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Thursday  
9 July, 2009

18 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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PRICE : Rs. 50.00

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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 30.67 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. MALAISAMY: 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.

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

और जो BSNL का नेटवर्क है, उसकी बहुत पूअर performance है। क्या उसमें भी इनका कोई योगदान है? उसमें क्या कोई सुधार की गुंजाइश है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप इस सवाल पर सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ सकते हैं, आप जनरल सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते। आप इस सवाल पर सप्लीमेंट्री पूछिए।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी :** सर, इसी सवाल पर ही सप्लीमेंट्री है कि और कितनी सिक कम्पनीज डिक्लेयर की हैं? जो BSNL का पूअर नेटवर्क है, उसके बारे में तो सभी मेम्बर साहिबान भी जानते होंगे कि इसमें कुछ सुधार की गुंजाइश हो सकती है या नहीं?

**श्री सभापति :** अवतार सिंह जी, आपका यह सवाल, इस सवाल से नहीं जुड़ता है। Thank you very much. We go to Question No. 82. ...**(Interruptions)**...

#### **China's objections to ADB projects in Arunachal Pradesh**

\*82. 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

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† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mahendra Mohan.

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.

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ए.डी.बी. के संबंध में जब चीन का विरोध होता था, तो मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि पिछले समय में भारत के दो प्रधान मंत्री चीन गए थे - श्री राजीव गांधी जी और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी। उस समय यह तय हुआ था कि दोनों देश सीमा विवाद को आपसी बातचीत से सुलझाएंगे तथा आर्थिक मामलों और व्यापार के मुद्दों पर कोई विरोध नहीं करेंगे। 2005 में दोनों देशों के बीच में इस बात की एक राय बन गई थी। जब यह राय आपस में बन गई थी, तो ऐसी स्थिति में समझौते का जो विरोध किया जा रहा है और चीन अपनी वित्तीय हालत को सुधारता जा रहा है, तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब चीन की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में आई.एम.ए., वर्ल्ड बैंक, ए.डी.बी. वगैरह में लगातार ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है और चीन भारत की साऊथ-ईस्ट एशियन नेशनल रीजनल फोरम और एशिया पेसिफिक इकॉनॉमिक कोऑरेशन में सदस्यता का भी विरोध करता आ रहा है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में, चीन की बढ़ती हुई वित्तीय संस्थानों की ताकत के संदर्भ में ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** भारत के हितों को कैसे बचाया जाएगा?

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.

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** मेरा जो प्रश्न था, बाउण्ड्री डिस्प्यूट पर तो चर्चाएं चल रही हैं, लेकिन चीन जगह-जगह पर हमारा जो आर्थिक विरोध कर रहा है, जिसके कारण हमें आर्थिक सहायता मिलने में दिक्कत आ जाती है और चीन अपनी वित्तीय ताकत को बढ़ाता चला जा रहा है, जबकि आपस में एक समझौता था कि चीन उसका विरोध नहीं करेगा, तब हमें इसका विरोध चीन से करना चाहिए, इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी क्या कहना चाहेंगे?

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.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** सर, मुझे क्वेश्चन नम्बर 82 में कुछ बोलना था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, the Question is over. Question No.83. Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** सर, यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। इसमें मैंने सप्लीमेंटरी दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This shall not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you please resume your place? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat and allow Question No.83.

#### **Utilisation of water of perennial rivers**

\*83. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: 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) to (d) 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

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\* Not recorded.

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, I submit, 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 DHOT: 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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**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नदियों को जोड़ने की दो तरह की योजनाएँ हैं। एक योजना राज्य के बाहर की नदियों को जोड़ने की है और एक अन्य योजना राज्य के अन्दर की नदियों को जोड़ने की भी है। हमारे बिहार राज्य में नेपाल से निकलने वाली नदियाँ दर्जनों की संख्या में हैं, जो पूरे उत्तर-बिहार, जहाँ की आबादी बहुत सघन है, उसको हर वर्ष नुकसान पहुँचाती हैं। आपको मालूम है कि पिछले वर्ष कोसी में एक प्रलय आयी और उससे वहाँ भारी नुकसान हुआ, जिसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक हमें सहायता नहीं दी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने बिहार के अन्दर की नदियों को जोड़ने की एक योजना बनाई है, जिससे बाढ़ की विभीषिका को रोका जा सके...। और दक्षिण बिहार में जो सुखाड़ आता है, उससे भी बचा जा सके। यह योजना भारत सरकार के पास मदद के लिए लंबित है, क्या उस योजना पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** महोदय, जो स्कीम इस सरकार ने बनायी थी कि प्रांतों के अंदर की जो नदियाँ हैं, उनको जोड़ने का काम भी किया जाए और उसके लिए नेशनल वाटर डवलपमेंट एजेंसी को यह मैनडेट दे दिया था कि pre-feasibility और feasibility reports बनाएं। उसके तहत बिहार सरकार ने 6 प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे पास भेजे हैं और उनका पहला target pre-feasibility का है। कोसी मैच के केस में, जो पूरे हिंदुस्तान में आता है, वह पूरा हो चुका है और दूसरे जो पांच हैं, वे अंडर प्रोग्रेस हैं। उसके होने के बाद और सरकार के साथ बातचीत करने के बाद उनके लिए जो-जो assistance यहां से जिस ढंग की भी दी जाती है, उसके तहत आगे काम होता रहेगा। यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को फिर विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, it is envisaged for long that only the linking of perennial rivers, across the country, would bring a solution to all the existing problems relating to water and to meet the various requirements, including that of drinking water and irrigation. But this proposal, seemingly, is not going to be implemented in the near future for various obvious reasons. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry contemplates to link the rivers, at least, in the Southern India, which has proved to be practically feasible.

**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 interjunction 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)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सभापति महोदय, यह जो प्राजेक्ट है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका पहला प्रोजेक्ट मेरे क्षेत्र में sanction हुआ है। उसके संबंध में मुझे प्रश्न करने की इजाजत दी जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will have a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will have a full discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please make a proposal and it will be followed up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please make a proposal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will have a Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I want Half-an-Hour discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will have a Half-an-Hour discussion on this.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, are you allowing Half-an-Hour discussion on this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 84.

**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.

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† 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.

#### **भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में वैश्विक सर्वेक्षण**

†\*85. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :††

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :**

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वैश्विक सर्वेक्षण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें देश की उच्च नौकरशाही को भ्रष्टताम करार दिया गया है;

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††सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र द्वारा पूछा गया।

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की भी जानकारी है कि देश की जनता की दयनीय हालत का एक मूल कारण यह भ्रष्ट नौकरशाही व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रणाली में सुधार और पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण):** (क) से (ग) इस बारे में एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

### **विवरण**

(क) और (ख) सरकार को ऐसे किसी वैश्विक सर्वेक्षण की जानकारी नहीं है जिसने भारतीय नौकरशाही को भ्रष्टतम नौकरशाही करार दिया है। तथापि, हांगकांग की एक राजनैतिक और आर्थिक जोखिम परामर्शदायी संस्था ने 12 उत्तरी और दक्षिण एशियाई अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के बिजनेस सर्वेक्षण में भारत की नौकरशाही को सबसे कम कार्यकुशल पाया है।

वर्ष 2009 में ट्रान्सपैरेन्सी इन्टरनेशनल ने 'वैश्विक भ्रष्टाचार मापी, 2009' नामक एक सर्वेक्षण प्रकाशित किया है। यह सर्वेक्षण विश्वभर में भ्रष्टाचार पर सार्वजनिक राय और घूसखोरी के अनुभवों पर आधारित है। इस राय आधारित सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य निष्कर्षों में से एक निष्कर्ष यह है कि राजनैतिक दलों और सिविल सेवा को सामान्यतः विश्वभर में सबसे अधिक भ्रष्ट क्षेत्रों के रूप में देखा जाता है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि भ्रष्टाचार से निबटने में सरकार की कारगरता को बोध, भारत सहित 12 देशों में बढ़ा है। रिपोर्ट द्वारा दर्शाई गई समग्र तस्वीर से यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि देश की उच्च नौकरशाही को सबसे अधिक भ्रष्ट करार दिया गया है अथवा यह देश की आम जनता की दुर्दशा का मुख्य कारण है।

(ग) सरकार 'भ्रष्टाचार कतई बर्दाश्त नहीं' की अपनी नीति को पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वचनबद्ध है और पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाकर यह जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर आगे बढ़ रही है। भ्रष्टाचार से निबटने और सरकार के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- (i) भंडाफोड़ करने वालों से संबंधित (व्हिसल ब्लोअर्स) संकल्प, 2004 का जारी किया जाना;
- (ii) सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 का अधिनियमन;
- (iii) सतर्कता पर, वार्षिक कार्य योजना के माध्यम से मंत्रालय/विभाग की निवारक उपाय के रूप में पूर्व-सक्रिय भागीदारी;
- (iv) निविदा और संविदा प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता रखने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा व्यापक अनुदेश जारी किया जाना;
- (v) सरकार की प्रापण गतिविधियों में सत्यनिष्ठा समझौता अंगीकार किए जाने के बारे में संगठनों को कहते हुए, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा अनुदेश जारी किया जाना; केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 16 जून, 2009 को, राज्य सरकार को अपनी बड़ी-बड़ी खरीद में सत्यनिष्ठा समझौता अंगीकार किए जाने की सलाह देते हुए इसी तरह के अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं;
- (vi) भारत उन देशों में से एक देश है जिसने भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध संयुक्त राष्ट्र कन्वेंशन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं;
- (vii) ई-शासन शुरू करना और प्रक्रियाओं और प्रणालियों को सरलीकरण करना;
- (viii) नागरिक चार्टर्स का जारी करना।

#### Global survey on corruption

† \*85. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: ††

SHRI BRIJ 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;

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† 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.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** सभापति जी, इस सवाल का जवाब पढ़कर मैं थोड़ी हैरत में पड़ गया हूँ, क्योंकि अभी जब मैं मंत्री जी का जवाब पढ़ रहा था, तो इसमें मंत्री जी के बारे में जो qualification लिखी है, आधा दर्जन से ज्यादा विभागों के ये मंत्री हैं और इंचार्ज हैं, इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है, आप भी इसे पढ़ सकते हैं। अब मैं यह नहीं सोच पाता कि जो व्यक्ति आधा दर्जन विभाग देखता है, पृथ्वीराज चौहान जी, जिन्होंने जवाब दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** जो मंत्री आधा दर्जन विभाग देखता है, वह कोई भी विभाग समझने लायक रहता है या नहीं यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** वैसे भी ऐसे आदमी खुद जवाब तैयार नहीं करते, अफसर लोग जवाब तैयार करते हैं और अफसरों के भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में ही यह सवाल पूछा गया है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में अफसरों पर, अधिकारियों पर जो आरोप लगे हैं कि यह दुनिया में सबसे भ्रष्ट अफसर है, क्या राजनीतिक स्तर पर या जजों के स्तर पर इसकी जांच कराई जाएगी? मंत्री जी, अफसरों को बचा दें और अफसर, इन लोगों को बचा दें, यह तो चलता रहता है, यह मैं जानता हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि पार्लियामेंट के स्तर पर या जजों के स्तर पर इस बात की जांच हो, क्योंकि अफसर हमारे हैं और यदि इन पर तोहमत लगती है, तो हम अपने को बदनाम महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इस तोहमत को साफ करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय इस तरह की कोई सार्वजनिक जांच कराएंगे?

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.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** सर, अगर हांगकांग की Political and Economic Risk Consultancy and Transparency International ने least competent कहा है, तो इसका मतलब है most corrupt. 'Centre for Management Studies' की रिपोर्ट में भी आप देखेंगे कि भारत की इस अफसरशाही की टीम को बहुत ही भ्रष्ट कहा गया है। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने भी भारत के अफसरों को उसकी स्कीमों को लागू करने के मामले में भ्रष्टाचार का गंभीर आरोप लगाया है। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह बात एक जगह कही गई है।

सर, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मंत्री जी, अब फिर मैं उस बात को दोहराऊंगा कि अफसरों के बारे में सार्वजनिक जांच होनी चाहिए और एक सख्त किस्म का पैरामीटर तय होना चाहिए, क्योंकि हम लोग तो चार साल या पांच साल के लिए temporary मजदूर होते हैं और ये परमानेंट होते हैं। अब अगर परमानेंट भ्रष्ट हो गए तो वे हमको भी भ्रष्ट बना देंगे। फिर हम उनको बचाएंगे और वे हमको बचाएंगे। इस भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति के लिए जरूरी है कि संसदीय प्रथा और अफसर शाही, दोनों पवित्र रहें। आप इसे गंगा जल की तरह पवित्र बनाएं, तो मुझे बहुत खुशी होगी, लेकिन आप इसके लिए एक बार जांच कराइए?

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. I noted down the concern of the hon. Member and the Government is very serious about zero-tolerance to corruption.

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :** महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें इन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार को गंभीर माना है, परंतु यह जवाब आधा-अधूरा है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश के अंदर, यह तो ठीक है कि विदेशी यानी बाहर की एजेंसी ने एक अपना perception दिया है, लोगों में यह विश्वास जम गया है कि हमारी नौकरशाही और विशेषकर उच्चाधिकारी ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं करते हैं। इस दौर में और भी यह बात प्रबल हुई है, जब से यह नई उदारीकरण और निजीकरण की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई है और यह केवल कोई क्षेत्र, कोई विभाग...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :** तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने के लिए जो कानून बने हैं, क्योंकि उनमें कई खामियां हैं, एक खामी तो यह है कि अगर किसी उच्च अधिकारी को ...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, आप सवाल पूछिए। आप कानून पर कमेंटरी कम कीजिए।

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :** मैं कमेंट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाने का जो प्रोविजन है, जिसमें सरकार से अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** सर, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

**श्री सभापति :** चर्चा का प्रस्ताव आप ही लोग देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, टाइम खत्म हो रहा है।

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :** भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ मुकद्मा चलाने के पूर्व जो अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है, क्या 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 कानून के अंदर हम सब भी public servants माने गए हैं, तो इनका protection करने के लिए appropriate authority की permission का प्रावधान है, जो हम सही मानते हैं।

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया :** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह Hong Kong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy और Transparency International - जो दो संस्थाएं हैं, इनकी world में क्या credibility है? क्या इन्होंने जब भारत में सर्वे किया, तो भारत की कोई संस्था इनके साथ युक्त थी? उन्होंने शायद उनके कोऑपरेशन में कोई डाटा कलेक्ट किया है या वेबसाइट देखकर और अखबारों में पढ़ी-पढ़ाई खबरों को देखकर इन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की है, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि जब भारत destination for Investment बनता है, तो एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय षडयंत्र भी चलता है। अभी-अभी एक रिपोर्ट आई है, वह है World Bank की रिपोर्ट "Doing Business in India, 2009"— वह वहां पर राज्यों को अच्छे रैंक दे रही है, दुनिया के किसी भी केंद्री के साथ comparatively और दूसरी तरफ यह जो Hong Kong की रिपोर्ट है, उसको contradict करती है। तो इन दोनों का आपने comparison करके कोई विचार किया है? सच्चाई क्या है और तथ्य को जानने के लिए, या आपके विभाग में आपने कुछ किया है कि सी.बी.आई. ने इतने केस फाइल किए? ज्यूडीशियरी के खिलाफ तक केस फाइल हुए और अफसरों के खिलाफ केस फाइल हुए। फाइल होते वक्त तो बड़े-बड़े ...

**श्री सभापति :** टाइम खत्म हो रहा है अहलुवालिया जी।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** किंतु सज़ा के टाइम में acquit हो जाते हैं, इसके बारे में आपने कोई आकलन 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 investigating and prosecuting, is about 66 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Racial discrimination in French airlines

†\*86. 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.

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† 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**

\*87. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(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 envisages 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:

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† 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-se-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:

Sr. No.	Year	No. of projects sanctioned	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2007-08	9	2629.48
2	2008-09	8	10980.58

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):

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Jammulamma Reservoir at Jammiched Cheruvu, Mahabubnagar District	232.00
2.	Village Etikoppaka District Visakhapatnam (Hardware + Capacity Building to Service Provider) ( Rs. 45.95 lakh+ Rs. 13.95 lakh)	59.90

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, Bhubaneswar, 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 Bhubaneswar, 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)*

Sl. No.	State	City	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released	% of release	Release date	%age utilization till March 2009
1	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Sewerage	Integrated Sewerage Project	2006-07	22-Feb-07	49891.35	39913.08	9978.27	25	24/04/2007 & 17/03/08	4.0%
2	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Urban Renewal	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	2006-07	9-Feb-07	601.31	481.05	120.26	25	3/7/2007	70.00%
3	Orissa	Puri	Water Supply	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	2008-09	18-Jul-08	16690.00	13352.00	3338.00	25	23.2.09	Not Reported
4	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Storm water drainage for Bhubaneswar	2008-09	26-Feb-09	6833.00	5466.40	1366.60	25	22/5/2009	1st installment of ACA released in May-09
5	Orissa	Puri	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Storm water drainage system for Puri town.	2009-10	24-Apr-09	7182.00	4500.00	1125.00	25	10/6/2009	1st installment of ACA released in June-09
GRAND TOTAL :							81197.66	63712.53	15928.13			

**Statement-II**

*Town wise and Project wise status of UIDSSMT Scheme in Orissa as on 31.3.2009*

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Towns	Water Supply			Sewerage			Water Body			UR/Heritage			Road			Total	Total	Funds
		Approved	ACA	Funds	Approved	ACA	Funds	Approved	ACA	Funds	Approved	ACA	Funds	Approved	ACA	Funds	Approved	ACA	Utilized
		Cost	Released	Utilized	Cost	Released	Utilized	Cost	Released	Utilized	Cost	Released	Utilized	Cost	Released	Utilized	Cost	Released	as per
				as per			as per			as per			as per			as per	Cost	Released	QPR
				Mar, 09			Mar, 09			Mar, 09			Mar, 09			Mar, 09			Mar, 09
1	Sambalpur	976.00	405.04	0.00	593.23	246.20	0.00										6643.350	651.240	0.000
2	Cuttack		0.00					533.66	221.46	126.92	1724.980	689.990	0.000	5074.12	2105.81	1698.28	2258.640	3017.260	1825.200
3	Berhampur	520.15	215.86	0.00				1665.89	691.35	342.23			0.00				2186.040	907.210	342.230
<b>Cost</b>		<b>12685.69</b>	<b>5125.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>593.23</b>	<b>246.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2199.55</b>	<b>912.81</b>	<b>469.15</b>	<b>1724.98</b>	<b>689.99</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5074.12</b>	<b>2105.81</b>	<b>1698.28</b>	<b>22277.57</b>	<b>9079.85</b>	<b>2167.430</b>

### Statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji

\*93. 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/chhatra 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 Holichamal, 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).

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† 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*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Number of posts abolished
1	Assam	1068
2	Andhra Pradesh	1775
3	Bihar	1465
4	Chhattisgarh	359
5	Delhi	780
6	Gujarat	1951
7	Haryana	536
8	Himachal Pradesh	241
9	Jammu & Kashmir	120
10	Jharkhand	475
11	Karnataka	1541
12	Kerala	1498
13	Madhya Pradesh	677
14	Maharashtra	5065
15	North-East	326
16	Orissa	571
17	Punjab	811
18	Rajasthan	892
19	Tamil Nadu	2471
20	Uttar Pradesh	2994
21	Uttarakhand	287
22	West Bengal	3124
TOTAL :		29027

#### Promotion of sports

\*96. 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

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† 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.

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#### **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.

(b) During the Eleventh Plan period a budget projection of Rs. 15 Crores has been made to broad base and mainstream scouting and guiding.

(c) 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 upto 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) based on international cooperation, 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:-

Unit	Installed Capacity (MWe)	Present Power level (MWe)
RAPS-1	100	Shutdown
RAPS-2	200	Shut down
RAPS-3	220	152 *
RAPS-4	220	148 *
TOTAL :	740	300

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

In addition, two more reactors RAPS-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 therefor; 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 (Kannur and Palakkad) at a total estimated outlay of Rs. 599.01 Lakhs.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) 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 Sehendra 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:

Years	BSNL (Rs. in Crores)	MTNL (Rs. in crores)
2005-06	8939.69	580.29
2006-07	7805.87	681.74
2007-08	3009.39	586.89

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 Zeroes 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?

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† 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) C-DAC 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*

Zone/Part	Techno commercially eligible bidders		Bidders whose financial bids were opened	
	Part I	Part II	Part	Part II
North Zone	M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.	M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.	M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.	M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.
West Zone	M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.	None	None
South Zone	M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.
East Zone	M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd. and M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd. and M/s Huawei Telecom. (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.	M/s Ericsson India Private Ltd.

**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 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 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:

- (a) 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*

*Status as on 29.06.2009*

Sl. No.	Name of Secondary Switching Area (SSA)	Total No. of Panchayats	Covered by Broadband	Balance pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adilabad	866	182	684
2.	Anantapur	960	364	596
3.	Chittoor	1380	692	688
4.	Cuddapah	750	32	718
5.	East Godavari	975	538	437
6.	Guntur	988	493	495
7.	Hyderabad & Rangareddy	691	42	649
8.	Karimnagar	1188	506	682
9.	Khammam	763	470	293
10.	Kurnool	879	255	624
11.	Krishna	963	320	643
12.	Mahabubnagar	1344	451	893
13.	Medak	1059	52	1007
14.	Nalgonda	1143	203	940
15.	Nellore	945	536	409
16.	Nizamabad	681	367	314
17.	Prakasam	1008	61	947
18.	Srikakulam	1083	198	885

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Visakhapatnam	944	36	908
20.	Vizianagaram	924	270	654
21.	Warangal	989	225	764
22.	West Godavari	866	579	287
TOTAL :		21389	6872	14517

#### Revised Information Technology Act

†600.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:

(Amount in Rupees)		
Years	Khirki Masjid	Safdarjung Tomb
2006-07	12,28,686	46,27,497
2007-08	4,70,949	34,75,767
2008-09	1,79,972	15,36,789
2009-10	12,63,000	56,50,000
(Allocation)		

(e) Do not arise.

#### **National Commission for Heritage**

603. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be 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 BIRENDRA PRASAD 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 last five years (financial year) and from April to June, 2009, is as under:

Year	Amount (Rupees in Crores)
2004-05	Rs.52.19
2005-06	Rs.51.75
2006-07	Rs.59.95
2007-08	Rs.71.46
2008-09	Rs.66.68
2009-10 (April to June 2009)	Rs.10.26

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

Year	Amount (Rupees in Crores)
2004-05	Rs.22.10
2005-06	Rs.22.78
2006-07	Rs.29.35
2007-08	Rs.31.29
2008-09	Rs.31.86
2009-10 (April to June 2009)	Rs.08.42

**Statement**

*List of centrally protected ticketed monuments*

Sl. No.	State/ Name of monument
1	2
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
1	Lower fort (Raja and Rani Mahal), Chandragiri, Distt. Chittoor
2	Golkonda fort, Golkonda, District, Hyderabad
3	Ruined Buddhist Stupa and other remains, Amaravati, District Guntur
4	Hill of Nagarjunakonda with ancient remains, Pullareddigudem, District Guntur
5	Four storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple, Undavalli, Distt. Guntur
6	Buddhist monuments, Guntapalle, Distt. West Godavari
7	Warangal fort, Warangal, Distt. Warangal
8	Charminar, Hyderabad, District Hyderabad
<b>Assam</b>	
9	Ahom Raja's palace, Garhgaon, District Sibsagar
10	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar, Distt. Sibsagar
11	Group of four maidans, Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar
12	Bishnudol, Joysagar, Distt. Sibsagar
13	Ranghar Ruins, Joysagar, Distt. Sibsagar
<b>Bihar</b>	
14	Site of Mauryan Palace, Kumrahar, Patna, Distt. Patna
15	Ancient ruins Vaishali, Distt. Vaishali
16	Sher Shah's tomb, Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas
17	Excavated Site, Nalanda, Distt. Nalanda
18	Ancient Site of Vikramshila, Antichak, Distt. Bhagalpur
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	
19	Temple of Laxman and Old sites including sculptures Sirpur, Distt. Raipur
<b>Gujarat</b>	
20	Sun Temple, Modhera, Distt. Mehsana
21	Rani Ki-Vav, Patan, Distt. Patan
22	Champaner Monuments, Champaner, Distt. Godhra
23	Asokan Rock Edict, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh

1	2
24	Buddhish Caves, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh.
25	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia Caves, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh
<b>Haryana</b>	
26	Sheikh Chilli's tomb, Thanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra
27	Suraj Kund, Lakharpur, Distt. Faridabad
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
28	Ruined fort, Kangra, Distt. Kangra
29	Rock-cut Temples and Sculptures, Masrur, Distt. Kangra
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	
30	Group of temples, Kiramchi, Distt. Udhampur
31	Ancient palaces attributed to Raja Suchet Singh, Ramnagar, Distt. Udhampur
32	Avantiswami temple, Avantipura, Distt. Pulwama
33	Ancient palace Leh, Distt. Leh (Ladakh)
<b>Karnataka</b>	
34	Group of monuments, Hampi, Distt. Bellary
35	Daryia Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam, Distt. Mandya
36	Keshava temple, Somnathpur, Distt. Mysore
37	Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore, Distt. Bangalore
38	Fortress and Temple Chitradurga fort, Chitradurga, Distt. Chitradurga
39	Bellary fort, Bellary, Distt. Bellary
40	Durga temple, Aihole, Distt. Bagalkot
41	Cave at Badami, Distt. Bijapur
42	Group of temples, Pattadakal, Distt. Bagalkot
43	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur
44	Ibrahim Rauza, Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur
45	Temples & Sculpture Gallery, Lakkundi, Distt. Gadag
<b>Kerala</b>	
46	Bekal Fort, Pallikere, Distt. Kasargod
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
47	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho, Distt. Chhatirapur
48	The Palace in the fort, Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur



1	2
49	Buddhist Caves, Bagh, Distt. Dhar
50	Group of monuments, Mandu, Distt. Dhar
51	Roopmati's Pavilion, Mandu, Distt. Dhar
52	Hoshang Shah's tomb Mandu, Distt. Dhar
53	Buddhist Monuments, Sanhi, Distt. Raisen
54	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior, Distt. Gwalior
55	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's mosque Dhar, Distt. Dhar
<b>Maharashtra</b>	
56	Ajanta Caves, Ajanta, Distt. Aurangabad
57	Ellora Caves, Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
58	Pandulena Caves, Mahoor, Distt. Nanded
59	Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Distt. Aurangabad
60	Tomb of Rabia Durani (Bibi Ka Maqbara), Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad
61	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad
62	Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Distt. Raigad
63	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri, Distt. Mumbai Suburban
64	Caves, Temples and inscriptions, Karla, Distt. Pune
65	Cave, Temple and Inscriptions, Junnar, Distt. Pune.
66	Raigad Fort, Raigad, Distt. Raigad
67	Shaniwarwada, Pune, Distt. Pune
68	Hirakota old fort, Agarkot, Distt. Raigad
69	Old fort, Sholapur, Distt. Sholapur
70	Cave, Temple & Inscriptions, Bhaja, Distt. Pune.
71	Aga Khan Palace building, Pune, Distt. Pune
<b>NCT of Delhi</b>	
72	Jantar Mantar
73	Khan-i-Khana
74	Purana Qila
75	Tughluqabad Fort
76	Kotla Feroz Shah
77	Safdarjung Tomb

1	2
78	Red Fort
79	Humayun's Tomb
80	Qutb Minar
81.	Sultan Garhi
<b>Orissa</b>	
82	Sun Temple, Konarak, Distt. Puri
83	Rajarani temple, Bhubaneshwer, Distt. Puri
84	Ancient Remains on both Udaigiri & Khandagiri hills, Bhubaneshwar, Distt. Khurda
85	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri Distt. Jajpur
86	Ruins of Buddhist temples and images, Lalitagiri, Distt. Cuttack
<b>Rajasthan</b>	
87	Deeg Bhawan, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur
88	Kumbhalgarh fort, Kumbalgarh, Distt. Rajsamand
89	Chittaurgarh fort, Chittaurgarh Distt. Chittaurgarh
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
90	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram, Distt. Kanchipuram
91	Gingee fort, (Rajgirid and Krishnagiri), Gingee, Distt. Villupuram
92	Fort, Dindigul, Distt. Dindigul
93	Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Distt. Pudukkottai
94	Rock-Cut Jain temple, Sittanavassal, Distt. Pudukkottai
95	Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittannavassal, Distt. Pudukkottai
96	Fort, Tirumayam, Distt. Pudukkottai
97	Fort St. George, Chennai, Distt. Chennai.
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
98	Taj Group of Monuments, Agra, Distt. Agra
99	Agra Fort, Agra, Distt. Agra
100	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Distt. Agra
101	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara, Agra, Distt. Agra
102	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara, Agra, Distt. Agra
103	Itimad-ul-Daula's tomb, Agra, Distt. Agra
104	Rambagh group of monuments, Agra, Distt. Agra.

1	2
105	Mehtab Bagh, Agra, Distt. Agra
106	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi
107	Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi
108	Site of Sahet -Mahet, Distt. Sravastinagar
109	Residency Buildings, Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
110	Buddhist Site, Samath, Distt. Vairanasi
111	Observatory of Man Singh, Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi
112	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur, Distt. Ghazipur
113	Old fort, Jaunpur, Distt. Jaunpur
<b>West Bengal</b>	
114	Hazarduari palace, Killa Nizamat, Distt. Murshidabad
115	Cooch Bihar Palace, Cooch Behar, Distt. Cooch Behar
116	Bishnupur Temples, Bishnupur, Distt. Bankura

#### Rainfall in 36 Meteorological Subdivisions

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 89cm 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.

(d) 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.)*

S.No.	Meteorological Subdivisions	From 01.06.2009 to 30.06.09			
		Actual	Normal	% DEP.	CAT.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A & N Island	620.0	482.0	29%	E
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	352.2	493.7	-29%	D
3.	Assam & Meghalaya	286.1	567.1	-50%	D
4.	N M M T	190.7	361.1	-47%	D
5.	SHWB & Sikkim	350.0	495.8	-29%	D
6.	Gangetic West Bengal	69.2	239.7	-71%	S
7.	Orissa	92.3	206.1	-55%	D
8.	Jharkhand	79.7	191.9	-58%	D
9.	Bihar	66.3	173.1	-62%	S
10.	East U.P.	34.5	105.3	-67%	S
11.	West U.P.	14.0	68.6	-80%	S
12.	Uttarakhand	68.3	163.9	-58%	D
13.	Har. Chd. & Delhi	14.7	43.1	-66%	S
14.	Punjab	13.0	41.6	-69%	S
15.	Himachal Pradesh	39.9	89.9	-56%	D
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	59.0	58.5	1%	N
17.	West Rajasthan	21.8	27.0	-19%	N
18.	East Rajasthan	37.5	61.2	-39%	D
19.	West Madhya Pradesh	39.5	108.1	-63%	S
20.	East Madhya Pradesh	34.5	143.6	-76%	S
21.	Gujarat Region	16.9	122.6	-86%	S
22.	Saurashtra & Kutch	68.9	81.0	-15%	N
23.	Konkan & Goa	329.8	674.5	-51%	D
24.	Madhya Maharashtra	65.6	134.3	-51%	D

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Marathwada	59.0	144.0	-59%	D
26.	Vidarbha	78.9	167.4	-53%	D
27.	Chhattisgarh	43.5	188.6	-77%	S
28.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	53.9	99.5	-46%	D
29.	Telangana	65.7	135.5	-51%	D
30.	Rayalaseema	63.1	60.1	5%	N
31.	Tamilnadu & Pondicherry	33.7	41.6	-19%	N
32.	Coastal Karnataka	511.0	901.3	-43%	D
33.	N. I. Karnataka	99.5	98.3	1%	N
34.	S. I. Karnataka	91.2	132.4	-31%	D
35.	Kerala	432.8	678.0	-36%	D
36.	Lakshadweep	432.7	325.6	33%	E

#### 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.

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† 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.

#### **Declaring 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 Narsahi -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.

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† 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;

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† 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 counter 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 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*

S. No	Name of Country	Year of setting up
1	2	3
1.	Egypt	1995
2.	Canada	1997
3.	Germany	1998
4.	U. K.	2000
5.	USA	2000
6.	France	2001
7.	E.U*	2001
8.	China	2002

1	2	3
9.	Israel	2002
10.	Kazakhstan	2002
11.	Russia	2002
12.	Croatia	2002
13.	Uzbekistan	2003
14.	Thailand	2003
15.	Turkey	2003
16.	Singapore	2003
17.	Australia	2003
18.	Tajikistan	2003
19.	BIMSTEC *	2004
20.	Mauritius	2004
21.	Indonesia	2004
22.	Myanmar	2004
23.	Poland	2004
24.	Japan	2005
25.	Cambodia	2005
26.	Pakistan	2006
27.	Italy	2007

\*Regional Groups

#### **Signing of nuke ban treaty**

620. 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)*

S.No.	Country	S.No.	Country
1	2	1	2
1	Afghanistan	21	Bosnia and Herzegovina
2	Albania	22	Botswana
3	Algeria	23	Brazil
4	Andorra	24	Brunei Darussalam
5	Angola	25	Bulgaria
6	Antigua and Barbuda	26	Burkina Faso
7	Argentina	27	Burundi
8	Armenia	28	Cambodia
9	Australia	29	Cameroon
10	Austria	30	Canada
11	Azerbaijan	31	Cape Verde
12	Bahamas	32	Cote d'Ivoire
13	Bahrain	33	Central African Republic
14	Bangladesh	34	Chad
15	Barbados	35	Chile
16	Belarus	36	China
17	Belgium	37	Colombia
18	Belize	38	Comoros
19	Benin	39	Congo
20	Bolivia	40	Cook Islands

S.No.	Country
1	2
41	Costa Rica
42	Croatia
43	Cyprus
44	Czech Republic
45	Democratic Republic of the Congo
46	Denmark
47	Djibouti
48	Dominican Republic
49	Ecuador
50	Egypt
51	El Salvador
52	Equatorial Guinea
53	Eritrea
54	Estonia
55	Ethiopia
56	Fiji
57	Finland
58	France
59	Gabon
60	Gambia
61	Georgia
62	Germany
63	Ghana
64	Greece
65	Grenada
66	Guatemala
67	Guinea
68	Guinea-Bissau
69	Guyana
70	Haiti

S.No.	Country
1	2
71	Holy See
72	Honduras
73	Hungary
74	Iceland
75	Indonesia
76	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
77	Iraq
78	Ireland
79	Israel
80	Italy
81	Jamaica
82	Japan
83	Jordan
84	Kazakhstan
85	Kenya
86	Kiribati
87	Kuwait
88	Kyrgyzstan
89	Lao People's Democratic Republic
90	Latvia
91	Lebanon
92	Lesotho
93	Liberia
94	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
95	Liechtenstein
96	Lithuania
97	Luxembourg
98	Madagascar
99	Malawi
100	Malaysia

S.No.	Country
1	2
101	Maldives
102	Mali
103	Malta
104	Marshall Islands
105	Mauritania
106	Mexico
107	Micronesia, Federated States of
108	Moldova
109	Monaco
110	Mongolia
111	Montenegro
112	Morocco
113	Mozambique
114	Myanmar
115	Namibia
116	Nauru
117	Nepal
118	Netherlands
119	New zealand
120	Nicaragua
121	Niger
122	Nigeria
123	Norway
124	Oman
125	Palau
126	Panama
127	Papua new guinea
128	Paraguay
129	Peru
130	Philippines

S.No.	Country
1	2
131	Poland
132	Portugal
133	Qatar
134	Republic of Korea
135	Romania
136	Russian Federation
137	Rwanda
138	Saint Kitts and Nevis
139	Saint Lucia
140	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
141	Samoa
142	San marino
143	Sao Tome and Principe
144	Saudi Arabia
145	Senegal
146	Serbia
147	Seychelles
148	Sierra Leone
149	Singapore
150	Slovakia
151	Slovenia
152	Solomon Islands
153	South Africa
154	Spain
155	Sri lanka
156	Sudan
157	Suriname
158	Swaziland
159	Sweden
160	Switzerland

S.No.	Country
1	2
161	Tajikistan
162	Thailand
163	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
164	Timor-Leste
165	Togo
166	Tunisia
167	Turkey
168	Turkmenistan
169	Uganda
170	Ukraine
171	United Arab Emirates

S.No.	Country
1	2
172	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
173	United Republic of Tanzania
174	United States of America
175	Uruguay
176	Uzbekistan
177	Vanuatu
178	Venezuela (Bolivarian republic of)
179	Viet Nam
180	Yemen
181	Zambia

**Statement-II**

*List of Countries which have signed and ratified the CTBT*

*(As on 3rd July, 2009)*

S.No.	Country
1	2
1	Afghanistan
2	Albania
3	Algeria
4	Andorra
5	Antigua and Barbuda
6	Argentina
7	Armenia
8	Australia
9	Austria
10	Azerbaijan
11	Bahamas
12	Bahrain
13	Bangladesh
14	Barbados

S.No.	Country
1	2
15	Belarus
16	Belgium
17	Belize
18	Benin
19	Bolivia
20	Bosnia and Herzegovina
21	Botswana
22	Brazil
23	Bulgaria
24	Burkina Faso
25	Burundi
26	Cambodia
27	Cameroon



S.No.	Country
1	2
28	Canada
29	Cape Verde
30	Chile
31	Colombia
32	Cook Islands
33	Costa Rica
34	Cote d'Ivoire
35	Croatia
36	Cyprus
37	Czech Republic
38	Democratic Republic of the Congo
39	Denmark
40	Djibouti
41	Dominican Republic
42	Ecuador
43	El Salvador
44	Eritrea
45	Estonia
46	Ethiopia
47	Fiji
48	Finland
49	France
50	Gabon
51	Georgia
52	Germany
53	Greece
54	Grenada
55	Guyana
56	Haiti

S.No.	Country
1	2
57	Holy See
58	Honduras
59	Hungary
60	Iceland
61	Ireland
62	Italy
63	Jamaica
64	Japan
65	Jordan
66	Kazakhstan
67	Kenya
68	Kiribati
69	Kuwait
70	Kyrgyzstan
71	Lao People's Democratic Republic
72	Latvia
73	Lebanon
74	Lesotho
75	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
76	Liechtenstein
77	Lithuania
78	Luxembourg
79	Madagascar
80	Malawi
81	Malaysia
82	Maldives
83	Mali
84	Malta
85	Mauritania

S.No.	Country
1	2
86	Mexico
87	Micronesia, Federated States of
88	Moldova
89	Monaco
90	Mongolia
91	Montenegro
92	Morocco
93	Mozambique
94	Namibia
95	Nauru
96	Netherlands
97	New Zealand
98	Nicaragua
99	Niger
100	Nigeria
101	Norway
102	Oman
103	Palau
104	Panama
105	Paraguay
106	Peru
107	Philippines
108	Poland
109	Portugal
110	Qatar
111	Republic of Korea
112	Romania
113	Russian Federation
114	Rwanda
115	Saint Kitts and Nevis

S.No.	Country
1	2
116	Saint Lucia
117	Samoa
118	San Marino
119	Senegal
120	Serbia
121	Seychelles
122	Sierra Leone
123	Singapore
124	Slovakia
125	Slovenia
126	South Africa
127	Spain
128	Sudan
129	Suriname
130	Sweden
131	Switzerland
132	Tajikistan
133	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
134	Togo
135	Tunisia
136	Turkey
137	Turkmenistan
138	Uganda
139	Ukraine
140	United Arab Emirates
141	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
142	United Republic of Tanzania

S.No.	Country
1	2
143	Uruguay
144	Uzbekistan
145	Vanuatu

S.No.	Country
1	2
146	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
147	Viet Nam
148	Zambia

#### **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-1 B 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 12810 H-1B and L-1 visas in 2008 out of a total of 85,000 H-1B visas. Infosys (4559), Wipro (2678), Satyam(1917) and Tata Consultancy Services (1539) 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:

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† 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:-

(Rs.in Crore)					
Scheme	No. of Cities	No. of Projects cost	Total Project approved	Central Share released	Central share
BSUP	7	67	2330.84	1138.84	283.88
IHSDP	122	133	805.05	510.21	267.55
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3135.89</b>	<b>1649.05</b>	<b>551.43</b>

The city-wise details are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II

**Statement-I**

*Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)*

Sl.No.	Mission Cities	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	Allahabad	5	68.46	31.66
2	Agra	10	605.55	280.46
3	Kanpur	14	456.12	211.51
4	Lucknow	8	360.05	167.16
5	Mathura	7	214.10	158.49
6	Meerut	13	380.58	175.69
7	Varanasi	10	246.00	113.86
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>2330.86</b>	<b>1138.83</b>

*Statement-II*  
*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5
1	Afzalgarh	1	2.57	1.96
2	Vrindavan	1	6.31	3.90
3	Belha	1	18.19	12.12
4	Mahavan	1	1.66	1.03
5	Rampur (Phase-I & II)	2	15.43	10.06
6	Umri Kala	1	7.79	5.11
7	Amroha	1	3.13	2.06
8	Achalda	1	3.59	2.38
9	Babarpur	1	4.88	3.24
10	Dibiyapur	1	1.75	1.15
11	Phaphoond	1	1.50	0.98
12	Basti	1	4.58	3.01
13	Azamgarh	1	12.65	8.39
14	Pratapgarh	1	14.13	9.41
15	Mahona	1	20.82	13.78
16	Gorakhpur	1	16.75	11.09
17	Fatehpur	1	5.17	3.31
18	Dadri (Phase-I & II)	2	20.49	13.88
19	Dankaur	1	0.66	0.50
20	Dasna	1	4.29	2.78
21	Ghaziabad	1	18.37	14.00
22	Nehtaur	1	0.70	0.53
23	Antu	1	15.05	9.99
24	Singahi	1	3.13	2.01
25	Manjhanpur	1	3.19	2.13
26	Kichhaucha	1	1.88	1.24
27	Laar	1	28.01	18.70
28	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1	8.76	5.73

1	2	3	4	5
29	Kuraon	1	4.97	3.24
30	Lal Gopalganj	1	8.03	5.11
31	Shankargarh	1	9.17	5.93
32	Rabupura	1	0.84	0.64
33	Raebareilly (Phase-I & II)	2	22.37	15.46
34	Ujhani	1	1.29	0.98
35	Bugrasi	1	3.65	2.34
36	Baraut	1	4.41	2.67
37	Chattari	1	2.69	1.77
38	Khanpur	1	2.21	1.45
39	Pachperwa	1	1.02	0.69
40	Banat	1	10.36	5.74
41	Saharanpur	1	3.90	2.21
42	Hariharpur (Phase-I, II, III & IV)	4	14.27	9.03
43	Nandgaon	1	6.93	3.91
44	Gokul	1	2.83	1.62
46	Chhatta	1	1.55	0.88
46	Utaraula	1	1.74	1.12
47	Sehjanwa	1	1.94	1.06
48	Saona	1	4.17	2.33
49	Nawabganj	1	1.38	0.79
50	Arthala	1	5.62	3.43
51	Farid Nagar	1	7.54	4.56
52	Kharkhuda	1	2.66	1.65
53	Bhikampur	1	1.18	0.73
54	Bidhuna	1	14.73	9.02
55	Jhalu (Phase-I & 11)	2	7.28	4.28
56	Salarganj	1	7.93	4.86
57	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	1	2.22	1.37
58	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur	1	6.44	3.99
59	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	1	2.86	1.77



1	2	3	4	5
60	Gola town, Distt Lakhimpur	1	3.12	1.94
61	Kunda town, Distt. Pratapgarh	1	6.43	3.52
62	Chandauli, Distt. Chandauli(Phase-I & II)	2	10.83	6.36
63	Adalsarai Kalpi town, Distt. Jalaun	1	3.29	1.91
64	Kadavra town, distt. Jalaun	1	4.25	2.46
65	Kurara, Distt- Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh	1	3.58	2.07
66	Manik pur, distt. Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh		3.86	2.22
67	Pali, Distt- Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	1	3.92	2.27
68	Mahoba Town, Distt. Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	1	2.61	1.56
69	Bisanda of Distt. Banda, U.P.	1	2.77	1.63
70	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Ditt. Jhansi, U.P.	1	4.01	2.34
71	Orai town (Lahariyapura) Distt, Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	1	7.16	4.03
72	Raya	1	1.53	0.87
73	Chakia	1	1.18	0.69
74	Malihabad	1	4.05	2.68
75	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur	1	3.14	2.08
76	Bichhari, Mugalsarai	1	7.45	4.93
77	Kakri	1	16.95	11.20
78	Ram Nagar	1	2.59	1.72
79	Jaswant Nagar	2	11.68	7.45
80	Ajhuwa	1	3.45	2.28
81	Aligarh (Phase-I, II & III)	3	37.54	23.60
82	Bhatawali	1	5.43	3.60
83	Hasanpur	1	0.81	0.53
84	Joya	1	0.93	0.61
85	Kosi-Kalan	1	8.82	5.45

1	2	3	4	5
86	Shivli	1	3.33	2.15
87	Sikandara	1	5.28	3.42
88	Hastinapur, Meerut	1	19.10	10.90
89	Mughalsarai	1	4.22	2.48
90	Sadat	1	0.93	0.55
91	Etah	1	2.58	1.57
92	Naraini	1	2.10	1.24
93	Jhinhak	1	10.71	6.37
94	Rasoolabad	1	5.24	3.24
95	Thakurdwara	1	5.57	3.36
96	Moradabad	1	1.31	0.79
97	Shivrajpur	1	3.34	2.05
98	Gosaiganj	1	1.92	1.19
99	Unnao	1	2.51	1.57
100	Tirwa	1	7.37	4.48
101	Chibramau	1	5.90	3.62
102	Saurikh	1	3.47	2.12
103	Derapur	1	1.85	1.11
104	Amraudha	1	1.79	1.06
105	Nidhau Kala	1	1.62	0.98
106	Awagarh	1	2.59	1.57
107	Gopamau	1	3.80	2.30
108	Sarai Mir	1	3.85	2.33
109	Ghorawal	1	15.42	8.35
110	Farrukhabad T.A.	1	1.89	1.17
111	Mohammadabad	1	3.19	1.94
112	Mirzapur	1	20.71	13.41
113	Jewar	1	6.70	3.88
114	Faizabad	1	17.24	11.65

1	2	3	4	5
115	Tirwa Khas	1	11.73	7.02
116	Chibramau	1	15.91	9.76
117	Nawabganj	1	3.60	2.39
118	Ugu	1	3.06	2.03
119	Lawar	1	8.38	5.36
120	Hyderabad	1	4.21	2.79
121	Saharanpur	1	11.75	7.32
122	Chunar	1	5.97	3.57
TOTAL : 122		133	805.05	510.21

#### Homeless People in Cities

628. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(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 (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.

**Statement**

**Major Cities having Houseless Population: 2001**

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

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

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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.

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† 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.

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† 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*

Sl.No.	Date of Attack	Name S/Shri	Edu. Institute/ Occupation	Place of Attack	Nature of Attack
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	7.6.09	Nekram	Student	Windsor Railway Station-Prahran	Theft and assault and derogatory comments on Indian appearance
2.	7.6.09	Karan Chawla	Student	Windsor Railway Station-Prahran	Theft and assault and derogatory comments on Indian appearance
3.	7.6.09	Name not given	Student (female)	Street in vicinity of Thomastown Train Stn on High Street towards Newton Street	Assault on female student by a group of 5 people (3 males and 2 females); racially taunted 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.
4.	10.6.09	Names not given	Manager/staff of general store	Footscray (inside store named India At Home)	Robbery/ Offender also threatened to kill Indians
5.	12.6.09	Sunny Bajaj	Student, Deakin University	Car park to Chandler Park Reserve, Allandale Road, Boronia	Assault and robbery by 2 offenders who racially abused and punched victim

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	13.6.09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	I/S Main Hurstbridge Road and Station Street Diamond Creek	Assault and racial abuse by two males
7.	15.6.09	Name not given	Not given	Oakleigh Railway Station Portman Str, Oakleigh	Assault by 2 offenders; racial abuse and threats
8.	19.6.09	Name not given	Not given	Wilson Street, Brunswick towards Jewel railway station	2 offenders abuse female victim 'to go back to her own country" and assault victim with bike chain
9.	20.6.09	Name not given	Taxi driver	Corner Webb St and Yarra Street, Warrandyte	Assault and anti Indian remark
10.	21.6.09	Name not given	Not known	Private residence, Pioneer Drive, Deer Park	Large crowd (20) of African in appearance and Pacific islander smash windows to premises; make racist remarks and threats to occupants

### **Supreme Court's Direction on Racial Attacks**

638. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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;

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† 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:

Year	No of cases assigned to CBI	No. of cases in which investigation completed	No of cases pending investigation
2006	23	21	2
2007	43	31	12
2008	51	25	26

(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.

(c) 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), Swarnajayanti 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

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† 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.

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† 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

653. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT:

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:

Patents				Papers+	
Indian *		Foreign **			
Filed	Granted	Filed	Granted	Number	Impact Factor
28379	8380	4517	1712	639026	1.02 to 2.5
* 1998-99 to 2006-07		** 1997-98 to 2006-07		+ 1996 to 2005	

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 Amphotericin-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 (@ 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 KANIMOZHI: 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*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of District/DDRC	Amount released during 2008-09 (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Haryana	DDRC, Fatehabad	3.26
2	Jammu & Kashmir	DDRC, Doda	9.11
3	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC, Sehore	9.11
4	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC, Vidisha	6.07
5	Orissa	DDRC, Ganjam	7.14
6	Uttarakhand	DDRC, Nainital	6.07
7	West Bengal	DDRC, Birbhum	9.11
SUB-TOTAL			49.87
<b>Grant released under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme</b>			
1	Haryana	DDRC, Rohtak	2.47
2	Maharashtra	DDRC, Buldana	4.83
3	Punjab	DDRC, Sangrur	8.03
4	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC, Gonda	1.72
SUB-TOTAL			17.05

1	2	3	4
<b>Grant released under ADIP Scheme</b>			
1	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC, Rewa	6.00
2	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC, Sagar	6.75
3	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC, Shivpuri	3.75
4	Manipur	DDRC, Imphal	12.00
5	Tamil Nadu	DDRC, Virudhnagar	5.25
6	Tamil Nadu	DDRC, Thoothukudi	3.50
7	Uttarakhand	DDRC, Haridwar	2.50
8	West Bengal	DDRC, Dakshin Dinajpur	3.75
SUB-TOTAL			43.50
GRAND TOTAL			110.42

#### **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.

(b) The erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (NCSCST) submitted its last report (7th Annual Report) on 19.02.2004. After bifurcation of NCSCST into two Commissions namely the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), NCSC submitted its first Annual Report for the year 2004-05 on 17.7.2006, while the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) submitted its last report (2nd report) for the year 2006-07 on 3.9.2008.

(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:-

Year	No. of candidates selected
2005-06	79
and 2006-07	
2007-08	63
2008-09	122

(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 fulfill 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

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† 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**

669. 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)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
4	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7	Gujarat	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10	J & K	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19	Nagaland	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21	Punjab	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26	Uttarakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
32	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00
33	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35	Puduchery	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
TOTAL		278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

#### Effect of Recession on Tourism

670. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- whether world-wide recession has affected the flow of tourists in the country;
- if so, the details of tourist flow affected since the time the world recession started, till date;
- the steps, if any, taken by Government to minimise the impact;
- the steps taken to restore tourist inflow and policy initiatives thereon;
- whether any assessment has been made regarding the tourism industry for the coming year; and
- 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:-

Period	FTAs (in Million)	Growth over previous year
2007	5.08	14.3%
2008*	5.37	5.6%
2009*	2.47	-9.3%

(January-June)

\* 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 country.

#### **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.

### Hotel accommodation and Tourism Infrastructure

672. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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*

Sl. No.	Name of the Site	State
1	2	3
1	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2	Eilora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
4	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Orissa
6	Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7	Churches & Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8	Group of temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9	Group of monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
11	Group of temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13	Great Living Chola temples at Thanjavur Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 & 2004)	Tamil Nadu
14	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15	Humayun Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16	Qutab Minar Complex, Delhi	Delhi
17	Mountain Railway of India (1999, 2005)	West Bengal & Tamil Nadu
18	Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya (2002)	Bihar
19	Prehistoric Rock shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
20	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
21	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra
22	Red Fort (2007)	Delhi
<b>Natural Sites</b>		
1	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
2	Manas Wild Life Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
3	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
4	Sunderban National Park (1987)	West Bengal
5	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttarakhand

#### **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 categorization 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 alongwith 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*

Sl.No.	Projects Proposals
1.	Development and Promotion of Eco-Tourism at Lachung-Barsey in Sikkim
2.	Tourist circuit development <i>En-Route</i> Rumtek in East Sikkim.
3.	Tourist Arrival facilities at various tourist spots in West Sikkim.
4.	Tourist spot development at Kumrek including Trek route development from Gadi to Jhandidara <i>via</i> Dikling in East Sikkim
5.	Development of Eco-Park and tourist walkways from Tashi view point to Ganesh-Tok in East Sikkim
6.	Development of tourist infrastructure at Melli in South Sikkim
7.	Tourism Promotion in Sikkim
8.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Negidara at Namthang in South Sikkim.
9.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Yangyang in South Sikkim.
10.	Development of Parking places at Khangchendzonga waterfall, Phamrong waterfall, Rimbi waterfall including allied tourism facilities in West Sikkim.
11.	Development of Fossil Park in South Sikkim.
12.	Development of River Trek and allied Tourism activities from Melli to Jorethang in South Sikkim
13.	Celebration of Gangtok Winter Tourism Festival, 2009
14.	Celebration of Namchi Mahotsav, 2009
15.	Celebration of Khanchendzonga Tourism Festival, 2009
16.	Celebration of Mangan Music Festival, 2009
17.	Celebration of Jorethang Maghey Sankranti Festival, South Sikkim
18.	Celebration of Aritar Tourism Festival, East Sikkim

**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)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	2827.19	7	2615.82	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2	Assam	8	986.03	10	2140.00	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9	1325.50	10	2240.16	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
4.	Bihar	7	1901.43	3	1212.23	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5	Chhattisgarh	6	1117.94	7	1775.59	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6	Goa	3	110.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7	Gujarat	2	138.93	5	2011.58	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8	Haryana	6	693.55	7	639.71	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	2680.00	6	1645.00	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	J & K	5	819.25	22	6,656.01	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11	Jharkhand	2	945.91	5	1227.27	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12	Karnataka	12	2461.76	8	1706.52	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13	Kerala	10	2283.63	13	4858.88	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	1595.19	12	3047.39	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15	Maharashtra	10	1620.62	9	2075.04	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16	Manipur	0	0.00	2	49.80	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17	Meghalaya	2	963.30	1	5.00	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18	Mizoram	6	1086.35	10	2273.41	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19	Nagaland	7	2250.69	9	2528.97	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20	Orissa	8	1320.74	10	2309.61	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21	Punjab	7	724.68	5	1437.67	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22	Rajasthan	13	2516.61	7	2591.87	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23	Sikkim	8	660.81	14	2844.56	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24	Tamil Nadu	7	1308.92	19	4264.62	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25	Tripura	1	20.00	3	716.26	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26	Uttrakhand	7	2199.98	13	2738.00	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27	Uttar Pradesh	9	1044.93	18	3905.23	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28	West Bengal	10	513.04	5	989.35	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	1	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Chandigarh	3	467.00	1	13.70	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	2	29.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
32	Delhi	8	628.85	2	20.00	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00
33	Daman & Din	0	0.00	4	262.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35	Puducherry	2	451.00	2	469.39	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
TOTAL :		217	37663.83	253	61316.96	278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

#### **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)
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2007-08		
1	Development of Barak Valley and Two Hill district in Southern Assam.	605.42
2	Development of Tourist Circuit (Western Assam Circuit) Dhubari-Mahamaya-Barpeta-hajo	497.94
3	Setting up of a Sound & Light show at Talatal ghar, in Shibasagar district	158.54
4	Celebration of Dehing Patkai Festival, 2007	5.00
5	Celebration of Tea Tourism Festival, 2007	5.00
	TOTAL	1271.90
2008-09		
1	Development of Tourist Circuit- Kaliabor- Jakhlabandha - 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**

681. 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:

Period	FTAs (in Million)	Growth over previous year
2006	4.45	13.5%
2007	5.08	14.3%
2008*	5.37	5.6%
2009* January-June	2.47	-9.3%

\*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:

Country	International Tourist Arrivals (million)		
	2006	2007	Growth rate 2007/06
Singapore	7.59	7.96	4.9%
Thailand	13.82	14.46	4.6%
Sri Lanka	0.56	0.49	(-)11.7%
Philippines	2.84	3.09	8.7%
India	4.45	5.08	14.3%

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:-

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (in million)	Domestic Tourist visits (in million)
2006	4.48	462
2007	5.08	527
2008 *	5.37	563
2009* (January-June)	2.47	Not Available

\* 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*

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of DPRs Received	No. of Projects/ DPRs approved	Approved Cost of Projects (Rs. In Lakhs)	ACA Released by GOI (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total Amount Released into Project Account From GOI + State + ULB	Utilisation as per QPR upto March '09 (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	116	48	484,229.01	82,656.38	169,341.88	135,203.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	3	18,048.20	6,067.79	6,328.83	2,267.98
3	Assam	13	2	31,610.71	7,112.41	7,200.33	1,653.18
4	Bihar	21	8	71,181.41	9,858.94	10,043.71	0.00
5	Chandigarh	3	2	5,698.60	1,950.12	2,906.1	11,434.62
6	Chhattisgarh	10	2	45,987.00	12,145.60	13,639.04	7,319.43
7	Delhi	49	2	49,922.00	2,220.58	5,066.46	5,066.46
8	Goa	3	0			0.00	
9	Gujarat	109	66	503,083.56	93,367.12	243,246.39	156,757.48
10	Haryana	7	4	70,446.70	11,785.18	19,868.90	8,553.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	9,849.06	1,969.81	2,078.74	210.99
12	Jammu & Kashmir	8	4	53,152.00	11,736.71	12,412.41	3,279.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Jharkhand	6	4	76,149.48	12,067.12	12,567.12	0.00
14	Karnataka	75	44	382,043.39	51,481.40	96,958.39	62,143.51
15	Kerala	23	10	97,579.00	14,075.43	18,646.07	3,579.76
16	Madhya Pradesh	45	20	189,597.54	36,440.69	55,636.71	29,465.36
17	Maharashtra	162	77	1,151,036.57	221,457.77	404,981.16	315,942.66
18	Meghalaya	3	2	21,795.72	4,904.04	4,904.04	0.00
19	Manipur	5	2	5,145.53	1,157.75	1,281.09	123.34
20	Mizoram	8	1	1,681.80	378.41	546.41	378.41
21	Nagaland	15	1	2,525.60	568.26	730.76	730.76
22	Orissa	15	5	81,197.66	15,928.13	15,955.18	612.49
23	Puduchery	6	2	25,306.00	5,061.20	6,078.20	0.00
24	Punjab	17	5	67,961.00	14,100.63	22,598.83	14,755.00
25	Rajasthan	18	14	129,016.11	37,908.44	52,343.73	35,964.77
26	Sikkim	7	1	2,392.01	1,076.40	1,130.22	592.02
27	Tamil Nadu	68	51	538,565.70	58,434.77	91,726.30	51,799.09
28	Tripura	3	1	7,826.00	1,760.85	1,760.85	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	56	29	472,319.95	68,332.88	105,556.42	32,910.13
30	Uttarakhand	12	9	28,838.66	5,687.66	7,591.26	2,600.86
31	West Bengal	56	39	350,160.07	38,848.70	79,358.01	43,446.95
TOTAL		958	463	4,974,346.04	830,541.17	1,472,483.65	916,791.11

#### **Regulator for real estate sector**

†687.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**

†688.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-I 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-I 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.

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† 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:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Stadium	Target Date
1	J.L.N. Stadium	March 2010
2	I.G.Stadium	March 2010
3	Dr. S.P.M. Swimming Pool Complex	January 2010
4	M.D.C.National Stadium	November 2009
5	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	December 2009

#### **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 fund. 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

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† 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 63.90 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 DHOT:

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

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† 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.

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† 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)					
S.No.	State	Funds released under submission on		Funds released	Funds allocation
		Water Quality		during 2008-09	during 2009-10
		2006-07	2007-08	for Normal Water Quality & Swajaldhara	for Normal Water Quality & Swajaldhara
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3363.00	4623.00	37767.00	38953.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.90	178.00	15486.35	16425.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	3590.39	11517.00	18756.80	27521.00
4.	Bihar	2246.06	15995.00	42538.00	43874.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	753.44	1790.00	12525.50	13452.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	410.00
7.	Gujarat	4056.72	9545.00	33893.00	28365.00
8.	Haryana	57.13	78.00	7575.00	10567.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	14082.00	11913.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	39512.00	33783.00
11.	Jharkhand	1951.82	2617.00	8033.00	16572.00
12.	Karnataka	12536.64	14815.00	43627.00	45547.00
13.	Kerala	311.00	2404.00	10697.00	10657.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2250.35	7970.00	37047.00	38210.00
15.	Maharashtra	2633.73	10045.00	64824.49	59055.00
16.	Manipur	4.00	0.00	4522.91	5621.00
17.	Meghalaya	15.00	0.00	6338.00	6424.00
18.	Mizoram	3.00	0.00	5019.26	4599.00
19.	Nagaland	16.00	43.00	4253.00	4745.00
20.	Orissa	1747.22	12303.00	29868.00	30806.00
21.	Punjab	724.67	3185.00	8656.00	8928.00
22.	Rajasthan	20600.00	29243.00	73839.00	83979.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	3045.00	1971.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	370.67	1170.00	28782.00	24941.00
25.	Tripura	364.48	1262.00	4100.82	5694.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4768.80	5309.00	60778.55	55669.00
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	8586.83	11096.00
28.	West Bengal	11170.83	18518.00	38939.00	40162.00
TOTAL :		73566.85	152610.00	663092.51	679939.00

**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

(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 instance 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:

S.No.	Indicator	Benchmark
1.	Coverage of WS connections (population)	100%
2.	Per capita availability of WS at consumer end	135 Lpcd
3.	Extent of metering of water supply connections	100%
4.	Extent of Non-Revenue Water	15%
5.	Continuity of Water Supply	24x7
6.	Efficiency of redressal of Customer Complaints	80%
7.	Quality of Water Supplied	100%
8.	Cost recovery of in Water Supply Services	100%
9.	Efficiency in collection of Water Supply Charges	90%
10.	Number of persons receiving less than 70 litre per capita per day	0

#### 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 (NCP) 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:

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† 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 Afflux 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 Afflux 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.

**Statement-I**

*On-going externally aided water resources projects*

Sl.No.	Funding Agency	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance in US Dollar (in Million)	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.05..2009 Million Donor Currency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	World Bank	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project LN 4750-IN	30.11.2004 31.3.2011	US\$ 394.020	US\$ 84.68
2	World Bank	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr. 3603-IN	15.3.2002 31.3.2010	US\$ 119.0	US\$ 97.29
3	World Bank	Uttar Pradesh	UP Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr.3602-IN	08.3.2002 31.10.2009	US\$ 111.0	US\$ 64.04
4	World Bank	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project-LN4796-IN	19.8.2005 31.03.2012	US\$325	US\$78.36
5	World Bank	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project CR.3635-IN	06.06.2002 31.1.2012	US\$ 75.02	US\$ 46.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	World Bank	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project Cr.4291-IN & 4857-IN	8.6.2007 31.12.2012	US\$189	US\$13.69
7	World Bank	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project C.4872-IN & 3635-I-IN	14.1.2008 31.1.2012	US\$ 64	US\$ 0.852
8	World Bank	Orissa	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project (7576-IN)	27.01.09 31.08.2014	US\$ 112.000	US\$4.14
9	World bank	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project (Cr.No. 4846 (IBRD) & Cr. No. 4255-IN (IDA)	12.2.2007 31.3.2013	US\$ 485	US\$ 59.64
10	World Bank	Multi-State	Hydrology Proiect (Phase-II) Cr 4749-IN	19.1.2006 30.6.2012	US\$ 104.980	US\$18.84

## Statement-II

### Terms and Conditions of the IBRD Flexible Loan

#### 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 patterns and repayment schedules

Borrowers have flexibility to tailor repayment terms to meet their project and asset and liability management needs.

**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/2

Borrowers have the choice to prepay, fully or partially, the amounts they owe on their IBRD loans subject to a prepayment premium.

- 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.

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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]



**Reports and Accounts (2007-2008) of Narmada**

**Control Authority, Indore and related papers.**

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**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): Sir, I lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of Passports Act, 1967, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification G.S.R. 390 (E), dated the 5th June, 2009, publishing the Passport (Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 81/15/09]

#### **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:

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2008 (No. CA 22 of 2009-10) Union Government (Commercial) Financial Reporting by Public Sector Undertakings (compliance audit); [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 86/15/09]
- (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]
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2008 (No. CA 24 of 2009-10) Union Government (Commercial) Compliance Audit Observations. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 18/15/09]

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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.

## **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**

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न आपके समक्ष रख रहा हूँ, सदन के समक्ष रख रहा हूँ। महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि नेपाल में कोसी बांध टूटने के कारण बिहार में बड़ी मात्रा में क्षति हुई थी, जिसमें लगभग 500 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई थी तथा हजारों-करोड़ों का नुकसान हुआ था तथा बिहार में 20 जिले पूरी तरह से प्रभावित हुए थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस समय आश्वासन दिया था तथा बिहार की इस त्रासदी के ऊपर बहुत सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करते हुए उन्होंने कहा था केन्द्र सरकार एक हजार करोड़ रुपया देगी। ऐसा पता चला है कि यह रिलीज करने की भी बात हुई थी तथा बिहार सरकार को देने की भी बात हुई थी। चुनाव के पहले इस प्रकार के आश्वासन दिए गए और मुझे यह भी पता चला कि उड़ीसा सरकार को भी साइक्लोन के लिए पैसा भेजा गया था। लेकिन चुनाव समाप्त होने के बाद तुरन्त ही केन्द्र सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय ने पत्र भेज करके कहा कि आपने पैसे इस्तेमाल नहीं किए हैं और आप पैसे तुरन्त वापिस कर दें। हाल फिलहाल हम लोगों ने देखा कि बजट में भी जिस प्रकार से पश्चिमी बंगाल को दिया गया, वह महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि पश्चिमी बंगाल उससे प्रभावित हुआ था। साथ-साथ हम लोगों ने यह भी देखा कि गोरखा लैंड - दार्जिलिंग में जहां लगभग 32 लोग मारे गए थे, वहां भी इस पैसे का उपयोग किया जाएगा। हम खुश हैं कि कम से कम सरकार चुनाव के दृष्टिकोण से चुनाव से पहले पैसे भेजती है, क्योंकि कुछ सरकारों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करना चाहती है और एक बार मतलब निकल गया कि हम पहचानते नहीं, का रुख सरकार अपनाती है। उसके बाद जैसे ही चुनाव सम्पन्न हो जाता है, तो केन्द्र सरकार यहां से पत्र भेजती है कि आप हमें पैसा वापिस दे दें, क्योंकि आपने पैसा खर्च नहीं किया या जो भी आधार बनाकर कहते हैं, यह घोर चिंता की बात है। हम इस बात से बहुत खुश हैं कि सरकार ने तय किया था कि पड़ोस के देश में जिस प्रकार से तमिल बहुसंख्यक लोगों के ऊपर हादसा हुआ, उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए सरकार ने पैसा दिया। लेकिन इस देश के भीतर जिस प्रकार से केन्द्र की सरकार लगातार उपेक्षापूर्ण रवैया उन राज्यों के प्रति अपना रही है जिनमें उनका शासन नहीं है, जहां कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का दिल बड़ा होना चाहिए, सोच बड़ी होनी चाहिए, मन बड़ा होना चाहिए और जो परिस्थिति आज दिख रही है, उसमें निश्चित रूप से कहीं न कहीं सरकार पक्षपाती रवैया अपना रही है। This is my appeal to the House and to the Government as well. As you know, after the division of the State, the situation in Bihar was critical. The economic situation was not very good.

The JD(U)-BJP ruled Government is there in Bihar. The Chief Minister had asked for Rs.1,400 crore. The Government agreed. The Prime Minister expressed his concern over the catastrophic situation which deserves attention. But, unfortunately, the situation which the Government is reflecting now is 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.

#### **Violence and Obscenity in Media**

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, जो आम लोगों से जुड़ा हुआ है और इससे लोगों को

बहुत दिक्कत भी हो रही है, जो आम लोगों से जुड़ा हुआ है और इससे लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत भी हो रही है। टेलीविजन चैनलस में, समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाओं में जिस तरह से nudity, violence, obscenity and vulgarity का प्रचार और प्रसार किया जा रहा है, यह गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। हम लोग टेलीविजन चैनलस पर समाचारों को भी पूरे परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ बैठकर देख, सुन नहीं सकते हैं, ऐसी हालत हो गई है। अन्य प्रोग्राम्स की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, जो समाचार आते हैं, उनके बीच में जो advertisements आते हैं, वे बहुत objectionable हैं जो कि हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता के खिलाफ हैं।

महोदय, इससे पहले भी कई बार इस बात की मांग की जा चुकी है और इस सदन ने भी बहुत पहले एकमत से सरकार से कहा कि इसको रोकने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। लेकिन nudity, violence, obscenity and vulgarity लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। इस पर किसी तरह की कोई पाबंदी नहीं लग रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में सीरियस हो और इस पर पाबंदी लगाए। एक राज्य सरकार ने कानून बना कर के होटलों के काम करने वाली बार बालाओं पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। उनको पकड़ने के लिए पूरी मुम्बई की पुलिस लगी रहती है। उन बार बालाओं से सौ गुणा ज्यादा यह गलत तरह के एक्सपोज़र्स टेलीविजन चैनलस में, मैगजीन्स में और समाचार-पत्र, पत्रिकाओं में आते हैं। सर, इन पर पाबंदी लगाने की जरूरत है। इन पर सख्ती करने की जरूरत है। सोसायटी के लिए कोई मोरल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप गवर्नमेंट को निर्देश दें कि वह इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे। धन्यवाद।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The whole House associates.

#### **Liquor tragedy in Gujarat**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (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.

SHRIMATI 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) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ दिनों पहले अमरीका गया था। मेरी वहां के उच्चाधिकारी और वाणिज्य विभाग के उच्चाधिकारियों से बात हुई। 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 वार्ता संबोधित करके भारत सरकार को आगाह किया था कि वह दबाव से न झुके। आज जो खबरें इटली से आ रही हैं, जहां प्रधान मंत्री मौजूद हैं और वहां जी-8 प्लस 5 का सम्मेलन हो रहा है, दोहा राउंड को 2010 में पूरा करने के लिए भारत ने मान्यता दी है, इस तरह की खबर आई है। मैं इस विषय पर याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह भारत की बदली हुई भूमिका है। जब अरुण जेटली जी वाणिज्य मंत्री थे तब सभी पार्टियों को विश्वास में लेकर एक भूमिका कायम हुई थी। वह भूमिका यह थी कि भारत के कृषि हितों पर आंच नहीं आने दी जाएगी और किसान के हित की अनदेखी नहीं होगी। उस समय यह तय किया था कि यह विश्व व्यापार है। हम समान लेवल प्लेयिंग फील्ड के

व्यापार के पक्ष में हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए विकसित देश अपने किसानों को जो बहुत सारी सब्सिडी देते हैं, वह कम होनी चाहिए। यह भूमिका पिछले पांच साल सरकार ने भी जारी रखी थी। आज लगता है कि चुनाव के बाद माहौल अचानक बदल गया है। चुनाव के बाद सारा माहौल बदला-बदला नजर आया है। मंत्री भी बदले हैं और पॉलिसी भी बदली गई है। उन्होंने अमरीका में एक महीने पहले जाकर ऐलान किया कि अमरीका और भारत की इस विषय में अब कोई दो राय नहीं है, उनकी कोई अलग-अलग राय नहीं है। परंतु हमारी राय अलग-अलग है। आज जो खबर आई है, यह भारत की कृषि के लिए खतरे की घंटी बजी है। विकसित देश सब्सिडी तो डायरेक्ट देते ही हैं, साथ ही ग्रामीण परिवेश कायम रखने के नाम पर और सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। वे जो भारत के कहने पर, विकासशील देशों के कहने पर, लिव इट करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हमने उस समय एक यूनियन बनाई थी और सब मिलकर लड़े थे, इसलिए दोहा राउंड पूरा नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन अब जो हो रहा है, भारत का किसान उससे कभी भी मैच नहीं कर पाएगा। वह कभी भी उससे प्रतिस्पर्द्धा नहीं कर पाएगा, क्योंकि यहां उसे लागत मूल्य पर आधारित कीमत भी नहीं मिल रही है। हम समान स्पर्द्धा के लिए तैयार हैं। हम विश्व व्यापार के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन यह विश्व व्यापार भारत की खेती को ले डूबेगा। यह किसान को मृत्यु दंड देगा, उसके लिए आत्महत्या के सिवाय कोई राह नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए सरकार अभी जाग जाए। हम चेतावनी देते हैं कि आप यह स्टैंड बदलें। जो स्टैंड पहले से है, आप वही रखिए, नहीं तो संघर्ष होगा। यह संघर्ष सदन में भी होगा और बाहर भी होगा।

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Prakash Javadekar.

**श्री ओ.टी. लेपचा (सिक्किम) :** उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

#### **Circulation of fake currency notes in the country**

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान नकली करेंसी नोट्स की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। महोदय, पहले बच्चों को लुभाने के लिए चूरन के साथ नकली नोट मिला करते थे, पर अब एक देश की अर्थनीतिक व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ने के लिए हमारे पड़ोसी देश नकली नोटों का प्रचलन चला रहे हैं। पहले पचास रुपए का नकली नोट बनाया गया, उसके बाद सौ रुपए का, पांच सौ रुपए और हजार रुपए बनाया गया है। पहले घुसपैठिए अपने साथ नकली नोट लाते थे। जब वे पकड़े जाते थे, तो जेल जाते थे या कार्रवाई होती थी या seize कर लिए जाते थे। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अब स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की ट्रेजरी से भी नकली नोट निकल रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों हमने डुमरियागंज में देखा ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूं, डुमरियागंज में एसबीआई की ट्रेजरी से नकली नोट मिले और करोड़ों की संख्या में मिले। जहां एटीएम vending machine लगाई गई है, जहां आप डेबिट कार्ड लगा कर, क्रेडिट कार्ड लगा कर, एटीएम कार्ड लगा कर पैसा निकालते हैं, उसमें भी नकली नोट निकले। इसके पीछे बहुत सारे कारण हैं। जब कच्ची धानी से ही नकली तेल निकलने लगे और ट्रेजरी से ही नकली नोट निकलने लगे, तो हम किस पर विश्वास करें। कल अगर हम पोस्ट ऑफिस जाएं और वहां से नकली स्टाम्प निकले, तो क्या होगा! रेवेन्यू स्टाम्प पेपर, जो कचहरियों में मिलता है, जब स्टाम्प वेंडर से हमें नकली स्टाम्प मिले, तो तेलगी स्कैम खुला सामने आया। अब ये नकली नोट निकल रहे हैं और एक आकलन के हिसाब से, क्योंकि सरकारी आकलन तो वही है कि जो बैंक की खिड़की पर पकड़ा गया, उसी को नकली नोट माना जा रहा है, पर एक आकलन कह रहा है कि एक हजार, पांच सौ और सौ के जितने नोट हैं, उनके 50 फीसदी 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 सेल बनाया गया। यह कहा गया कि इसके लिए एक स्पेशल सेल पूरे देश में चलेगा, जिससे नकली नोट को रोका जाएगा। बंगलादेश और नेपाल के बार्डर पर स्थित जो राज्य हैं, उन इलाकों में नकली नोट का प्रचलन हो रहा है। एटीएम मशीन या कैशियर के विंडो से जब आप अपने चेक से पैसा लेते हैं और अगर आप पैसे लेकर विंडो से हट जाते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि नकली नोट है, तो आपका चालान 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 बन्द हो गया है। Hon. 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.

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## 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.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Syeda Anwara Taimur. Not present. Shri Ishwar Singh. Not 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.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** सर, इनका समय जो बचा है, अगर ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। वह आप छोड़िए ... (व्यवधान) ... हमें समय का अभाव है। 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.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

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. Condpán, 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. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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 DRUCC. 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 Aghra, 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.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, रेलवे बजट के बारे में आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए जो मौका दिया है, सबसे पहले मैं उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

आदरणीया मंत्री महोदया ने जो रेलवे बजट तैयार किया है, हमने इस बजट को और पिछले सालों के बजट को देखा है और देखने से यह पता चलता है कि इस बजट में कुछ खास नया vision नज़र नहीं आ रहा है। रेलवे गवर्नमेंट की संस्था है और गवर्नमेंट 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 कितने बेरोजगार नौजवानों को रोजगार देने का मौका एक साल में पैदा करेंगे, बल्कि every year retrenchment is going on, employees को कम करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है और हम आंकड़ों 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 छोड़ 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 बढ़ोत्तरी नज़र आ रही है, इसमें क्या तरक्की नज़र आ रही है। लेकिन, इसके बावजूद हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि कुछ अच्छे steps भी आदरणीया मंत्री जी ने लिए हैं। उपसभापति जी, जो अच्छा किया है, उसको अच्छा ही कहना चाहिए। जो कमी है, उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए हम सजेशंस देना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि जब thought, business oriented बन जाती है, तो approach भी business mind से ही apply होती है। हमने यह सुना है कि एक businessman के बारे में कोई कहता है, businessman को यह सिखाया जाता है कि आपने कमी हंसना नहीं है, आप कभी ग्राहक को

हंसते नज़र नहीं आने चाहिए। अगर आप ग्राहक के सामने हसेंगे, तो ग्राहक चेतन हो जाएगा, जागरूक हो जायेगा। फिर उसको समझाया जाता है कि चाहे कितना भी profit हो, आपको तो recession का ही रोना, रोना 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 मांगेगी, अपनी डिमांड का चार्ट पकड़ा देगी। अगर आपको हंसना है, तो आप बाथरूम में जाकर अकेले चाहे जितना हंस लीजिए। तो हमारी सरकार की यही approach नज़र आ रही है, हमारी सरकार की यही approach, employment generate करने के मुद्दे पर नज़र आ रही है, क्योंकि वह कह रही है 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 को सर्व करने की नहीं है, उनकी approach तो nation को exploit करने की है। इसलिए हम आदरणीय मंत्री महोदया से चाहेंगे कि जब वे आज शाम को 5 बजे जवाब दें, तो यह जरूर बताएं कि हम इस विभाग के माध्यम से कितने बेरोजगार-नौजवानों को रोजगार देने जा रहे हैं, इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ clarity हाउस को और हमारे देश को होनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, मैंने किसी किताब में पढ़ा है, एक writer ने लिखा है, यह बहुत ही दुःखदायक स्टेटमेंट है, जो मैं हाउस में quote कर रहा हूं। उसने लिखा है कि - "India is an open toilet." मैं महसूस करता हूं कि उसने जरूर हमारे रेलवे स्टेशनों का दौरा किया होगा, उसने जरूर हमारी किसी न किसी ट्रेन में चढ़कर कुछ समय तक यात्रा का आनंद लिया होगा। वैसे तो इस बजट में मेशन किया है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : शायद आपको मालूम नहीं है कि कुछ लोग बाथरूम में जाकर, एक घंटा बैठकर सोचते रहते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति** : रेलवे बाथरूम में नहीं।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** : उपसभापति जी, इस बजट में commitment है कि हम रेलवे स्टेशनों को world class बनाना चाहते हैं, हम सफाई की, safety की, security की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह पहले के बजट में भी आता रहा है। हमें खुशी होगी कि इस साल मंत्री महोदया ने जो commitment किया है, इस पर हम खरे उतरें। हमें कई बार हैरानी होती है कि क्या हमारे पास कोई ऐसी technique नहीं है, हमारे पास कुछ ऐसे इंजीनियर्स नहीं हैं कि हम अपने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर, अपनी ट्रेनों में सफाई की कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें, जिससे दुनिया वाले प्रेरणा लें। अब बात तो अच्छी है कि हम 50 वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं, यह भी खुशी की बात है कि अगर अंदर से कुछ नहीं उपजा अगर दिमाग से कुछ नहीं निकला तो कम से कम नकल करके तो कुछ सुधारने की कोशिश हो रही है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर बहुत ज्यादा गंभीर approach अख्तियार करने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, it is one O' clock. There will be no lunch break.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** : महोदय, मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो 50 वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाने की बात कही गई है, उसमें से पंजाब को सिर्फ एक मिला है। पंजाब एक बॉर्डर स्टेट है और यह बहुत ज्यादा terrorist

affected रहा है। मिलीटेंसी के दौरान, आतंकवाद के दौरान पंजाब का बहुत ज्यादा आर्थिक और जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें पंजाब के बारे में कुछ और सोचा जाए। जो 375 आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने की बात है, उनमें से 309 को identify भी कर लिया गया है, लेकिन उसमें भी पंजाब को जो शेयर मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिला है। जो पचास मल्टी कम्प्लेक्स बनने की बात है, उसमें भी पंजाब के लिए सिर्फ एक रखा गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पंजाब को एक बॉर्डर स्टेट होने के नाते और लंबे समय तक वहां पर terrorist activities के कारण जो priority मिलनी चाहिए थी, शायद वह नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि पंजाब को priority मिले।

महोदय, मुंबई से लुधियाना जो Freight Corridor बनाने की बात है, इसमें अनुरोध है कि इसको अमृतसर तक extend किया जाए, then it will be more beneficiary. आगे आने वाले दिनों में इसका इस्तेमाल पाकिस्तान से व्यापार के लिए भी कर सकते हैं। चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब राज्य की राजधानी है, लेकिन लुधियाना से चण्डीगढ़ और जालंधर से चण्डीगढ़ तक जाने के लिए कोई ट्रेन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उसकी भी कोई व्यवस्था हो जाए। इसके अलावा श्रीआनंदपुर साहब और श्रीखुरालगढ़ साहब दो ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां जाने के लिए ट्रेन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। चरनगंगा, श्रीखुरालगढ़ साहब होशियारपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के गढ़शंकर सबडिवीजन में एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है, यहां पर इस देश में अस्पृश्यता को खत्म करने वाले, अस्पृश्यता के विरुद्ध जिहाद करने वाले, equality और human justice के लिए लड़ने वाले साहब श्री गुरु रवि दास जी महाराज ने visit किया था, वह श्रीखुरालगढ़ साहब पंजाब में एक ऐतिहासिक धरती है। श्रीआनंदपुर साहब में annihilation of caste का purpose लेकर साहब श्री गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी महाराज ने खालसा पंथ की सृजना की थी। लेकिन पठानकोट से दसुहा जो गुरदासपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट बॉर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, वहां के जो लोग हैं, उनको श्रीखुरालगढ़ साहब और श्रीआनंदपुर साहब में आने के लिए कोई ट्रेन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके लिए कोई बहुत लंबा ट्रैक भी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। दसुहा तक पहले ही ट्रेन है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि दसुहा से गढ़शंकर और श्रीआनंदपुर 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 अन्य कई purpose भी इससे solve हो सकते हैं। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान को already अटारी बॉर्डर से जोड़ा गया है, लेकिन यह फिरोजपुर के माध्यम से भी हो सकता है। इस तरह से एक और option हमारे पास है। अगर सरकार उस पर भी विचार कर ले, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा कि फिरोजपुर से कसूरी जो गंडासिंह वाला बॉर्डर से है, अगर उसको भी जोड़ दिया जाए, तो यह पंजाब के लिए और देश के लिए भी बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसके अलावा फूड इम्पूवमेंट के बारे में पहले भी proposal है, लेकिन पहले हम यह चाहेंगे कि फूड जो है, वह कैसे hygienic हो सकता है? अभी होता क्या है कि जो वेटर है, वही आपको सर्व करता है और वही झूठे बर्तन उठाकर ले जाता है और जब फिर वही आपको खाना देने के लिए आएगा, तो वह कहां hygienic रह जाएगा? इसलिए इस पर alternatively विचार किया जा सकता है। मैनपावर ज्यादा नहीं लगेगी, मैनपावर तो वही काम में आएगी, लेकिन इस पर डिवीजन करना पड़ेगा कि कौन सर्व करेगा और कौन बर्तन उठाएगा? हमारा जो सजेशन है, इसमें सरकार का ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होगा, सिर्फ मैनेजमेंट की बात है।

इसके अलावा जो डॉक्टर की व्यवस्था है कि long journey train में हम एक डॉक्टर देना चाहते हैं, जो इस बजट में proposal रखा गया है, अच्छी बात है। पहले से कुछ अच्छा सोचने की कोशिश हुई है, लेकिन हमारा



संज्ञेन यह है कि डॉक्टर भी तो human being है, कभी डॉक्टर भी तो बीमार हो सकता है! इसलिए एक वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। कम से कम दो डॉक्टर हों, एक male हो और दूसरा female हो। इससे हम ladies के लिए एक डॉक्टर की व्यवस्था कर पाएंगे और alternative डॉक्टर की भी व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि male and female, दो डॉक्टर अगर यहां पर हो जाएं, तो आदरणीय मंत्री जी की जो मंशा है, शायद इस व्यवस्था से उसको और कामयाबी मिल सकती है।

इसके अलावा रेलवे में जो players हैं, उनकी promotion और उनके लिए जो diet है, संतोषजनक नहीं है। हमें जो players मिलते हैं, उनकी resentment और उनकी frustration हमें साफ दिखाई देती है। खेलों के क्षेत्र में तो हम पहले ही बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए हमारा यह कहना है कि कम से कम ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि उनको जो pay मिलती है, उनकी सारी pay खाने में ही लग जाए और बाकी कुछ बचे ही नहीं, इसके ऊपर भी सरकार को कुछ extra ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं, उनका बैकलॉग बहुत पड़ा है। ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहेंगे कि इसके लिए कोई special campaign चलाया जाए और इसको टाइमबाउंड बनाया जाए, क्योंकि यह कह देना कि हम future में यह भर देंगे, यह काफी नहीं है। इसकी कुछ समय-सीमा निश्चित कर ली जाए कि हम इतने समय में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का बैकलॉग भर देंगे और जो other backward classes हैं, जो कि काफी हद तक neglected हैं public administration में, उनके पार्टिसिपेशन को बढ़ाने के बारे में भी हमें सोचना चाहिए।

सर, एक जो "इज्जत" स्कीम है, वह एक अच्छा proposal है, उसमें हम चाहेंगे कि इनकम की जो हद 1500 रुपए रखी है, अगर उसको हम बढ़ा दें, कम से कम जो हम NREGA में दे रहे हैं, अगर उतना ही रख दें, तो शायद इस योजना का सही मायनों में कोई अर्थ निकल सकेगा, ऐसी हमारी सलाह है।

सर, पैसेंजर रिजर्वेशन सिस्टम के तहत 200 जो new towns शामिल करने के बारे में कहा गया है, उसमें हम यह चाहेंगे कि होशियारपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक गढ़शंकर टाउन है, उसको भी शामिल कर लिया जाए। यह अच्छी बात है कि आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय ने दोनों हाउसेज के मैबर्स से सजेशन मांगें हैं कि वे सजेस्ट करें कि कहां-कहां इन्हें बनाया जा सकता है। इस संबंध में हम और सजेशन भी देंगे। महोदय, आज हम अपने आपको अति आधुनिक दिखा रहे हैं कि हर हाथ में मोबाइल है लेकिन ट्रेनों में बहुत से कोचिज़ ऐसे हैं, जहां पर फोन को चार्ज करने के लिए कोई स्विच नहीं है। यह कोई बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। इसके ऊपर भी अगर सरकार विचार करे तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि इसके लिए कोई बहुत अधिक बजट की जरूरत नहीं है, इसे किया जा सकता है। महोदय, पिछले पांच वर्षों से यूपीए सरकार यह दावा करती है कि हमने कभी यात्री किराए में बढ़ोतरी नहीं की। लेकिन जो indirect रूप से बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वह तत्काल स्कीम के ज़रिए हुई है। ऐसी कई ट्रेनें हैं जहां 40 परसेंट तक सीटें तत्काल स्कीम में रखी हुई हैं, 40 से भी above हो सकती हैं। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि तत्काल स्कीम में जब ज्यादा सीटें रखते हैं तो कई दूसरे कोटे भी हैं, हेडक्वार्टर का कोटा है, अन्य कई कोटे हैं। हमारा यह सजेशन है कि तत्काल स्कीम का जो कोटा है, उसको reduce किया जाए, उसको पांच परसेंट तक लाना चाहिए ताकि आम जनता को इसका लाभ पहुंच सके। इन्हीं suggestions के साथ, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** (बिहार) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, जो रेल बजट पेश किया गया है, मुझे यह मानने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि इसमें कई ऐसी बातें हैं जिनकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। मुझे जो सबसे अच्छा लगा, वह यह कि "इज्जत" के नाम से जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनको 25 रुपए महीने पर एक सौ किलोमीटर यात्रा करने का मासिक टिकट दिया गया है। उसकी मैं अत्यधिक सराहना करता हूँ। उसी तरह से दिल्ली, चेन्नई और कोलकाता में महिलाओं के लिए जो विशेष ट्रेन चलाने की बात की गई है, उसकी भी मैं बहुत तारीफ करता हूँ। यह जो 25 रुपए वाला टिकट है, यह ईमानदारी के साथ गरीब लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने का काम है। महोदय, पूर्ववर्ती रेल मंत्री जी ने गरीबों के नाम पर air-conditioned ट्रेन चला दी, जिससे कभी गरीब चलते नहीं हैं - भाई राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कहा था। इस तरह से गरीबों का मज़ाक उड़ाने वाली जो बात थी, वह कम से कम ममता बनर्जी जी ने अपने रेल बजट में नहीं की, इस बात की मुझे बहुत खुशी है और मैं इसके लिए उनको बधाई देता हूँ। इसके अलावा कई नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गयी हैं, नयी रेलगाड़ियों की जरूरत भी है। आबादी बढ़ रही है, लोग ज्यादा संख्या में यात्रा कर रहे हैं इसलिए नई रेलगाड़ियों की जरूरत है। लेकिन मुझे यह समझने में परेशानी होती है कि हमारे यहां जो रेल लाइन है, पूरे देश की बात में नहीं जानता हूँ, लेकिन हावड़ा से दिल्ली की जो रेल लाइन है, मेन लाइन और grand chord line, इसमें पहले से ही इतनी अधिक गाड़ियां हैं कि यह लाइन एक दम chocked है। उसमें अगर आप नई गाड़ियों को चलाएंगे तो उनका टाइम टेबल कैसे मेंटेन करेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि आज़ादी के बाद हम लोग नई रेल लाइन नहीं बना पाए। जो पुरानी रेल लाइन अंग्रेज़ों के समय बनी हुई थी, उसी रेल लाइन पर अधिकांशतः हमारा काम चल रहा है। इस प्रकार इसे कैसे मेंटेन करेंगे, यह रेल मंत्री महोदय के लिए चुनौती है। मुझे आशा है कि रेल मंत्री महोदय इस दिशा में कोशिश करेंगे। मैं एक बात की शिकायत मंत्री महोदय से जरूर करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने विश्वस्तरीय रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने की घोषणा की है। उसकी लिस्ट भी बनायी है लेकिन उसमें पटना छूट गया है। पटना क्यों छूटा, यह मैं नहीं जानता। हो सकता है कि पुराने रेल मंत्री और नई रेल मंत्री महोदय के बीच में जो रिश्ता है, उसमें कुछ खट्टापन हो, उसके कारण वह छूट गया है। लेकिन मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि पटना मगध की राजधानी रही है और एक ज़माने में इस दिशा का इतिहास मगध का इतिहास रहा है। वहां नालन्दा देश और दुनिया का सबसे पुराना विश्वविद्यालय रहा है, जिसका पुनरुद्धार हम लोग करने जा रहे हैं। अमृत्य सेन जी जिन्हें नोबल पुरस्कार हासिल है, उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी है, जिसमें कई मुल्क के लोग उसके पार्टनर हैं, जिनमें चीन है, जापान है, कोरिया है, बर्मा है, कई देशों ने मिल करके यह संकल्प लिया है कि नालन्दा को फिर से दुनिया के ज्ञान का एक मंदिर हम लोग बनाएंगे। तो ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण जगह को उन्होंने कैसे छोड़ दिया है, मुझको लगता है कि अनजाने में यह छूटा है। तो मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसको भी उस लिस्ट में शामिल करेंगे। बिहार के साथ कोई और पक्षपात की बात मैं नहीं करूंगा। इसलिए नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि बोलने का अधिकार हमको नहीं है, क्योंकि पूर्ववर्ती रेल मंत्री बिहार के ही रहने वाले थे। इसके अलावा वहां कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं हैं, जैसे पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेल और सड़क पुल बनाने का काम उनसे पहले जो रेल मंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी थे, उन्होंने शुरू किया था। मुंगेर में गंगा नदी पर रेल पुल बनाने का काम शुरू हुआ था। कोसी नदी पर रेल पुल बनाने का काम शुरू हुआ था। वहां पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने उस काम का शुभारम्भ किया था। पटना की हालत ऐसी है कि गंगा नदी को पार करने के लिए एक सड़क पुल है जिसकी हालत खराब है, जिसकी वजह से वहां घंटों जाम लगा रहता है। बिहार के लोगों की यह अपेक्षा थी कि

दीघा और पहलेजा के बीच में नया रेल पुल बन रहा है, जो सड़क का भी काम करेगा, उसके जल्दी बन जाने से असहनीय जाम से निजात मिलेगा। लेकिन कोई काम नहीं हुआ।

रेलवे के कोच की मेंटीनेंस के लिए हरनोत में फैक्टरी बनी थी, तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम ने वहां जाकर उसका शिलान्यास किया था। परन्तु आगे कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ। इसलिए बिहार के रेल मंत्री होते हुए बिहार में रेल की जो महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं थीं, वे पूरी नहीं हुईं, तो हम ममता जी से किस मुंह से शिकायत करेंगे। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ एक ही अनुरोध उनसे करूंगा कि पटना को भी वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाने की सूची में शामिल करें।

बजट डॉक्यूमेंट को पढ़ने के बाद एक चिंता जरूर होती है। ऐसा लगता है कि रेलवे की जो एफिसिएंसी है, उसमें कमी होने वाली है, क्योंकि 2009-10 में इंवेस्टमेंट के लिए बहुत कम राशि रेलवे के पास है। फरवरी में अंतरिम बजट पेश करते हुए पूर्व रेल मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़ा दिया था, उसके मुकाबले ऐसा लगता है कि रेलवे की जो वित्तीय हालत है, उसमें बहुत खराबी आई है। हम लोगों को आश्चर्य 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 कमी कैसे आई, यह हम लोगों की समझ में नहीं आता। जैसे रेल बजट में यह कहा गया है कि डिविडेंड देने के बाद सरप्लस की राशि आठ हजार सात सौ बहत्तर करोड़ रुपए बचेगी, जो आगे इंवेस्टमेंट के लिए है। जबकि पूर्व मंत्री ने तेरह हजार पांच सौ ब्यालिस करोड़ कैश सरप्लस की घोषणा की थी, जो 2008-09 के मुकाबले कम थी। 2008-09 में चौदह हजार छः सौ नौ करोड़ रुपए थी, जबकि अंतरिम बजट में बताया था कि तेरह हजार पांच सौ ब्यालिस करोड़ रुपए है। लेकिन वर्तमान रेल मंत्री जी कह रही हैं सिर्फ आठ हजार सात सौ बहत्तर करोड़ रुपए ही है। डिप्रिसिएशन फंड में भी 23.9 परसेंट यानी पांच हजार तीन सौ पच्चीस करोड़ रुपए की कमी आई है, उसी तरह से केपिटल फंड में 88 परसेंट की कमी आई है, छः सौ ब्यालिस करोड़ की कमी आई है। यानी इस वर्ष वियर एंड टियर के लिए तथा इंवेस्टमेंट के लिए रेलवे के पास कुछ कम राशि बचती है। अब मौजूदा वित्तीय वर्ष में इफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए नई रेल लाइन के लिए, अमान परिवर्तन के लिए, लाइनों के दोहरीकरण की राशि में भी 11.55 की कमी आई है। रेल मंत्रालय इन मदों में सिर्फ छः हजार आठ सौ इक्कासी करोड़ रुपए खर्च करेगा, पिछले वर्ष रेलवे ने इस मद में सात हजार सात सौ नवासी करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया था। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जो फरवरी से लेकर इस बीच में फर्क आया है, यह फर्क क्यों आया है? इतनी बड़ी तब्दीली रेल के फाइनेंसियल स्टेट्स में कैसे आई है? उन्होंने जो white paper निकालने की बात कही है, हम चाहेंगे कि रेल की वित्तीय स्थिति में जो अचानक परिवर्तन आया है, उसके बारे में निश्चित रूप से बताया जाए। पिछले पांच वर्ष के रेल के कामकाज के बारे में white paper प्रस्तुत करने की बात वर्तमान रेल मंत्री जी ने कही है, इस पर काफी हंगामा मचा है। दूसरे सदन में कल यह बात उठाई गई, जो पूर्व रेल मंत्री जी की पार्टी के लोग हैं, उन्होंने कहा जब रेलवे घाटे में चल रही थी, उस काल का भी white paper में जिक्र होना चाहिए और यह बताया जाना चाहिए कि उस समय घाटा क्यों होता था? दो पूर्व रेल मंत्रियों के समय घाटे की बात थी, एक नीतीश कुमार जी और दूसरी ममता बनर्जी। मैं ममता बनर्जी जी से यह कहूंगा कि वह पिछले रेल मंत्रियों के समय का भी लेखा-जोखा white paper में प्रस्तुत करें। इससे यह पता चलेगा कि यह जो दावा किया जा रहा था के रेलवे का टर्निंग पाइंट है, जब लालू जी रेल मंत्री बने, तब शुरू हुआ, इसकी भी कलई खुल जाएगी।

पूर्व रेल मंत्री जी हमारे मित्र हैं, वह हमारे बहुत पुराने साथी हैं। मैं उनको स्कूल के जमाने से जानता हूँ और हम लोगों ने लम्बे अर्से तक साथ में काम किया है। हम लोग एक साथ जेल में रहे हैं, हम लोगों ने एक साथ पुलिस की लाठियाँ खाई हैं। इसलिए हम उनकी नस-नस को पहचानते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह से रेलवे में 80 हजार करोड़, 90 हजार करोड़ मुनाफा दिखाया गया। हम इस बात को ग्रहण करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम ही नहीं, पूरा देश इस बात को ग्रहण करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि कौन-सा चमत्कार हो गया? जिस आदमी के हाथ में बिहार प्रदेश का शासन 15 वर्षों तक रहा और जिसने बिहार का भट्टा बैठा दिया, बिहार का ग्रोथ रेट पॉजिटिव से निगेटिव में चला गया, वह आदमी रेलवे का कायाकल्प कर ले, वह रेलवे का मुनाफा 90 हजार करोड़ तक पहुँचा दे, उसे हावर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी में लेक्चर देने के लिए बुलाया जाए, ये बात ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** यह रिपोर्ट उनकी नहीं है, बल्कि सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट है। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह लालू प्रसाद की रिपोर्ट है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप जब बोलेंगे, तब इस बारे में बोलिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** इसको देश कबूल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए मैं ममता बनर्जी जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि white paper का जो मामला है, उसमें पिछले जो मंत्री रहे हैं, उनका जो कार्यकाल है, उसका समावेश भी उसमें किया जाए। हमारे साथी लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने उस दिन कहा था कि जो 17 हजार करोड़ रुपये का सेफ्टी फंड बना था। रेलवे ट्रैक का जो सुदृढ़ीकरण हुआ, उसको जो बदला गया, उसी का नजीजा था कि आज एक्सल लोड बढ़ाया गया है। मुझको जो जानकारी है, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यह जानकारी कितनी सही है, लेकिन मुझको यह बताया गया है कि रेलवे सेफ्टी कमिश्नर की इजाजत ली गई। रेलवे का जो एक्सल लोड बढ़ाया गया, उस पर रेलवे सेफ्टी कमिश्नर ने इजाजत नहीं दी थी। बगैर उसकी इजाजत के एक्सल लोड बढ़ाया गया। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि यह जो एक्सल लोड बढ़ाया गया, इसका क्या असर रेल की पटरियों पर पड़ा, रेल के संचालन में पड़ा? मुझे जो जानकारी है उसके अनुसार रेलवे का वीयर एंड टीयर बढ़ा है। जो अनुमान लगाया गया था कि रेलवे की पटरियाँ इतने साल तक काम करेंगी, उनकी लाइफ ओवर लोडिंग की वजह से शार्ट हो गयी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पिछली बार जब रेलवे का इंटरिम बजट लालू जी ने पेश किया था, उस समय मैंने भाषण के दौरान उदाहरण देकर बताया था कि कहां-कहां, कितना रेल लाइन ट्रैक किया, कहां-कहां पर कितना नुकसान हुआ? इसके बारे में, मैंने एक विस्तृत जानकारी सदन में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री जी के सामने दी थी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसको डिनाइ नहीं किया था।

उपसभापति महोदय, रेलवे ने लालू जी के समय में जिस तरह से काम किया, यह बहुत चिंताजनक बात है। जिस समय लालू यादव जी रेल मंत्री थे, मैंने पटना में प्रेस कांफ्रेंस करके, एक बार नहीं, तीन-तीन बार मैंने आरोप लगाया था और सार्वजनिक रूप से आरोप लगाया था। मैंने कुछ पदाधिकारियों के बारे में आरोप लगाया था। ऐसे पदाधिकारी जिन पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हैं, इनको इम्पोर्टेंट कुर्सी पर तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री ने बैठाया था। मैंने चुनौती देकर कहा था कि इसमें रुपये का लेनदेन हुआ है। अगर मेरा आरोप गलत है, तो रेल मंत्री मेरे ऊपर मानहानि का मुकदमा करें, यह मैंने कहा था और उस समय अखबारों में यह खबर छपी थी। यहां पर प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता जी जो उस समय के तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री के \* मैंने चुनौती देकर कहा था, जिन-जिन लोगों के बारे में कहा था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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\*Not recorded.

**श्री उपसभापति :** तिवारी साहब, 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 बगैर Indian Railway Finance से इजाजत लिए, उन्होंने 10 परसेंट की छूट दी थी।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप नाम मत लीजिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** रेलवे को 185 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** जो डिफेंड नहीं करते, उनका नाम नहीं ले सकते।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** उपसभापति महोदय, उनके ऊपर विजिलेंस का मामला था, इसके बावजूद उनका मैम्बर (स्टाफ) बनाया गया। इसी तरह से मैम्बर (इलेक्ट्रिकल)\* ...(व्यवधान).... उनको बनाया गया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप नाम मत लीजिए। जो व्यक्ति यहां पर डिफेंड नहीं करते, उनके नाम मत लीजिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** उनको मेम्बर (स्टाफ) बनाया गया, जिनके ऊपर विजिलेंस का मामला था।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** जो व्यक्ति यहां डिफेंड नहीं करते, उनके नाम मत लीजिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** जिन्होंने इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न में अपनी सम्पत्ति छिपाई थी। उनको मेम्बर (इलेक्ट्रिकल) बनाया गया और \* ...(व्यवधान).... बनाया गया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** देखिए, आप बार-बार नाम ले रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... इनको रिकार्ड से निकाल दीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान).... जिन आफिशिल के नाम हैं और जो यहां डिफेंड नहीं कर सकते, उनके नाम नहीं ले सकते। आप designation बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। मैं नाम वापस लेता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जो मेम्बर (स्टाफ) हैं और रेलवे का विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट उनके अंतर्गत आता है। जानबूझकर मेम्बर (स्टाफ) ऐसे आदमी को बनाया गया, जब हम लोगों ने विजिलेंस में मामला दिया, हमारी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री शरद यादव जी, हमारी पार्टी के बिहार प्रदेश के अध्यक्ष और लोक सभा के सदस्य, राजीव ललन सिंह और हम लोग प्रधान मंत्री के पास डेलीगेशन लेकर गए और हम लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री को डॉक्यूमेंट्स के साथ यह कागज दिया, ...(समय की घंटी).... रेलवे में गुप-डी की नौकरी के बारे में आप कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं कि गरीब लोगों से जमीन लिखवाकर नौकरी दी गई। ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** ये बिना डॉक्यूमेंट्स के बातें बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री उपसभापति :** राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप जब बोलेंगे, तब बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान).... राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप इधर देखिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** प्रधान मंत्री को जांच करने के लिए दिया और प्रधान मंत्री जी के यहां से हमारे पास चिट्ठी आई। ...(व्यवधान).... उस डॉक्यूमेंट को रेलवे विजिलेंस के यहां भेजा गया। ...(व्यवधान).... और ऐसे आदमी को मेम्बर (स्टाफ) बनाया गया और जिसके हाथ में विजिलेंस दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री उपसभापति :** तिवारी जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए क्योंकि समय का अभाव है।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि मैंने जिनके बारे में आरोप लगाया है, उनकी जांच करवाएं और अगर मेरा आरोप गलत साबित हुआ, तो इसके लिए मैं कोई भी सजा भुगतने के लिए तैयार हूं।

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\*Not recorded.

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है, ठीक है। श्री मोती लाल वोरा।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** ये दो, दो मैम्बर (स्टॉफ) और मैम्बर (इलेक्ट्रिकल) दोनों कैसे आदमी हैं, इनकी जांच कराई जाए। इसी अनुरोध के साथ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (बिहार) :** मान्यवर, मेरा नाम लिया गया है और मैं आपकी इजाजत से कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बाद में बोलिए, क्योंकि मैंने वोरा जी का नाम बोल दिया है।...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग क्यों बोल रहे हैं? आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... आप क्लेरिफिकेशन ढूँढकर बताइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** ये फ्रस्ट्रेशन से ग्रसित हैं। इनको एक भूत दिखाई देता है। इनका चरित्र वैसा है, तो इनको सब लोग ऐसे ही लगते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)... ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट गए ...(व्यवधान)... और इन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से केस विदड्रो किया।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने कह दिया, इसलिए अब आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज आप बैठिए। श्री मोती लाल वोरा।

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, रेल मंत्री कुमारी ममता बनर्जी के द्वारा जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ममता बनर्जी ने अपने रेल बजट में जिन कार्यों का उल्लेख किया है और जिन नए कदमों की ओर रेल मंत्रालय को बढ़ने का एक अवसर दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में और 2009 में नई सरकार बनने के बाद यह उनका पहला रेल बजट है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

...इस बजट में उन सारी बातों का समावेश करने की कोशिश की गई है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन्हें इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने हर सांसद के क्षेत्र में कम से कम एक टिकटिंग और आरक्षण केन्द्र उपलब्ध कराने की पहल की है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए - रेल कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या लगभग 14 लाख के आसपास है, हम सबकी बातें तो करते हैं, लेकिन रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए 2009 और 2010 के दौरान, जो 6,560 क्वार्टर के निर्माण की बात कही गई है और रेल कर्मचारियों की कॉलोनिजों में सुधार की जो बात है, यदि आप इन रेल कॉलोनिजों की तरफ कभी जाकर देखें तो इनमें सुधार की आवश्यकता रही है। पूर्व रेल मंत्रियों ने भी अपनी ओर से हर कदम इस बात के लिए उठाया है कि रेल कॉलोनिजों में रहने वाले हमारे रेलवे के मजदूर, रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को सारी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने एक बात बहुत साफ कही, जो अभी तक होती रही है कि रेल यात्री और माल भाड़े में वृद्धि नहीं होगी। पचास स्टेशनों पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सुविधा देने की बात कही गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक अच्छा कदम है। पचास स्टेशनों पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। उन्होंने 375 आदर्श स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने की बात भी कही है, मैं उनके इस कदम की प्रशंसा करता हूँ। छत्तीसगढ़ एक नया राज्य बना है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो पचास स्टेशनों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सुविधा देने की बात का उल्लेख अपने बजट में किया है, यदि उसमें छत्तीसगढ़ का एक भी स्टेशन शामिल कर लें, तो पचास के बदले इक्यावन स्टेशनों पर यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुविधा लोगों को मिलने लगेगी। मुझे याद है कि 375 आदर्श स्टेशनों बनाने की बात कही गई है। मैंने बजट में इन स्टेशनों के सारे नाम देखे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप केरल के रहने वाले हैं, केरल को शामिल

किया गया है, मुझे खुशी है, जिन प्रदेशों को शामिल किया है, उनके लिए हम निश्चित रूप से कह सकते हैं कि ममता बनर्जी ने अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ एक नया राज्य बना है और नए राज्य की बहुत सारी अपेक्षाएं रहती हैं। नया राज्य बनने के बाद अनेक वर्ष लग जाते हैं, जब वह राज्य अच्छा राज्य, समृद्धशाली राज्य बनता है। इन 375 आदर्श स्टेशनों में कम से कम दस और जुड़ने चाहिए, ताकि छत्तीसगढ़, जो एक नया राज्य है और नए राज्य के संबंध में मैं समझता हूं कि इस वर्ष में कम से कम दस स्टेशनों के नाम जुड़ने चाहिए। दस स्टेशनों के नाम मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बता दूंगा। मेरा उनसे आग्रह है कि आपने आदर्श स्टेशन बनाए हैं, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, आपने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टेशन्स बनाने की बात कही है, इसमें भी किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन एक छोटी सी बात है, वह बात केवल इतनी है कि उसमें केवल एक स्टेशन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर का, क्योंकि छत्तीसगढ़ में इस बात की क्षमता है, छत्तीसगढ़ में काफी ऊर्जा है, छत्तीसगढ़ ऊर्जावान प्रदेश बना है और उसमें आगे भी बढ़ने की पूरी संभावना है, हमारे पास अपार वन संपदा है, अपार खनिज संपदा है, इन सारी संपदाओं के रहते हुए छत्तीसगढ़ को नजरअंदाज करना, मैं समझता हूं, उचित नहीं होगा। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नई रेल लाइनें बड़े-बड़े शहरों में दी गई हैं, जहां पर रेल लाइनों की सुविधा काफी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि वहां रेल लाइन की सुविधा नहीं है। ऐसे प्रान्तों में, जहां रेल लाइन की मांग लगातार की जा रही हो, आप बड़े शहरों में दें, मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उनमें न भी दें, तो बहुत अधिक अन्तर पड़ने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन उन शहरों में, उन प्रदेशों में जहां रेल लाइन की मांग निरंतर की जा रही है, मुझे याद है कि जब माननीय लालू प्रसाद जी हमारे रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने इसी सदन में बजट भाषण में इस बात को कहा था। यह बहुत पुरानी मांग है। अनेक बार उसका सर्वे हुआ। सर्वे होने के बाद हमेशा इस बात को कहा गया कि इस नई रेल लाइन की शुरुआत होगी। राजहरा से जगदलपुर रेल लाइन की मांग को न मालूम कितनी बार हम लोगों ने इस सदन में पिछले पांच वर्षों में उठाया है। लालू जी ने इस बात को कहा भी था कि वे इसे अवश्य पूरा कर देंगे। मुझे अफसोस हुआ कि ये ही रेल अधिकारी, ये ही रेल अधिकारियों को सलाह देने वाले लोग, उनको भी ध्यान में रहा होगा कि माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा उस वक्त की थी, उस घोषणा को केवल घोषणा समझ कर अगर हमने उसे छोड़ दिया, तो फिर रेल मंत्री जी की किसी घोषणा का कोई महत्व नहीं होगा और रेल मंत्री की घोषणा एक थोथी घोषणा समझी जाएगी। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजहरा से जगदलपुर का समूचा इलाका आदिवासी इलाका है। क्या हम आदिवासी अंचल में रेल सुविधाओं को ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will finish within to minutes. I will not take more than two minutes because I had taken approval for five minutes from you. माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि आदिवासी अंचल में हमें लोगों को सुविधाएं देनी हैं, वहां का विकास करना है, वहां के लोगों को आगे बढ़ने के अवसर देने हैं, वहां के छोटे-छोटे गांवों को आगे बढ़ने के अवसर देने हैं। इस रेल लाइन पर आखिर क्या ग्रहण बैठ गया है!

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि मैंने पिछली बार भी रेल बजट के भाषण में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि रायपुर से धमतरी नैरो गेज की एक ट्रेन चलती है। आपने 1300 किलोमीटर आमान परिवर्तन की बात कही। आप 1300 किलोमीटर आमान परिवर्तन करने जा रही हैं। लोगों की मांग-निरंतर उठती जा रही है। रायपुर छत्तीसगढ़ की राजधानी है। रायपुर से धमतरी आपका एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण शहर है। छोटी लाइन चलती है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हालात मैंने उस वक्त आपके समक्ष रखे थे, उन हालात को देखते हुए तो ऐसा लगता था कि उस ट्रेन में काफी सुधार, ब्रॉड गेज को लाने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे

समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर जिन बातों की घोषणा एक बार हो जाए, उनका पालन क्यों नहीं होता। घोषणा का एक असर हुआ करता है और क्षेत्र के लोग उस बात को मानते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि माननीया ममता बनर्जी जी आज अपने भाषण में, जब वे जवाब देंगी, इस बात का उल्लेख करें। उन्हें थोड़ी ममता छत्तीसगढ़ के प्रति भी दिखाने की आवश्यकता है। ममता जी ममतामयी हो सकती हैं, वे हैं भी, उन्हें छत्तीसगढ़ के प्रति ममता दिखाने की आवश्यकता होगी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि आपने मुझे बहुत कम समय दिया, मैंने ही आपसे समय मांगा था, मैं एक आखिरी बात कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि आजमगढ़ जनपद में दीदारगंज स्टेशन से कम-से-कम 7 एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनें गुजरती हैं, जिनमें गोदान एक्सप्रेस, साबरमती एक्सप्रेस, गरीब नवाज एक्सप्रेस जैसी ट्रेनें गुजरती हैं, लेकिन लगातार कहने के बाद भी इस स्टेशन पर कोई स्टॉपेज नहीं हुआ है।

महोदय, आपने जो आदेश दिया, उसका पालन करते हुए मैं आपसे केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीया रेल मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में उन भाषणों को भी ध्यान में रखेंगी, जिनके बारे में कहा गया है। आज छत्तीसगढ़ में रेल लाइन बिछाने की जबर्दस्त आवश्यकता है। छत्तीसगढ़ को हम एक पिछड़ा राज्य नहीं मानते। छत्तीसगढ़ को एक पिछड़ा राज्य कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीया रेल मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में इन बातों का उल्लेख करेंगी और उनके जो रेल अधिकारी हैं, वे इस बात को ध्यान में दिलाएंगे कि एक मंत्री की घोषणा होने के बाद उसका पालन होना चाहिए। 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.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम):** इस रेलवे बजट के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट अच्छा है। जो 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 चाहे वह वेटिंग लिस्ट में ही क्यों न हो। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को वेटिंग लिस्ट में रखा गया है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए जो कुछ भी मेन्शन किया गया है, उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एडीशनल फंड्स की भी डिमांड की गई है, इससे हमें यह कन्फर्म हो गया कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री इस बजट में चाहे उनका उल्लेख क्यों न करे, लेकिन इस साल उनके इम्प्लिमेंटेशन का कोई मौका नहीं है। फिर भी, उन्होंने इसका उल्लेख किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। कम से कम इस बार नॉर्थ-ईस्ट पर थोड़ा फोकस किया गया। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि इस साल न सही, लेकिन अगले साल का जो रेलवे बजट होगा, उसमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट अभी यहां मेन्शन किए गए हैं, उन्हें हमारे अगले रेलवे बजट में फर्स्ट प्रेफरेंस दिया जाना चाहिए। इसमें जो कुछ भी मेन्शन किया गया है, वह नया नहीं है, पुराना है। जो बोगीबील रेलवे-कम-रोड ब्रिज की बात कही गई है, आज तक वहां पर न जाने कितने ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स गए और कितने ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स ने इसके लिए फाउंडेशन स्टोन्स लेट किए, पता नहीं, लेकिन आज तक भी इसका काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है। इस बार भी इस ब्रिज का उल्लेख तो किया गया है, लेकिन उसके लिए एडीशनल फंड्स की डिमांड ही की गई है। रेलवे के बजट में उसके लिए एक पाई भी एलोकेट नहीं की गई है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। जिस परियोजना को भी लिया गया है, उसे वास्तव में क्रियान्वित किया जाना चाहिए। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में आज जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे इसी तरह रुके हैं। घासीघाट के प्रोजेक्ट को डिक्लेयर किए एवं उसकी स्कीम को



सैंक्शन हुए आज दस साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अब तक भी उसके लिए फंड एलोकेट नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए जब भी कोई परियोजना ली जाए, उसके लिए सबसे पहले फंड एलोकेट किया जाए और उस फंड के अनुसार ही कोई प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन किया जाए। अभी हो यह रहा है कि प्रोजेक्ट्स को पहले सैंक्शन कर दिया जाता है, फिर उसे डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन उसके लिए 10-15 साल तक भी कोई बजट एलोकेशन नहीं किया जाता है। इन परियोजनाओं को पैसा देने के लिए कभी भी बजट में उन्हें जोड़ा नहीं जाता है। मैं मंत्रालय से यही अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

रेलवे बजट में कुछ रेलवे फैक्टरीज़ के मॉर्डनाइज़ेशन का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। असम के बोगाई गांव में एक पुरानी फैक्टरी है, लेकिन अब उस फैक्टरी में कोई काम नहीं चल रहा है। वहां की पब्लिक उसके मॉर्डनाइज़ेशन के लिए डिमांड कर रही है। वहां पर नई कोच फैक्टरीज़ लगाने के लिए भी डिमांड की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह आपने दो-तीन फैक्टरीज़ के रीऑर्गनाइज़ेशन की बात कही है, उसी तरह असम के बोगाई गांव की जो फैक्टरी है, उसका भी रीऑर्गनाइज़ेशन किया जाए और नई कोच फैक्टरी भी बनाई जाए।

इस बजट में एक बहुत अच्छी बात का उल्लेख भी किया गया है कि बांग्लादेश और भारत के लोगों को आपस में मिलाने के लिए दोनों देश मिल करके एक रेलवे लाइन बिछा रहे हैं। इसमें मैं भी एक बात का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ, इसका उल्लेख मैंने पहले इंटरिम बजट में भी किया था कि असम, बंगाल और अरुणाचल प्रदेश को टच करते हुए भूटान की जो सीमा है, भूटान के छोटे-छोटे शहर हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं, सबडिवीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं जैसे बंगाल में जयगांव है, फुंसिलिंग है, असम में सरभांग है, गेलेंफु है, सामरांग है, सांदुप झंकार है, भांगटार है इसी तरह भैरबकुंडी है, इन सबको जोड़ने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। भूटान और भारत मिलकर एक साथ वहां रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का काम कर सकते हैं। यहां से भूटान बहुत दूर लगता है, यहां से चाइना बहुत दूर लगता है, म्यांमार बहुत दूर लगता है और बांग्लादेश भी बहुत दूर लगता है। लेकिन, हम उन लोगों के साथ हर दिन रहते हैं। हम भूटान के लोगों के साथ हर दिन मिलते रहते हैं। हमें हर दिन चीन के लोगों के साथ मिलने का मौका मिलता है। उन लोगों ने इंडिया के बॉर्डर तक रेलवे को एक्सपैंड किया है, रोड़ भी बनायी है। आज मार्केट भी वहां लोग करने लगे हैं। अब कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम अरुणाचल में चाइना की ट्रेन में बैठें और उधर नाथू ला में उतर कर वहां से हमें वापस इंडिया में आना पड़े। हम इंडिया की तरफ से ही वहां पर रेलवे नेटवर्क को डेवलप कर के इस अंचल को भी जोड़ने की व्यवस्था करें, मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूँ।

इस बजट में कुछ नई ट्रेनों को भी चलाने की योजना बनाई गई है। "केवल महिलाओं" के लिए ट्रेन की बात भी कही गई। यह ट्रेन तो "केवल महिलाओं" के लिए है, लेकिन पता नहीं इसमें बिना पुरुष के कितनी महिलाएं सैर करेंगी। इसमें "युवा ट्रेन" चलाने की भी बात कही गई है। अब इसमें सिर्फ युवक ही चलेंगे या युवक और युवतियां दोनों! यह ठीक है कि इसमें दोनों चल सकते हैं। लेकिन, जो "केवल महिलाओं" के लिए ट्रेन की बात है, यह कितनी प्रैक्टिकल होगी, ...(समय की घंटी)... जो भी हो, इतना तो आज रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने सोचा है, तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अगर आज हम यहां तक एडवांस ...(समय की घंटी)... होकर पहुंचे हैं, डबल डेकर ट्रेन देने की बात तक भी पहुंचे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... तो कम-से-कम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को भी अच्छी तरह से जर्नी के लिए रेलवे से जोड़िए। इसकी कोशिश करें। लास्ट में मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : दैमारी जी, ...(व्यवधान)... आप कृपया कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** अंतिम बात है, सर।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आपके पांच मिनट पूरे हो गये।...(व्यवधान)... अब छः मिनट हो जाएंगे।

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** सर, मैं आधा मिनट का समय और लूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कहा कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए इस बार जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स का मेशन यहां पर किया गया है, अगले साल के बजट में इन्हें आप लोगों को एक नम्बर की प्रायोरिटी में लाना चाहिए और अगले साल से इन पर कार्य शुरू होना चाहिए। इन्हीं बातों का अनुरोध करके मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी स्पीच यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास। व्यास जी, इस बात का ध्यान रखिए कि आपके लिए पांच मिनट हैं।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) :** धन्यवाद, महोदय।...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं भी छत्तीसगढ़ से आता हूँ, इसलिए श्रीमान् वोरा जी ने जो दो बातें कही हैं, उनकी ओर और अधिक ज़ोर लगा कर रेलवे मंत्री महोदय को मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि रावघाट योजना 180 किलोमीटर लम्बाई की है। भारत के नक्शे पर यह सबसे बड़ी रेलवे लाइन, जो कि डॉटेड है, अनेक वर्षों से लम्बित है। इस पर आप लोग कृपा करके कुछ करिए। जैसा कि वोरा जी ने कहा, इसमें घोषणा के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

उसी प्रकार से एक रायपुर-धमतरी रेल लाइन है। इसमें 12-13 स्थानों पर शहर में लोगों को कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं। वह सब सैंक्शन हो गया है, बोर्ड को 225 करोड़ रुपए का रिकमेंडेशन भी गया है, अतः उस पर भी काम शुरू होना चाहिए। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कुल 12 हजार 749 किलोमीटर का सर्वे हुआ है। यह मार्च महीने में कहा गया था, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसमें एक किलोमीटर भी छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए प्रावधान नहीं है। इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, आपको पता होगा कि बस्तर एक बहुत बड़ा जिला है तथा वहां पर बहुत अधिक लौह-अयस्क का उत्पादन होता है। मुझे जब वहां के कुछ व्यापारी लोग मिले थे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि रेलवे के वैगन्स नहीं मिलने के कारण, रेलवे की सुविधा नहीं होने के कारण रेलवे को जो फायदा हो सकता है, उसमें ही आप स्वयं कठिनाइयां उपस्थित कर रहे हैं। इस पर भी कृपया गौर कीजिए।

लोगों ने एक-दो छोटे सुझाव और दिए हैं, जिनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। मेरे पास अभी समय नहीं है, इसलिए आपने जो अच्छे काम किए हैं, उनके बारे में भी कहने का वक्त नहीं है। परन्तु, उनके लिए श्री मैं कुछ धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कोल्हापुर से गोंदिया एक ट्रेन चलती है। वह 12-13 घंटे गोंदिया में ही पड़ी रहती है, यह बात है यहां अनेक बार बता चुका हूँ। यदि यह बात सही है तो उसे आप दुर्ग तक जोड़िए। इससे रेलवे को भी लाभ होगा और यात्रियों को भी लाभ होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि एक गरीब रथ लखनऊ से रायपुर के बीच चलती है। यह एक अच्छी बात है। उसको भी आप दुर्ग तक बढ़ाइए। सारनाथ एक्सप्रेस के लिए आन्दोलन करने वाले जो लोग थे, वे दुर्ग में रहते हैं, उनका तथा बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के जो बंधु हैं, उनका भी इससे कल्याण होगा। एक और बात मैं यहां अनेक बार कह चुका हूँ कि पुरी से जोधपुर के बीच एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलती है। उसकी फ्रीक्वेंसी बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। जगन्नाथ पुरी का धाम जब चार प्रांतों से जुड़ जाता है, तो उसमें हजारों लोग जाते हैं। इसकी ओर भी आप ध्यान दीजिए। दुर्ग-जयपुर नामक एक गाड़ी जो चलाई गई है, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। पुरी-जोधपुर

गाड़ी में बीकानेर के लिए डिब्बे जोड़ने चाहिए। रायपुर सरीखे शहर तथा उसके आसपास के रहने वाले बहुत-सारे लोग वहां जाने के इच्छुक हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो मैं कह रहा हूँ, उसको कोई नोट कर रहा है। महोदय, मैं एक दो बातें राष्ट्रीय चिंतन की बोल रहा हूँ। कल यहां हमारे पुराने मंत्री जो काश्मीर के हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि कटरा-काजीगुड़ लाइन पर हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो चुके हैं, कितने ही लोगों को बेकार कर दिया गया है और अभी कहा जा रहा है कि उसके orientation में दस साल लगेंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक गंभीर विषय है, इसलिए इसकी पूर्णतः जांच होनी चाहिए। ताकि यह एक बहुत बड़ा राष्ट्रीय घोटाला न हो जाए वरना काश्मीर को जोड़ने की बातें हवा में रह जाएंगी और उसमें 10-20 साल और न जाने कितना वक्त लग जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं एक अति महत्व की बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था। रेलवे में 16 जोन हैं और प्रत्येक जोन से रेलवे को जितनी इनकम होती है, उसकी तुलना में प्रत्येक जोन में खर्च करने का आपके यहां कोई नियम है या कोई rational है क्या? हम सब को जानकर यह आश्चर्य होगा, उत्तर दिया गया है कोई लिंक नहीं है, कोई संबंध नहीं है। आप जितना अधिक खर्च किसी जोन पर करते हैं, उसका उसकी आय से कोई संबंध है या नहीं? मेरी सदन में मांग है कि इसका कोई-न-कोई equation होना चाहिए। मैं गणित का विद्यार्थी हूँ, हम Algebra में पढ़ते थे, it may be one per cent or five per cent. But, let there be a link. आप पैसा कमाएंगे और खर्च नहीं करेंगे, यह उचित नहीं है। उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत गंभीरता से इस बारे में आपके माध्यम से रेलवे से गुजारिश कर रहा हूँ। कल एक बात हमारे एक मित्र ने यूनियन के इलेक्शंस के बारे में कही थी। वह जरूर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के माध्यम से हुए हैं, परंतु मुझे एक बात का खेद है, भारतीय मजदूर संघ नाम का मजदूरों का एक अखिल भारतीय संगठन है। उनके लोग मुझ से मिले थे। उनका कहना है कि वहां बहुत irregularities हुई हैं। जहां मैं यूनियंस के चुनाव कराए जाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ, वहीं पर कुछ गंभीर आरोप भी लगाए गए हैं। जिस नाम से registration नहीं हुआ, उसे चुनाव में सफल घोषित किया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी जरूर ऐसी गंभीर अनियमितताओं की ओर ध्यान देंगे और इसे ध्यान में रखकर उचित निर्णय लेंगे।

महोदय, नॉर्थ ईस्ट के बारे में हमारे बहुत से बंधुओं ने कहा है। मैं गुवाहाटी गया था। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहां ऐसे सीमांत प्रदेश है जहां कि एक किलोमीटर भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, दोहरीकरण नहीं हुआ है। हम देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं? क्या हम चीन की लाइन से काम करेंगे? यह एक गंभीर विषय है जिसे कई मित्रों ने उठाया है। इस बारे में जरूर सोचा जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, अनेक बंधुओं ने रेलवे के किनारे-किनारे, खासकर बड़े शहरों के पास जो गंदगी बिखरी पड़ी रहती है, इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। आपको भी स्मरण होगा मैंने इस विषय पर दो-ढाई साल पहले एक विशेष उल्लेख किया था। महोदय, मुझे मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमने उचित कार्यवाही के लिए यह शहरी विकास मंत्रालय को भेज दिया है। अब क्या इस देश की गंदगी साफ करने के लिए सारे मंत्रालय कम पड़ेंगे? मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कलंक को दूर करने के लिए आप अवश्यमेव कदम उठाइए।

महोदय, आपने मुझे जितना समय दिया उससे मैंने एक सैकंड ज्यादा लिया, कृपया क्षमा कीजिएगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** कोई बात नहीं व्यास जी। Thank you very much. Now Sri Ganga Charan. Do not take more than five minutes. Everybody is taking five minutes.

**श्री गंगा चरण** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं ममता जी द्वारा पेश रेल बजट का विरोध करता हूँ। यह बहुत ही बोगस और impartial budget है। वह सारे बजट का पैसा अपनी स्टेट पश्चिमी बंगाल में ले गई हैं और अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा की गई है। महोदय, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश का बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र जोकि आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, उसकी इस रेल बजट में घोर उपेक्षा की गई है। मैंने रेल मंत्री जी कुमारी ममता बनर्जी जी को एक पत्र भी लिखा था कि बुंदेलखंड आजादी के 60 सालों से बहुत ही उपेक्षित रहा है। इसलिए वहां डाकू और नक्सलाइट समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए हर जिले को रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जाए। इससे एक तो यहां के हर गरीब और आदिवासी को काम मिलेगा, दूसरा, जब विकास होगा तो यहां इंडस्ट्री आएगी। क्योंकि रेलवे लाइन के डेवलप हुए बगैर वहां कोई भी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसी कारण, बुंदेलखंड में बेरोजगारी, पिछड़ापन, गरीबी और भूख है। आज बुंदेलखंड इस नाम से चर्चित हो गया है कि यह डाकुओं का क्षेत्र है। आजादी की लड़ाई में सबसे ज्यादा योगदान देने वाला, आजादी की लड़ाई सबसे ज्यादा लड़ने वाला क्षेत्र बुंदेलखंड रहा है। वीरांगना महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई, वीरांगना अवंतिबाई लोधी और वीरांगना झलकारन बाई कोरी आदि तमाम ऐसी वीरांगनाएं रहीं जिन्होंने 1857 में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी। इनके नेतृत्व में हजारों किसानों और मजदूरों ने सामूहिक रूप से अंग्रेजों को खदेड़ा। उसके बाद भी 1947 के पहले...(व्यवधान)...

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.

**श्री गंगा चरण** : सर, मैं बुंदेलखंड के बारे में थोड़ा-सा reference दे रहा हूँ। बुंदेलखंड ने आजादी की लड़ाई सबसे ज्यादा लड़ी। उसमें आज भी वही जज्बा है। लेकिन विकास न होने के कारण आज बुंदेलखंड डाकुओं के नाम से जाना जाता है। यदि हम उस ऊर्जा को क्रियेटिव काम में लगाएं तो वहां की जो डाकू समस्या है, उसका समाधान हो सकता है। उसके लिए हमने रेल मंत्री जी से मांग की थी कि खजुराहो रेलवे लाइन - जब मैं 1996 में लोक सभा में था, तब मैंने महोबा से खजुराहो रेलवे लाइन पास कराई थी। अब इसमें काम शुरू हो गया है और इसका उद्घाटन भी हो गया है। खजुराहो एक ऐसा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक स्थल है, जहां देश-विदेश के सैलानी जाते हैं। मैं चेयरपर्सन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से खजुराहो जाने के लिए कोई भी रेलवे सुविधा नहीं है। इसलिए वहां जाने वाले जो भी पैसेंजर्स हैं, वे वहां हवाई यात्रा के द्वारा जाते हैं। अब रेलवे लाइन बन कर तैयार हो गई है, लेकिन इस पर अभी कोई ट्रेन नहीं चल रही है। एक पैसेंजर गाड़ी खजुराहो से महोबा चलती है। यदि दिल्ली से खजुराहो के लिए शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस चालू कर दी जाए तो रेलवे को भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति होगी। जो विदेशी पर्यटक हैं, उनको आने-जाने की एक सुविधा मिलेगी और खजुराहो जैसे पर्यटक स्थल की और भी समृद्धि होगी।

इसी तरह, लखनऊ और खजुराहो को भी शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस से जोड़ा जा सकता है। चूंकि हमारे देश में इस समय यदि कोई शांति वाला पर्यटक स्थल है तो वह खजुराहो है। वहां न आतंकवाद है और न ही नक्सलाइट है। आज पर्यटक कश्मीर या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट नहीं जा सकते हैं। चारों तरफ आतंकवाद है। अब एक ही स्थान बचता है, वह खजुराहो है। इसलिए खजुराहो तक यातायात के साधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए रेलवे विभाग को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरा, कानपुर से झांसी सिंगल रेलवे लाइन है। मुम्बई जाने के लिए वही एक रूट है। सिंगल रेलवे लाइन होने के कारण वहां यातायात अकसर रुक जाता है। ट्रेनें बहुत लेट हो जाती हैं। कुछ ट्रेनें तो ऐसी हैं जो अकसर 12-12

2.00 PM

घंटे लेट रहती हैं, जैसे - ग्वालियर-छपरा एक्सप्रेस। मैंने पहले भी पत्र द्वारा माननीय रेल मंत्री से अनुरोध किया था और आज फिर अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि उस लाइन को डबल रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जाए और उसका विद्युतीकरण भी करवाया जाए।

मात्र 200 किलोमीटर का यह track है, बाकी झांसी से मुम्बई तक पूरा डबल है और उस पर विद्युतीकरण है, कानपुर से भी इधर विद्युतीकरण है और यह एक ऐसी योजना है जिससे रेलवे मंत्रालय को भारी लाभ हो सकता है। महोदय, मैंने इस बार पीलीभीत से लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ा था। आजादी के 60 साल बाद आज भी लखनऊ-पीलीभीत-काठगोदाम रेलवे लाइन मीटर गेज की है, वहां की जनता की बहुत पुरानी मांग है कि इस लाइन को ब्रॉड गेज में बदला जाए। आज भी वहां 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 पीलीभीत की मीटर गेज की लाइन को ब्रॉड गेज में बदला जाए, इससे भी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, क्योंकि लखनऊ से नैनीताल जाने के लिए मीटर गेज रेलवे लाइन से पर्यटकों को असुविधा होती है और वहां एक ही ट्रेन चलती है जो नैनीताल-कोठगोदाम टू लखनऊ। इसको भी इस बजट 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, बुन्देलखंड में, उरई से 1996 में हमारा एक प्रपोजल था और सर्वे भी हो गया था - ग्राउंड सर्वे और एयर सर्वे भी हो गया था। मोहाबा टू रॉड, उरई, भिंड, इस सर्वे के होने के बाद इसे अभी बजट में नहीं लिया गया है। हम आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करेंगे कि इसे बजट में शामिल किया जाए। इस रेलवे लाइन के जुड़ने से भिंड की डाकूग्रस्त समस्या के समाधान में भी काफी मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको रेलवे बजट 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 5,56,181 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; armband 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—1 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)*,.. Sir, 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.पी.जी. 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, Mamtaji 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 मैं बहुत areas में रेल लाइन ले जाती हूँ। 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 Advani 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 यादगिर पर रुकती है। इन ताल्लुकों से जितने भी लोग आते हैं, वे बेंगलुरु कैसे पहुंचेंगे? इसको 90 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा के हिसाब से भगाने की क्या जरूरत है? इतनी क्या जल्दी है? When you have that Garib Rath आपके मन यह होना चाहिए कि ट्रेन ऐसा हो, जिससे गरीबों को कुछ मदद मिले। आप नाम रखते हैं गरीब के ऊपर, लेकिन काम होता है तेज भाग के जाने वालों का। आपने international standard वाली स्टेशन के बारे में बहस किया है। Mamtaji is sitting here. We are living in India. You must first bear in mind that today international railway stations 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 हजारों गरीब जो existing railway stations पर रहते हैं, आपने देखा है कि migrate होने पर उन्हें कोई जगह नहीं मिलती है। आज भी बहुत-से areas ऐसे हैं, जहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। विगत सत्र में कर्नाटक के 20-25 MPs ने हस्ताक्षर करके एक अनुरोध दिया था, उसमें हमने मांगा था कि शोलापुर से बेंगलुरु के लिए एक ट्रेन दी जाए। मगर आज तक उसका कोई रिजल्ट नहीं आया है। Twenty Members of Parliament, irrespective of their party affiliations, wrote about it. The letter must have been pending with the Department of Railway. That is the area which is historically very famous. Bahamani Sansthan had started before the Mughal Sansthan. Vijaynagar and Hampi are also there. These are historically and internationally known cities. What are you going to do for them? Shahabad being the cement industry town, Sadam, Vasava Datta, Rajeswari, Wadi, are very big cement industries. We are giving a lot of tariff and excise duty to the Central Government. In return, what is it that the people are getting? आपने कुछ नहीं दिया। After 60 years of independence, you should have thought about it. Ask some of your people to have a look at where Gulbarga is, where Bidar is, where Bellary is, where Koppal is, find out which natural resources are found there, and find out why these people have been suffering for years. You have to, at least, give a railway line. You have proposed one line, that is, Yadgir-Shahpur-Shorapur. Of course, that is good blueprint. We are grateful to you, Madam. पर कितने साल लगेंगे उसको? बीदर गुलबर्ग के बीच में 106 किलोमीटर की एक लाइन बनानी है। बंगारू लक्ष्मण जी 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 भावना



है। लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। सर, ट्रेनों के बारे में एक बात मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि रात को जब हम सफर करते हैं, Bangalore to Gulbarga या मुम्बई या शोलापुर, तो पूरी ट्रेन कॉकरोचों से भरी होती है। उसमें चूहे घूमते हैं। जब हम खाना खाने के टिफिन बाक्स रखते हैं, तो उन टिफिन बॉक्सेज में कॉकरोच घूमते हैं। यह क्या व्यवस्था है? आप अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के स्टेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें तो आप बस एक सीधा-सादा रेलवे स्टेशन दे दीजिए। इस देश के निवासी, seventy-five to eighty per cent of the people are below poverty line. Not for every class of people, you have to go in for world-class railway stations, और बाकी दूरन्त स्टेशनों को आपने दिया ही है। For Adarsh station, you have named 350 stations; not a single name is from Hyderabad. Only Bidar has been taken from our area. Therefore, Sir, ममता जी के बारे में हम लोगों की पूरी उम्मीद है कि जो एरियाज बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिन लोगों को रेल की सुविधा नहीं मिली है, उन लोगों के लिए आप ममतामयी बन सकती हैं और इसीलिए हमने यह सोचा कि *...(समय की घंटी)...* With your permission, I will only take one minute more. इस देश के सब लोग इधर-उधर जाते हैं, रेल से जाते हैं, रोड से जाते हैं, एयर से जाते हैं, लेकिन उस भाग के लोगों की किस्मत अभी तक नहीं खुली है। कम से कम उनके साथ हमें भी ले जाइए। यही तो उन लोगों की आशा है। अंत में मैं एक शेर सुना देता हूँ, मख्दूम मोहियुद्दीन नाम के एक बहुत बड़े शायर रहे हैं, वे शायर भी थे और क्रांतिकारी भी थे और हैदराबाद से थे। तो शेर इस प्रकार है-

"हयात लेकर चलो, खयानात लेकर चलो,

चलो तो सारे ज़माने को साथ लेकर चलो।"

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) :** सर, सर्वप्रथम तो मैं यू.पी.ए सरकार की रेल मंत्री ममता जी को सर्वस्पर्शीय और सर्वकल्याणकारी रेल बजट देने के लिए बधाई देती हूँ, जिसे सभी लोगों ने सराहा है और समाज के सभी वर्गों का उन्होंने ध्यान रखा है। सर, जब 2004 में यू.पी.ए. सरकार बनी, इससे पहले रेलवे घाटे 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 है कि रेल को भी हमने घाटे के सौदे से उबारकर उसे भी मुनाफे में लाकर रख दिया है और इससे न सिर्फ रेलवे के ही बल्कि देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यों में हमें मदद मिली है। इसके लिए मैं सबसे पहले यू.पी.ए. सरकार के नीति-निर्धारकों को जिन्होंने एक अच्छी नीति और नीयत को लेकर कार्य किया है, पूरे मंत्रालय पर कायापलट कर दिया है, उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ और उनको बधाई दे रही हूँ।

सर, रेलवे जो आम जनता का बेहद जरूरी यातायात का साधन है, उसे फायदे का सौदा बनाकर और साथ ही दूसरे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए उससे जो मदद मिली है, उसके लिए भी मैं रेलवे के सभी अधिकारियों-कर्मचारियों और रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। मुझसे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने काफी बातें इसके बारे में कहीं। विपक्ष के कई मित्रों ने इसकी कई खामियां भी गिनवाई होंगी। लेकिन अभी लोग एक बात से सहमत होंगे कि यूपीए सरकार का रेल बजट ममतामयी और कल्याणकारी बजट है जो सर्व जन हिताय है। इसमें कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। इस बजट के अंदर हमने देखा है कि उन्होंने सभी वर्गों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बहुत से प्रावधान किए। मैं बहुत डिटेल् में न जाते हुए यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि रेलवे के इतिहास में पहली बार 12 नॉन स्टॉप ट्रेनें चलाई जा रही हैं, 57 नई ट्रेनें चलाई जा रही हैं, 27 गाड़ियों के फेरे बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं और 13 ट्रेनों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। गरीबों को इज्जत देने के लिए "इज्जत" योजना बनाई गयी है और युवाओं के लिए युवा ट्रेन चलाई जा रही है। महिलाओं को ध्यान में

रखते हुए, उनकी मुश्किल आसान करने के लिए महिला स्टेशनल ट्रेन चलाई जा रही है और महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए महिला कमांडोज तैनात करने की बात की गई है। साथ ही लम्बी दूरी की ट्रेनों के अंदर डॉक्टर की सुविधा मुहैया कराने की बात बताई इसके अलावा नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और माओवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में से 140 संवेदनशील स्टेशनों को identify करके वहां विशेष सुरक्षा बल तैनात करने की बात की गई है। किसानों के लिए किसान विज्ञान प्रोजेक्ट इन्होंने बनाया है। लोगों की मुश्किल आसान करने के लिए, समय की बचत करने के लिए और उन्हें लम्बी क्यू से बचाने के लिए जो मुश्किल आसान योजना बनायी गई है, ये सभी बातें आम जनता को बेहद फायदा पहुंचा रही हैं। साथ ही तत्काल सेवा के नियमों में फेरबदल करके जो राहत लोगों को पहुंचाई है, इसके लिए भी मैं ममता जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। महोदय, रेलवे में सफाई सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बार बजट में कहा कि हम सफाई के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देंगे। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस बात पर वे खरी उत्तरें और रेलवे में आगे से जब देखा जाए तो हमें साफ सुथरे स्टेशन मिलें, लोगों को साफ-सुथरी गाड़ियां मिलें। विश्वस्तरीय स्टेशन बनाने की बात बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन सबसे पहले हमारे देश में ऐसे स्टेशंस, जहां कुछ सुविधा नहीं हैं, ऐसे स्टेशंस, जहां लोगों को पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता है, उन जगहों पर कम से कम पानी मुहैया हो सके, तो वही सबसे बड़ी बात होगी, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। महोदय, रेलवे में जो कर्मचारी हैं, जिन्होंने रेलवे को चलाने में अपना सबसे बड़ा योगदान दिया है, उन कर्मचारियों के लिए इन्होंने विशेष प्रावधान किया है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूँ। इस तरह से हम देखें कि न सिर्फ गरीबों के लिए, बल्कि मध्यम वर्ग और उच्च वर्ग के लिए भी उन्होंने इस बजट में काफी प्रावधान किए हैं। इस तरह से - चाहे गरीब हों, चाहे महिलाएं हों, चाहे किसान हों, चाहे युवा हों, सभी वर्गों का ध्यान रखा गया है।

अब ज्यादा बात न करते हुए, जिस स्टेट से मैं आती हूँ, गुजरात, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ बात करना चाहूंगी। गुजरात पर ममता जी ने अपनी दृष्टि तो डाली है। उन्होंने जो 12 नॉन स्टॉप ट्रेनें दी हैं, उनमें से एक ट्रेन अहमदाबाद-मुम्बई के बीच में चलाने की बात की है। इसी तरह से तीन नई ट्रेनों का लाभ भी इन्होंने गुजरात को दिया है - गांधीधाम-हावड़ा सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस, हापा-निरुनवेली सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस और वेरावल-मुम्बई ट्रेन का हमें लाभ दिया हुआ है। इसके अलावा प्रीमियम पार्सल सेवा की जो इन्होंने बात बताई थी, उसमें से सबसे पहले दिल्ली और वापी रूट इन्होंने पसंद किया है, इसके लिए भी मैं उनका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली राजधानी ट्रेन सप्ताह में सात दिन चलाने की बात इन्होंने कही है, इससे लोगों को काफी सुविधा मिलेगी। पोरबंदर-हावड़ा ट्रेन सप्ताह में दो से तीन दिन चलाने के लिए, पोरबंदर-बापूधाम-मोतिहारी ट्रेन मुजफ्फरपुर तक बढ़ाने के लिए और पचास विश्वस्तरीय स्टेशंस में अहमदाबाद, पोरबंदर को शामिल करने के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद दे रही हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक बात उन्हें और कहना चाहती हूँ कि विश्वस्तरीय स्टेशंस अगर बन रहे हैं तो गुजरात का सूरत, जो गुजरात की आर्थिक राजधानी माना जाता है, उसको भी उसमें शामिल करना जरूरी था क्योंकि पूरे देश से - चाहे वह बंगाल हो, चाहे उड़ीसा हो, चाहे यूपी हो - पूरे देश से वहां लोग काम की तलाश में आते हैं, काम के लिए आ रहे हैं, इसलिए सूरत को भी अगर इसमें शामिल कर लें तो मुझे लगता है कि गुजरात के लोगों को और पूरे देश के लोगों को इससे बहुत फायदा होगा। साथ ही इन्होंने जिन 50 स्टेशनों के ऊपर मल्टी फंक्शनल कम्प्लेक्स बनाने की बात की है, उसमें बड़ौदा और गांधीधाम को शामिल किया है। इसके अलावा इन्होंने रेलवे की जमीन पर 18 मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाने की बात की है, उसमें से एक मेडिकल कॉलेज अहमदाबाद को दिया है। इसके लिए भी मैं उनका धन्यवाद अदा करती हूँ। मुम्बई-जयपुर की गरीब रथ ट्रेन अब दिल्ली तक चलाने की बात की है। इसलिए मुझे

लगता है कि गुजरात की जनता को दिल्ली के लिए और ट्रेन मिल गई है। इन सब बातों के बावजूद मैं एक बात जरूर बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जहां प्लेन लैंड होती है वहां रेल डालने का खर्चा कम होता है, जबकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में खर्चा ज्यादा आता है। वैसे भी अगर देखा जाए तो गुजरात के अंदर से रेलवे को सबसे ज्यादा रेवेन्यू मिल रही है। इसलिए गुजरात के जो काफी साल से पेंडिंग इश्यूज हैं, उस तरफ उनको ज्यादा तवोज़ह देने की जरूरत है। मुझे लगता है कि आगामी समय के अंदर या माननीया रेल मंत्री जी जो आप अपना जवाब देंगी, उसके अंदर हमारी जो डिमांड हैं उनको पूरा करने के बारे में भी वे बताएंगी। अब मैं ज्यादा बात न करते हुए अपने एरिया की बात करने जा रही हूँ। अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली राजधानी को सप्ताह में 7 दिन चलाने की बात कही है। हमने जीरो बेस लेने की बात कही थी कि जीरो बेस टाइम टेबिल होगा। तो जीरो बेस टाइम टेबिल होने के बाद ट्रेन पहुंचने का समय कम होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज भी अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली की दूरी 14-14 घंटों में पूरी हो रही है, जबकि यहां से मुंबई काफी दूर होने के बावजूद भी इतने कम समय में पहुंचा जा रहा है। तो इस ट्रेन के पहुंचने के समय को भी कम किया जाए। इस ट्रेन के पहुंचने का टाइम भी सही नहीं है। यह ट्रेन दिल्ली से चलकर अहमदाबाद सुबह 10 बजे पहुंचती है। तो ज्यादा सर्विस क्लास और बिजनेस क्लास लोग उसमें जाना पसंद नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि उनका आधा दिन तो वैसे ही बर्बाद हो जाता है। 10 बजे पहुंचने के बाद घर जाकर तैयार होकर उनको अपने काम पर पहुंचना मुश्किल हो जाता है। अगर टाइम कम करके इस ट्रेन को सुबह जल्दी पहुंचाया जाए तो मुझे लगता है कि काफी पैसंजर्स भी मिलेंगे और रेलवे को फायदा होगा। ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

सर, अपने एरिया के बारे में बात करूंगी, इधर-उधर की बात नहीं करूंगी, मैं पोंड-टू-पोंड जा रही हूँ। सर, रेल परियोजना का आर्थिक नहीं सामाजिक पैमाना ध्यान में रखने की जो बात कही है, इसलिए मैं उनके इस साधुवाद को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। इन्होंने 49 धार्मिक स्टेशनों को अपग्रेड करने की बात बताई है। परन्तु हमारे गुजरात में सबसे बड़ा शक्ति का स्थल है, गुजरात के लोगों की आस्था का स्थल है, जहां अम्बा जी का मंदिर है। उन अम्बा जी के लिए हमने मेहसाना, तारंगा, अम्बाजी, आबूरोड़ की एक ट्रेन मांगी थी, जिसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है तथा रेलवे बोर्ड के पास पहुंच चुका है। लेकिन वह ट्रेन हमें आज तक नहीं मिली है, जबकि काफी जमीन उन्होंने पहले से एक्वायर कर रखी है। मुझे लगता है कि माननीया मंत्री जी, अपने भाषण में यह ट्रेन देने की बात जरूर कहेंगी, ऐसी मैं आशा करती हूँ। साथ ही मैं एक बात और भी कहती हूँ कि 32 साल के बाद वीरमगाम स्टेशन का मकेनिकल सिस्टम बदलकर सेंट्रलाइज्ड कंट्रोल सिस्टम बनाने का जो निर्णय लिया है, वह काफी अच्छा है। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सौराष्ट्र को वाया वीरमगाम, मेहसाना होकर दिल्ली का जोड़ने की ट्रेन की जो डिमांड है, वह लम्बे समय से पूरी नहीं हुई है। इसलिए यह भी पूरी करनी चाहिए और सौराष्ट्र की जनता को इसका लाभ देना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, wind up.

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय :** सर, बस दो मिनट। मेहसाना स्टेशन उत्तर-गुजरात का कॉमर्शियल हब है। आपको शायद ताज्जुब होगा कि इंडिया के अंदर दो सूर्य मंदिर हैं, जो एक कोणार्क में तथा दूसरा मेहसाना में Modhera के अंदर है। इसके अलावा जैन समुदाय में हवन नहीं होता है। लेकिन हमारे मेहसाना के अंदर एक मंदिर है, जहां हवन होता है। ओ.एन.जी.सी. का सबसे बड़ा ऑनशॉर प्रोडक्शन भी मेहसाना में ही होता है। इस एरिया में सबसे बड़ी मिल्क प्रोडक्शन की सागर डेरी वहीं है। तो मेहसाना के अंदर जो डिमांड रखी गई है, उनको पूरा किया जाए, क्योंकि वहां

बाहर से पूरे देश के लोग भी आते हैं। वहां मेहसाना में रिजर्वेशन सेंटर भी बंद कर दिया गया है, जिसको चालू किया जाए। इसके अलावा वी.आई.पी. कोटा भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। वहां पूरे देश के लोग आते हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** बाकी चीजें चिट्ठी में लिखकर भेज दें।

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय :** सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। पिछले बजट के अंदर लालू जी ने कुलियों को गैंगमैन बनाने की बात कही थी और यह कदम बहुत सराहनीय है, लेकिन कुलियों के गैंगमैन बन जाने से स्टेशन पर कुली मिलते ही नहीं हैं। इस जगह से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। इसलिए नये कुलियों की भर्ती करने के बारे में कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप बैठ जाइए। श्री अर्जुन कुमार सेनगुप्ता।

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय :** सर, मैं आखिरी बात कह रही हूं। सर, गुजरात बार्डर स्टेट है। गुजरात का कच्छ इलाका जो पाकिस्तान के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए।

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय :** सर, गुजरात में कच्छ से राधनपुर, चाणस्मा, शंखेश्वर, मेहसाणा होकर अहमदाबाद के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन डाली जानी चाहिए। 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. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Let me mention a simple point that in 2005, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I was asked by the Congress to contest the Rajya Sabha elections in West Bengal and I lost that election because Trinamool did not support me. The next time I got it because the CPI(M) supported me. But, that is not the issue. I do not want to talk about my own point. But, I want to put it on record that this Budget has, for many reasons, brought out an approach to a Budget which might become a signal to many other persons.

I listened to my friend Arun Jaitley on the other side. He was obviously very keen to support Mamataji for good reasons. But, for no rhyme or reason, he brought in areas which are not quite relevant. He mentioned about a very significant point and that is a point which all of us should know that in terms of mileage, in terms of wagon, in terms of coaches, number-wise, there has been a very little progress since 1950-51 till today. But what he failed to point out was, during this period, there has been an enormous qualitative change. We have changed tracks, we have made them much more durable, a lot more work has to be done, our coaches are different, our locomotives are different. And, most of these things have taken place in the very recent period, there is a whole history behind that.

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 Lalaji 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 development takes and at 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. Laluji 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 नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) :** माननीय, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं आज इस रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ममतामयी ममता जी ने अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। यह रेल बजट कई मायने में सही है, लेकिन मैं उनसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग, जो आपके पड़ोसी राज्य, झारखंड के हैं, हमें आपने कुछ भी नहीं दिया है। आपने महिलाओं की सुविधा का ख्याल रखा है, यह अति प्रशंसनीय है। आपने गरीबों, वेंडरों, विद्यार्थियों का ख्याल रखा है, यह भी प्रशंसनीय है। पोस्ट ऑफिस से टिकट बुक कराने की व्यवस्था का ख्याल किया गया है, यह भी जनहित के लिए उपयोगी है। आपने सबका इतना ख्याल रखा, फिर भी आपने झारखंड को कोई नई ट्रेन नहीं दी, जबकि नई दिल्ली से बंगाल जाने का गेट झारखंड ही है। झारखंड राज्य में भारत का प्रमुख तीर्थ-स्थल बैद्यनाथ धाम है, जो द्वादश ज्योतिर्लिंग है और जिसके दर्शन व पूजा के लिए लाखों की संख्या में श्रद्धालु आते हैं। यह तीर्थस्थल ईस्टर्न-रेलवे की आसनसोल मुख्य लाइन जसीडीह पर स्थित है। अभी सावन मास प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। प्रत्येक दिन लाखों लोग सुल्तानगंज, बिहार से गंगा नदी से जल लेकर बैद्यनाथ धाम आते हैं तथा बाबा बैद्यनाथ पर जल चढ़ाते हैं। बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम की महत्ता के कारण ही रेलवे को पटना जंक्शन के बाद प्रतिवर्ष जसीडीह बैद्यनाथ धाम जंक्शन से ही सबसे ज्यादा राशि प्राप्त होती है। यह राशि झारखंड के अन्य सभी स्टेशनों से बहुत ज्यादा है, फिर भी मेन लाइन में ट्रेनों की संख्या कम है। जसीडीह स्टेशन संथाल परगना के 6 जिलों देवघर, दुमका, जामताड़ा, गोड्डा, पाकुड़, साहिबगंज एवं गिरीडीह तथा बिहार के बांका जिलों को जोड़ता है तथा यहां से यात्री उत्तर कर अपने-अपने घरों को जाते हैं। यात्रियों, तीर्थयात्रियों तथा पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी मेन लाइन पर स्थित जसीडीह में ट्रेनों की संख्या को बढ़ाया जाना अति आवश्यक है। पटना राजधानी एक्सप्रेस, जो कि प्रतिदिन नई दिल्ली से पटना जाती है तथा वहीं ठहर जाती है, उसे प्रतिदिन जसीडीह स्टेशन तक बढ़ाया जाए। विधान एक्सप्रेस, जो कि आसनसोल से खुल कर प्रतिदिन हवाड़ा जाती है, उसे प्रतिदिन बैद्यनाथ धाम से चलाया जाए। पटना झाड़ा ट्रेन को बैद्यनाथ धाम से देवघर तक विस्तारित किया जाए। पहले सप्ताह में तीन दिन जसीडीह होते हुए मुम्बई के लिए ट्रेन चलती थी, जिसे रोक दिया गया है, उसे पुनः चलाया जाए।

जसीडीह रेलवे स्टेशन का महत्व देखते हुए वहां आरक्षण का कोटा बढ़ाया जाए तथा ट्रेन का स्टॉपेज टाइम भी 2 मिनट से पांच मिनट किया जाए क्योंकि वहां पर बच्चों और महिलाओं की काफी अधिक संख्या ट्रेन पर चढ़ती है। रांची-दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस को प्रतिदिन किया जाए तथा उसकी सुविधाओं को भी बढ़ाया जाए। कटिहार वाया बरौनी से बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, जसीडीह के लिए एक इंटरसिटी ट्रेन दिन या रात में प्रतिदिन चलाई जाए, ताकि यात्रियों को बाबा धाम आने-जाने की सुविधा मिल सके।

मैडम, आपके ही समय में झारखंड के देवघर से दुमका रामपुर हाट तक, जो कि बंगाल में पड़ता है, रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया था, जो अभी तक अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। गिरीडीह से हजारी बाग, हजारी बाग से रांची रेलवे-लाइन बिछाने का कार्य भी अधूरा है तथा मृत अवस्था में पड़ा हुआ है। जसीडीह से सुल्तानगंज रेलवे-लाइन का निर्माण भी मृत अवस्था में पड़ा हुआ है। ललमटिया से गौड्डा और गौड्डा से हसडीहा होते हुए देवघर तक रेल-लाइन का निर्माण कार्य कराया जाए।

ट्रेन में सिपाहियों द्वारा बलात्कार किया जाता है, जो आज के सभ्य समाज में घोर निंदा, चिंता एवं शर्म की बात है। उन पर सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए। आए दिन ट्रेन में डकैतियां होती रहती हैं, इस संबंध में भी सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

मधुपुर में रेल मजदूर लेबर कॉन्फ्रेटिव है। रेलवे ने यह तय किया था ट्रेन में पार्सल एवं अन्य सामान चढ़ाने के लिए रेलवे कॉन्फ्रेटिव को ही कार्य दिया जाएगा, लेकिन आसनसोल डिवीजन जो कि ईस्टर्न रेलवे में पड़ता है,



पांच-छः साल से स्वयं ही माल चढ़वाता और उतरवाता है। इस कार्य के लिए लेबर कॉर्पोरेटिव से प्रतिमाह केवल 25,000 से 30,000 रुपये खर्च 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 से मिल कर इस संबंध में कल मैंने उन्हें चिट्ठी भी दी थी। हम चाहेंगे कि इस पर इंकवायरी की जाए और इस संबंध में जिन भी अफसरों की गलती है, जिन्होंने यह गलत डिजीजिन लिया हुआ है और जिनके कारण रेलवे को प्रतिमाह 50,000 रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है, उन पर सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

जसीडीह में पोल संख्या 322/4 एवं 322/7 के बीच समपार रेलवे क्रॉसिंग का निर्माण कराया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। यह स्थान 20,000 की पॉपुलेशन से घिरा हुआ है और यहां पर समपार न बनने से ग्रामीणों को आने-जाने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। इस संबंध में मैंने चेयरमैन को भी लिखा था कि हम अपने सांसद मद से समपार बनाने का आधा खर्चा स्वयं देंगे ...*(समय की घंटी)*... One minute more, Sir. लेकिन अभी तक रेलवे ने उस पर कोई डिजीजिन नहीं लिया है। वह हमसे उसका आधा खर्चा लेकर उस समपार को बनवाए।

मैडम, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जो ट्रेन 40 किली मीटर की स्पीड से चलती है, उसको सुपरफास्ट बताकर जनता से आप सुपरफास्ट का चार्ज वसूल कर रहे हैं। इस पर गौर किया जाए। आप सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन की कैटेगरी फिक्स कीजिए कि किस ट्रेन को सुपरफास्ट कहेंगे और उसका क्या चार्ज होगा। डीमएयू एवं ईएमयू ट्रेन में शैचालय की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

पूर्ववर्ती रेल मंत्री ने भारत की जनता को बताया था कि रेलवे की आमदनी बहुत बढ़ी है, कृपया इस पर एक श्वेत पत्र जारी करें तथा जनता को यह बताने का कष्ट करें कि आखिर यह जो रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ी, उसकी आज क्या स्थिति है।

एक मिनट, सर, बस मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। हम रेल मंत्री महोदया से यह आग्रह करेंगे कि भारत में ऐसे राज्य, जिनका विकास रेल के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत कम हुआ है, उन्हें पहली प्राथमिकता दी जाए। दूसरी बात, झारखंड ऐसा राज्य है, जो खनिज सम्पदा से परिपूर्ण है और जो रेलवे के लिए वित्त पोषक है अर्थात् काफी आमदनी देने वाला है। आपने मैडिकल कॉलेज बनाए जाने की बात कही थी, हम चाहेंगे कि झारखंड राज्य में भी एक मैडिकल कॉलेज अवश्य बनाया जाए। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... सर बस खत्म हो गया है। रेल से संबंधित कम विकसित प्रदेशों को पहले प्राथमिकता दी जाए ता ऐसे स्थानों पर धन लगा कर उनका विकास किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Nominated): Sir, hon. Mamtaji 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

3.00 P.M.

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 a 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 nerves 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. Kalamazhar 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 a 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 Lauding-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, 1 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'.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** सर, थोड़ा सा समय अनुसुइया जी को भी दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time has already exceeded. If time is there, we will call her. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Thomas Sangma.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** महोदय, जवाब के लिए जो समय फिक्स किया गया है, उसे थोड़ा सा आगे बढ़ा दिया जाए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, यह कहां से बढ़ा देंगे। आपके कहने से बढ़ा देंगे! उसके बाद और भी दूसरे काम जैसे Special Mention भी करना 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

Railway Minister. 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 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, Manmad -Indore, Varsa-Gadchiroli, 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 इन्होंने बजट स्पीच में लिखा है कि "क्या विकास के लाभ केवल कुछ सुविधा सम्पन्न लोगों तक ही सीमित रहेंगे और हमारे देश की दूर-दराज के पिछड़े इलाकों में रहने वाली अधिकांश जनसंख्या वंचित रहेगी।" लेकिन बजट इससे कुछ अलग सा कहता है। उसी के साथ-साथ मैं कहूंगा कि राजभाषा के लिए हमारे देश में बहुत खर्चा होता है और इसमें सभी सरकारी अफसरों को भाग लेना पड़ता है, भले ही वे हिन्दी जानें या नहीं जानें। दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने ये शब्द कहाँ से डाले। रेल बजट स्पीच के पेज नं.-2 में "पददलित" शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। हमारे पैर के नीचे कुचले हुए समाज के लिए इस तरह के शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। इंग्लिश स्पीच का हिन्दी भाषा में जो ट्रांसलेशन किया है, उसमें ऐसा शब्द कभी न लिखें। यह हमारे देश के लिए सम्मानजनक बिल्कुल नहीं है। इसके अलावा इसके नीचे का पैरा है, उसमें भी इसी शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में जो ट्रांसलेट करते हैं, यहां पर लिखा है Large number of faceless poor people, you have mentioned *Aap Garib Janta*. What do you mean by *Aap Garib Janta*? ऐसी अगर हिन्दी होगी तो इस तरह से हिन्दी की बढ़ोत्तरी कभी नहीं हो सकती, भले ही यहां कितने ही हिन्दी भाषी बैठे हुए हैं। इसको ठीक से देखा जाए। वैसे हम हिन्दी की बात करते हैं और अगर हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेशन इस तरह से होगा तथा यह पेपर्स कहीं पर भी जाएंगे What will they think about the Hindi language and your Hindustan? You should be ashamed of it. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग तो अपने लिए रेल की मांग करते हैं, जरा इसको भी देखा करो। दूसरी बात, आपने यहां पर उल्लेख किया है That the upliftment of the poor people and so on and so forth. आप कीजिए। We will identify those parts that had detached from all infrastructure, development and facilities within a short time. बजट में जो है वह वहां ठीक-ठीक नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है। हर बार बजट स्पीच में ये पांच शब्द जरूर लिखे जाते हैं, passenger amenities, cleanliness, quality of Railway catering, safety, security, punctuality, ये जो पांच शब्द हैं, इनको हटा दिया जाए, क्योंकि पिछले 60 सालों में एक भी शब्द की महत्ता नहीं है। इसकी जगह अगर यह किया जाए .....। Officers should be accountable. Officers should be transparent... *(Time Bell rings)*... and their mind should be clean. Only then we can think of getting rid of it. So, I must say this to you कि आफिसर्स को, रेलवे बोर्ड को ठीक करें। बोर्ड के दिग्गम में यह है कि मंत्री आएंगे, मंत्री जाएंगे, हम

रहेंगे बार-बार, हम रहेंगे। योजनाएं बना लीजिए, मुझे मालूम है कि कौन-सा काम करना है और कौन-सा काम नहीं करना है। "जनता खाना" के बारे में बताया गया है। उसमें जो पूरी दी जाती है, उसे खाने से जिस आदमी के दांत लगे हुए हैं, वे खुल जाएंगे या जो दांत हैं, वे टूट जाएंगे। पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की है, खरीदो, भले ही जाली क्यों न हो। शौचालय के लिए पैसा फेंको, बाकी जो है समझो। वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा रहा है। मैं वर्ल्ड क्लास के against में हूँ। I oppose the idea of 'world-class' because we have some heritage buildings. इस heritage building को खत्म करके पैसे को बर्बाद करने के लिए वर्ल्ड क्लास की बात की जा रही है। यह तो ऐसे हुआ कि वैसे तो है लंगड़ी, लेकिन बदन में सोना बहुत चढ़ा है। वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन होगा और गाड़ी जाएगी, बैलगाड़ी की तरह से। मैं मानता हूँ कि वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाने के आइडिया को खत्म किया जाए। यह जो पैसा बनाने वाला चक्कर है, इसको बंद किया जाए।

ममता जी, आपने लास्ट में उल्लेख किया कि रोशनी चांद से होती है, सितारों से नहीं, लेकिन जो सितारे आपके पास हैं, I mean to say 'the Railway Board' or 'Officers' ये सब गुमराह करते हैं और अपने मन-माफिक काम करके, फिजूल में पैसा खर्च करके रेलवे को सही रूप से आगे बढ़ने नहीं देते हैं। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि पूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री लालू प्रसाद जी का जब हम उल्लेख करते हैं, तो उनकी पार्टी के आदमी जल्दी से उठ जाते हैं। I want to know how he has shown Rs. 90,000 crores as a profit model. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** ऐसा नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI ABANI ROY: आप हमें बोलने दीजिए। मैं यह पहली इन्क्वायरी मांगता हूँ कि 90 हजार करोड़ रुपये की कैसे आमदनी हुई है? उसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी डिमांड करता हूँ कि जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में जो हमारा नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है, कौन-से आफिसर के लिए वहां पर हमारे 11 सौ करोड़ रुपये की बर्बादी हुई है? किस कारण के लिए रियासी, संगलदाम, बजकला इलाके के जो स्टेशन बन रहे थे, उनको क्यों...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ। कहने को तो बहुत सारी बातें हैं, लेकिन हम क्या करें?

**श्री उपसभापति :** बहुत बातें हैं, लेकिन और भी मौके मिलेंगे।

**श्री अवनि राय :** सर, इस इलाके में इतना पैसा बर्बाद करने के बाद, वहां के लोगों की जमीनें बर्बाद करने के बाद, आपने पूरे रास्ते को चेंज किया है। So, I demand that there should be 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 का उल्लेख किया है। Railway Officers are here. बहुत सारी ट्रेन्स उन्होंने बढ़ाई हैं। कुछ ट्रेन्स ऐसी हैं, जो रोज चलती है, डेली चल रही हैं, फिर भी वहां पर और दी जा रही है। 2329, 2330 सम्पर्क क्रांति बाय वीकली, दो दिन चलती है हावड़ा से, West Bengal Sampark Kranti. उसको एक दिन के लिए एक्सटेंशन अमृतसर तक के लिए दिया गया है। I do not know who made it. यह जो एक्सटेंशन आपने दिया है, सारी सम्पर्क क्रांति दिल्ली में आएंगी और यह एक ही ट्रेन क्यों वीकली वहां जाएगी? क्या यह एक्स्ट्रा है या नहीं है? What

is this? इसी के साथ-साथ हमने दो-चार मांगों की हैं। नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस को हावड़ा तक बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि वहां के लोग 22 साल से इसकी डिमांड कर रहे हैं। ऐसा होने पर मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भाग को सुविधा हो सकेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अवनि राय जी, आज प्लीज 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 में तो है, ए.सी. में नहीं किया है। मेरी मंत्री जी से दरखास्त है कि ए.सी. कोच में भी करें और वेटिंग लिस्ट की संख्या को रिड्यूस किया जाए। इतनी बड़ी लिस्ट 600-700 की है, इसको कम किया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से डिमांड करता हूँ बालूरघाट और कोलकाता के बीच ट्रेन को डेली चलाया जाए। हमने एक टोहाना के लिए बोला था। दिल्ली-भटिंडा के अंदर और कोच लगाए जाएं। मैं यह डिमांड भी कर रहा हूँ कि 2625 एंड 2626 केरल एक्सप्रेस में 3rd AC Coach लगाएं जाएं, क्योंकि एक कोच से कुछ नहीं होता है। पुडुचेरी के लिए एक ...**(व्यवधान)**... किया जाए। Lastly I conclude with this thing. ममता जी सभी राज्यों को अपनी ममता बांटो, किंचित, न करो किसी राज्य को वंचित, न ही करो रेल को लेकर राजनीति, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन लो। बदलाव लाकर, किंचित शब्द संस्कृत है and it is not Bengali. बदलाव लाकर बढ़ाओ राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति। अगर यह करें तो ठीक है। यह कोई राजनीति करने की जगह नहीं है। बंगाल के लिए आपने 375 से 309 और लिस्टेड की हैं, उसमें 182 हैं। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस चिंतन की ओर से ...**(व्यवधान)**... 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-a-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. Upgradation 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 :** धन्यवाद सर। सबसे पहले मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब इस सदन में रेल बजट पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो पूर्व रेल मंत्री के बारे में कुछ ऐसी बातें यहां कही गईं, जो इस सदन में ...(व्यवधान)... आप एक मिनट रुकेंगे, इस सदन में उसकी चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि आपकी यह रूढ़ि है कि किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में चर्चा नहीं होगी, अगर वह आदमी यहां present नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए, हमें बोलने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने एक ऐसी बात कही, जो किसी भी मायने में सही नहीं थी। उन्होंने यहां तक कह दिया कि कैसे आप यहां के एमपी बन गए। एमपी बनाना इनका काम नहीं है या किसी और काम का नहीं है। यह पार्टी का काम होता है कि किसको एमपी बनाना है और किसको नहीं बनाना है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है। आप रेकार्ड देख लीजिए।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** कई लोगों ने कहा, कई लोगों ने भाषण किया और हमको इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। सभी लोगों ने अच्छा भाषण किया है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि शिवानन्द तिवारी जी हमारे आदरणीय नेता हैं और हम लोग उनको बाबा 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 हूं कि वे कहां हैं और कहां थे। शिवानन्द तिवारी जी हमारे साथ थे। जब हम मलाई काट रहे थे, तो मलाई काटने के लिए हमारे साथ आ गए और जब हमारे यहां से मलाई खत्म हो गया, तब वे दूसरी जगह चले गए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं रेल बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूं। सर, यह अर्थोरेटी है। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, यह राष्ट्रपति जी का कहना है। आप इसे देख लीजिए कि 2009 में उन्होंने क्या कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय रेल ने पिछले 4 वर्षों में कार्यकुशलता और उन्नत सेवा के माध्यम से लगातार लाभ अर्जित किया है। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, यह राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण है और वही भी 4 महीने पहले का अभिभाषण है। क्या वह अभी खत्म हो गया? Golden age था, यह हमारे पास रेकार्ड है। हमारे पास राकेश मोहन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, हमारे शिवानन्द तिवारी जी को शायद यह नहीं मिला होगा। राकेश मोहन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, मैं पढ़ रहा हूं.....।

"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, जिसे मैं दिखाने जा रहा हूं। अभी शिवानन्द तिवारी जी को यह बात मालूम ही नहीं है। उन्होंने यह सोचा कि किस तरह लालू यादव जी को डीमॉरलाइज़ किया जाए। आपके डीमॉरलाइज़ करने से लालू यादव का कुछ नहीं होगा। आप खुद डीमॉरलाइज़ हो गए हैं। आप कहां से कहां चले गए हैं। हमारे साथ थे, तो मलाई काट रहे थे, उसके बाद फिर आप उधर चले गए। सर, मैं एक रिपोर्ट और पढ़ना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)... रुकिए भई, जब आप उस वक्त नहीं बोल रहे थे, जब वे बोल रहे थे, इसलिए सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... रुकिए, सर, मैं एक प्रबंधन संस्थान की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा हूं। भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद के प्रो. जी. रघुराम ने भारतीय रेल के टर्न अराउंड का विश्लेषण करते हुए यह बात लिखी है, "वित्तीय तौर पर भारतीय रेल ऋण संकट के जाल की ओर बढ़ रही थी ..... " सर, यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, यह संस्थान की रिपोर्ट है। " .....1996-2001 के बीच भारतीय रेल की शुद्ध राजस्व प्राप्ति 4135 करोड़ रुपये से गिर कर 1071 करोड़ रुपये



हो गई थी। इसका मतलब यह है कि राजस्व की प्राप्ति 24% प्रति वर्ष की दर से गिर रही थी। भारतीय रेल के इतिहास में इस अवधि को बदतर कहा जा सकता है। इस अवधि में तीन रेल मंत्री हुए, राम विलास पासवान, नीतिश कुमार एवं सुश्री ममता बेनर्जी। यदि भारतीय रेल लिस्टिड फर्म होती, तो उस परिस्थिति में इन महानुभावों को अगली ट्रेन से बाहर कर दिया जाता" सर, यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, संस्थान का कहना है ...**(समय की घंटी)**...। इस तरह जिसकी आप वकालत कर रहे थे, जिसके हनुमान जी बन करके आप पवन वेग से हवा में उड़ रहे थे, उनका नाम भी इसमें है कि अगर यह लिमिटेड कॉर्पोरेट कंपनी होती, तो इन लोगों को हटा दिया गया होता। तिवारी जी, आप इस तरह की बातें मत बोलिए। इस तरह की बातें कहना आपको शोभा नहीं देता है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : सर, रुकिए। मुझे पांच मिनट दीजिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन)** : नहीं नहीं, टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : सर, आप सुनिए, सुनिए। यह बात रेल मंत्री के बारे में है। मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, उसे सुनिए, सर। इनके द्वारा पब्लिक लिटिगेशन लाया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसकी इन्होंने चर्चा की है, इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ, वरना मैं नहीं कहता ...**(व्यवधान)**... रुकिए, बैठिए आप ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने चर्चा की है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने कहा है कि उन्होंने नौकरी के बदले में जमीन ली। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह कहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन)** : नहीं-नहीं It is over. Why do you bring it now? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : सर, रुकिए, रुकिए, पढ़ने दीजिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** : सर, हमको भी अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : नहीं-नहीं, हमको पढ़ने दीजिए।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot make an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... तिवारी जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि इन लोगों का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** : हम लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन दिया था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन)** : तिवारी जी, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : सर, ये कहां से आते हैं और कैसे आते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** : हमने ज्ञापन दिया था कि अगर ग्रुप डी की नौकरी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Why do you talk like this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen, Mr. Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** : \*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन)** : आप रुक जाइए प्लीस। Tiwari ji, ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. Mr. Tiwari, Look here, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? Nothing will go on record. This will not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not record anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. Mr. Tiwari, please, stop it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Not recorded.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :\***

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. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, बस एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What 'ek' minute? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you bring up unnecessary things here? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Whatever allegations you have made, will be removed.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। सर, 2004 में जब लालू जी ने रेल मंत्री का पदभार ग्रहण किया - आपको राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण सुना दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आपका टाइम हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** राष्ट्रपति जी ने भाषण दिया। सर, उसको गोल्डन पीरियड कहना चाहिए, गोल्डन पीरियड। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए ...*(समय की घंटी)*... यह क्या बोलेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसको गोल्डन पीरियड कहना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने क्या-क्या बोल दिया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** अब आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** रेलवे घाटे के अन्दर जा रही थी। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... रेलवे को उबारने का काम लालू जी ने किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आपका टाइम हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री ईश्वर सिंह। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका टाइम हो गया। अब आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आपको जो बोलना था, वह आपने बोल दिया। अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं रेलवे के पक्ष में, उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। यहां जो सराहनीय बजट पेश किया गया है, उस पर चर्चा के विषय में कुछ समय लूंगा।

रेल मंत्री महोदय, बहन ममता बनर्जी जी, ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह एक बहुत सराहनीय बजट है। यह बजट आम आदमी, आम जनता, के हितों को देख कर बनाया गया है। उसमें चिकित्सा और सुरक्षा दोनों का ख्याल रखा गया है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हरियाणा यहां के साथ लगती एक स्टेट है। हरियाणा में दो रेलवे लाइन्स इस बजट में, एक चंडीगढ़ में यमुना नगर वाया सढौरा और दूसरी सिरसा से डबवाली है। वे दोनों सुरक्षित क्षेत्र हैं, reserved constituencies हैं। इससे यह साबित होता है कि रेलवे मंत्री जी के मन में गरीबों के प्रति, सुरक्षा के प्रति और अनुसूचित जाति के प्रति, विशेष कर के बहुत ज्यादा हमदर्दी है। यह बात इससे भी प्रमाणित होती है कि उन्होंने यह कहा कि जो बैकलॉग होगा, जितना भी आज तक का बकाया है, उस बैकलॉग को हम इस दौरान, सौ दिनों के अंदर ही पूरा करेंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ी सराहनीय बात है। इससे गरीब आदमी को बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी। रेलवे के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा ऐसा वर्ग है जो गरीबों के हितों के साथ जुड़ा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां से सटा हुआ कुरुक्षेत्र नामक एक स्टेशन है। यह एक धार्मिक क्षेत्र है। कुरुक्षेत्र गीता की जननी है। यहां पर महाभारत युद्ध हुआ था। यह हिन्दुस्तान की आस्था का केन्द्र है। यह भारतीय संस्कृति की एक परिचायक भी है। जैसा हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि कुरुक्षेत्र एक ऐसा धार्मिक स्थल है, जो जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब आदि जगहों को जाने का एक गेट है, द्वार है। नॉर्थ जोन से इससे गुजर कर ही राजधानी दिल्ली में जाना होता है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि कुरुक्षेत्र स्टेशन को वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन का दर्जा दिया जाए तथा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर उसकी एक अलग पहचान हो। यह एक बहुत अहमियत वाली जगह है। यह एक अपना विशेष स्थान रखता है। कुरुक्षेत्र स्टेशन पर शताब्दी ट्रेन का ठहराव होना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि कुरुक्षेत्र एक ऐसी जगह है कि वह श्रद्धालुओं की आस्था का केन्द्र है। कुरुक्षेत्र में एशिया का सबसे बड़ा सरोवर है। यहां सूर्यग्रहण के अवसर पर मेला लगता है। आगामी 22 जुलाई से वहां लाखों यात्री आएंगे। वहां पर देश-विदेश से लोग आते हैं। इस हिसाब से यह पर्यटन का एक बहुत बड़ा सरताज केन्द्र है। यहां कल्पना चावला का, पनोरमा का बहुत बढ़िया सरोवर है। इसलिए भी यह जरूरी है कि कुरुक्षेत्र स्टेशन को अहम दर्जा दिया जाये, इसको आदर्श रेलवे स्टेशन बनाया जाए। शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी जो यहां से 5.20 बजे दिल्ली जाती है, उसका यहां पर ठहराव हो। इसके अलावा जो ट्रेन कालका से 7.35 बजे दिल्ली आती है, उसका भी यहां पर ठहराव हो। इससे आम आदमी को, आम जनता को बहुत ज्यादा लाभ होगा। हरियाणा से हम जितने भी लोग एम.पी. बन कर आए हैं, हम सभी की यह डिमांड है।

सर, मेरी एक बात और है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ बहुत-सारी खाली पड़ी भूमि है, जिसका दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है या उस पर नाजायज़ कब्जे हो रहे हैं। अच्छा हो कि रेलवे विभाग उसको उन लोगों को, जो कि भूमिहीन हैं, विशेष कर जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं, उनको वह भूमि पट्टे पर दी जाये। इससे एक तो उनको रोजगार मिलेगा तथा उस पर खेती होगी वहीं दूसरी ओर रेलवे की भी आय बढ़गी। इससे गरीब लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। इस से एक सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि यह होगी कि नाजायज़ कब्जे हट जाएंगे। यह मेरी एक गुजारिश है। तीसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि यमुना नगर से कुरुक्षेत्र वाया पेहवा, चीका-गुल्ला और पटियाला जोकि एक बहुत अहम स्थान है, यह रेलवे लाइन भी बिछायी जाए। कैथल एक बिजनेस सेंटर है। इस पर अंग्रेजों के टाइम के पहले भी सर्वे हुए थे, लेकिन यह रेलवे लाइन उसी तरह है जैसी कि पहले थी। उसे डबल किया जाए और जींद से कुरुक्षेत्र के लिए वही समय पर चलती है जो पहले चलती थी, उसके समय को बढ़ाया जाए।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि हरियाणा अन्न उत्पादन के हिसाब से सबसे ज्यादा फसल जीरी व पैडी की उगाता है। कुरुक्षेत्र एक सेंटर है और रेलवे स्टेशन है, इसलिए वहां से जितनी गाड़ियां जाती हैं, उन सब का ठहराव होना चाहिए। आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी, धन्यवाद, thank you Sir.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** Thank you Mr. Ishwar Singh for sticking to the time. सुश्री अनुसूइया उइके।

**सुश्री अनुसूइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं। महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में छिंदवाड़ा जिले में छिंदवाड़ा से झांसी सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन चलाने एवं छिंदवाड़ा से सिवनी, नैनपुर गेज परिवर्तन के लिए 600 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान व भोपाल से जबलपुर के लिए नई ट्रेन चलाने के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं। इस बजट में मध्य प्रदेश को बहुत कम

हिस्सा दिया गया है जबकि मध्य प्रदेश में रेलों का घनत्व राष्ट्रीय औसत से बहुत कम है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश एक आदिवासी बाहुल्य प्रदेश है। यहां कुछ ऐसे जिले हैं जहां पर रेलों की बहुत आवश्यकता है, जैसे कि छिंदवाड़ा, बालाघाट, मंडला, सिवनी, इनमें ट्रेन व ट्रेन की सुविधाओं के बहुत अधिक विस्तार की आवश्यकता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए मैं अपनी कुछ मांगों की ओर माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी और उनसे अनुरोध करूंगी कि आगामी बजट में इन रेलगाड़ियों के लिए अपने उत्तर में यह सुविधाएं प्रदान करेंगी। महोदय, छिंदवाड़ा, भोपाल, इंदौर तक जाने वाली एक मात्र सवारी पैसेंजर, गाड़ी 285, 286 पंचवैली फास्ट पैसेंजर को सुपर फास्ट एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाए। यहां चलने वाली यह एकमात्र पैसेंजर ट्रेन है, अगर इसको सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन कर दें तो वहां के लोगों को काफी सुविधा मिलेगी। इसी तरह से एक पैसेंजर छिंदवाड़ा से भोपाल तथा भोपाल से छिंदवाड़ा के लिए चलायी जाए। मेरी तीसरी मांग है कि जन-प्रतिनिधि, व्यापारियों एवं अधिकारियों की यह लंबे समय से अपेक्षा है कि 285 व 286 गाड़ी में वातानुकूलित शयनयान, 3 टियर ए.सी. कोच लगाया जाए। इसी तरह से 285, 286 पंचवैली फास्ट पैसेंजर में द्वितीय श्रेणी आरक्षित स्लीपर कोच की संख्या बढ़ायी जाए क्योंकि प्रतिदिन 80 से 100 की संख्या वेटिंग लिस्ट की रहती है। इससे यात्रियों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। इसलिए उसमें एक अतिरिक्त कोच की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इसी तरह से छिंदवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर रिजर्वेशन टिकट काउंटेर्स की संख्या बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए। इस कारण वहां के लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत उठानी पड़ती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी 1984 में छिंदवाड़ा में एक ओवर ब्रिज का दो बार भूमि पूजन किया गया। एक बार माननीय प्रणब मुखर्जी जी और गनी खान चौधरी जी के द्वारा हुआ, लेकिन आज तक भूमि पूजन के बाद उसका कोई कार्य प्रारंभ न हो सका और न ही किसी तरह का बजट रखा गया। इससे आवागमन में इतना ज्यादा ट्रैफिक जाम हो जाता है जिससे वहां के लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत होती है। इसलिए इस कार्य को भी शीघ्र प्रारंभ कराया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से जो पांदुरणा, छिंदवाड़ा से जो सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी वहां से निकलती है, इस गाड़ी का स्टॉपेज वहां बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और वहां पर आरक्षण का भी कोटा रखा जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से बालाघाट से नागपुर एवं रायपुर रेलवे लाइन का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है। इस मार्ग पर नई पैसेंजर गाड़ी तत्काल प्रारंभ की जानी चाहिए। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के ललितपुर-सिंगरौली लाइन के लिए बहुत कम राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ समय पूर्व धार-झाबुआ-दाहोत रेलवे लाइन का शिलान्यास किया था। इस परियोजना के लिए बजट में राशि का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। इसकी ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह, गुना-ग्वालियर-गुना दैनिक सवारी गाड़ी के लिए राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी के मध्य प्रदेश दौरे पर प्रदेश में नई रेल कोच फैक्टरी लगाने की भी घोषणा की गई थी, लेकिन उस पर कोई अमल नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह से, दामोह जिले के जैन तीर्थ स्थल कुंडलपुर तक रेल बजट में लाइन की स्वीकृति के उपरांत भी इस बजट में इसका प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जन अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप रेल मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करती हूं कि उक्त बातों की ओर ध्यान देकर रेल सुविधाओं, गाड़ियों एवं नई रेल लाइन के विस्तार कार्य हेतु इसी बजट में स्वीकृत करने का कष्ट करें। आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI KHEKIHO 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 Laluji 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, Naganmara, 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, Naganmara. ...(*Time Bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Zhimomi,...

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. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(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? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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 VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. Sit down. You took ten minutes. Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please sit down.

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 minute. ...*(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 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.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, Mr. Zhimomi, about your remaining 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.

**श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मिनिस्टर, कुमारी ममता बनर्जी जी ने अपने दूसरे टर्म में जो पहला रेल बजट पेश किया है, हम उसको अच्छा बजट मानते हैं, एक balanced budget मानते हैं और जैसा कि सभी ने कहा है, मैं भी ऐसा मानता हूँ कि यह एक अवामी बजट है। इसकी वजह यह है कि उन्होंने इसमें गरीब आदमियों के लिए 100 किलोमीटर के अंदर 25 रुपए महीने का पास दोबारा शुरू करने का फैसला किया है। यह एक बहुत अच्छा कंसेशन है, जिससे हजारों गरीब आदमियों को, जो रोजाना गांवों के रास्ते, छोटे-छोटे towns से बड़े शहरों में कामकाज के लिए जाते हैं, उनको बहुत सहूलियत मिलेगी। इससे रेलवे को भी फायदा होगा, क्योंकि बहुत से लोग मजबूर होकर, गरीबी से मजबूर होकर बगैर टिकट के भी सफर करते थे। जो early morning में ट्रेनें आती थीं, उनमें इस तरह के बहुत-से लोग आया जाया करते थे। इसकी वजह से रेलवे को भी नुकसान होता था और मुसाफिरों को भी इससे बहुत परेशानी होती थी। टिकट चेकर जब उनको पकड़ते थे, तो उनके साथ बहुत ही बेइज्जती का सलूक होता था। मर्दों को प्लेटफार्मों पर मुर्गा बनाया जाता था और औरतों को जब पकड़ा जाता था, तो जो लेडी स्टाफ होती थी, वह उनके कपड़े तक उतरवा लेते थे। इसलिए ममता जी ने ठीक कहा है कि यह इज्जत का प्रोजेक्ट है, एक इज्जत का मंसूबा है, इसलिए मैं इनको बहुत सपोर्ट करती हूँ। ममता जी ने इस बजट में पूरे देश के लिए कई प्रोजेक्ट का ऐलान किया है और उसमें पश्चिमी बंगाल भी शामिल है।

महोदय, पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में कुछ लोगों को शिकायत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इंसाफ की बात नहीं है। इसकी वजह यह है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में बराबर कहा जा रहा है कि उसका सबसे बड़ा मसला industrialisation का है। पहले कभी पश्चिमी बंगाल रियासत industrialisation के मामले में देश में सबसे आगे हुआ करती थी, परंतु अभी काफी पीछे हो गई है। यदि किसी भी बजट में, चाहे वह रेलवे का बजट हो या आम बजट हो, industrialisation को आगे ले जाया जाता है, तो मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ, उसका खैरमकदम करता हूँ। मैं इसके लिए ममता जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, गरीबी की सतह से नीचे बसर करने वालों के लिए उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है और जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि आम आदमी के लिए यह एक आम बजट है। हमारी जो इंडियन रेलवे है, वह भी अवाम की ट्रेन है, क्योंकि खास



लोगों द्वारा सफर करने का जरिया हवाई जहाज हुआ करता है। आम लोग, ज्यादातर आम लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादात में, लाखों-करोड़ों की संख्या में रोजाना रेल के जरिए सफर करते हैं, इसलिए उनकी सहूलियत के लिए जो कुछ भी किया जाए, हम लोग उसका स्वागत करते हैं, खैरमकदम करते हैं।

महोदय, हम यह सोचते हैं और चाहते हैं कि हमारा रेल का जो सफर है, वह जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुहाना बनाया जा सकता है, उसको बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ममता जी ने जिस तरह से रेल की सफर को इज्जत का सफर बनाया है, उसी तरह से ममता का सफर बनाएंगी तथा सुहावना सफर बनाएंगी।

महोदय, ममता जी अभी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह रिकॉर्ड में जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कभी उनकी जानकारी में आएगा। उन्होंने इस रेलवे बजट में भी कई उर्दू के शेर पढ़े हैं। उन्हें उर्दू शेर पढ़ने का काफी शौक है। वह खुद भी शायरा हैं। बंगाल का यह ट्रेडिशन है कि बंगाल के लोगों को, जिनकी मादरी ज़बान बंगला है, उनको भी उर्दू ज़बान से बहुत मोहब्बत है, इसलिए खुद बंगला ज़बान के अंदर तीन हजार से ज्यादा उर्दू के अल्फाज़ हैं, जिसको बंगाल के लोग बोलते हैं और बहुत मोहब्बत के साथ बोलते हैं। ममता जी भी शेर पढ़ती हैं और जब वह अपना कोई political जलसा करती हैं तथा जब वह fighting mood में होती हैं, तो एक शेर बहुत ज्यादा पढ़ती हैं, जो हमारी आज़ादी की लड़ाई में राम प्रसाद बिसमिल का हुआ करता था। वह शेर है - "सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है, देखना है जोर कितना बाजुए कातिल में है।" जब उनको उर्दू ज़बान से इतनी दिलचस्पी है और उन्होंने अभी इलेक्शन की तकरीरों में यह वादा किया है कि उन्हें तथा उनकी पार्टी को जब भी मौका मिलेगा तो वह पश्चिमी बंगाल में उर्दू को दूसरी सरकारी ज़बान का दर्जा देंगी।

महोदय, मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ, चूंकि आप अभी रेलवे मिनिस्टर हैं इसलिए कम से कम रेलवे स्टेशन पर जो बोर्ड लगे होते हैं, उनमें उर्दू भाषा में भी स्टेशनों के नाम लिखे जाएं। यह मेरी उनसे गुजारिश है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस पर तवज्जो करेंगी।

महोदय, मुझे एक बात और अर्ज करनी है, वह यह है कि ट्रेन में सफाई, मुसाफिर की हिफाजत, खाने-पीने की सहूलियत, ये सब बातों की बहुत जरूरत है। 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-जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, हमारे जो पुलिस के कर्मचारी हैं, वे अगर disciplined नहीं हैं, तो वे खुद मुसाफिरों के ऊपर हमला करते हैं। अभी हाल फिलहाल बिहार के अंदर एक आई.ए.एस. ऑफिसर और उनकी बीवी के ऊपर एक घटना हुई है, पुलिस ने उन पर हमला किया और उनको बहुत बेइज्जत किया। अभी फिर एक घटना हुई, उससे पहले एक और दर्दनाक घटना हुई थी। वह घटना यह थी कि दो-तीन constables ने मुसाफिरों से पैसा मांगा, मुसाफिर के साथ उनकी औरत भी थी, वह औरत गर्भ से थी...। और उसकी गोद में एक तीन साल की बच्ची भी थी, उसको लात मारकर चलती ट्रेन से गिराया गया। मां तो वहीं मर गई और बच्ची किसी तरह से बच गई। इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए ममता जी को सोचना होगा। कमांडो जरूर रखे हैं, अभी भी जिनको हम भेज रहे हैं, वे भी पुलिस के ही लोग हैं, लेकिन अगर वे ही हमला करेंगे, तो बहुत मुश्किल बात होगी, इसलिए इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और अर्ज करके अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। ममता जी ने बहुत सी नई ट्रेनें चलाने का ऐलान किया है, कुछ नॉन-स्टॉप ट्रेनें चलेंगी, जो सैंकड़ों-हजारों मील का सफर करेंगी, लेकिन एक लाइन ऐसी है, जो मुगलसराय से चलती है और वाराणसी, लखनऊ, बरेली, मुरादाबाद होती हुई दिल्ली तक आती है। इस लाइन पर

اس وقت سیواً ایک "امृतسر مہل" کے اور کوئی مہل ٹرین نہیں چل رہی ہے، جسکی وجہ سے اس پر بہت کراؤ ہوتا ہے۔ مہری گجاریش ہے کہ ... (سماً کی ہنٹی) ... بس، اک مینٹ میں ختم کر رہا ہوں۔

مہری گجاریش یہ ہے کہ اس لائن کے اوپر کم سے کم اک راجدانی افسر چلائی جائے یا کم سے کم اک اور مہل ٹرین کا اڑاا کیا جائے۔

مہرا last word یہ ہے کہ ممتا جی نے سب باتوں کی ہیں، لکین اک بات کی طرف اڈان دہنا بہت جرنری ہے کہ ریلوے سٹیشنوں میں کولیاؤں کا بہت بڑا ماسلا پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ آجکل کولی جو ہیں ... لالو جی نے تو یہ کھا تا کہ ہمنے سب کولیاؤں کو ناکری دے دی ہے، لکین ابھی جو وہاں کولی ہیں، وے اس وقت مسافروں سے دو سو، چار سو رپا چارج کر رہے ہیں۔ اسکو روکنا بہت جرنری ہے۔ اک طرف تو ہم کرایا کم کر رہے ہیں، دنیا کی ہر چیز مہگی ہو رہی ہے، سرف ہماری ریل ہی سستی ہے، لکین دوسری طرف کولی مسافروں سے دو سو، چار سو رپا مانگتے ہیں، تو انکو روکنا بہت جرنری ہے اور ممتا جی کو اس پر اڈان دہنا چاہیے، بہت-بہت شکریا۔

**جناب احمد سعید ملیح آبادی صاحب (پشچی بنگال):** اب سبھا ادھیکشن مہوے،

ریلوے منسٹر، کمار میما بنرجی نے اپنے دوسرے ٹرم میں جو پہلا ریل ہجٹ پیش

کیا ہے، ہم اس کو اچھا ہجٹ مانتے ہیں، ایک ہولڈنگ ہجٹ مانتے ہیں اور جیسا کہ سبھی نے کہا ہے، میں بھی ایسا مانتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک عوامی ہجٹ ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے اس میں غریب آدمیوں کے لئے 100 کلو میٹر کے اندر 25 روپے مہنے کا پاس دوبارہ شروع کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ یہ ایک بہت اچھا کلسیشن ہے، جس سے ہزاروں غریب آدمیوں کو، جو روزانہ گاؤں کے راستے، چھوٹے چھوٹے ٹاؤن سے بڑے شہروں کے کام کاج کے لئے جاتے ہیں، ان کو بہت سہولتیں ملے گی۔

اس سے ریلوے کا بھی فائدہ ہوگا، کیوں کہ بہت سے لوگ مجبور ہوکر، غریبی سے مجبور ہوکر بغیر ٹکٹ کے بھی سفر کرتے تھے۔ جو ارلی مارٹنگ میں ترین آتی تھیں، ان میں اس طرح کے بہت سے لوگ آیا جاتا کرتے تھے۔ اس کی وجہ سے ریلوے کو بھی نقصان ہوتا تھا اور مسافروں کو بھی اس سے بہت پریشانی ہوتی تھی۔ ٹکٹ چکر جب ان کو پکڑتے تھے، تو ان کے ساتھ بہت ہی بے عزتی کا سلوک ہوتا تھا۔ مردوں کو پلٹ فارموں پر مرغا بنایا جاتا تھا اور عورتوں کو جب پکڑا جاتا تھا، تو جو لڑکی اسٹاف ہوتی تھی، وہ ان کے کپڑے نکاتروا لیتے تھے۔ اس لئے ممتا جی نے ٹھیک کہی ہے کہ یہ ایک عزت کا پروجیکٹ ہے، ایک عزت کا منصوبہ ہے، اس لئے میں ان کو بہت سپورٹ کرتی ہوں۔ ممتا جی نے اس ہجٹ میں پورے دیش کے لئے کئی پروجیکٹ کا اعلان کیا ہے اور اس میں پشچی بنگال بھی شامل ہے۔

† Translation in Urdu Script.

مہودے، پشچمی بنگال کے بارے میں کچھ لوگوں کو شکایت ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ انصاف کی بات نہیں ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ پشچمی بنگال کے بارے میں برابر کہا جا رہا ہے کہ اس کا سب سے بڑا مسئلہ انڈسٹرائلائزیشن کا ہے۔ پہلے کبھی پشچمی بنگال ریاست انڈسٹرائلائزیشن کے چھپتر میں دیس میں سب سے آگے ہوا کرتی تھی، لیکن ابھی کافی پیچھے ہو گئی ہے۔ اگر کسی بھی

بجٹ میں، چاہے وہ ریلوے کا بجٹ ہو یا عام بجٹ ہو، انڈسٹرائلائزیشن کو آگے لے جایا جاتا ہے، تو میں اس کا سواگت کرتا ہوں، اس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں۔ میں اس لئے ممٹا جی کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔

مہودے، غریبی کی سطح سے نیچے بسر کرنے والوں کے لئے انہوں نے جو کچھ کیا ہے اور جیسا کہ میں نے کہا ہے کہ عام آدمی کے لئے یہ ایک عام بجٹ ہے۔ ہماری جو انڈین ریلوے ہے، وہ بھی عوام کی ٹرین ہے، کیوں کہ خاص لوگوں دوارا سفر کرنے کا ذریعہ ہوائی جہاز ہوا کرتا ہے۔ عام لوگ، زیادہ تر عام لوگ زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد میں، لاکھوں کروڑوں کی تعداد میں روزانہ ریل کے ذریعے سفر کرتے ہیں، اس لئے ان کی سہولیت کے لئے جو کچھ بھی کیا جائے، ہم لوگ اس کا سواگت کرتے ہیں، خیر مقدم کرتے ہیں۔

مہودے، ہم یہ سوچتے ہیں اور چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارا ریل کا جو سفر ہے، وہ جتنا زیادہ سے زیادہ سہانا بنایا جا سکتا ہے، اس کو بنایا جانا چاہئے۔ میں یہ امید کرتا ہوں کہ ممٹا جی نے جس طرح سے ریل کے سفر کو عزت کا سفر بنایا ہے، اسی طرح سے ممٹا کا اور سفر بنائیں گی اور سفر بنائیں گی اور سہانا سفر بنائیں گی۔

مہودے، ممٹا جی ابھی یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں، لیکن یہ ریکارڈ میں جا رہا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ابھی ان کی جانکاری میں آئے گی۔ انہوں نے اس ریل بجٹ میں بھی کئی اردو کے شعر پڑھے ہیں۔ انہیں اردو شعر پڑھنے کا کافی شوق ہے۔ وہ خود بھی شاعر ہیں۔ بنگال کا یہ ٹریڈیشن ہے کہ بنگال کے لوگوں کو، جن کی مادری زبان بنگلہ ہے، ان کو بھی اردو زبان سے بہت محبت ہے، اسلئے خود بنگلہ زبان کے اندر تین ہزار سے زیادہ اردو کے الفاظ ہیں، جس کو بنگلہ کے لوگ بولتے ہیں اور بہت محبت کے ساتھ بولتے ہیں۔ ممٹا جی بھی شعر پڑھتی ہیں اور جب وہ اپنا کوئی پولیٹکل جلسہ کرتی ہیں اور جب وہ فائنٹنگ موڈ میں ہوتی ہیں، تو

† Translation in Urdu Script.

مہودے، ممٹا جی ابھی یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں، لیکن یہ ریکارڈ میں جا رہا ہے۔  
 میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ابھی ان کی جانکاری میں آئے گی۔ انہوں نے اس ریل بجٹ  
 میں بھی کئی اردو کے شعر پڑھے ہیں۔ انہیں اردو شعر پڑھنے کا کافی شوق ہے۔  
 وہ خود بھی شاعر ہیں۔ بنگال کا یہ ٹریڈشن ہے کہ بنگال کے لوگوں کو، جن کی  
 مادری زبان بنگلہ ہے، ان کو بھی اردو زبان سے بہت محبت ہے، اسلئے خود  
 بنگلہ زبان کے اندر تین ہزار سے زیادہ اردو کے الفاظ ہیں، جس کو بنگلہ کے لوگ  
 بولتے ہیں اور بہت محبت کے ساتھ بولتے ہیں۔ ممٹا جی بھی شعر پڑھتی ہیں اور  
 جب وہ اپنا کوئی پولیٹکل جلسہ کرتی ہیں اور جب وہ فلانٹنگ موڈ میں ہوتی ہیں، تو  
 ایک شعر بہت زیادہ پڑھا کرتی ہیں، جو ہماری آزادی کی لڑائی میں رام پرساد  
 بسمل کا ہوا کرتا تھا۔ وہ شعر ہے

”سرفروشی کی تمنا اب ہمارے دل میں ہے،“

دیکھنا ہے زور کتنا بازوئے قاتل میں ہے

جب ان کو اردو زبان سے اتنی دلچسپی ہے اور انہوں نے ابھی الیکشن کی تقریروں  
 میں یہ وعدہ کیا ہے کہ انہیں اور ان کی پارٹی کو جب بھی کبھی موقع ملے گا تو وہ  
 پشچمی بنگال میں اردو کو دوسری سرکاری زبان کا رتبہ دیں گی۔

مہودے، میں یہ امید کرتا ہوں، چونکہ آپ ابھی ریلوے منسٹر ہیں اس لئے کم  
 سے کم ریلوے اسٹیشن پر جو بورڈ لگے ہوئے ہیں، ان میں اردو بھاشا میں بھی  
 اسٹیشنوں کے نام لکھے جائیں۔ یہ میری ان سے گزارش ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں  
 کہ وہ اس پر توجہ کریں گی۔

مہودے، مجھے ایک بات اور عرض کرنی ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ ٹرین میں  
 صفائی، مسافر کی حفاظت، کھانے پینے کی سہولیت، یہ سب باتوں کی بہت  
 ضرورت ہے۔ لیکن ریلوے مسافروں کے لئے ایک اور بڑا مسئلہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے،  
 وہ یہ ہے کہ مسافروں کی پروٹیکشن کے لئے جو فورس جاتی ہیں، ان میں جو غیر  
 ذمہ دار لوگ ہیں، ہمارے جو پولیس کے کرمچاری ہیں، وہ اگر ڈسپلن نہیں ہیں، تو

وہ خود مسافروں کے اوپر حملہ کرتے ہیں۔ ابھی حال فی الحال بہار کے اندر ایک اے۔آئی۔ایس۔ آفیسر اور ان کی بیوی کے اوپر ایک گھٹنا ہوئی ہے، پولیس نے ان پر حملہ کیا اور ان کو بہت بے عزت کیا۔ ابھی پھر ایک گھٹنا ہوئی، اس سے پہلے ایک اور دردناک گھٹنا ہوئی تھی۔ وہ گھٹنا یہ تھی کہ دو، تین کانسٹیبل نے مسافروں سے پیسہ مانگا، مسافر کے ساتھ ان کی عورت بھی تھی، وہ عورت گریہ سے تھی۔ اور اس کی گود میں ایک تین سال کی بچی بھی تھی، اس کو لات مار کر ٹرین سے گرایا گیا۔ ماں تو وہیں مر گئی اور بچی کسی طرح سے بچ گئی۔ ان چیزوں

کو روکنے کے لئے ممٹا جی کو سوچنا ہوگا۔ کمانڈو ضرور رکھے ہیں، ابھی بھی جن کو ہم بھیج رہے ہیں، وہ بھی پولیس کے ہی لوگ ہیں، لیکن اگر وہ ہی حملہ کریں گے، تو بہت مشکل بات ہوگی، اس لئے اس اور دھیان دینا ہوگا۔ مہودے، میں ایک بات اور عرض کر کے اپنی بات ختم کروں گا۔ ممٹا جی نے بہت سی نئی ٹرینیں چلانے کا اعلان کیا ہے، کچھ نان۔اسٹاپ ٹرینیں چلیں گی، جو سیکڑوں، ہزاروں میل کا سفر کریں گی، لیکن ایک لائن ایسی ہے، جو مقل سرائے سے چلتی ہے اور وارانسی، لکھنؤ، بریلی، مراد آباد ہوتی ہوئی دہلی تک آتی ہے۔ اس لائن پر اس وقت سوائے ایک "امرتسر میل" کے اور کوئی میل یا ٹرین نہیں چل رہی ہے، جس کی وجہ سے اس پر بہت کراؤڈ ہوتا ہے۔ میری گزارش یہ ہے۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ بس، ایک منٹ میں ختم کر رہا ہوں۔ میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ اس لائن کے اوپر کم سے کم ایک راجدھانی ایکسپریس چلائی جائے یا کم سے کم ایک اور میل ٹرین کا اضافہ کیا جائے۔

میرا لاسٹ ورڈ یہ ہے کہ ممٹا جی نے سب باتیں کی ہیں، لیکن ایک بات کی طرف دھیان دینا ضروری ہے، کہ ریلوے اسٹیشنوں میں قلیوں کا بہت بڑا مسئلہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ آج کل قلی جو ہیں لالو جی نے تو یہ کہا تھا کہ ہم نے سب قلیوں کو نوکری دے دی ہے۔ لیکن ابھی جو وہاں قلی ہیں وہ اس وقت مسافروں سے دو سو، چار سو روپیہ چارج کر رہے ہیں، اس کو روکنا بہت ضروری ہے ایک طرف تو ہم کرائے کم کر رہے ہیں دنیا کی ہر چیز مہنگی ہو رہی ہے۔ صرف ہماری ریل ہی سستی ہے۔ لیکن دوسری طرف قلی مسافروں سے دو سو، چار سو روپیہ مانگتے ہیں تو ان کو روکنا بہت ضروری ہے اور ممٹا جی کو اس پر دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

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.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): 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 pleas; 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)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Mr. Mohammed Shafi. You have only five minutes.



**श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी** (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : महोदय, बहुत दिन से हमने रेलवे बजट पर हज़बे इख़्तिलाफ़ और हज़बे इत्तिदार दोनों मेम्बरान का बड़ी तफ़सीली ख़्यालात सुने। बहसियते मजमूई सबने इस रेलवे बजट की तारीफ़ की। जिन्होंने नुक़तावीनी भी की है उन्होंने भी बेहतर सहूलियात के हवाले से इस बजट की सराहना की है। मैं भी अपनी रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर की तरफ़ से जो आम आदमियों की राहत के लिए ऐलानात हुए हैं, उनका ख़ैरमक़दम करता हूँ। आईदा एक साल ही यह बता सकेगा कि जो वायदे इस बजट में किए गए, उनका किस हद तक ज़मीनी सतह पर असर आम आदमियों पर पड़ेगा। उसके बाद ही हम कह सकेंगे कि कितनी कामयाबियां हासिल हुई हैं या कितनी कामयाबियां आईदा हासिल होने जा रही हैं। तफ़सील में न जाते हुए, मैं अपनी रियासत के हवाले से चंद एक गुज़ारिशात रेलवे मिनिस्टर के सामने रखना ज़रूरी समझता हूँ। यहां शुमाल मशरिकी हिन्दुस्तान के मेम्बरान थे नागालैंड से थे, असम से थे या मेघालय से थे, उन्होंने तारीफ़ के साथ-साथ एक शिकायत की और वह शिकायत हमारी भी है। ये रियासतें चाहे शुमाल मशरिकी रियासतें हों या जम्मू-कश्मीर की रियासत हो, कुछ तो मशरिक के किनारे पर हैं और कुछ मगरिब की आखिरी रियासत है।

रेलवे के हवाले से यहां पर जो प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किए जाते रहे हैं, उनका सर्वे ही पिछले 20-30 साल से मुकम्मल नहीं होता है। उन पर अमल करना तो दरकिनार, जम्मू से ऊधमपुर तक रेलवे पांच साल से मुकम्मल होनी थी, उसको 20 साल लग गए। बड़े जोर-शोर से चार वज़ीरे आज़म का ऐलान हम सुनते रहे हैं माजी में कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए खास पैकेज होंगे और उनमें रेलवे की सहूलियात देने के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनको भी उस पैकेज में शामिल किया जाता रहा। आज मोहतरमा ममता जी अपनी तकरीर में फ़रमातीं, जो कटरा-कांजीकुंड की रेलवे लाइन है, जिसका पिछले पांच साल से सर्वे भी हुआ, उस पर कुछ काम भी हुआ, अब माहिरीन ने यह बताया है कि यह सर्वे गलत है। इस सर्वे को दस साल हो गए और इस पर काम भी कुछ हुआ। अब सर्वे गलत है, तो नये माहिरीन की कमेटी इस पर बैठेगी। सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये इस पर खर्च हुए। यहां कुछ दिन पहले हमारी रियासत से प्रोफ़ेसर सैफ़ुद्दीन सोज़ वज़ीर थे, उन्होंने कल ही बयान दिया है कि 300 करोड़ रुपये इस सर्वे और इसके मुताल्लिक जो दूसरी बातें हुई हैं और कुछ काम भी हुआ है, उस पर खर्च हुए हैं। अब आप कहते हैं कि यह सर्वे गलत है। किन लोगों ने यह सर्वे किया था? कैसे यह सर्वे हुआ? और अब इसको नये सिरे से देखने की ज़रूरत क्यों पड़ी है? मैं चाहूंगा कि मोहतरमा ममता जी, जो रेलवे वज़ीर हैं, वह अपने जवाब में यह बताएं कि यह गलती कैसे हुई? यह सर्वे गलत कैसे हुआ? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अब अगर नया सर्वे होना है, तो कम से कम यह हमें बताएं कि कितने अर्से में यह सर्वे मुकम्मल होगा और इस पर दोबारा काम शुरू होगा? कहीं यह बात तो नहीं है कि सुराही आएगी, खुमा आएगा, फिर ज़ाम आएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हसीन जो एक मनाज़िर या एक चीज़ें हमारे सामने रखी जाती हैं, इसमें तो हम गुम नहीं रह सकते। हमारी रियासत में भी नाराज़गी है और नार्थ-ईस्ट में भी। जब हम इन नाराज़गियों को दूर करने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can make your requests. You have already taken five minutes. आपके पांच मिनट हो गए हैं।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी** : आपने उनको भी एक-दो मिनट दिए हैं, इसलिए हमको भी एक-दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन)** : अभी तो टाइम नहीं है। There is no time at my disposal. Take one or two more minutes. दो मिनट लीजिए।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी** : अगर आप कहते हैं तो मैं भी एक, आधा कसीदा पढ़ लेता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take one or two more minutes. दो मिनट लीजिए।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** कसीदों के बारे में तो हमने कहा है कि यहां बहुत कसीदे हो गए हैं। आप उनकी ताईद कीजिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप bullet points बोलिए। अपनी रिक्वेस्ट के बारे में बोलिए। आप सुझाव दे दीजिए, बसा।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** मैं आपसे, दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... only two more minutes. दो मिनट। केवल दो मिनट। अब क्या करें, आपका ख्याल रखना है। रेलवे में लाखों मुलाजिम हैं। बहुत से रेलवे वजीर रहे हैं, एवान में भी, एवान से बाहर, जब भी कभी जम्मू-कश्मीर में आते रहे हैं, वे भी कहते रहे हैं कि भई, यहां बेरोजगारी है। इसलिए आपकी रेलवे में भी मुलाजमत में हिस्सेदारी होगी। यह नहीं है कि वायदे नहीं किए गए हैं, वायदे किए जाते रहे हैं। नीतीश कुमार से लेकर लालू प्रसाद जी तक ने वायदे किए हैं और बाकी लोग भी वायदे करते रहे हैं। इनसे पहले जॉर्ज फर्नान्डीज साहब रेलवे वजीर थे, उन्होंने भी वायदे किए। 'ऐ बसा रोके खाक' लेकिन जब अमला-अमली का वक्त आता है, तो कहीं भी रेलवे में कोई क्लास फोर में भी नहीं लगता। यदि कोई लगता है, तो पता भी नहीं लगता कि वह क्यों लगा, कैसे लगा और किस तरह लगा। वह किसी मंसूबा बंदी के तहत लगा है या नहीं। आज न तो इन खोखले नारों से बात बनेगी, न ऐसे वायदों से बात बनेगी, जिनकी कोई अमल आवरी न हो। लोग कहें, आपको और सबको परखेंगे, नार्थ-ईस्ट के लोग भी परखेंगे और जम्मू-कश्मीर के आवाम भी परखेंगे कि आप वायदों को कैसे अमलदरामद करते हो और उन लोगों को जो अहसासेमहरूमी हैं, उनकी अहसासेमहरूमी को कैसे दूर करेंगे? महरूमी, महरूमी का जिक्र करने से बात नहीं बनेगी। हमें महरूमियों का इलाज ढूँढना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश है ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है, बल्कि ज्यादा हो गया है। आपने ज्यादा समय लिया।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** मैं एक सेकंड में ही अपनी बात खत्म करने वाला हूँ, इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश होगी, मोहतरमा रेल मंत्री से कि जैसे उन्होंने आम आदमी और गरीब लोगों की बात कही है, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर की रियासत के आवाम के लिए भी, वहां के नौजवानों के लिए भी ...(व्यवधान)...

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.

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** रिकूटमेंट के लिए माकूल इंतजाम करें, ताकि उनकी महरूमियत दूर हो सके। आप गुस्सा न दिखाएं, मैं बैठ रहा हूँ। शुक्रिया जनाब।

جناب محمد شفیق صاحب (جموں اور کشمیر): مہودے، بہت دن سے ہم نے ریلوے بجٹ پر حزب اختلاف اور حزب اقتدار دونوں ممبران کا بڑی تفصیلی خیالات سنے۔ بحیثیت مجموعی سب نے اس ریلوے بجٹ کی تعریف کی۔ جنہوں نے نکتہ چینی بھی کی ہے انہوں نے بھی بہتر سہولیت کے حوالے سے اس بجٹ کی سراہنا کی ہے۔ میں بھی اپنی ریاست

جموں کشمیر کی طرف سے جو عام آدمیوں کی راحت کے لئے اعلانات ہوئے ہیں، ان کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں۔ آئندہ ایک سال ہی یہ بتا سکے گا کہ جو وعدے اس بجٹ میں کئے گئے، ان کا کس حد تک زمینی سطح پر عام آدمیوں پر پڑے گا۔ اس کے بعد ہی ہم کہہ سکیں گے کہ کتنی کامیابیاں حاصل ہوئی ہیں یا کتنی کامیابیاں آئندہ حاصل ہونے جا رہی ہیں؟ تفصیل میں نہ جاتے ہوئے، میں اپنی ریاست کے حوالے سے چند ایک گزارشات ریلوے منسٹر کے سامنے رکھنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ یہاں شمال مشرقی ہندوستان کے ممبران تھے، ننگاپنڈ سے تھے، آسام سے تھے، یا میگھالیہ سے تھے، انہوں نے تعریف کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک شکایت کی اور وہ شکایت ہماری بھی ہے۔ یہ ریاستیں چاہے شمال مشرقی ریاستیں ہوں یا جموں کشمیر کی ریاست ہو، کچھ تو مشرق کے کنارے پر ہیں اور کچھ مغرب کی آخری ریاست ہے۔ ریلوے کے حوالے سے یہاں پر جو پروجیکٹ شروع کئے جاتے ہیں، ان کا سروے ہی پچھلے 20-30 سالوں سے مکمل نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ ان پر عمل کرنا تو درکنار، جموں سے ادھم پور تک ریلوے پانچ سال میں مکمل ہونی تھی، اس کو 20 سال لگ گئے۔ بڑے شور زور سے چار وزیر اعظم کا اعلان ہم ملتے رہے ہیں ماضی میں کہ جموں کشمیر کے لئے خاص پیکیج ہوں گے اور ان میں ریلوے کی سہولیات دینے کے جو پروجیکٹس ہیں، ان کو بھی اس پیکیج میں شامل کیا جاتا رہا۔ آج محترمہ متا جی نے اپنی تقریر میں فرمایا، جو کٹرا قاضی کنڈ کی ریلوے لائن ہے، جس کا پچھلے پانچ سالوں سے سروے بھی ہوا، اس پر کچھ کام بھی ہوا، اب ماہرین نے یہ بتلایا ہے کہ یہ سروے غلط ہے۔ اس سروے کو ہوتے دس سال ہو گئے اور اس پر کام بھی کچھ ہوا۔ اب سروے غلط ہے، تو نئے ماہرین کی کمیٹی اس پر بیٹھے گی۔ سیکڑوں کروڑ روپے اس پر خرچ ہوئے۔ یہاں کچھ دن پہلے ہماری ریاست سے وزیر تھے پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز، انہوں نے کل ہی بیان دیا ہے کہ 300 کروڑ روپے اس سروے اور اس کے متعلق جو دوسری باتیں ہوئی ہیں اور کچھ کام بھی ہوا ہے، اس پر خرچ ہوئے ہیں۔ اب آپ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ سروے غلط ہے۔ کن لوگوں نے یہ سروے کیا تھا؟ کیسے یہ سروے ہوا؟ اور اب اس کو نئے سرے سے دیکھنے کی ضرورت پڑی ہے۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ محترمہ متا جی جو ریلوے وزیر ہیں، وہ اپنے جواب میں یہ بتائیں کہ یہ غلطی کیسے ہوئی؟ یہ سروے غلط کیسے ہوا؟

۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ اب اگر نیا سروے ہونا ہے، تو کم سے کم یہ ہمیں بتائیں کہ کتنے عرصے میں یہ سروے مکمل ہوکر، اس پر کام دوبارہ شروع ہوگا؟ کہیں یہ بات تو نہیں ہے کہ صراحی آنے گی، خوما آنے گا، پھر جام آنے گا۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ حسین جو ایک مناظر یا ایسی چیزیں ہمارے سامنے رکھی جاتی ہیں، اس میں تو ہم گم نہیں رہ سکتے۔ ہماری ریاست میں بھی ناراضگی ہے اور نارتھ ایسٹ میں بھی۔ جب ہم ان ناراضگیوں کو دور کرنے کے لئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can make your requests.

آپ کے پانچ منٹ ہو گئے ہیں۔ You have already taken five minutes. **جناب محمد شفیع :** آپ نے ان کو بھی ایک دو منٹ دئے ہیں، اس لئے ہم کو بھی ایک دو منٹ دے دیجئے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش: ابھی تو ٹائم نہیں ہے۔ Take There is no time at my disposal. one or two more minutes. دو منٹ دیجئے۔

**جناب محمد شفیع :** قصیدوں کے بارے میں تو ہم نے کہا ہے کہ یہاں بہت قصیدے ہو گئے ہیں۔ آپ ان کی تائید کیجئے۔  
اپ سبھا ادھیکش: آپ بلیٹ پوائنٹ بولئے۔ اپنی رکویسٹ کے بارے میں بولئے۔ آپ سبھاؤ دے دیجئے، بس۔

**جناب محمد شفیع :** میں آپ سے، دوسری بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش: Only two more minutes. دو منٹ۔

**جناب محمد شفیع :** کیول دو منٹ۔ اب آپ کیا کریں۔ آپ کا خیال رکھنا ہے۔ ریلوے میں لاکھوں ملازم ہیں۔ بہت سے ریلوے وزیر رہے ہیں، ایوان میں بھی، ایوان سے باہر بھی، جب بھی کبھی جموں کشمیر میں آتے رہے ہیں، وہ بھی کہتے رہے ہیں کہ بھئی، یہاں بیروزگاری ہے۔ اس لئے آپ کی ریلوے میں بھی ملازمت میں حصہ داری ہوگی۔ یہ نہیں ہے کہ وعدے نہیں کئے گئے ہیں، وعدے کئے جاتے ہیں، نتیجہ کمار سے لیکر لالو پرساد جی تک نے وعدے کئے ہیں اور باقی لوگ بھی وعدے کرتے رہے ہیں۔ ان سے پہلے جارج فرنانڈیز صاحب وزیر ریلوے تھے، انہوں نے بھی وعدے کئے۔ 'اے بسا روکے

خاک، لیکن جب عمل آوری کا وقت آتا ہے تو کہیں بھی ریلوے میں کوئی کلاس فور میں بھی نہیں لگتا۔ اگر کوئی لگتا ہے، تو پتہ بھی نہیں لگتا کہ وہ کیوں لگا، کیسے لگا اور کس طرح لگا۔ وہ کسی منصوبہ بندی کے تحت لگا ہے یا نہیں۔ آج نہ تو ان کھوکھلے نعروں سے بات بنے گی، نہ ایسے وعدوں سے بات بنے گی، جن کی کوئی عمل آوری نہ ہو۔ لوگ ہمیں آپ کو اور سب کو پرکھیں گے، نارتھ ایسٹ بھی پرکھیں گے اور جموں کشمیر کے عوام بھی پرکھیں گے کہ آپ وعدوں کو کیسے عمل درآمد کرتے ہو اور ان لوگوں کو جو احساس محرومی ہے، ان کی احساس محرومی کو کیسے دور کریں گے؟ محرومی، محرومی کا ذکر کرنے سے بات نہیں بنے گی۔ ہمیں محرومیوں کا علاج ڈھونڈنا پڑے گا۔ اس لئے میری گزارش ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔

اپ سبھا ادھیش: آپ کا ٹائم ختم ہو گیا ہے، بلکہ زیادہ ہو گیا ہے۔ آپ نے زیادہ وقت لیا۔ جناب محمد شفیع: میں ایک سیکنڈ میں ہی اپنی بات ختم کرنے والا ہوں، اس لئے میری گزارش ہوگی، محترمہ ریل منتری سے کہ جیسے انہوں نے عام آدمی اور غریب لوگوں کی بات کہی ہے، تو جموں کشمیر کی ریاست کے عوام کے لئے بھی، وہاں کے نوجوانوں کے لئے بھی۔ (مداخلت)۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: 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.

جناب محمد شفیع: ریکروٹمنٹ کے لئے معقول انتظام کریں، تاکہ ان کی محرومی دور ہو سکے۔ آپ غصہ نہ دکھائیں، میں بیٹھ رہا ہوں۔ شکریہ جناب۔

(ختم شد)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मैं गुस्सा नहीं दिखा रहा हूँ। I support your cause, but what can I do?

Now, Shri Nandi Yellaiah. You have only five minutes. Please put pointed demands.

श्री नंदी येलेया: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक हमारे प्रदेश आन्ध्र प्रदेश से तकरीबन पांच लोग बोले हैं। सर, मैं सात बार लोक सभा में बोला हूँ और सेकंड टाइम राज्य सभा में बोल रहा हूँ। हमारे रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास यह जानने के लिए कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है कि कौन सा एरिया बैकवर्ड है और कौन एरिया फारवर्ड है। आज तक इसका कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भारत देश के अंदर जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ हैं,

† Translation in Urdu Script.

5.00 P.M.

जिनमें लोगों ने आज तक आज़ादी के बाद भी रेल नहीं देखी है और अब तक रेल में बढ़ना उन लोगों के नसीब में नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ममता बनर्जी एक काबिल मिनिस्टर हैं। वे एक जोशीली मिनिस्टर हैं। आप हमेशा से गरीब, ग्रास रूट लेवल का ध्यान रखती हैं। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप अपने मंत्रित्व काल के अंदर ऐसी प्लानिंग कीजिए और यह देखिए कि कौन सा एरिया बैकवर्ड है और कौन सा एरिया फारवर्ड है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि बजट का प्रिपेरेशन करने से पहले आप स्टेट मिनिस्टर के पास रिपोर्ट, प्रपोजल रखें कि कौन सा नेसेसरी है, कौन सा अर्जेंट है, कौन सा अर्जेंट नहीं है। आपको इसका ध्यान रहना चाहिए। लास्ट ऑवर में बजट प्रिंट हो जाता है, प्रेजेंटेशन के लिए तैयार रहता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस वक्त आपका एम.पी. से बात करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आपको मालूम होगा कि हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश की तरफ से लोक सभा में हाईएस्ट 33 मੈम्बर चुनकर आए हैं। लास्ट टाइम 30 थे। ममता जी, आप एम.पी. के बारे में जानती हैं कि उसके क्या फर्ज हैं। एक एम.पी. का फर्ज रेलवे लाइन देखने का होता है, दूसरा टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन, तीसरा आपका नेशनल वे रोड़ देखने का फर्ज होता है। वहां से चुनकर आने के बाद, उस क्षेत्र का, उस अवाम का, उस स्टेट का ध्यान रखना एक एम.पी. का कर्तव्य होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से कुछ चीजें चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 7th लोक सभा में, जब जनता शासन काल में मोरारजी भाई प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस वक्त श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, आंध्र प्रदेश के तेलंगाना के एरिया के अंदर मेडक एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो बैकवर्ड एरिया है, चुनने के बाद सेंटर में गवर्नमेंट आई थी। वहां के जितने भी लोकल एम.एल.एज. हैं, आपके मिनिस्टर्स हैं, उन्होंने इंदिरा गांधी जी से आकर रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उस वक्त लोक सभा में सिदिपेट से था और मैडम मेडक से थी। उन्होंने मैडम से रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि यह मेडक डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैकवर्ड एरिया है, यहां नई रेलवे लाइन डालने से नई इंडस्ट्री आ सकती है, रोजगार का सृजन हो सकता है, गरीबी दूर हो सकती है। बड़ी मुश्किल से तेलपुरटुपटनचेरु तक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछा दी गई। वह कमीशन भी हुआ, स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इंदिरा जी द्वारा उसका उद्घाटन भी हुआ, लेकिन बाद में बदकिस्मती से उसको बंद कर दिया गया। मैं रेलवे अथॉरिटी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कैसे सर्वे किया था? अगर वह प्रोफिटेबल नहीं था, तो क्यों इतने करोड़ों रुपए बर्बाद किए? इस बात का आज तक जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से यह जो हुआ है, इससे वहां के गरीब लोगों को एक निराशा हुई, एक दुख हुआ कि इंडस्ट्रीज आने वाली थीं, वहां पर तरक्की के इंतजाम होने वाले थे, लेकिन वह सब बंद हो गया। मैंने कई चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं, लेकिन आज तक उसका रिप्लाई नहीं दिया गया कि क्यों सर्वे किया। क्यों नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाई गई? क्यों क्लोज़ की गई? मैं ये तमाम बातें रेलवे विभाग से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please wind up. Please conclude.

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि आपके लास्ट बजट के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, in Railway Budget, 2006-07 survey of Manoharabad to Kothapalli via Siddipet was mentioned. उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने वहां से पांच बार आवाम का वोट लिया है। उस आवाम के लिए लड़ना और उसके लिए संघर्ष करना मेरी ज्युटी है। Sir, only forth-three lakh of rupees were sanctioned. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, आप सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, the estimated cost is Rs. 670 crores. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** पांच मिनट हो गए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** सुनिए, 670 करोड़ रुपए कॉस्ट है, मगर आज तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** ठीक है, हो गया है।

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** ठीक हो गया, क्या मतलब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं ममता बनर्जी से बोल रहा हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश के साथ यह नाइंसाफी हुई है। आपको इंसाफ करना पड़ेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब द्वारा आपको प्रपोजल्स भेजने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... 33 मैम्बर्स किन्हें बोलते हैं? 33 मैम्बर्स ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाईएस्ट हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** जिसका सरकार ....**(व्यवधान)**... बनने का दावा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इंसाफ कीजिए, जस्टिस कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप रेल मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** जिसकी लाठी, उसकी मैंस पहले था, अब यह ममता जी के पास है। ये इंसाफ करने वाली हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप रेल मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखिए, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** ये जस्टिस करने वाली हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... सिर्फ एक मिनट सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने प्रपोजल भेजा है, उसमें फिफ्टी परसेंट का कंसीडरेशन होना चाहिए। हम आखिर में ममता बनर्जी जी से पूछेंगे। धन्यवाद।

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. शणप्पा जी, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... 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. Ahluwalia 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 बेठा हूँ। मैं खाना खाने भी नहीं गया हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, वे इतनी देर से इंतजार कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राम नारायण साहू** : ममता जी, आप हमारा साथ दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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 थैंक्स कहती हूँ कि बहुत समय तक, बहुत दिक्कत के साथ आप लोग बैठे और इस पर सारे दिन चर्चा की, कल भी और आज भी। इसके लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ। मैं हमारे हर एमपी के प्रति आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने भी रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए बहुत interest लिया है। उन्होंने बहुत सारे important suggestions भी दिए हैं और बहुत सारी important चर्चा भी की है। इसके लिए मैं आप लोगों की आभारी हूँ। मैं राज्य सभा की, इस हाउस की भी आभारी हूँ, जैसा लोक सभा में भी मैंने कहा। साथ ही राज्य सभा में जो हमारे स्टाफ हैं, employees हैं, जो टेबल पर भी काम करते हैं, मैं इनकी भी आभारी हूँ। रेलवे के ऊपर चर्चा करने के दौरान आप लोगों ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। सर, मैंने लोक सभा में regarding discussion थोड़ा-थोड़ा बताया। राज्य सभा में, I am grateful to Arun Jaitleyji. He is the Leader of Opposition. I thank you for initiating the debate on the Railway Budget. मैं इसके लिए बहुत खुश हूँ। इसके लिए मैं बहुत खुश हूँ, क्योंकि अगर अपोजीशन लीडर किसी बजट में भाग लेते हैं, उससे एक अच्छी दिशा प्राप्त होती है। सर, अरुण जी ने चार-पांच बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं उनमें से एक-दो बातों का जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगी। Our other MPs, from this side and that side, have also played a very important role. यह बात सच है कि Railways is visible, रेलवे लाइवली भी है, Railways 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 फिर 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 सुखी व्यक्ति 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 डिस्कशन कर सकता है, पॉलिसी डिसेज़न 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 अपोजीशन लीडर 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 Jaitleyji 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, हाँ, उसके लिए मैं आपका स्वागत करती हूँ और आपकी मदद चाहती हूँ। यह बात सही है, जैसा कि आप 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 सिस्टम 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. वैसे, हमारे यहां पर भी जब ब्रिटिश सरकार ने रेलवे लाइन डाली थी, उस समय उनकी प्रियॉरिटी मीटर गेज की थी। There was only a small meter gauge line. उसके बाद, 12,430 किलो मीटर नई लाइन डाली गई, तो इसको इस दृष्टिकोण से भी देखा जाना चाहिए कि मीटर गेज को ब्रॉड-गेज किया गया, फिर जितना ब्रॉड-गेज हुआ, उसकी डब्लिंग हो गई है। जब इतने बड़े एरिया में डब्लिंग हो गया, ब्रॉड-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 ब्रॉड गेज हुई और 18,550 किलोमीटर लाइन इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हुई। इसमें 45,369 ट्रैक्स भी add हुआ। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि जो होना 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 यहां थोड़ा-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 क्वेश्चन तो आता है। अगर यह socially viable है, तो economically viable नहीं है। अगर यह economically viable नहीं है, तो कैसे और किधर से रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट 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 मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ। मैंने लोक सभा में भी कहा है कि if you want, both the Houses can sit together and

decide for once to clear all the projects, whatever projects are pending. आप इसे क्लीयर कर लीजिए। They can also decide which are the projects in the under-developed areas where we can reach within 5 years. उत्तराखंड में क्या मुझे वहां का देहरादून पसंद नहीं आया? वह बहुत अच्छी जगह है। क्या मुझे वह पसंद नहीं है? ऋषिकेश से शुरू कर के पूरा आ जाएगा? This is a very beautiful hilly place. नैनीताल क्या अच्छा प्लेस है! This is a very beautiful and healthy place from the tourism point of view also. छत्तीसगढ़ में ऐसी-ऐसी जगहें हैं, जैसे रायपुर, विलासपुर आदि कितनी जगहें हैं! These are very good places, झारखंड में ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए तो सही। अगर यह सब हमको पता हो जाता तब तो हम कम्प्यूटर इंजीनियर हो जाते! ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम तो पब्लिक लाइफ में नहीं रहते! ...*(व्यवधान)*... जितना भी मुझे पता है, मैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को थोड़ा-थोड़ा पहचानती हूं। आप लोगों की तरह मुझे इतनी ज्यादा पहचान नहीं हो सकती है। Sir, even in Jharkhand, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, all are important areas, like some hon. Member said Bundelkhand ...*(Interruptions)*... ऐसे भी बहुत-सारे एरियाज़ हमारे देश में हैं। यह राजस्थान में हो सकता है, मध्य प्रदेश में हो सकता है, उड़ीसा में हो सकता है, अंडमान में भी हो सकता है...।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please.

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी :** यह मध्य प्रदेश में हो सकता है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हो सकता है, गुजरात में भी हो सकता है। जब गुजरात में भूकम्प आया था, at that time, the line was not connected up to Bhuj, लेकिन उस वक्त भुज के लिए relief material ले जाने के लिए हम लोग डेढ़-दो दिन में काम करके भुज तक रेलवे लाइन ले गए थे, तब वहां पर relief material पहुंची थी। अरुण जी को शायद यह बात पता है। रेलवे से बहुत-सारा relief material भी जल्दी-से-जल्दी पहुंचता है, इसीलिए रेलवे की जरूरत है। लेकिन सर, ऐसी बहुत-सारी चीजें हैं, जिन्हें हम लोग करना चाहते 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, I can go for cooking, maybe, I can hear the people. मैं उनको सुन सकती हूं, may be कि मैं कोई ड्राइंग कर सकती हूं, लेकिन अगर आप हमें कहेंगे कि इससे ट्रेन्स क्यों नहीं चलेंगी, तो यह मैं नहीं बता सकती हूं। उसमें टेक्निकल प्रोब्लम्स हैं। अगर हम चाहते भी हैं, तब भी 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, I am not the expert in this regard, I should have been very happy. आज तक लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों को मिलाकर मेरे पास तीन-चार हजार रिक्वेस्ट्स आए हैं। अब आप ही डिसाइड कीजिए कि मैं क्या करूं? मैं क्या करूं, सर, यह तो मैं हाउस पर ही छोड़ती हूं। This is the situation कि हम काम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या करें? सर, अरुण जी ने पहले एक-दो बातें और कही हैं। जैसे उन्होंने validly कहा है, उन्होंने validly valid point non-core group के लिए कहा है, यह बात सच है। अरुण जी ने कहा है कि the Railways is running a parallel Government. यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपको humbly submit करना चाहूंगी कि यह आज की बात नहीं है कि रेलवे स्कूल 90 सालों से, 100 सालों से चलाती है, हम लोगों ने तो तब जन्म 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, सर, मैं इसलिए कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे यहां 14 लाख employees हैं, they deserve the education. That is why, this time, we gave concessions and we have announced the Girl Child scholarships for Group D staff, क्यों ग्रुप "डी" स्टाफ को बुलाया क्योंकि वह तो गनमैन है, वह बहुत गरीब है। उसके पास बच्चों को हायर एजुकेशन देने के लिए पैसा नहीं होता है। इसलिए we pick up those areas where we can render our services to the people. यह गरीब लोगों के लिए है, ये लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए हमने कोर ग्रुप में, हम लोगों ने मेडिकल कॉलेज, नर्सिंग सेंटर्स announce किया है। यह हमारा humble submission है और यह हमने इसलिए किया है कि the Railways is having 16 hospitals with them. इन हॉस्पिटल्स के पास फेसिलिटीज हैं, उनका land है और इसमें रेलवे का खर्चा नहीं लगेगा। रेलवे land देगी और यह land ancillary है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh) : The existing schools are being privatised and the colleges. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Madhu, please don't interrupt.

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी** : आप मेरे बोलने के बाद अपनी बात कहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't disrupt.

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी** : इसलिए हम लोगों ने सोचा कि जिधर हमारी land है, हमारे हॉस्पिटल की land है, हॉस्पिटल के अंदर, बाहर जो adjacent land है, उस में अगर हम मेडिकल कॉलेज बना सकते हैं तो यह हमारे employees की demand है। हम उसमें 50 परसेंट रेलवे employees के लिए रखेंगे और 50 परसेंट जो खर्चा करेंगे, उसे बनाएंगे तो इसके दो फायदे होंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : और डोनेशन लेकर देंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: You don't show me all these things. I know what you do. ...(Interruptions).... I know आप क्या करते हैं, क्या मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटीज बनायी है। I know. I give you all the details. ...(Interruptions).... 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. ...(Interruptions).... वहां accommodation नहीं है, construction नहीं है और आप चले गए donation पर।

MR, CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar) : Sir, I want to know how many institutes have been set up? ...(Interruptions)...

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी** : सर construction नहीं हुआ.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी** : construction नहीं बनी और आप चले गए donation पर ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, construction नहीं है, accommodation नहीं है और आप चले गए donation पर।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions).... Please do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, ....(Interruptions)...

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 मॉडल्टीज़ 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, नर्सिंग सेंटर के बारे में अरुण जेटली जी ने question raise किया है, इसलिए मैं reply कर रही हूँ। सर, नर्सिंग 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। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप लोग बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* 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

...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will not be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. I am afraid, I have not permitted you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: This is about the core section and the non-core section. I have mentioned core group and non-core group like this. मैंने पहले भी कहा कि कोर ग्रुप में passenger amenities, safety of the trains, cleanliness, security of the train, etc. हैं। इसमें हमारे employees हैं। They are taking care of them. जब मैंने चार्ज लिया तो मुझे यह पता चला कि बहुत सारे स्टेशंस ऐसे हैं, where drinking water is also not available. वहां बर्गर खाने के लिए available है, लेकिन वहां जनता खाना available नहीं है। राजधानी और शताब्दी गाड़ियों में भी खाना deteriorate किया है। मुझे MPs, Press Media और common people ने भी कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : सर, इसके बारे में हमने यह decide किया कि जितने भी regional food और national food हैं, उनके साथ-साथ जनता खाना भी मिलना चाहिए। अगर कोई दो सौ रुपये में सफर करे और उसे 60 रुपये में बर्गर खाने को मिले - ऐसा नहीं है कि मैं बर्गर के against हूँ। सर, बच्चे लोग तो पिज्जा और बर्गर खाना खूब पसंद करते हैं। हम इसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई दो सौ रुपये के किराये में ट्रेन में चढ़ेगा और स्टेशन पर उसे - मुझे हिन्दी इतनी अच्छी नहीं आती। I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, अगर उसका किराया दो सौ रुपया होगा और 24 घंटे में उसे स्टेशन पर 60 रुपये में खाली बर्गर खाने को मिलेगा तो क्या वह बेचारा फिर से भूखा 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 जो food quality राजधानी और शताब्दी में है, हम उसे वापिस ले लेंगे। हमारा जो Catering Tourism Corporation है, उसमें हम tourism को अलग से करेंगे। राजधानी-शताब्दी के लिए और स्टेशन पर भी जनता खाना मिलना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने तो नहीं किया। यह तो आपके टाइम में हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके बारे में आप हमें क्यों कहते हैं? यह तो आप लोगों ने किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी सरकार 5 वर्षों तक चली। इसे आप लोगों ने ही पहले किया। इसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं? इसे हमने नहीं किया।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : क्या कोई विदेशी खाना, इटैलियन वगैरह भी मिलेगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rudyji, please.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : पूरा देशी या विदेशी खाना मिलेगा। जो आपकी मर्जी खाइये। Anybody can eat देशी खाना या विदेशी खाना ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी ऐसी कोई खुराक नहीं है। We want that whatever the people desire, वह उसको मिलना चाहिए। Public का जो desire है, जो खाना कोई पसंद करता है, वह होना चाहिए। हम लोग क्या chilli chowmean नहीं खाते हैं? वह जो बोलते हैं Chinese chowmean, हम लोग खाते हैं, पसंद करते हैं, तो इसमें विदेशी-देशी की बात नहीं होती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम भी पसंद करते हैं, हम भी Dosa खाते हैं, हम भी Idli खाते हैं, हम पसंद करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, please, please.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : हम लोग तो cosmopolitan होते ही हैं। Sir, we are cosmopolitan. देखिए, जब हम कोई ट्रेन हावड़ा को देते हैं, तो बोलते हैं कोलकाता को दिया। सर, राजस्थान के जैन कम्युनिटी के सारे लोग मेरे

पास आए और बोले कि हम दो लाख लोग इधर रहते हैं, एक ट्रेन हमें चाहिए कोलकाता से बीकानेर। राजस्थान से जो मेरे भाई और बहनें हैं, मैं उनसे पूछती हूँ कि क्या यह मेरी गलती है? सर, राजस्थान से, there are so many people staying in every part, कोई चेन्नै में रहता है, कोई गुजरात में रहता है, कोई कोलकाता में रहता है, कोई दिल्ली में रहता है, कोई मध्य प्रदेश में रहता है, हर जगह पर हैं। Everybody wants a train from one part to other part. अगर हम कोलकाता से बेंगलुरु देते हैं तो कहते हैं कि कोलकाता ले गया। क्या कोलकाता के लोगों की जरूरत नहीं है? आपके दोस्त जो उधर रहते हैं उनको लाने-ले जाने की जरूरत भी पड़ती है। मुम्बई से चेन्नै के लिए अगर कोई ट्रेन दी जाती है तो क्या वह खाली मुम्बई को जोड़ेगी चेन्नै को नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप देखिए कितना दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... यू.पी. को दिया, यह पुछिए मत। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री गंगा चरण :** रायबरेली-अमेठी को दिया और नहीं दिया किसी को। ...(व्यवधान)...

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी :** जितना कर सकते थे, उतना किया। अगर आप नहीं कर सकते ...(व्यवधान)... मैं नहीं कर पाई ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया :** जो था, वह भी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Bhatia ji, please.

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी :** नई ट्रेन्स के बारे में मैं चर्चा नहीं करती। मैंने एक बात कही कि एक ट्रेन कंट्री को जोड़ती है, मैंने यह बात कही। अगर चेन्नै से कोई ट्रेन मुम्बई जाती है तो वह चेन्नै को भी कंट्री से जोड़ती है, मुम्बई को भी जोड़ती है। अगर केरल से कोई ट्रेन चेन्नै जाती है तो केरल को भी कंट्री से जोड़ती है, चेन्नै को भी जोड़ती है। गुजरात से कोई ट्रेन अगर राजस्थान जाती है तो वह गुजरात को भी कंट्री से जोड़ती है, राजस्थान को भी जोड़ती है। ऐसा मैंने बोला कि किसी जगह का ...(व्यवधान)... अब देखिए, हमारी स्टेट में बहुत से पंजाबी लोग हैं, मेरे को आकर बोले कि हमको नांदेड़ तक एक ट्रेन चाहिए। अमृतसर के लिए बहुत हैं, लुधियाना के लिए बहुत हैं, लेकिन नांदेड़ 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 सियालदाह से अजमेर दे दो। From Bangladesh and Bengal, minorities used to go to Ajmer every day. That is why, हमारे दो MOS बैठे हैं कर्नाटक से और केरल से श्री मुनियप्पा जी और श्री अहमद जी, मेरे को कल बोले, एक हमारा जयपुर तक है आप extend करके अजमेर दो। क्या मैं कहूँ कि यह नहीं हो सकता है, केरल अलग स्टेट है, अजमेर दूर है। ऐसा नहीं है, सर, बंगाल में हमने कोई दूरान्त ट्रेन नहीं दी है, इसका मेरे को दुख है, लेकिन हम कोशिश करेंगे, अगर कोई मौका आएगा तो हम जरूरत देंगे। इसलिए मैंने बोला कि there are some problems for project implementation, जो हमारे projects हैं उनका implementation ठीक से नहीं होता है। इसलिए हम लोगों ने ठीक किया कि एक Monitoring Committee होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए entrust किया जाएगा कि जिसको एक चार्ज या जो रुपया दिया गया है, वह उसको खर्च करना है। खर्चा नहीं होता है, यह भी बात सच है। इसलिए इसकी strictly monitoring करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए जो भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इस बजट में जितने 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 है कि प्रोजेक्ट delay होता है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसको strictly monitor करना है, सर, जो coaches या rakes हैं, ये भी ज्यादा available नहीं है। मुम्बई के लोगों ने मेरे को कहा कि हम लोग suburban trains में ज्यादा लोग सफर करते हैं, बात सच है। लेकिन इतने कोच, इतने 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 प्रावधान था, उसको 18,000 कर दिया, क्योंकि हमारे पास rolling stock ज्यादा नहीं है, कोचेज़ ज्यादा नहीं हैं। आपको पता है कि अगर कोई physically handicapped वहां जाता है, तो उसको कितना दूर चलना पड़ता है, escalators तो सभी जगह पर नहीं हैं। यह बात सच 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 भी इसी के लिए सोचा है और इसी के लिए हमने 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 सच है कि punctuality बहुत कम हो गई है। कभी accidents के लिए, कभी national calamities के लिए, agitation होता है, लेकिन हमारी ओर से भी अच्छा दिखना चाहिए, 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. Regarding Expenditure, किसी ने कहा 90,000 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी हो गई, तो यह घाटे में चली जाएगी, ऐसी बातें कही गईं, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह जो 90,000 करोड़ रुपया हमने earning में दिखाया है, इसके साथ हमको खर्चा भी करना पड़ता है। हमको अगर salary मिलती है, तो हमें खर्चा भी करना पड़ता है, हमको खाने के लिए रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है, अगर हमको salary नहीं मिलती है, तो हम दूसरे काम करते हैं। रेलवे तो ऐसी नहीं है कि जो income हुई है, उसको हम बैलेंस में रख देंगे, क्योंकि उसी से हमको डिपार्टमेंट चलाना है, उसी में से हमको खर्चा करना है, यह तो continuous recurring है। इसलिए यह जो 90,000 करोड़ रुपए के surplus की बात हमने कही है, मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि when I was the Railway Minister at that time, in 1999, तब 5वें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें आई थीं, तब हमें 6,000 करोड़ रुपए देने पड़े थे from internal generation और तब गवर्नमेंट से हमको कोई फंडिंग वगैरह नहीं मिली, लेकिन यह बात सच है कि at that time, I raised the safety-related issue because the Gaisal accident took place in 1998, जब नीतीश जी मिनिस्टर थे, लेकिन उसके बाद हम लोगों ने यह चर्चा की, नीतीश जी ने की, हम भी चिल्लाए, उस समय 1999 में I was the Minister, after Nitishji, उस समय हमने कोशिश की और when I left, Nitishji became the Railway Minister, तब उन्होंने भी इस काम की शुरुआत की, लालू जी के समय में भी यह काम थोड़ा-थोड़ा हुआ, लेकिन यह पहले हमारे समय में शुरू हुआ था। Now, it is not Rs.17,500 crores; what I am informed is that it is about Rs.15,000 crores that we received. That is why whatever we could do about track renewal work, signaling system, modernization work, etc., we have done. इसके लिए freight की लोडिंग अच्छी हुई है। सर, कभी-कभी देश में खराब समय आता है, कभी अच्छा समय आता है, business is not good at all times. Sir, we have seen, in the last six to eight years, how the money has flown. In the name of economic reforms and globalization, money was flowing into the country. The economy was good not only in India but also all over the world. But, after the economic slowdown, you see the situation in countries all over the world, how they are facing the crunch. Now, we are also not left out of the economic slowdown process. Everybody had to suffer because of that. But, thanks to the Almighty, the situation is

improving. We are becoming stable now and the credit goes to everybody in this country ...*(Interruptions)*... पूरा देने से सब खत्म हो जाता है, हमने थोड़ा-थोड़ा रखा है, इसीलिए बच गया। 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. हम earning करते हैं न, इसीलिए तो ट्रेन चलाते हैं। लेकिन social के साथ-साथ commercial भी देखना पड़ता है, लेकिन commercial angle भी है। हम अपने employees को salary कहां से देंगे, उसी earnings से देंगे न, internal funds से देंगे न, surplus से देंगे न। इसीलिए जो बात कही गई है, that is surplus, but from that money, we have to pay for expenditure. The expenditure side is this that अभी देने के बाद fund में 8,360 करोड़ रुपए है। Is it clear? मैंने जो देखा है, whatever I have been informed, it is this much. हम लोग asset and infrastructure का creation करते हैं। We are here not only to build up balances, we are here also to build and sustain the infrastructure. सर, इसमें खर्चा हुआ है।

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. मैंने एक expert committee की बात कही है।

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 I 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.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** इसको भी बेचना होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... ।

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी :** मुझे भी तो बोलने दीजिए। सर, ऐसे तो बहुत से लैंड पर पूरा capture हो गया है, encroachment हो गया है। I am not in favour of evicting the people, यह मैं नहीं कर सकती हूं। यह मेरा minus point है। मैं इसके लिए क्या कर सकती हूं? जब उन लोगों ने ले लिया था, तब आप लोगों ने कुछ नहीं कहा और अभी आप लोग कहते हैं कि जाइए और उनको मार-पीट कर उससे जमीन लीजिए। अभी भी बहुत-से लैंड खाली हैं, इसके लिए एक लैंड मैप बनाने की जरूरत है। यह बहुत ही जल्दी बन जाएगा। मुझे roughly जो idea है और जो information मिला है, it is more than three lakhs hectares. It may be from three to four lakhs. मैंने बोला कि इसको protect करके रख दीजिए। 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 कितने लैण्ड 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 CIL, 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. जिनको President का 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 पेंटर हों, चाहे musicians हों, there are some such people. We are proud of our culture. इस कल्चर 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. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Madam, what you mentioned in Lok Sabha can also be mentioned here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Please tell us as to what you are going to do for...*(Interruptions)*... Let us say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत** : जितने लोग हैं, सब कहेंगे। जैसे ही आपने शुरू किया, ये सब खड़े होकर बोले।

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: I would like to say that whatever has been announced in the other House should be announced here also. It is a House! I request the hon. Minister.

KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE: I lay it on the Table of the House.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She will lay on the Table of the House whatever has been announced in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नंदी येलैया** : जो लोक सभा में अनाउंस किया, वह यहां भी करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): The Government is in a continuous process, Sir. Last year, the hon. Railway Minister, Lalaji, 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 मैडम ने जो बोला है, वह राज्य सभा में भी बोल सकती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

جناب محمد علی خان : لوک سبھا میں میڈم نے جو بولا ہے، وہ راجیہ سبھای میں بھی بول سکتی ہیں۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

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)*...

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\*Transliteration in Urdu Script

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: It is a discrimination, Sir! ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** जो लोक सभा में बोला है, यहां पर भी बोल सकती हैं? इसमें क्या है। जो वहां अनाउंस किया है, यहां पर भी अनाउंस कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी :** 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:-

Business Time	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008.	Four hours
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.	Two Hours
3. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking approval for the continuance in 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.	Three hours of two hours as allotted earlier
4. General discussion on Jharkhand Budget for 2009-10.	
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.	(To be discussed together)

### 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

6.00 P.M.

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 proposal of merger of State Bank of Travancore with SBI will not be in the interest of the nation, national economy, and banking system. 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**

**श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी (राजस्थान) :** महोदय, देश में और विशेषकर उत्तर-पश्चिम भाग में मानसून आने में लगभग दो सप्ताह की देरी हो गई है। राजस्थान में मानसून की पहली बरसात जुलाई के पहले सप्ताह में आई। कुछ जिलों में मासिक औसत के बराबर वर्षा हो गई, किन्तु गरमी के कारण वर्षा के उपरांत भी अभी बुआई शुरू नहीं हुई। राजस्थान जैसी स्थिति पंजाब, हरियाणा, सौराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भाग और अन्यत्र भी दिखाई देती है। इससे न केवल भूमिहीन, लघु एवं सीमांत कृषक और कृषि मजदूर ही प्रभावित हुए हैं, अपितु वे काश्तकार भी प्रभावित हो गए हैं, जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में नहीं आते। इनको अपने निर्वाह के लिए तत्काल आजीविका की आवश्यकता है। राज्य सरकार आपदा प्रबंधन के अन्तर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती और योजना कार्यों पर ऐसे सभी लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकता। इसका एकमात्र विकल्प इनको नरेगा के अंतर्गत कार्य चलाकर रोजगार दिलवाने का है। इसके लिए नरेगा के बी.पी.एल. होने के मानदण्ड में अस्थाई रूप से छूट देनी होगी, साथ ही जितने दिन ऐसी स्थिति रहे उस अवधि को नरेगा की 100 दिन की समय सीमा से बाहर रखना होगा।

महोदय, समस्या केवल राजस्थान या किसी जिले अथवा तहसील विशेष की नहीं है। देश के बहुत सारे हिस्से इससे प्रभावित हैं। अतः मैं मांग करता हूँ कि नरेगा के मानदण्डों में छूट देते हुए सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र के किसानों को नरेगा के अन्तर्गत रोजगार दिलवाने की तत्काल व्यवस्था की जाए और बी.पी.एल. के मानदण्डों और 100 दिन की अवधि में स्थितिलन करते हुए समस्या का समाधान किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

**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 lives 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-ei-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 wresting 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 Saschastra 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 Eelam 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. Maitreya, 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?

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति 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 पड़ोसी देशों से जो रिश्ते हैं और खास तौर से पाकिस्तान के साथ रिश्तों पर वक्तव्य दिया। एक जो महत्वपूर्ण बात है, जिसे कि नेता विपक्ष, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने भी उठाया और नज़मा जी ने भी कहा कि जब पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति श्री जरदारी ने खुलेआम यह बात कबूली है कि हमारे लोग या हम लोगों ने रणनीति के लिहाज़ से, strategic point of view से terrorism को बढ़ावा दिया और terrorists create किए, तो कौन से

evidence की जरूरत है। आपको याद होगा कि मुशर्रफ साहब जब पिछली बार दिल्ली यात्रा में आए थे, किसी पत्रिका के उसमें, उसमें भी उन्होंने कबूला था कि हम यह बात कहते हैं कि हमारी तरफ से गलतियां 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 हैं, उनका statement है, इसके बाद कौन 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 विपक्ष ने कही कि उनके हाथ में, पाकिस्तान की सरकार के हाथ में सचमुच कोई कंट्रोल है या नहीं। तो जो गुप इंडिया में terrorism फैलाते हैं, जैसे जमात-उद-दावा, उनके जो चीफ हैं, ऐसे लोगों का कंट्रोल पूरी तरह से पाकिस्तान की सरकार के हाथ में है और वहां की पुलिस और सिक्युरिटी एजेंसीज के हाथ में है, उनको किन बेसिज़ पर जमानत, लगातार उनको ज्यूडिशियल रिलीफ मिल रही है? तो इन सारी बातों को वे Foreign Secretary level talks में लेंगे या नहीं लेंगे, यह मैं मंत्री 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' 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?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन् श्रीलंका में कई बार हमारी टीम गई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बात को लेकर तमिल मूल के लोगों के साथ discrimination हुआ, क्या उस संबंध में उनको सिंहली के बराबर अधिकार देने के बारे में कोई बात हुई है या इस लाइन पर बात करने का कोई इरादा है?

श्रीमन्, बिल्कुल इसी तरह से नेपाल में इंडियन मूल के जो लोग हैं, जिनको मधेशी कहते हैं, उनके साथ भी वही स्थिति होने जा रही है और हो भी रही है, जो तमिल मूल के लोगों के साथ श्रीलंका में हो रही थी। क्या गवर्नमेंट को इस बात की जानकारी है और क्या भारतीय सरकार इस संबंध में नेपाल की सरकार से कोई बात करेगी कि वे लोगों की रक्षा करे?

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 Ramnathapuram 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. MALAISAMY: 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 Bhartkumar 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

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subtle caution that I would like to leave with our friends across the border in Pakistani 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. Maitreya, asked me about the camps, and he suggested that I myself go to the camps in Sri Lanka.

DR. V. MAITREYA: 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

Sharm-el-Sheikh, I think, the Foreign Secretaries would have been able to exchange their views and they would be able to provide their reports to the respective Prime Ministers, you know.

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. MALAISAMY: 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.