carried out. We are also carrying out additional anti-erosion and protection works. Our relations with Nepal are unique and will continue to be a matter of highest priority for India. We do not view our fraternal ties with Nepal through the prism of its relations with any other country. A peaceful, democratic Nepal is in the interest of the people of Nepal, of India and of our region. India will continue to support Nepal in its democratic transition and economic development in any manner and to the extent it would like us to.

Thank you.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister in relation to our relationship with Pakistan notes—and I am referring to the Prime Minister’s earlier statement—that the Prime Minister has also referred to our intention of meeting Pakistan more than half way, if its leaders have the courage, determination and statesmanship to take the high road to peace; these sentiments encapsulate our approach. The statement also further notes that we have been repeatedly and severely hit by a series of terrorist attacks emanating from Pakistan.

Sir, besides the statement, today we also have the statement of the President of Pakistan where he has very candidly admitted that those considered heroes prior to 9/11 are now being called terrorists. It is a candid admission of the fact that Pakistan, at least, today admits that prior to 9/11, terrorism as part of the State policy, where terrorists were regarded as local heroes, was the prevalent political thought as far as Pakistan is concerned. Thirdly, Sir, we also have our experience of 26/11 and the attitude of Pakistan in first not owning up that the attacks emanated from Pakistan, that trainings took place in Pakistan, that there was evidence of the entire conspiracy being planned in Pakistan and, at some stage, not even cooperating with the kind of evidence which is required for accomplishing a proper trial as far as the case is concerned. Then, Sir, we also have statements
which have been issued over the last few weeks with regard to Kashmir still being a core area of
dispute as far as India and Pakistan are concerned. Now in view of this assessment that the Prime
Minister has referred to and in view of all these developments, what is the assessment now of the
Government of India with regard to, first — there is a bona fide confusion which exists — who is really
in control of Pakistan? Is it the political establishment? Is it the non-State actors? Is it the ISI or is it
the Army? Therefore, whose words is the Government of India going to take in the process of
formulating its own assessment as to when this composite dialogue really can begin? It is worth
noting that in a period of two months first in Russia and now in Sharam-ul-Sheikh next week you are
having a Prime Ministerial level meeting with Pakistan on two occasions. Secondly, Sir, the country
must know as to what is the assessment of the Government of India in view of all these
developments? Whether time has come to resume this dialogue or are we still in the process of
having our own doubts and suspicions because of these bona fide reasons and, therefore, are still in
the process of making an assessment in this direction.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan) : Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One person from each party. ...(Interruptions).. List is there. I am
calling one by one. ...(Interruptions)... 

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I just want to bring to your notice that in a suo
motu statement it does not confine to a political party. The tradition in this House has been that
anybody who gives the name for a question can put a question. So, let us not confine ourselves to
the party. In that case, they have no role to play in this House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. External Affairs Minister
has given a statement here. ...(Interruptions)... With reference to the situation in Sri Lanka he has
said very many things covering the last couple of months. But I feel that he has not said very many
things also in his statement, I will not come to that now. The plight of nearly more than 300,000 Elam
Tamils, who are refugees in their own homeland, is miserable. The concentration camps lack the
basic amenities. Instead of high-level officials coming and meeting here and there, I urge the External
Affairs Minister to visit these camps himself directly and see for himself the sufferings of our own
umbilical cord relatives. The Sri Lankan Government is said to have given commitment to the
Government of India to resettle the IDPs in 180 days. I have no doubt that this will be an empty and
hollow commitment which will not materialise. The Sri Lankan Government is more interested in
holding elections in the north in August with all the refugees in the camps with no basic amenities.
The entire north being a ghost area, who is going to vote in those elections? The Government of
India should insist on three essential requirements in that order, first, immediate resettlement and
rehabilitation should be the first priority. The political peace process ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)... Let me again remind
that it is clarification time. ...(Interruptions)... Please not again make speech. ...(Interruptions)...
DR. V. MAITREYAN: The political peace process should be made public by the Sri Lankan Government. The Minister has mentioned about the assurance given by the Sri Lankan Government about the full implementation of the 13th Amendment. Does it mean the re-merger of north and east? The last priority should be elections. Resettlement is the first priority, political process to follow and then only comes the question of elections. Would the hon. Minister give clarifications on these aspects and particularly our request to urge the Minister to visit these camps directly by himself to see as to what is happening because the entire world has been prevented from going to those camps to see what is happening? We are only given second-hand information. I would urge the hon. External Affairs Minister to tell us whether he will be visiting those camps.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): The first clarification I would like to have from the hon. Minister is that this statement is titled as "Significant developments in our neighbourhood", and I think, there are significant developments are taking place in Bangladesh as well, which have a very serious bearing on us. I am only wondering why there is no mention of that or no appraisal given to the House. In this context, I would like to know from hon. Minister that there is a new controversy which seems to be erupting with Bangladesh on the proposed Dam at Tipaimukh in India, which sections in Bangladesh are contesting that since they are the lower-riparian State, they would be affected and the likelihood of floods or drought will be there depending on what we do with the dam here in India. So, has this issue been taken into account? Have there been any bilateral discussions with Bangladesh, or, are we going ahead unilaterally? What is the position on this? I will be grateful if this clarified.

Second thing is concerning Sri Lanka. In paras 10 and 11 hon. Minister has talked about the political process. I do not wish to repeat what my hon. colleague. Mr. Maitreyan, has said. But, he has talked of the political process, and in the political process, from what I recollect. India has always been taking the position that there should be maximum autonomy in the North and the East to the Tamil population within the framework of a united Sri Lanka. Now, that maximum autonomy, somehow, is missing. Have we shifted our position, or, are we now trying to say that we are talking in the terms of legitimate concerns, meeting their aspirations etc. All that is fine. But, on the issue of the level of autonomy, which has been the most contentious issue, I think, there should be greater clarity.

As regards Nepal, my clarification is with relation to para 17. We have taken a very categorical position always in the past that we do not interfere in the internal processes and developments of any of our neighbours. I agree with all other matters stated as far as the approach in the matter of relations with neighbouring countries is concerned. But, in para 17, we seem to ascribe a motive or we seem to ascribe a reasoning as to why a certain step was taken by the then Prime Minister. I think, these are matters we should leave to themselves. We can note that this has happened. One Government fell; another Government has come. But, I do not think, it is correct on our part because the issue is how the Nepal society is discussing relationship with the Army, whether it should be under civilian control or not. Now, that issue should not be brought about as a matter of discussion on our agenda. I think, we must be very careful on that.
Finally, Sir, as regards Pakistan, the Leader of the Opposition has raised many issues. I agree with him on most of them. But, there is the mention of the meeting between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan and that they will submit a report. On that basis, the Prime Minister of India will take up the matter with Mr. Gilani at Sharm-el-Sheikh. Now, has that process begun? Because, I do not think there is much time left before that meeting will take place. We all will be enriched if we are also informed about that process.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am very happy that the new External Affairs Minister brought this statement, but we would have been very happy if there was a full-fledged structured discussion on the developments in our region. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arun Jaitley, has very aptly articulated the position regarding Pakistan. So, I will not refer to it, but I would only say one word that in the light of what the President of Pakistan has said very clearly and candidly, will our Prime Minister take up this matter in G-8 meeting with other leaders of G-8? Why should we wait till Sharm-el-Sheikh? And, now that the President of Pakistan himself has told the world what the role of Pakistan has been as far as terrorism is concerned, is there any need for Foreign Secretary’s Report? What will be the relevance of Foreign Secretary’s report, or to wait for it till next week?

The other thing that, he has mentioned in his statement, is the open border with Nepal. Sir, we are very happy with the fact that India is keeping good relations with Nepal, but as far as the open border is concerned, there have been lot of reports in the newspapers of this open border being used for smuggling. Now, not only smuggling from Nepal, but even Chinese goods are being dumped into our markets, and in this era of economic melt down, it can have a very serious impact on our local market. So, what is the reaction of the Government? Sir, another point, which I would like to mention to the Minister of External Affairs is that he forgot to mention another neighbour of us, that is, China vis-a-vis Arunachal Pradesh. If you remember, today in the Question Hour also, there were concerns raised by the Members of Parliament. They were not fully allowed to raise the matter. There were some Members from Arunachal Pradesh who wanted to express their feelings about the interference of China in Arunachal Pradesh, their open border, and, their coming over there. There is a report, and, our party has also made enquiries, as to how they are coming inside Arunachal Pradesh, which has an open border; and, their claim over our State. What is the stand of the Government of India in this respect?

SHRI RAJIV SHUKLA (MADHYA PRADESH): उपरेतापति जी, मैं विदेश मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि 14 जुलाई से जो विदेश सचिव स्तर की बातचीत शुरू होने जा रही है, उसके पहले उन्होंने सदन को विश्वास में लिया और भारत के पडले देशों से जो रिस्क है और खास तौर से पाकिस्तान के साथ रिस्क के पर वक्ता दिया। एक जो महत्वपूर्ण बात है, जिसे कि नेता विश्वास, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने भी उठाया और नजमा जी ने भी कहा कि जब पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति श्री जरदारी ने खुलेआम यह बात कही है कि हमारे लोग या हम लोगों ने रणनीति के लिहाज से, strategic point of view से terrorism को बढ़ावा दिया और terrorists create किए, तो कोन से
evidence की जरूरत है। आपको याद होगा कि मुशर्रफ साहब जब पिछली बार दिल्ली यात्रा में आए थे, किसी पत्रिका के उससे, उससे भी उन्होंने कहा था कि हम यह बात कहते हैं कि हमारी तरफ से गलियाँ हुई हैं, हमने ऐसे काम किए हैं और आपने भी किए होंगे। तो दो confession, एक former President का और एक इस समय जो present incumbent है, उनके statement हैं, इसके बाद कोन्सेंट से evidence की इनको जरूरत है। तो Foreign Secretary level की जब बातचीत होगी तो उसमें इन बातों का जिक्र जरूर होना चाहिए और दूसरी चीज यह, जो नेता विषय में कहा कि उनके हाथ में, पाकिस्तान की सरकार के हाथ में सबसे जब वों कंट्रोल है या नहीं। तो जो ग्रुप इंडिया में terrorism का काम है, जैसे जमात-उद-दाता, उनके जो चीफ हैं, ऐसे लोगों का कंट्रोल पूरी तरह से पाकिस्तान की सरकार के हाथ में है और यहाँ की पुलिस और सिस्टमिटी एजेंसी ने उनके हाथ में है, उनके किन बेसिस पर जमातत, लगतार उनके ज्युडिशियन सिलेंडर फिल रही है? तो इन सारी बातों को वे Foreign Secretary level talks में लेने या नहीं लेंगे, यह मात्र जी से जानना चाहता हूं।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, even though the statement is on “Significant Developments in our Neighbourhood”, there is no mention of Burma, many things are happening there, or, Bangladesh, as pointed out by other colleagues. Due to time-constraint, I will confine myself to Sri Lanka only. I would like to put a few clarifications.

On page 2, para 6 talks about resettlement of IDPs. The Government claims that they had studied the resettlement and rehabilitation issue in great detail. Sir, there are reports that the present Tamil names are being changed and Sinhalese people are taken there and settled there in order to change the demographic composition of that area. May I know whether this issue was discussed during the talks with the high-level delegation of Sri Lanka? It is a very serious issue. Sir, I come to page 3, para 10, the issue which Comrade Sitaram has also raised – of integrated part of north and east, where the Tamil people used to have their traditional homeland. May I know whether during the talks it was discussed that they would have the integrated north and east? Reference to article 13 is there but what is the present Sri Lankan Government thinking to have north and east together with more autonomy, more powers because that is the core of the political settlement of Tamils there. Whether the talks were held on that point or not we are not very sure about that. If you go by the reports which are coming from Sri Lanka, I do not think they are interested in having such a political process or political solution. As referred to by my previous colleague, they have two separate elections for two different regions. These are all complicated things. Did the Government take up this issue with Sri Lanka?

Finally, Sir, paragraph 12 talks about strict compliance with the understanding on fishing arrangements. What do you mean by strict compliance by Sri Lanka? The understanding of Sri Lanka is that the Indian fishermen have no right to fish around Katchatheevu. That is the real issue. The Government of India, I understand, has accepted the position of the Sri Lankan Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir. The access to Katchatheevu is not understood from the point of covering the right to fishing by the Indian fishermen. If that is so, how are you going to protect the
rights of Indian fishermen? There comes the question of the Katchatheevu Agreement. It needs to be renegotiated. I want to know whether the Government is contemplating to reopen the Katchatheevu Agreement for renegotiation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, please be brief.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): I would straightaway seek clarification. On Pakistan, its one-third portion alone is in the democratic set up. Rest of the portion is in the hands of terrorists. India can take up the issue of strengthening democracy in Pakistan, so that by staying united, we can eradicate terrorism by eradicating Taliban. We cannot go on telling that Pakistan is our enemy. Yesterday’s statement of President Zardari was very clear that it needed India’s help.

On Sri Lankan issue, it is not rehabilitating them in any camp. They have to be rehabilitated in the same place where they were living before they were asked to go out. Therefore, they should be allowed to go to the same house. They should be rehabilitated from where they have been uprooted.

Secondly, our Department of Culture should see that our culture in Tamil Nadu was part of Sri Lanka during the period of Pandyas and Cholas. We were having a very strong cultural bond. All is vanished now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a clarification.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I am just suggesting that they have to be brought back to the status which was prevailing before the terrorists’s movement.

Finally, another country, which was left out, is the Maldives. Many Tamilians were killed there. The International Covenant on Torture is not there. Therefore, people were killed there. There is no relief for the poor people who are going to the Maldives from India. That also needs to be clarified.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, please be brief.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I appreciate the Government for having earmarked Rs. five crore for the relief and rehabilitation of the Tamilian people in Sri Lanka and its willingness to do more. But I would like to urge the Government to monitor whether it goes to the displaced Tamil civilians. Not stopping with that, I insist the Government to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government for devolution of powers to the Tamilians which is the most needed thing and which has resulted in unnecessary events in the past. The Katchatheevu Agreement. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House wants to participate. This is difficult.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Its articles 5 and 6 clearly say that vessels of Sri Lanka and India can enjoy rights in their respective waters. And so also, Indian fishermen have got rights for fishing......

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This can’t go on.
SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, again, the agony and misery which the fishermen are undergoing is well-known to each and every one. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Would our Government say in clear terms to Sri Lanka to recognise and restore the rights and privileges of our fishermen to carry on their normal occupation of fishing?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan. Please be brief. Only put the clarification. I would not allow any other thing.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in para 13 on page 3, it is said, I would also like to take this opportunity to mention that the Government continues to closely monitor incidents affecting the safety of our fishermen...... What is the use of monitoring? Daily something is happening. The Government should positively intervene. It knows our fishermen’s problem and it should try to help our fishermen through talks with the Sri Lankan Government. There are some types of fishes which they don’t use. They become very important for our fishermen. Why don’t you try to help our fishermen?

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have got a special thanks to the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don’t thank me. Just make your point.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I am confining myself to Sri Lankan problem only. Sir, I will take a minute. My first point is that it has been said about the death of Mr. Prabhakaran. Most of the leaders in Tamil Nadu don’t believe that he has been killed. On the other hand, you should have some basis. I would like to know: On what basis the Government of India has come to the conclusion that he is dead? Secondly, Sir, I hail from the area. I have got special qualification to speak on that. I come from Ramanathapuram Rameswaram. So, Sir, I have got a special qualification to speak on that. That’s the point. Sir, I will take one minute. Sir, it has been said in the statement that the Government of India is very serious about the rehabilitation of the Sri Lankan Tamils. I am inclined to know as to whether they have got the same interest to rehabilitate the Sri Lankan Tamils who are living in refugee camps. Sir, the popular impression is that the Government of India is slow and slack in doing this. Lastly, Sir, about the fishermen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had said that you will conclude in one minute.
DR. K. MALAI SAMY: Unless Katchatheevu problem is solved, fishermen problem will never end. I have got a strong case, I will speak later because you are not giving me time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are a number of occasions, Shri Bharatkumar Raut.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I really thank and congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs for his comprehensive statement. My only question to him is that please make the Government’s position clear on what does the Government think about the hanging of Sarabjit who is in Pakistan and whose mercy petition is pending with the President of Pakistan. Are you going to intervene and use your good office to save him? That is how we can really develop our relations with Pakistan.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is our experience that involvement of Parliamentarian’s forums in India and Pakistan has yielded some positive results by visits of high level dignitaries. Is there any proposal before the Government to involve the people’s representatives to ease out the tension in the neighbouring countries?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This forum is made by the Parliament and not by the External Affairs Minister.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, they can structurally involve the Members of Parliament.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have provided me useful inputs into my understanding of further understanding in greater depth about the situation in the three countries to which I referred to. We will have to keep in mind that these are all three sovereign countries, independent countries with whom we have special relationships, and as a result of that, we sometimes take liberty to suggest to them that what would be the better course of option to them. But India does respect the autonomy of all these nations. We respect their views and we do not intend even remotely to interfere in their internal affairs which have been talked about in this discussion. A number of issues have been raised.

As regards Pakistan, I think, we have some kind of a confession from the highest authority in Pakistan. To that extent, India stands vindicated in the eye of the world. All through, India has maintained that Pakistani soil is being used to attack India repeatedly and we have brought to the notice of the Pakistan Government and we have tried to reason it out with them that they should not allow their territory to be used by terrorists or other forces to attack India, and today, the President of Pakistan has spoken about it and I am glad, and I hope at least, hereafter, Pakistan will make a determined bid to curb terrorism. Terrorism cannot be fought selectively. It has to be fought across the board. Today, the very forces which are encouraging terrorist activities against India might ultimately become the victim of those very forces which are aiming at us. So, this is some kind of a
subtle caution that I would like to leave with our friends across the border in Pakistan entirely agree with the Leader of the Opposition that grudgingly, Pakistan has accepted today that terrorist attacks were unleashed against India from their soil, and I would not say that it was State-sponsored or State-engineered, but the fact remains that the attacks had emanated from the side of the terrorist elements, and that is the reason why we have been repeatedly impressing on Pakistan that the terror infrastructure which has been created in Pakistan, has to be dismantled. If peace has to be won in this region, if the region has to find peace, development and prosperity, I think, this terror infrastructure has to be dismantled so that all of us can live in peace with each other. My esteemed friend, Mr. Sitaram Yechury, asked me that I was passing a value judgment on Nepal. No. I respect your views; I do not wish to pass a value judgment on why Prime Minister Prachanda had to resign, I was only recounting the facts as they emerged and, in that process, perhaps, that impression was gained by this House. I, certainly, would like to make this amendment.

My friend, Mr. Maitreyan, asked me about the camps, and he suggested that I myself go to the camps in Sri Lanka.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Visit the camps! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Our High Commissioner, in Sri Lanka, has visited some of the camps, and he has given us his impressions of what he saw. So, based on that, the Government of India will be guided in its further deliberations. With Sri Lanka, we have been in continuous dialogue. Recently, a high-powered Delegation came and met me, and met the other leaders also, including the Home Minister and others. And they gave certain assurances with reference to the Tamil minorities. And we are very particular that the 13th Amendment, which means devolution of powers, is an article of faith with us, and they also say that they fully subscribe not only to the 13th Amendment but beyond 13th plus, you know. So, in our relationship between two countries, we will have to trust them and we hope that they will act in the days to come.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, Mr. Yechury asked that question. I did not ask that question. Mr. Yechury raised a question about the autonomy of the Council, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... He has already answered about Sri Lanka. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Yes, Mr. Yechury also pointed out about what next in Pakistan. Well, the Prime Minister and the President have met and they have given a mandate to their Foreign Secretaries, and the Foreign Secretaries are going to meet, perhaps, at a convenient date, which is to be fixed by them. When once the Foreign Secretaries meet and they come out with their assessment of the situation then, perhaps, the Prime Minister will be able to carry it forward at their next meeting whenever it is held.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : When did the Foreign Secretaries’ meeting take place?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: So far, it has not taken place because, I think, everybody is busy with some conference or the other. But I am hoping that before or around the time when we meet in
As regards fishermen — I think, Mr. Raja, hon. Member, mentioned about the fishermen, and others also have mentioned about the fishermen — we are committed to the welfare and safety of our fishermen as it has always received high priority with the Government of India. The Government has always taken up matters relating to their safety with Sri Lanka, including at the highest levels. We also have come to an understanding with them in October, 2008. That has had a salutary impact. There are certain violations on either side. Sometimes, the Sri Lankan fishermen come over to our side and sometimes, our fishermen cross over to their side. This overlapping is bound to be there. When they are arrested. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: What is that side ?. Is it Kachatheevu or beyond that? This is exactly the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: We, the Government of India, have already taken a position on Kachatheevu. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want that to be renegotiated. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: So, Kachatheevu belongs to Sri Lanka. That is the position, as far as Government of India is concerned. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is what we want to renegotiate. ...(Interruptions)… it has not got the approval of the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: We have got your points, Sir. Sri Lanka claims Kachatheevu is their part and we have conceded that, Sir Lanka says that Indian fishermen have no right to go near Kachatheevu Island and fish. That is their position. But the promise given to the Tamil Nadu fishermen or the Indian fishermen was that they would enjoy the traditional rights including fishing.

That is what we are trying to understand.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Indian fishermen are not allowed to fish five nautical miles which was already agreed upon. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. MALISAMY: The real problem is that if at all the fishermen want to fish, they have to go near Kachatheevu, and in and around Kachatheevu is the potential area where they can get fish. So, whether you like it or not, if they want to earn their livelihood, they have to necessarily go near there. That is the point.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Kachatheevu was part of Ramanathapuram district. It was conceded only for diplomacy. We should not allow it to be occupied by the Sri Lankans.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: If the fishermen of Tamil Nadu would like to fish, then, naturally, we have to come to some understanding with Sri Lanka.
SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: That is what we want.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: That is exactly what we are trying to arrive at. Even though the position with regard to Kachatheevu is what I have already stated, we have also an assurance from the Sri Lankan Government that they will not build in Kachatheevu any military installations or any such thing. I am sure that, as far as fishermen’s right to fish in that area is concerned, we can certainly work out an understanding with the Sri Lankan Government and the Government of India will certainly look into that.

Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla drew my attention to the unlawful activities across the border. Well, wherever there are open borders such unlawful activities are a natural phenomenon. So, we will have to continuously keep a vigil on the unlawful activities and those who carry on such unlawful activities should be brought to book. It has to be done.

Sir, by and large, I think, I have given the clarifications sought by the hon. Members. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, 10th July, 2009.