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Thursday
17 December, 2009
26 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
 <http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 17th December, 2009/26 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE. DAVID COLEMAN HEADLY AFFAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.401.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jaitley.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I request the suspension of the Question Hour in order to mention and seek the response of the Government on this David Headley affair, If you are kind enough to allow us to mention that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to say something on this?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, this David Coleman Headley affair, from the reports which have been appearing in the last one week, is now becoming more and more curious.

In the last one year, after 26/11, we had the National Investigation Agency, which has been prosecuting the accused, but we never heard of any such name, and they were not able to reach him. When he finally landed up in the FBI net, we suddenly got the news that he was amongst the masterminds who had planned the 26/11 incident. Prior to that, now reports have also indicated, that he had once been arrested by the Drug Enforcement Agency in the U.S. He had later been cooperating with them. Whether he is an agent or a double agent working with the LeT and their operations which masterminded 26/11, are all questions which have now arisen. What is the extent to which the U.S. agencies have been cooperating with our investigators in relation to 26/11 itself appears to be very doubtful from the reports which have been appearing.

Now, a curious matter appears that his visa documents disappear; again, information has come in the last few hours that those documents have reappeared. Now, this entire matter is creating very serious doubts. Who is this gentleman? What was the NIA doing in the last one year with regard to investigations against him? On whose behalf has he been acting? If the U.S. authorities had recordings prior to 26/11 which showed some indication of what they were planning around that time, was this information made available to India? What is the extent of cooperation with us which is taking place now?

We expect the Government to come out with some statement in this matter.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you also wish to say something on this?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Yes, Sir.

The question I had raised was precisely this: What is the extent of cooperation from the FBI? It would seem that the FBI was in full knowledge of the antecedents of this person, Headley, and, clearly, from the reports it is emerging that, perhaps, the Indian agencies were not aware of his antecedents. Yesterday, the Foreign Secretary had given a sort of certificate to the FBI saying that they were extending full cooperation to India, whereas the Home Ministry sources have expressed some concern. So, my question is: Is there any difference in the perception of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs on this? And, is it, at all, necessary, when such an important issue is there, that the Prime Minister should take the House into confidence on this matter? I don't think this is a party issue. This is an issue which concerns all Indian citizens. It is our people, our country, our cities which are the target of attacks. And it is with this spirit that I would request the Prime Minister to give some clarification as to what we are doing as far as getting information from the FBI is concerned. Are we taking it up with the FBI as to why we were not informed in the FBI knew of this person's antecedents?

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, यह गंभीर मसला है और पूरे भारत को उद्वेलित कर रहा है। वर्ष 2008 से अमेरिकन लोगों को पता था कि यह व्यक्ति ड्रग ट्रेफिकिंग में लिप्त है। इसका असली नाम दाउद जिलानी है और इस दाउद को हेडली बना दिया गया और यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहुत डेडली हो गया। सारी खबर होने के बावजूद हमारे साथ अमेरिका ने यह सूचना शेयर क्यों नहीं की? सबसे बड़े दुःख की बात यह है कि आज यह अखबारों के माध्यम से और कल सीएनएन-आईबीएन के माध्यम से पता चला है। निरुपमा राव जी ने भी यह सूचना दी है, जो हमारी विदेश सचिव हैं कि हेडली के आने जाने की सारी सूचना शिकागो स्थित भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास से गायब हो गई है। यह भी एक आरोप लगाया गया है, मैं यह दावे से नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि काउंसलर जनरल ने पाकिस्तानी मूल के नागरिकों के लिए, जो उनको एक विशेषाधिकार है, उन्होंने यह सारा वेवर किया है। कितनी बार यह दाउद जिलानी उर्फ हेडली है, यह अमेरिका में ड्रग ट्रेफिकिंग में पकड़ा गया है और अमेरिकन एजेंट के रूप में पकड़ा गया है। अगर अमेरिका के लोग आते हैं, तो सबकी पूरी जांच करके जाते हैं, लेकिन जब हमारे अधिकारी अमेरिका जाते हैं, तो वे डेविड हेडली से मिलते भी नहीं हैं। या तो डेविड हेडली को भारत को दिया जाए, क्योंकि 26/11 का मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, या अगर उसे भारत को सुपुर्द नहीं किया जा रहा है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में मौजूद हैं, वे बताएं कि हम निरुपमा राव की बात सच मानें, विदेश मंत्री की बात सच मानें या गृह मंत्रालय के अन्दर इसके बारे में कोई संदेह है। यह मामला बहुत ही गम्भीर है। यह मामला जल्द-से-जल्द सुलझना चाहिए और देश को और सदन को यह पता लगना चाहिए कि इसके अन्दर सच्चाई क्या है। क्या अमेरिका हमारा साथ दे रहा है या अमेरिका हमें गुमराह कर रहा है?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. I am sure, the Government will respond to this at an appropriate time. Now, we can go back to the Question Hour. Question No. 401.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in tourist traffic in Assam

*401. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourist traffic in Assam has declined due to recurring serial bomb blasts which occurred in different parts of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and arrival of domestic and foreign tourists during the last three years in North Eastern Region and Assam;

(c) the percentage share of Assam thereof;

(d) the important and immediate steps, schemes, programmes her Ministry has introduced to improve, boost and attract tourists to the North Eastern region and Assam at this hour;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The number of domestic and foreign tourist visits in North-Eastern States and Assam during 2006, 2007 and 2008, as well as the percentage share of Assam in these tourist visits figures of North East for these years are given below:-

	(Numbers in thousand)		
	2006	2007	2008
Number of domestic tourist visits in North-Eastern States	4457	4726	5145
Number of foreign tourist visits in North-Eastern States	39	43	48
Number of domestic tourist visits in Assam	3269	3437	3617
Number of foreign tourist visits in Assam	11	13	14
Share of Assam in domestic tourist visits in North-Eastern States	73.3%	72.7%	70.3%
Share of Assam in foreign tourist visits in North-Eastern States	28.9%	30.0%	30.3%

Figures presented in the above Table reveal that there has been an increase in tourist traffic in Assam during 2006 to 2008.

(d) to (f) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects under the scheme of 'Product/Infrastructure development of tourism destinations/circuits' on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority.

To boost tourism in the North Eastern Region (NER), Government of India has given relaxation to its employees to travel by air and convert one block of Home Town Leave Travel Concession (LTC) into LTC for destinations in the NER. Further, Protected Area Permit (PAP)/Restricted Area Permit (RAP) regime in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have been relaxed.

In addition. Ministry of Tourism has taken following specific initiatives to boost tourism in the
NER:-

i) A road show was organized in Kolkata on 12th August, 2009 for providing an opportunity to States of NER and Eastern region to showcase their wide variety of tourism products to domestic and international travelers, the media, consumers, etc. The road show also provided a platform for one to one business meetings between travel and trade partners of the region with other regions of the country.

ii) Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme has been introduced to provide incentives to domestic tourism service providers. For NER, additional incentives over and above those available for other regions have been provided.

iii) Publicity material promoting NER has been brought out and NER specific publicity campaigns have been launched through print and electronic media.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the natural beauty of Assam and the North-Eastern Region is God gifted. Sir, Assam is famous for Kaziranga National Park for One-Horned Rhino. The world's largest river island, Majuli in the Brahmaputra river, is the centre of the century old Vaishnava culture and the sect established by Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardev. Sir, Assam is the place of integrity, where mandir and masjid are situated in the same campus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, Tawang of Arunachal Pradesh, the beauty of Tawang of Arunachal Pradesh can be compared only with Switzerland.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am coming to my supplementary. This is the way I bring up this question. Due to the negligence of the successive Central Governments the tourism sector and its infrastructure is yet to gain momentum in Assam and the North-Eastern Region. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government of India is going to take up special measures to popularise and give wide publicity to attract foreign and domestic tourists to Assam and the North-Eastern Region. What is the total budgetary allocation of the Tourism Ministry in the current financial year?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: What is the total share of Assam and the North-Eastern Region in this regard?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that North-East receives our utmost attention in the country, as far as promotion of tourism is concerned. Sir, I can share with the Hon. Member and with the House that 10 per cent of our funds are allocated for the North-East. In the year, 2007-08, the funds allocated were Rs.96 crores, but the funds released were Rs.128 crores, which means, the funds released as percentage of the funds allocated was 134 per cent. Similarly, in the year 2009-10, the funds allocated are Rs.100 crores and already the funds released are Rs.112

crores. Sir, I myself recently had a meeting of all the North-Eastern States in Gangtok and the States were represented either through their Ministers or the officials in that Zonal Meeting. And we discussed at length about the particular interests which should come from the North-Eastern States. Sir, there are some States which are still lagging a bit behind. But, I can assure the hon. Member and the House that the North-Eastern Region, including Assam will always receive our utmost attention.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, in the statement the hon. Minister has said that the number of foreign tourists who visited Assam in the year 2006 was only 11,000; in the year 2007, it was only 13,000 and in the year 2008, it was only 14,000. When compared with other parts of the country and looking at the beauty of the north-eastern region, this is a negligible percentage of foreign tourists visiting the north-eastern region and Assam. One of the basic reasons for this poor show is the restricted visa permit for foreign tourists in Assam and north-eastern region. Those who have the valid passports are not getting visa to enter Assam. But, Sir, without passport and visa, thousands of Bangladeshis from Indo-Bangladesh border always enter into Assam.

Distance from Assam to Myanmar is less than forty-five minutes. Distance from Assam to China is about two hours only. Earlier, there was road connectivity between the north-eastern region and the South-East Asia *via* Myanmar. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any important steps and initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Tourism to open the route link to increase the tourism in north-eastern region in line with the Look East policy of the Government of India to attract foreign tourists from South-East Asia. I want to have the answers for these questions from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why could you not have asked these questions without a preliminary statement?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, this was required.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, it is the policy of the Government that we must open up the north-eastern region to visitors not only from the rest of India but also to foreign tourists. Sir, a number of measures have been taken for opening up this region. Sir, airports are being upgraded constantly. We have opened up not yet for the tourists but we have opened up our borders in Sikkim for trade with China. Even otherwise, there are visitors who are willing to go to the north-east. Recently, we have relaxed protected area permit and restricted area permit regime for some regions in the north-east, it is our constant endeavour that we must open up this region for other country tourists as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ratanpuri, if you have a question on tourism in Assam, you may ask.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Yes, Sir. There should be no apprehension before I ask any question. Sir, will the hon. Minister let the House know whether her Ministry or our diplomatic missions in different countries take any steps to dispel exaggerated concerns for safety of tourists in militancy-affected areas of the country like Kashmir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask a supplementary question on this question.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Sir, Assam is also a militancy-affected area. I would like to know whether the Government is making efforts to dispel exaggerated concerns.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, definitely whenever our promotions are taking place abroad, we are taking care that our marketing is also focused on the north-eastern region, on Kashmir and all parts of the country. We have to promote the beauty of our north-eastern region, the beauty of Kashmir and our culture, and we are doing it constantly.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I straightaway ask this question to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir. How many Government employees have made use of the leave travel concession which has been given? Or there has been no effort made by any employees to avail this? What kind of special security is being provided to the tourists in different parts of Assam?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I will be able to supply to the hon. Member the exact figures later.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, from the figures, it is seen that tourist traffic has not been on the decrease. Had there not been naxalism, insurgency or Maoism, would it not be much better? What I am trying to ask is, the tourist traffic would be much better if this kind of challenges were not there.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I definitely agree that we do need a more peaceful atmosphere throughout the country to have better increase in tourist traffic and, I think, all of us have to work towards that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have already finished three. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid there are other Members from the North-East also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sarkar, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.402.

CSIR Laboratories

*402. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state Government's thinking on the Nobel Laureate Venkataraman Ramakrishnan's suggestion to embed Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories in our universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

CSIR in pursuance of its mandate for scientific and industrial research has established close linkages with the University system for basic and applied research. Many academic institutions have their campuses or facilities co-located alongside CSIR Laboratories. Examples include the Indian

Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) which functions from National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) campus, Pune; Jadavpur University adjoining Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI) and Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Kolkata; Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS) adjoining Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani. A list of CSIR Laboratories co-located or adjoining academic institutions is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

Further, educational institutions like National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) at Hyderabad, Kolkata and Rai Bareilly are presently mentored through CSIR Laboratories, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB) and Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), respectively.

In order to encourage research in Universities, CSIR funds research projects in Universities. The students from various Universities come to CSIR laboratories for undertaking research. Also, over 2000 CSIR Scientists in various Laboratories teach courses and guide students for obtaining M.Sc., B.Tech., M.S. and Ph.D. in association with Universities in specialized areas. CSIR will continue to reinforce and build further linkages with Universities and Educational Institutions.

Statement

*Location of CSIR constituent Laboratories vis-a-vis University/
Academic Institution/Industry*

a) Academic Institutions Co-located with CSIR Laboratories

CSIR Laboratory	Academic Institution
1	2
Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi	Alagappa University, Karaikudi
Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani
Central Leather Research Institute, Madras	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur
Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology, Delhi	Delhi University
Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur	Himachal Agriculture University
Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata	Jadavpur University, Kolkata

1	2
National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute, Bhopal	Baraktulla University, Bhopal
b) Laboratories nearby Academic Institutions	
Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad	Osmania University, Hyderabad
Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	University of Lucknow
Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	Mysore University
Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata	Jadavpur University, Kolkata
Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad	Osmania University, Hyderabad
Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu Tawi	Jammu University
Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh	Panjab University, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow	University of Lucknow
National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	University of Lucknow
Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, my supplementary is this. I am happy to learn from the reply of the hon. Minister that CSIR has established very close linkages with the University system and they fund research projects in Universities and they will continue to do so. This is very good. But, Sir, we know our Universities are essentially teaching Universities and there also the quality is under debate and hardly any research is done. Can we learn from the American Universities, for example, Sir, the University of California manages the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab and the University of Chicago manages the Argonne National Lab? There are many others, which manage national labs. Can we further deepen this cooperation between the CSIR Laboratories and the Universities? We have a lot to learn. Today, in the days of science and technology, I do not think enough is being done. The reply gives only indication of where the Universities are located, etc. But much more needs to be done. What is being attempted to be done is my first supplementary.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member is right. The model followed in the United States is quite little different from what we follow. As we have replied in our main question, Sir, many of the CSIR labs are very closely, physically located and there is very close interaction between the CSIR Labs and Universities. We have a list of some of the broad areas of cooperation. Nearly 100 projects are sanctioned by the CSIR in Universities. Our CSIR laboratories are recognised by several Universities to grant PhDs. The CSIR conducts the National Eligibility Test, NET, along with the UGC which selects people for Joint Research Fellowships and Senior Research Fellowships are awarded and Universities faculties are part of our Research Councils, talks and lectures are given by CSIR scientists in Universities and vice-a-versa and the CSIR also gives partial travel grant to researchers in Universities because there is a lack of funds. We are further cementing the relationship. For example, the scientists who work in Delhi take their degrees from Pune University. Therefore, the degree-giving function is still with the Universities but there is a closer interaction increasing. I take the point that we need to further bring the synergy between the Universities and the CSIR labs.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, now I put my second supplementary. I am very happy to get the answer that the Government is conscious of the need for much better interaction to provide much more vigour to scientific research in the country, Sir. What are you doing, because I think, much more needs to be done, to increase the interaction between the academia, that is, CSIR and Universities on the one hand and industry on the other?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member is right. The CSIR system was conceived with a vision of late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who wanted to build a scientific temper in the country. This is a thought process of the 1950s where the private sector industry had no capability or no appetite for research and they did not have money also. Therefore, in the early days there were successes in the mechanical engineering field. I can list earlier successes over the period. For example, you are very familiar with Pune automotive sector and all that. They are doing a lot of research. The example of Nano car design engineering is an outstanding example. Sir, in the engineering field, the contribution of the CSIR labs has lagged behind in recent years. This is a fact. But, Sir, am very happy to inform the House that in the area of life sciences, particularly in the newer fields of genetic engineering and biotechnology not only there is tremendous mutual respect between the industrial world, the pharma research companies, and the labs but the whole huge new synergy is found. Every single major multinational corporation in the world is now coming to the public funded research labs in the field of pharma, life sciences, and biotechnology. Sir, I announced in the House recently that the Indian scientists in the CSIR labs decoded the first human genome. It is a great achievement for our country. So, I take your point about the mechanical engineering side and automotive industry, particularly, that we need to strengthen relationship between the public-funded research labs including the CSIR and industry, but we are doing very well in the areas of life science.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, as far as the scientists of India are concerned, they are going all over the world and doing a very positive research, and we have good results from that. That is revealed by the Nobel-laureate Dr. Venkatraman Ramakrishna's achievement. Sir, while we are discussing about the use of CSIR labs by our Universities, it is unfortunate to note that inside the institution, that is, the CSIR, we are not promoting sufficient research work. This is a very strange situation inside the Institution. It is always under the cloud. Even the top brass of the Institution are. So, I would like to suggest that the academic career inside the CSIR has to be improved. So far, there are no proper research facilities or academic freedom inside the CSIR. There are so many complaints about the autonomy inside the Institution. The scientists who submit the project do not get the same project because the top brass is distributing to some other scientists. If a scientist gives a research project, it goes to the Head, and he gives it to some other person. So, naturally, the individual initiative is also not there. In such a situation, there is an urgent need for changing the existing system. So, will you consider a new system inside the CSIR to ensure more transparency inside the system and to ensure more positive research, career promotion and advancement schemes in the Institution?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I will, respectfully, beg to differ from the perception of the hon. Member that not enough research is going on in CSIR labs. All the 37 labs of the CSIR system are dedicated to doing front-line research work and also appropriate research work as is relevant to our strategic sector and also the industrial sector. I can recount the successes of the CSIR but I will not take the time of the House. There are research councils where academicians from universities and other fields, strategic areas are on board who select projects very carefully. Sir, many projects are received in the laboratory. Every project cannot be sanctioned. We have to realise what the impact of that innovation would be on society. Science can solve the problem of common man. While basic and fundamental research is also important, the role of CSIR is more towards doing applied research. There are other labs in the system of Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Bio-technology which are focused more on basic research. But, the CSIR is, necessarily, doing research work and I can give you the examples. About 10 out of 12 new drugs invented in India come from the CSIR. We have the maximum research output than any other organisation in the country. Sir, we produce Ph.Ds and research scholars in hundreds. I can give you all the numbers. The CSIR is playing a major role as a leading public sector research organisation. That is why, Prime Ministers, right from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the present Prime Minister are themselves the Presidents of the CSIR Society. They are not the Presidents of any other Society that I know of. I assure you that the valuable suggestions that the hon. Member has made will be factored in our future work.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am very happy to say that I have been a junior fellow of the CSIR, I have been a senior fellow of the CSIR for the Ph.D and was also in the scientists'

pool. I know that the CSIR is an extreme Institution which was created soon after Independence. Sir, there are a lot of indigenous technologies and knowledge which we have in our country. I would be very happy if the Hon. Minister will let us know what we are doing to utilise the indigenous knowledge and technologies of the ancient time to implement them in today's modern life, as a lot of work is being done on plant life and other things.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important issue. India is an old civilization and we have a great tradition of science. I shall give you one example of what we have done, which is being lauded throughout the world.

As you are aware, Sir, there are different systems of medicine in India such as Ayurveda, Unani, Tibetan and Chinese medicine in border areas, and many other systems which are worked and practised in India. And this knowledge is being captured by the Western countries to create patents out of this knowledge and then these drugs and medicine are sold to us at a higher price. We had the famous haldi battle where drug created out of turmeric was sought to be patented. We fought the battle and won. After that, we learnt our lesson. One of the major programmes in the world, which has been lauded by the world, has been taken up by the Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health, and CSIR; we created the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library. Every single medicine and medicinal practice, even grandmother's medicines, has been logged; it has been translated in five international languages as a traditional knowledge of India. And, therefore, nobody can use this knowledge and patent it to get any commercial benefit out of it. And, I am very happy to inform the House, that this particular project, which is called TKDL, the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library, was given to the US Patent Office when an agreement was signed during the recent visit of our Prime Minister; DG, CSIR signed it with the head of the US Patent Office, which said that we have granted access to this Library, which we have created, so that they can search for and grant patents on traditional knowledge, not only in India but rest of the developing world and not grant commercial benefit to any multinational company. And we are willing to offer this technology, which our scientists have developed in India to the entire developing world. This is one example of what we have done.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, we know that CSIR is one of the premier research institutions of this country, and it has done yeomen service as far as R&D activity in this country is concerned. But, Sir, three issues have recurred time and again in this debate. One, to incentivise research, how do we share the fruits of our research in terms of ownership of patents? Would the ownership of patents belong to the individual scientists who work for CSIR, or would they belong to CSIR or would they be shared? There is ambiguity in this. Time and again, individual scientists of CSIR who have devoted a life-time researching remain with a sense of grievance that they have not been able to reap the benefits of their work.

Sir, the second issue is the perennial issue of very inadequate funding by the Government in terms of our GDP to premier research. And the third is, Sir, how do we translate the benefits of the research through patents to actual industry-use. There have been these three issues. Will the Minister kindly answer these questions and tell us how he seeks to address these shortcomings?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the first question is, how the intellectual property created out of research is shared. I would like to inform the House that we have now a much more innovative system where the benefits of research, any intellectual property created and the resultant benefits, are shared. The scientist gets a proportional part; the lab gets a proportional part and the nation gets a proportional part. It is a very innovative system which is working very well. We shall further improve upon it and we are open to suggestions.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member has talked about the money that we spend on research. Currently, the nation spends about one per cent of its GDP on research. Seventy-five per cent of that money spent on research comes from the Government and only 25 per cent comes from the public sector. The hon. Prime Minister had publicly announced that we intended to double the spending on R&D from one per cent of the GDP to two per cent of GDP. I think, the recent slowdown has definitely affected it but we have objectives in place and our aspiration is to double the spending on R&D. But, through the House, I would like to appeal to the private sector that they must also increase their spending on R&D. They must employ more Ph.Ds so that we really become a nation which leads through innovations.

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग का सामाजिक दायित्व

***403. श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :**

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : ††

क्या संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग द्वारा सामाजिक दायित्व निर्वहन के लिए किये जा रहे प्रयास आवश्यकता के अनुसार नहीं पाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग और उससे संबंधित सेवाओं में कार्यरत लोगों में से 54 प्रतिशत लोग लम्बी बीमारियों व जीवन-यापन शैली से उत्पन्न बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हो रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी करेगी?

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री ए. राजा): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

†† सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा द्वारा पूछा गया।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर तथा सेवा कम्पनी संघ (नैसकॉम) के अनुसार, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी तथा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थित सेवा उद्योग ज्ञान से संबंधित एक उद्योग है तथा इसमें कर्मचारियों की भर्ती में भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है। कर्मचारियों की भर्ती योग्यता और सामर्थ्य के आधार पर की जाती है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थित सेवा उद्योग में रोजगार का बड़े पैमाने पर सृजन हुआ है तथा लगभग 2.2 मिलियन कार्मिकों को उद्योग द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार दिया गया है और अनुमानतः 8 मिलियन लोगों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार मिला है। उद्योग में 30% से अधिक कर्मचारी महिलाएं हैं जो किसी भी अन्य औद्योगिक खण्ड से अधिक है और अधिकांश सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योगों में शारीरिक विकार के बावजूद सक्षम व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया जाता है।

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थित सेवा उद्योग में कार्य कर रहे लोगों की जीवन शैली से संबंधित बीमारियों की घटना के बारे में कुछ रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित हुई हैं। लेकिन इस संबंध में कोई विश्वसनीय सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय के अनुसार बीपीओ कम्पनियों में कार्य की परिस्थितियां संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के दुकान एवं स्थापन अधिनियम के प्रावधानों द्वारा अधिकांशतः विनियमित होती है। बीपीओ कर्मचारियों के कार्य समय का निर्धारण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अधिनियमित एवं कार्यान्वित उक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों द्वारा किया जाता है।

Social responsibility of IT industry

†*403. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:††

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the efforts being made by information technology industry for fulfilling social liability have not been found as per requirement;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 54 percent of people working in information technology industry and allied services are suffering from chronic and life style related diseases;
- (d) if not, the facts in this regard; and
- (e) whether Government would issue any guidelines for improving the present condition?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) As per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the IT - ITES industry is a knowledge industry and does not discriminate in recruiting employees. Employees are recruited on the basis of merit and competency. The IT - ITES industry has been a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Raj Mohinder Singh Majitha

large generator of employment, with about 2.2 million professional directly employed by the industry and indirect job creation estimated at 8 million. Over 30% of the employees in the industry are women - higher than any other industry segment and a majority of the IT industry employs differently enabled people.

There have been a few reports about incidence of life style related diseases among IT -ITES employees. However, no reliable statistical data is available in this regard.

As per the Ministry of Labour & Employment, the working conditions in the BPO Companies are largely regulated by the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act of the respective State Governments. The working hours of the BPO employees are governed by the provisions of said Act, enacted and implemented by the State Governments.

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहूंगा कि पिछले एक decade से Information & Technology Industry के development में भारी भूचाल आया है और आज देश की GDP में इसकी partnership लगभग 7 परसेंट हो चुकी है। इस इंडस्ट्री के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक तरफ Tax Holiday की रियायत दी हुई है और दूसरी तरफ दुनिया के Developed countries ने इसके development के लिए opportunities पैदा की हैं। आज भी इस उद्योग से संबंधित कंपनियां सीधे College Campuses में जाकर talented and young छात्रों को अपने यहां नौकरियां दे रही हैं। जैसी रिपोर्ट है कि इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा employees अपनी health loose कर रहे हैं। इन हालातों में इस उद्योग के wider पहलुओं पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। आज हमें सोचना है कि Wealth या Health ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : सभापति जी, दोनों ही जरूरी हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस उद्योग को अपने लाभ का कम से कम 30 परसेंट अपने कर्मचारियों की health को गिरने से रोकने के लिए किए जाने वाले उपायों पर खर्च करना होगा। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रकार की compulsory व्यवस्था कायम करने के लिए IT उद्योग को स्पष्ट निर्देश देगी, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं?

श्री सचिन पायलट : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, मैं कुछ हद तक उनसे सहमत हूँ कि देश में जो IT Sector है, उसकी ग्रोथ पिछले वर्ष लगभग 13 प्रतिशत थी और दुनिया भर में आर्थिक मंदी के बावजूद भी हमारे IT Sector ने बहुत अच्छा perform किया और आज हमारे यहां लगभग 22 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जो IT Sector से directly employed हैं और लगभग 80 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जो indirectly employed हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने उस रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया है, मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी एक रिपोर्ट या किसी एक सर्वे को मापदंड बनाना ठीक होगा, क्योंकि आप जिस रिपोर्ट का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, उस रिपोर्ट में जो 22 लाख employees हैं, उनमें से केवल 36 employees का सर्वे किया गया था और वह voluntary disclosure था। मैं नहीं समझता कि हमें इस सीमित दायरे से इस चीज को देखना चाहिए। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह बात भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो IT Companies हैं, इस देश में बेहतरीन employment देने के लिए दुनिया भर में उनका नाम है। IT Sector में जो employees हैं, उनमें से लगभग 30 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं और 60 प्रतिशत कंपनियां differently enabled लोगों को employment देती हैं तथा जो working campuses हैं, offices हैं, वे जो facilities मुहैया कराते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे अपने employees की देखरेख में, उनके स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा के मामले में और उनके overall personality development के मामले में दुनिया में लगभग बराबरी पर आते हैं।

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : सभापति जी, मैं नौजवान मिनिस्टर का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा जवाब दिया है। मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल यह है कि Information & Technology Industry के employees चाहे प्राइवेट हों या सरकारी, उनकी health पर बहुत असर पड़ता है। 53 per cent workers are affected with depression, severe headache, obesity, chronic backache, spondylitis, diabetes and hypertension. उनके बीमार होने पर और रिटायर होने के बाद क्या इंडस्ट्री वाले उनको कुछ benefit देते हैं या नहीं, यदि हाँ, तो क्या benefit दिया जाता है, अगर नहीं तो, क्या सरकार की ओर से इन affected employees की मदद के लिए कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया जा रहा है या नहीं?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the working conditions of the BPO companies are regulated by the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act of the respective State Governments. Therefore, the working hours, working provisions, etc., etc., are enacted and implemented by the State Governments. जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने मुद्दा उठाया है कि जो work-related disorders हैं, जो stress-related disorders हैं, उनमें से काफी life-style related भी हैं और जैसे भारत में आधुनिकीकरण हुआ है, हमारी वृद्धि हुई है, आर्थिक विकास हुआ है, लोगों की जीवन शैली में परिवर्तन आया है, उसके चलते जो नई-नई बीमारियाँ हैं, जिनका माननीय सदस्य ने उल्लेख किया, इनके बारे में नाना प्रकार की reports हमारे पास भी आती हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें self-regulation की जरूरत है। जहाँ तक कंपनियों का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि कंपनियाँ भी चाहती है कि वे employees की health में निवेश करें, investment करें, ताकि उनके employees और productive रहें। उन्होंने यह पूछा कि सरकार इसके बारे में क्या करना चाहती है, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का इसमें directly कोई interference नहीं है, लेकिन हम हमेशा IT Sector से और अलग-अलग कंपनियों के लोगों से संवाद रखते हैं और हम भी चाहते हैं कि हमारी जो नौजवान workforce है, वह मजबूत हो और अपने अंदर हुनर पैदा करे और जितने ज्यादा हमारे employees productive होंगे, हमारे IT Sector को उतनी ही ज्यादा बढ़ोत्तरी मिलेगी।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Part (c) of the question says that 54 per cent of the people are suffering from chronic and life style related diseases. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these IT-enabled institutions, where a large number of people are working at night, offer services of professional counsellors and psychiatrists to their employees to deal with their problems. Then, has the Government ever conducted any study to find out what are the repercussions on these employees, who are working for months together in night shift, due to their working conditions? of they have not conducted any study so far, do they have the intention and the machinery to conduct any such study in future?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, as has already been explained by my colleague, there is no conclusive proof or inference that has been drawn either by the Health Ministry or by the Labour Ministry that people are suffering from chronic diseases because of the IT and BPO industry. In spite of that, the Government often gives directions on what the regulations should be. But, I must be very clear before the House that the survey, that has been allegedly conducted by a private organisation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Leave aside the private agency, have you ever conducted a study?

SHRI A. RAJA: The Health Ministry has conducted a study. After that study, it has been disclosed in this Parliament itself that there is no conclusive evidence of chronic diseases because of life style of the "people working in the IT industry. There is no such scientific inference that has been drawn either by the Labour Ministry or by the Health Ministry. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't interrupt.

SHRI A. RAJA: So, when there is no proof, or, conclusive evidence at all to say that these people suffer from chronic diseases, the Government cannot react. But, I must submit that the alleged survey by a particular association was conducted only on 54 persons. When two million people are working in the IT and BPO sector, only 54 persons were taken for random survey. And, out of that survey, it has been disclosed that 54 per cent suffered from chronic diseases, which cannot be acceptable scientifically and medically.

MS. MABEL REBELLO : Forget about this survey. He has not answered my question. I asked whether the Government intended to conduct any serious scientific study on this issue.

श्री अमर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, हमारे नौजवान मंत्री ने प्रश्नोत्तर के बीच में एक बात कही कि इस सेक्टर में तीस प्रतिशत महिलाएं काम करती हैं। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि काश, ऐसा नहीं होता, क्योंकि कई बार यहां पर नाइट ज्यूटी भी होती है। हमें यह सूचना मिली है कि कई बार ये खबरें भी प्रकाशित होती हैं कि महिलाओं के साथ कई बार खराब आचरण भी हो जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्रालय की तरफ से इसके बारे में कोई विशेष नियमावली या दिशा-निर्देश इन आईटी कंपनियों को दिए गए हैं? किसी सेक्टर में महिलाओं के तीस प्रतिशत बहुत बड़ा प्रतिशत होता है। महिलाओं के सम्मान के लिए या महिलाओं को काम करते समय उनकी मर्यादा की सुरक्षा संरक्षण हो सके, इसके बारे में आपने कोई प्रावधान किया है तथा औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक रूप से इन आईटी कंपनियों को कोई दिशा-निर्देश संप्रेषित किए हैं?

श्री सचिन पायलट : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल सही हैं, लेकिन मैं इनकी बात से पूरी तरह सहमत इसलिए नहीं हूं, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य खुद महिला सशक्तिकरण के बहुत बड़े वकील हैं और यह भी चाहते हैं कि महिलाएं बढ़-चढ़कर आईटी सेक्टर में भाग लें। मुझे यह कहते हुए गर्व होता है कि आईटी सेक्टर एक ऐसा सेक्टर है, जिसमें लगभग एक तिहाई employees महिलाएं हैं। किसी और सेक्टर में इतनी ज्यादा महिलाएं काम नहीं करती हैं। यह हमारे लिए बहुत गौरान्वित महसूस करने की बात है। जहां तक उनकी सुरक्षा की बात है, यह निश्चित तौर पर, प्राइवेट कंपनियां या किसी और सेक्टर की, उनकी जिम्मेदारी होती है और law and order स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का विषय तो है, लेकिन हमारा मंत्रालय भी निरंतर उनके साथ संपर्क में रहता है। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि एक ऐसे वातावरण में महिलाओं को काम करने का मौका मिले कि वे अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूस करें। वे न सिर्फ अपने आपको उपयोगी बनाएं, बल्कि एक ऐसा उदाहरण पैदा करें कि अगर महिलाएं आईटी सेक्टर में काम कर सकती हैं, तो वे अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी काम कर सकती हैं। जहां तक औपचारिक निर्देश की बात है, तो यह हमारे दायरे में नहीं आता है।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, let the Minister read the answer that he has given. I am asking the Senior Minister. The answer says, "There have been a few reports about incidence of life style-

related diseases....". That means, you are assertive enough, affirmative enough. For him to say that there has never been a case is something, Mr. Chairman, for you to look into.

Sir, he has said, 'alleged survey'. Nobody made allegations here his own written answer said. He did not allege it. What should have been said was reported survey' - perhaps it has been — a 'reported survey'. Let him correct the words. I would like to put a simple question. Other hon. Members have also said about the thirty per cent women employees, throughout the night working, and round-the-clock working etc. This answer says, "As per the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the working conditions in the BPO companies are largely regulated by the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act of the respective State Governments." Sir, firstly, the Shops and Establishments Act talks about the working hours; secondly, the Shops and Establishments Act talks about the round-the-clock working hours; thirdly, the Shops and Establishments Act talks its fall out on the health; fourthly, it talks about two holidays for round-the-clock working; and, fifthly, it also talks about the wages - double or three times. But these provisions differ from State to State. What is the Central Government now trying to do? Are you thinking of bringing in new provisions, new Act for round-the-clock working? Or, are you thinking of, as another Member said, setting up machinery to look into the health aspects or the fall out on the health? You have 24-hours-working a day by a lady, and, you are saying that there has never been a survey. There is something called common sense, which is there in everybody; even if there is no survey, I can imagine the effects of sitting for 24-hours, and sometimes, it does happen. I know a BPO company where they work continuously for two to three days, which means, 48 to 72 hours. What will be the after-effects? Sir, the survey is not necessary, only common sense is necessary to tell us as to what will happen?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, all the statutes, which are available in the country under the Ministry of Labour, are applicable to the industry also. If the hon. Member wants any specific area to be dealt with by the separate legislation or the exclusive legislation, it can be discussed and it is open to the hon. Members to give suggestions in that regard. We can discuss it with the concerned Ministries. We have no problem at all. But, at the same time, we cannot say that the people are forced. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't intervene.

SHRI A. RAJA: Unless the specific issues are brought to the notice of the Minister or the Ministry, we cannot take suo motu action in this regard. So far as the survey is concerned, for the sake of the hon. Member, I can correct myself but whether it is 'allegedly' or 'reportedly', I want to reiterate that even in the survey only 36 people were taken into account, and, out of that, it has been highlighted that 54 per cent people suffering from chronic diseases like spondylitis or other problems.

When it was referred to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour, the Health Ministry— which also conducts other surveys for other diseases including major diseases — was very categorical and is very categorical that this type of scientific and medical inference which has been drawn 'reportedly'—I correct myself —cannot have a conclusive proof and it cannot be withstood.

Meeting of targets under PMS

*404. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:††

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has since implemented the 'Performance Management System' as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC);

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

(c) whether the objectives and targets fixed under the Performance Management System have since been achieved by the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Based on guidelines received from the Cabinet Secretariat, the Ministry of Tourism has prepared a draft Results Framework Document (RFD) outlining the goals, objectives and targets set for the period January-March, 2010 and has submitted it to the Cabinet Secretariat before the deadline of 30th November 2009.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने 'Performance Management System' को सबसे पहले पर्यटन मंत्रालय में लागू किया और जो सौ दिन के टारगेट के अंदर उन्होंने लागू करने का आश्वासन दिया था, उसके हिसाब से उनके द्वारा एक रिपोर्ट भी Cabinet Secretariat के पास चली गई है। तो मैं उनसे यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट के अंतर्गत जो Results Framework Document उन्होंने तैयार किया है और Cabinet Secretariat को दिया है, उसमें टूरिज्म से संबंधित क्या-क्या विषय शामिल किए गए हैं? क्या hospitality से संबंधित प्रबंधन, hotel classification और उसके approval वगैरह के बारे में कोई जिक्र है, क्योंकि कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स होने जा रहे हैं और इस समय पर्यटन हमारे लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि हमारे यहां पर जो विदेशी लोग आएँ, उन्हें सही पर्यटन मिले और उनको सही सुविधाएं मिलें। तो उस डॉक्यूमेंट में क्या-क्या चीजें शामिल की गई हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

कुमारी शैलजा : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य का धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि आपको इस बात के बारे में मालूम है कि हमारा मंत्रालय सबसे पहला था, जिसने यह ड्राफ्ट RFD Cabinet Secretariat को दिया है और इसका मकसद यही है कि हम अपने results को quantifiable करें और हरेक सेक्टर इसमें लिया गया है, मिसाल के तौर पर, 'To develop hotel accommodation of requisite standards in the country so as to meet the growing demand of hotel accommodation' को हमने 10 marks दिए हैं और इस सेक्टर का performance हम 10 marks के against measure करेंगे, ताकि पता चले। और यह public domain में भी आएगा कि हम इसमें कितना achieve कर पाए हैं। इससे pressure बनता है - हमारे मंत्रालय पर भी, सरकार पर भी और individual officers पर भी - कि हम हरेक काम time bound manner में करें ताकि लोगों को नज़र आए। इस प्रकार transparency और accountability सबकी होनी चाहिए। इसलिए हमारे मंत्रालय में हरेक सेक्टर को, हरेक सेक्शन को हमने मार्क्स दिए हैं और उस वेट के against ही सबकी performance measure की जाएगी।

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

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि performance management system को लागू करने वाला पहला मंत्रालय आपका मंत्रालय है। यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है, लेकिन क्योंकि कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स सामने हैं और हमारे यहां टूरिस्ट आने वाले हैं, कल मैंने एक स्पेशल मेशन में भी कहा था कि इसके साथ ही साथ आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें कि जो travel agents हैं, जो यहां पर इस तरीके के कार्य कर रहे हैं और जो टूरिस्ट्स आते हैं, वे उनका exploitation करते हैं। उस exploitation को रोकने के लिए भी कुछ मार्क्स performance management system में रखे जाएं और उन travel agents को रजिस्टर किया जाए। इसके अलावा यह भी व्यवस्था की जाए कि जो monuments वगैरह का संरक्षण हो रहा है, वह उसके पूर्व हो जाए। इसके लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित करके कुछ मार्किंग आप रखें तो शायद कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स के समय जो हमारे यहां पर पर्यटक आएंगे, उनको लाभ मिलेगा और उससे हमारे देश का नाम ऊपर होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि उन लक्ष्यों की ओर भी ध्यान दें और उसकी समय सीमा बांधें कि कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स से पहले ये सारे कार्य हो जाएं।

कुमारी शैलजा : जी बिल्कुल। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया, हमने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के हरेक सेक्शन के मार्क्स रखे हैं और उसमें ये सारी बातें हैं। जैसा आपने सर्विसेज की बात कही, इसके भी हमने पांच मार्क्स रखे हैं, to facilitate quality of services to tourists in the country - जो भी पैमाने हैं, सबको इसमें मार्क किया जाएगा।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : धन्यवाद महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि performance management system के तहत क्या आपने गुणवत्ता के मानकों को भी शामिल किया है? महोदय, बाहर से आने वाले टूरिस्ट्स को जो टूर ऑपरेटर्स वायदा करके यहां पर लेकर आते हैं कि हम आपको यहां पर monuments दिखाएंगे और इस-इस जगह पर लेकर जाएंगे, लेकिन यहां पर आने के बाद वे टूरिस्ट्स ठगे जाते हैं। क्या आपने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था की है जिससे टूर ऑपरेटर्स को यहां पर रजिस्ट्रेशन हो और क्या उनका डाटा बेस मेंटेन करने का काम आप करेंगे। जिससे उनकी performance का आप मूल्यांकन कर सकें?

कुमारी शैलजा : महोदय, यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है। हमने इसके लिए भी प्रावधान किया है। We will be undertaking surveys and studies in the field of tourism and we will launch a survey and a study to see all this. हरेक चीज को quantifiable किया जाएगा और इसके लिए भी हमने पांच मार्क्स रखे हैं।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister that in the event of Commonwealth Games, of course, it is a very close-linked question, what efforts the Tourism Ministry is making to build new hotels. We do not find any new hotels coming up in New Delhi. So, I want a very categorical reply on what efforts the Government is making to attract the tourists to come to the Commonwealth Games.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the question does not necessarily arise out of this. But I shall answer this in any case. Sir, according to a study, it was found that we would be needing about 40,000 rooms in and around Delhi for the Commonwealth Games. About 10,000 rooms are already available and a provision has to be made for 30,000 more rooms. The work is on track, and I would assure the House and the hon. Member that we shall be well-prepared for receiving the visitors for the Commonwealth Games.

श्री गंगा चरण : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स की शुरुआत होने जा रही है। उस समय बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी पर्यटक यहां आएंगे, लेकिन उसके लिए परिवहन की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था अभी दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। जैसे हम एयरपोर्ट से टैक्सीज़ लेते हैं, रेलवे स्टेशन से टैक्सीज़ लेते हैं, वे टैक्सीज़ बहुत ही घटिया स्तर की हैं। इनके सुधार के लिए पर्यटन मंत्रालय क्या करने जा रहा है? दूसरा, खजुराहो पर्यटन स्थल के लिए अभी एक ही फ्लाइट जाती है, वह रेलवे लाइन से जुड़ा हुआ है। क्या आप रेलवे मंत्रालय से सहयोग लेकर वहां के लिए शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस चलाने जा रहे हैं? मैं मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूँ कि परिवहन के क्षेत्र में पर्यटन मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है?

कुमारी शैलजा : सर, कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयारी की जा रही है, दिल्ली में और दिल्ली के आसपास चाहे टैक्सियां हैं, चाहे दूसरे पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट हैं, आप जानते हैं कि मेट्रो की कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ रही है, केवल टैक्सियां अपने आप में नहीं, मेट्रो है, टैक्सियां हैं, हमारी बसेज हैं विभिन्न राज्यों में, दिल्ली में और आसपास के राज्यों में, सबको अपग्रेड करने की बात चल रही है, इसके लिए मैं एक बात और बताना चाहूंगी कि जो हमारे पर्यटक एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में टैक्सियों से जाते हैं, उसके लिए भी हमने सहूलियतें बढ़ाई हैं और आने वाले समय में, जो उन्हें दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता था एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में, उसको भी हम खत्म करने जा रहे हैं और एक seamless ट्रेवल विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच में हो जाएगा, चाहे खजुराहो है या दूसरे हमारे पर्यटक स्थल हैं, वहां तक जाने के लिए भी हाल ही में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक कॉमन टिकटिंग सिस्टम का भी प्रावधान unveil किया है। साथ में हम अपनी सर्विसेज का भी इम्पूव करें, टैक्सी ड्राइवर्स हैं उनकी सर्विसेज को भी इम्पूव करें, क्योंकि हम खुद भी देखते हैं और कंपलेंट भी होती है कि टैक्सी ड्राइवर्स भी इस स्तर के नहीं हैं, तो उनको भी हम ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं, ताकि वह भी अच्छे ढंग से कस्टमर्स से पेश आए। इस तरह से विभिन्न दिशाओं में हम कार्य कर रहे हैं। कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स और उसके बाद भी आने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए चाहे वे देशी हों, विदेशी हों एक लेवल ऑफ सर्विस हमारे देश में होना चाहिए, यह हमारा प्रयास है।

ग्यारहवीं योजना में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए लाभ

***405. श्री प्रभात झा :** क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में विकलांग लोगों जैसे मूक-बधिर, अपाहिज लोगों आदि के फायदे के लिए पृथक अध्याय रखा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अध्याय के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्षा 2008 और 2009 के बजट में मूक-बधिर लोगों के लिए कोई प्रावधान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार विकलांग और मूक-बधिरों के लिए ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में किये गए प्रावधानों को लागू करने के लिए कृत-संकल्प है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब से लागू किया जाएगा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना दस्तावेज के खंड 1 अध्याय 6 ("सामाजिक न्याय") के पैरा 6.172 से 6.186 में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) उल्लिखित पैराग्राफों में वर्णित प्रमुख बिन्दुओं के संबंध में किए जा रहे उपायों के ब्यौरा विवरण-1 के रूप में संलग्न हैं। (नीचे देखिए।)

(ग) बिना किसी विकलांगतावार असमूहन के विभिन्न विकलांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए बनी विभिन्न स्कीमों तथा कार्यक्रमों के लिए बजट प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

(घ) से (ङ) सरकार 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, बजटीय आबंटन के अधधीन विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए आवश्यक उपाय करने के लिए कटिबद्ध है।

विवरण-1

11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (खंड 1) के पैरा 6.172-6.186 में अंतर्विष्ट प्रमुख बिन्दुओं के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं:-

1. मंत्रालय निःशक्त व्यक्ति (समान अवसर, अधिकार संरक्षण तथा पूर्ण भागीदारी) अधिनियम, 1995 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकलांगजन अधिकार अभिसमय (यू.एन.सी.आर.पी.डी.) के अनुरूप संशोधन करने की कार्यवाई कर रहा है। प्रस्तावित संशोधनों का प्रथम मसौदा केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति के समक्ष 21.7.2009 को चर्चा के लिए पेश किया था। इस बैठक में प्राप्त टिप्पणियों के आधार पर, संशोधनों का संशोधित मसौदा 4.9.2009 को सभी राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को तथा 23.9.2009 को संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के समक्ष उनकी टिप्पणियां/विचार मांगने के लिए परिचालित कर दिया गया है। इस मसौदे को मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर पणधारियों तथा आम जनता से टिप्पणियां मांगते हुए भी डाल दिया गया है।
2. कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग ने दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 2009 को जारी कार्यालय ज्ञापन के जरिए मंत्रालय को विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए बकाया आरक्षित रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए विशेष भर्ती अभियान चलाने के लिए निदेश दिया है।
3. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों को सार्वजनिक भवनों में बाधामुक्त वातावरण बनाने के लिए मॉडल भवन उप नियम अपने-अपने नगरपालिका भवन उप नियमों में समावेशन के लिए परिचालित कर दिए हैं। 22 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने इस संबंध में कदम उठाए हैं।

पूर्ववर्ती तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में, केन्द्रीय सहायता 15 राज्य सरकारों तथा 9 विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उनके चुनिंदा भवनों को बाधामुक्त वातावरण बनाने के लिए प्रदान की गई है।

सार्वजनिक उपक्रम विभाग ने फैसला किया है कि केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के सभी भवनों को निम्नलिखित समय-सीमा के भीतर बाधामुक्त बनाया जाए:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|
| (i) नवरत्न सीपीएसईएस | - | 2009-10 |
| (ii) मिनिरत्न सीपीएसईएस | - | 2010-11 |
| (iii) सभी अन्य सीपीएसईएस | - | 2011-12 |

सरकारी वेबसाइटों तथा निःशक्तजनों की पहुंच के लिए दिशा-निर्देश (जनवरी, 2009) जारी किए गए हैं।

4. अभी तक 199 जिला विकलांगता पुनर्वास केन्द्रों (डीडीआरसी) की स्वीकृति दी गई है। 173 डीडीआरसीज को प्रचालित किया गया है। शेष 26 केन्द्रों में से 5 डीडीआरसी प्रचालित करने के लिए 2009-10 में निधियां जारी की गई हैं। डीडीआरसी की स्कीम संशोधित की जा रही है। संशोधन के पश्चात् सुविधा रहित जिलों में डीडीआरसी मंजूर किए जाएंगे। इनकी संख्या बजटीय आबंटन पर निर्भर करेगी।

5. एडिप स्कीम की समीक्षा के लिए एक कमेटी गठित की गई है।
6. अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निःशक्तता प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने की क्रियाविधि को सरल बनाने के लिए निःशक्त व्यक्ति (समान अवसर, अधिकार संरक्षण और पूर्ण भागीदारी) नियम, 1996 को संशोधन किया जा रहा है।
7. निःशक्त व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र के नियोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना 01.04.2008 से शुरू की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार 01.04.2008 को अथवा इसके पश्चात् निजी क्षेत्र में रोजगार पाने वाले 25000/- रुपये तक की मासिक आय वाले निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए 3 वर्षों तक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के लिए नियोक्ताओं का अंशदान प्रदान करती है।
8. सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) के तहत 7.5 लाख प्रारम्भिक स्कूलों के भवन अवरोध मुक्त बनाए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, निःशक्त बच्चों की विशेष आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत ऐसे बच्चों को प्रतिवर्ष प्रति बच्चा 1200/- रुपये की दर पर अतिरिक्त अनुदान मुहैया कराया जाता है। अप्रैल, 2009 से निःशक्त बच्चों के लिए माध्यमिक स्तर पर समावेशी शिक्षा की एक नई स्कीम (आईईडीएसएस) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। यह स्कीम IX-XII तक के बच्चों को कवर करती है और इसका उद्देश्य एक समावेशी वातावरण में सभी निःशक्त छात्रों को माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए समर्थ बनाना है।
9. राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वित्त और विकास निगम (एनएचएफडीसी) निःशक्तजनों को स्वरोजगार के लिए आय सृजक कार्यक्रमों हेतु रियायती दरों पर ऋण मुहैया कराती है। 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले दो वर्षों के दौरान निगम द्वारा 11580 निःशक्तजनों को रियायती दरों पर ऋण मुहैया कराए गए हैं।

Benefits for the handicapped in eleventh plan

†*405. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a separate chapter for the benefit of the handicapped like the deaf and dumb, physically challenged persons, etc. has been incorporated in Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the measures being taken by Government on the basis of this chapter;

(c) the reasons for not making any provision for the deaf and dumb in the Budget for 2008 and 2009;

(d) whether Government is well-determined to enforce those provisions made in Eleventh Five Year Plan for the handicapped and the deaf and dumb; and

(e) if so, by when it would be enforced and the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Paras 6.172 to 6.186 of Chapter 6("Social Justice") of Volume I of the Eleventh Five Year document deal with Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Details of the measures being taken with regard to the major points mentioned in the above paras are enclosed as statement-I (see below).

(c) Budget provision is made for various Schemes and Programmes meant for persons with various disabilities, without any disability-wise disaggregation.

(d) and (e) The government is committed to take necessary steps for empowerment of Persons with Disabilities as per the provisions of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, subject to budgetary allocation.

Measures being taken pursuant to the major points contained in paras 6.172 - 6.186 of the XI Five Year Plan (Vol I) are as follows:

Statement

1. The Ministry is in the process of amending Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and full Participation) Act, 1995 in line with the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD). First Draft of the proposed amendments was placed before Central Co-ordination Committee on 21.07.2009 for discussion. Based on the comments received in this meeting, a revised draft of the amendments has been circulated to all the State Governments/UT Administration on 04.09.2009 and concerned Central Ministries/Departments on 23.09.2009 seeking their comments/views. The draft has also been posted on the website of the Ministry inviting comments from stakeholders and general public.
2. DOPT has issued OM, dated 27th November, 2009 directing ministries to conduct special recruitment drive to fill up backlog reserve vacancies for persons with disabilities.
3. Ministry of Urban Development has circulated Model Building Bye-Laws for barrier-free built environment in public buildings to all States for incorporation in their Municipal Building Bye-Laws. 22 States/UTs have informed that they have taken steps in this regard.

In the previous three financial years, central assistance has been provided, inter-alia, to 15 State Governments and 9 Universities to make the built environment of their selected buildings barrier-free.

The Department of public enterprises has decided that all building of the Central Public Sector Enterprises be made barrier free within following time limit:

- (i) Navratna CPSEs - 2009-10
- (ii) Miniratna CPSEs - 2010-11
- (iii) All other CPSEs - 2011-12

Guidelines for Government Websites (January 2009) have been issued to make them accessible to persons with disabilities.

4. 199 DDRCs have been sanctioned so far. Of these 173 DDRCs are made operational. Of the remaining 26 centres, funds have been released to 5 DDRCs in 2009-10 to operationalize them. The Scheme of the DDRCs is under revision. After revision, more DDRCs will be sanctioned in unserved Districts. Their numbers will depend on budgetary allocation.

5. A Committee has been constituted to review the ADIP Scheme.
6. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation), Rules 1996 are being amended to inter-alia simplify the procedure of issue of disability certificate.
7. A Scheme of INCENTIVES TO EMPLOYERS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT TO THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 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 disabled persons employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000.
8. Under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), buildings of about 7.5 lakhs elementary schools have been made barrier free. Besides, additional grant @ Rs. 1200/- per child with disability per year is provided under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, to meet the special needs of such children.

A new Scheme of inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) is being implemented from April 2009. It covers disabled children in Class IX-XII and aims to enable all students with disabilities, to pursue secondary schooling in an inclusive environment.

9. The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDCC) provides concessional credit to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) for setting up income generating activities for self-employment. 11580 Persons with Disabilities have been provided loans at concessional rates by the Corporation during the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

श्री प्रभात झा : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में विकलांगों की संख्या के बारे में इनकी ही दो एजेंसीज दो अलग-अलग आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करती हैं। नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे आर्गनाइजेशन के अनुसार भारत में विकलांग लोगों की संख्या कुल जनसंख्या का 1.8 प्रतिशत है, जबकि 2001 के अनुसार देश में विकलांग लोगों की संख्या कुल जनसंख्या का 2.13 प्रतिशत है। अब समस्या यह है कि सरकार के ही अपने दो अलग-अलग संगठन अलग-अलग आंकड़े दे रहे हैं। क्या सरकार विकलांगों के बारे में कोई सही आंकड़ा दे सकती है? अगर नहीं दे सकती है तो कोई अन्य एजेंसी के माध्यम से सही आंकड़े देश के सामने आएँ, तो कोई उपाय कर सकती है?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the hon. Member has rightly pointed out that according to the Census, there is one information while the NSSO has given a different type of information. A Steering Committee of the NSSO has been set up; and a Group of Officers under the Chairmanship of the DDG of my Ministry has been formed to go into the issue as well as to find out a survey method as per the international classification of functioning, disability and health framework, so that this discrepancy which the hon. Member has pointed out can be addressed.

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, हालांकि मेरे पहले प्रश्न का आपने सीधा जवाब नहीं दिया है, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि दिसम्बर, 2007 में 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को स्वीकार किया गया एवं आगे लागू किया गया, परन्तु बाद के दो वार्षिक बजट 2008-09 और 2009-10 में इसकी चर्चा तक नहीं की गई। इससे क्या साबित होता है कि सरकार देश

के विकलांग लोगों के साथ धोखा नहीं कर रही है? क्या सरकार 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रावधानों को लागू भी करेगी या फिर घोषणाएं कागज पर ही करती रहेगी? सरकार लागू करना चाहती है तो कब करेगी, क्योंकि इस योजना की आधी अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है?

श्री मुकुल वासनिक : चेयरमैन सर, जहां तक 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में विकलांग जनों से संबंधित जो बात कही गई है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो जवाब मैंने प्रमुख प्रश्न के साथ में दिया है, उसमें सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं, कहां तक हम कामयाब हो सके हैं, इस संदर्भ में पूरी जानकारी सामने रखी है। दूसरे विषयों से संबंधित अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं तो वह भी जानकारी मैं उपलब्ध कराना चाहूंगा। हालांकि कई सारी बातें कही गई हैं, लेकिन एक ही मिसाल मैं यहां पर देना चाहूंगा। जहां तक स्कूलों में बेरियर फ्री एनवायरमेंट क्रिएट करने के संदर्भ में जो कदम सरकार ने उठाए हैं, उसके जरिए सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के माध्यम से अगर 12 लाख 53 हजार 736 स्कूल खुले हैं, तो उसके तहत 7 लाख 51 हजार 450 यानी 60 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में आज बेरियर फ्री एनवायरमेंट क्रिएट करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। इसी तरह से रेलवे मंत्रालय, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Human Resource Development including the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Ministry of Heavy Industries have initiated steps for the things which they are supposed to do. Sir, the hon. Member has expressed an opinion that the Government is not seriously addressing the concerns of the disabled persons. I think, he will have to reconsider his opinion.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब के पार्ट सी में कहा है, "Budget provision is made for various Schemes and Programmes meant for persons with various disabilities, without any disability-wise disaggregation." मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि स्कूल में जो blind हैं उनके लिए अलग सिलेबस है, जो dumb and deaf हैं, उनके लिए अलग से सिलेबस है और बाकी जो हैंडिकेप्ड हैं, उनके लिए अलग है। जब उनको नौकरियां देनी हैं, तो इस बात पर क्यों नहीं विचार किया जाता है, क्यों नहीं उसके लिए अलग से बजट रखा जाता है, जैसे blind को नौकरी देनी है, तो उसके मुताबिक हो और जो dumb and deaf हैं, उनके मुताबिक हो, ऐसा प्रॉविजन क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है? मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि उन्हीं की डिसेबिलिटी के मुताबिक उनको अलग से सर्विसेज, जॉब देने का प्रयत्न करेगी, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the reply as provided to part (c) of the Question is regarding the Budget provision. But, there are various other mechanisms to provide opportunities to the persons with disability. A specific mention has been made about the persons with disabilities and their employment opportunities. I would like to mention here that just a couple of weeks back, exactly on 27th November this year, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued directions to conduct a special recruitment drive for filling up the backlog in respect of persons with disabilities. There is a mention that, out of the three per cent, quota provided for the disabled persons, one per cent will be for blindness or low vision, one per cent for hearing impairment and one per cent for locomoto disability or cerebral palsy.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, the question pertains to disabled people and it's a very important question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that so far there was a provision that one person should accompany a disabled person in Railways. Even though such

a provision exists, since this year, giving a pass to the accompanying person to travel with a disabled person has been cancelled. I would like to know. What is the reason for it? Also, is the Minister aware that in a number of places, stalls have been given to disabled people? But, at the end of the year, a commission of ten per cent is charged from the disabled people. Whether any action is expected from the Government on this.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, as far as the first part of the question is concerned that there was a facility for one person to accompany a disabled person in Railways, the hon. Member has informed that this has been withdrawn. I will definitely take up the matter with the hon. Railway Minister and find out reasons behind such an action, if any such an action has been taken. I would try to address this issue.

As far as the issue regarding stalls is concerned, I would like to have more details on this particular matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I was going to raise an issue of six crore people who can't speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just saying that they can't speak and also they can't hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not asking for an answer. It is just a small intervention. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that 60 years after Independence there are six crore people who are deaf and dumb and who do not have a life. They are handicapped. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, Is there a question or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Criteria for extension of central schemes to States

*406. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the existing criteria prescribed for extending Central schemes to States act as a hurdle for development of advanced States;
- (b) whether Government had taken into consideration the objective realities persisting in different States while articulating the guidelines under the different schemes; and
- (c) if not, whether Government would change the existing criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) Allocations for Plan Schemes are made by the Planning Commission to Union Ministries. These allocations include both central schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The allocation of funds under these schemes to individual States is finalized by the administrative Ministry. The financing pattern varies from scheme to scheme depending upon the objectives sought to be achieved and the situation on the ground.

The criteria for Eleventh Plan, inter-alia, includes improved access to essential services in health, education (including skill development) and infrastructure especially for the poor, which is essential to ensure inclusiveness and also to support rapid growth. The effort of the planning process aims at enabling backward regions to substantially overcome the disadvantages they labour under and to provide at least a certain minimum standard of services for the citizens. Reducing regional imbalances and promoting inclusive growth has indeed been a vital objective of the planning process.

*407. [Withdrawn.]

National mission on monuments and antiquities

*408. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when the documentation of India's vast trove of ancient idols and sculptures under the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities would be completed;

(b) whether "Carbon Dating of idols" is done in all cases issuing "Non-antiquity" certificates; and

(c) whether "sight and experience" are the main determinants in majority of such cases or some basic norms about issuing "Non-antiquity" certificate have been prescribed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was launched in March 2007. Its mandate includes preparation of a National Register for Built Heritage, Sites and Antiquities and setting up of State level database on Built Heritage, Sites and Antiquarian Wealth for information and dissemination to planners, researchers, etc. and for better management of such cultural resources.

The time-frame prescribed for the NMMA to accomplish its mandate is five years.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Besides, sight and experience other determinants such as art styles, inscriptions, decorative motifs, material used etc. are taken in consideration while issuing "Non-antiquity" certificates.

Emancipation programmes

†*409. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry only implements the emancipation programmes for the people under its aegis or it also looks after the complaints regarding harassment of these people;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the effective steps taken by his Ministry, so far, to change social attitude towards these people, especially the Scheduled Castes;

(c) whether 'dalit' word is appropriate; and

(d) whether 'dalit Muslim' or 'dalit Christian' does not create a confusion?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The Ministry and its associated organizations, *inter-alia*, look into grievances of persons belonging to the Ministry's target groups.

(b) The Ministry implements programmes for educational and economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and persons with disability. In addition, there are components under various schemes of the Ministry for awareness generation. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the Ministry provides financial assistance, to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which implement the Acts, *inter-alia*, for awareness generation and incentive for inter-caste marriages, where one of the spouse is a member of a Scheduled Caste.

(c) and (d) Propriety of usage is a matter of subjective opinion, and depends, *inter alia*, on the context.

Grant-in-aid for disabled and old age home schemes

*410. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any cut in the grant-in-aid for the disabled and old age home schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details for the current year compared to the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to grant full aid to each scheme under the Ministry, especially for the minority Muslims, SC/ST projects in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) The grant-in-aid provided to Non-governmental Organizations under various schemes including for disability and older persons was demand driven till 2006-07 and no State-wise allocations were fixed for this purpose. From 2007-08 onwards, indicative notional allocations are being fixed State-wise under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme and the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons, among others, to ensure equitable allocation of funds to NGOs located in various States/UTs, so that services to these groups are provided in as many States, as possible. Statements indicating grant-in-aid released under the two schemes in the last three years and in the current year up to 14.12.2009 are enclosed as Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry projects its financial requirements at the time of preparation of Annual Plan. Scheme-wise allocations in any year depend on the total Annual Plan allocation of the Ministry, and the requirements of various schemes.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of grants released under the Scheme of
"Integrated Programme for Older Persons "*

S.No.	Name of the State	Grant-in-Aid Released (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (As on 14.12.2009)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	273.23	458.51	412.97	145.39
2.	Bihar	0.00	2.76	2.76	4.87
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1.18	5.97	0.00
4.	Gujarat	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Haryana	26.5	35.38	29.10	39.99
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.80	3.42	0.60	0.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.72	0.58	0.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	135.94	190.73	196.47	164.23
9.	Kerala	5.00	2.22	0.00	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.76	8.02	9.98	4.88
11.	Maharashtra	30.47	31.99	49.92	22.09
12.	Orissa	236.63	243.29	293.92	37.15
13.	Punjab	16.94	13.66	10.00	6.03
14.	Rajasthan	7.38	13.15	7.48	2.32
15.	Tamil Nadu	122.69	205.67	209.62	27.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	96.41	53.52	40.31	33.30
17.	Uttarakhand	5.97	3.63	5.54	0.00
18.	West Bengal	124.22	124.43	261.85	76.68
	North Eastern States				
19.	Assam	40.17	79.22	87.29	4.89
20.	Manipur	75.99	98.99	120.16	17.80
21.	Mizoram	0	0.98	3.88	1.29
22.	Nagaland	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	11.35	20.71	4.30	5.66
TOTAL :		1218.55	1593.42	1752.12	593.66

Statement-II

*State-wise details of Grants Released under the Deendayal
Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Grant-in-Aid Released (Rs in Lakhs)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (As on 14.12.2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1400.58	1807.74	1317.78	276.00
2	Bihar	194.43	112.62	87.75	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	52.01	39.23	76.69	0.00
4	Goa	3.38	14.87	13.09	0.00
5	Gujarat	93.49	81.17	82.20	8.00
6	Haryana	79.49	186.31	127.92	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	38.3	11.49	40.83	10.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	13.62	7.91	27.93	0.00
9	Jharkhand	4.98	16.68	10.06	0.00
10	Karnataka	480.49	1135.92	814.66	50.00
11	Kerala	363.69	237.19	378.40	123.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	120.17	134.63	170.35	23.00
13 ¹	Maharashtra	143.85	188.41	254.23	1.00
14	Orissa	253.79	418.51	367.34	18.00
15	Punjab	71.55	105.67	94.00	12.00
16	Rajasthan	126.11	182.7	93.14	37.00
17	Tamil Nadu	417.68	481.75	474.37	20.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	600.52	704.54	700.21	25.00
19	Uttarakhand	55.44	43.98	63.02	22.00
20	West Bengal	383.68	449.94	641.12	22.00
	North Eastern States				
21	Arunachal Pradesh	5.47	10.67	7.37	0.00
22	Assam	91.79	84.72	121.92	0.00
23	Manipur	144.87	125.7	196.76	2.00
24	Meghalaya	31.77	85.16	75.65	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Mizoram	21.78	12.5	19.60	0.00
26	Nagaland	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00
27	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Tripura	12.24	11.86	10.81	0.00
TOTAL :		5205.17	6693.3	6267.2	652.00

Resolving differences with Pakistan for benefit of regional trade

*411. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Secretary of State Ms. Hillary Clinton during her visit to this region called upon India to resolve all outstanding differences with Pakistan bilaterally for the benefit of regional trade;

(b) if so, the support offered by the U.S. to help resolve these differences;

(c) the issues and differences if any identified for such resolution and the Pakistan Government's response thereto; and

(d) whether the U.S. at the same time cleared a \$680 billion defence aid to Pakistan and Government's response to Ms. Clinton's suggestion and the U.S. President's approval of defence aid to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) During the visit of US Secretary of State, Ms. Hillary Clinton to Pakistan, in October 2009, she expressed the hope that at some point in the future, the United States would like to see India and Pakistan resolve their outstanding differences. She stated, "I believe that if there were peace between Pakistan and India and the outstanding were resolved, Pakistan would take off like a rocket in terms of economic development."

Government is not aware of any formal Pakistani response to this suggestion of the US Secretary of State.

Government has always advocated the resolution of outstanding issues with Pakistan through bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan.

(d) No, Sir. Government has consistently drawn the attention of the United States and other countries to the need for proper benchmarks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use in its military build up against India. Government has also stressed the need for constant vigilance as also close monitoring of such assistance being provided.

Research in the field of cold fusion

*412. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of research is going on in various countries in the field of cold fusion which can be the ultimate answer to solve the energy crisis;

(b) whether Government is itself carrying on any research in the field of cold fusion or encouraging other national or university laboratories to conduct research in the said field; and

(c) if so, how much amount has been earmarked by Government for the said project?

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

(a) In a few countries like USA and Japan, work related to this area is being pursued more as a curiosity driven science research programme.

(b) No Sir. Several research groups in Department of Atomic Energy and other university laboratories' pursued research in this area in 1990s. They could not obtain reproducible results to establish the phenomenon of 'Cold Fusion'. Currently very few groups are working in this area.

(c) Not applicable.

Employment for disabled persons

*413. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under the National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People (NCPEDP) during the Eleventh Plan period;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether the NCPEDP has achieved its goal; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (d) As National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People is not a government organization and is not receiving any financial assistance from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment the information is not available with the Ministry.

Housing for rising population

*414. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI N K SINGH:

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

(a) whether in view of growing need of housing for the rising population, there is a need to develop more townships to accommodate them;

(b) if so, whether the experts have sought the intervention of Government to help develop the micro-financing sector and make land available to private developers; and

(c) if so, the action plan formulated by Government to build low cost housing sectors in cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 advocates that in order to improve the quality of life in urban areas, it is of critical significance that the housing stock is improved through urban renewal, in situ slum improvement and development of new housing stock in existing cities as well as new townships.

(b) The High Level Task Force under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC) on 'Affordable Housing for All' while examining the issue of fiscal and financial framework for affordable housing has observed that there are few institutions that are systematically giving affordable loans, especially to slum dwellers. The Task Force has proposed the need for a housing finance company whose main focus will be on micro-housing loans. It has also recommended strengthening of existing institutions through support and up scaling by effecting changes in the existing regulations that constrain their operations.

The Task Force has noted that additional lands will need to be brought in for meeting the housing needs and land requirements of other sectors and recommended simplification of the procedures and processes for bringing in additional lands into the market; review the process of Master Planning and effecting changes as necessary for making a proper assessment of land requirements; and allocation of such lands for different uses, including land for affordable housing. The Task force has further suggested that "affordable housing" be treated a 'public purpose'.

The Task Force has recommended upward revision of Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI) across cities of different sizes commensurate with investment in infrastructure that it will necessitate. The Task Force has further recommended *in situ* development via security of tenure for those living in such settlements.

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter at affordable cost. 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 462 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 842 projects under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 995183 and 464089 dwelling units respectively.

A new scheme - Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing to 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, with a view to encourage allotment of land for EWS, under the newly launched Scheme of 'Affordable Housing in Partnership', Central Government assistance will be provided on a progressive scale *vis-a-vis* built up area earmarked for EWS/LIG as a percentage of total constructed area. The assistance would be available 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 etc.

The newly announced scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) seeks to create a slum free India in partnership with States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas.

Discussion on state of National economy

*415. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister called a meeting of the full Planning Commission to take stock of state of national economy in the backdrop of economic downturn and emerging drought situation due to monsoon failure;

(b) if so, whether reconstituted Planning Commission also discussed/reviewed the status of implementation of integrated energy policy;

(c) if so, the main points discussed;

(d) whether plan panel has considered ways to bring economy back on high growth trajectory considering these factors;

(e) whether the panel has also discussed revision in Eleventh Plan growth and sectoral targets; and

(f) if so, the outcome of discussions held?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the newly constituted Full Planning Commission was held on 1st September 2009 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister to discuss the State of the Economy and Assessment of Integrated Energy Policy for the country. The issues such as the deceleration in the growth rate in the Indian Economy on account of global slow down, negative growth rate in the agricultural sector during the current year due to drought, reduction in exports and status of implementation of Integrated Energy policy etc. were also deliberated.

(d) The major outcomes emerged from the discussion were:-

1. Need to build on the strengths of the past to tackle the new challenges posed by global economic slow down and drought in the current year.
2. Need for management of food economy, macro economy, drought and protection of kharif and rabi crops.
3. Need to converge National Rural Employment Scheme (NREGS) and other agricultural and rural schemes to minimize the impact of drought in 2009-2010.
4. Reviving investment, containing fiscal deficit within the limits of prudence, raising resources and using them efficiently.
5. To mobilize resources to sustain the momentum of Planned Development of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
6. Dovetailing strategy for energy with National Action Plan for Climate Change.

(e) and (f) Revision in Eleventh Plan growth and sectoral targets were not discussed.

Performance of States under JNNURM

*416. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has, recently, cautioned the States/Union Territories over the unsatisfactory performance under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

(c) whether several State Governments are not effectively implementing the JNNURM and the funds released by the Union Government for the scheme are diverted;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has now decided not to release funds for the scheme to those States which are not performing well; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (f) Under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 477 projects have been approved upto 30.9.2009. Utilization Certificates (UCs) for 51 projects, which were due have not been submitted by State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The respective State Governments/UTs had been advised to expedite implementation of these projects and submit UCs, failing which the Government of India (GoI) may be constrained to withdraw the sanction of these projects.

The National Steering Group (NSG) co-chaired by the Minister for Urban Development and Minister for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, in its meeting held on 24.11.2009, considered the matter and decided that non-starter projects may not be withdrawn and State/Cities may be given the opportunity to start the projects. In the meantime, the amount released to them but projects lying unutilized may be adjusted against future release of next instalment or new projects.

As per the guidelines of JNNURM-UIG, the funds are released by Gol as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) (100% Central grant in respect of Central share) to the State Government or its designated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The Nodal Agency will in turn disburse the central assistance to ULBs or Parastatal agencies as the case may be. There is no specific report of diversion of funds released by Gol for purposes other than JNNURM by State Governments/UTs. As per Quarterly Progress Reports ending September, 2009, an amount of Rs.8986.87 crore has been released as ACA to State/UTs. The State/UTs/ULBs have released ACA alongwith their respective shares to the extent of Rs. 16702.90 crore into the project account.

Maternity benefits to women employees of BSNL

*417. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the maternity benefits extended to the women employees of BSNL;
- (b) whether the recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission on maternity benefits, child care leave, etc. have been extended to/implemented in BSNL;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) BSNL extends 135 days of maternity leave to its women employees up to two children.

(b) to (d) The recommendations of the Sixth Central pay Commission are not applicable to BSNL. However, the case for extension of maternity leave from 135 days to 180 days is under consideration. BSNL has also taken number of measures towards the welfare of its women employees.

Committee of experts on developmental activities

†*418. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Committee of experts was constituted by the Planning Commission in May, 2006 to study and report on the developmental activities in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the said expert committee has already submitted its report to the Government in April, 2009; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the salient features of the abovesaid report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) An Expert Group on "Equitable Development" for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was set up by the Planning Commission in May, 2006. The said Group did not submit its report and its term expired on 31st December, 2007.

Speed post centres

*419 SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of speed post centres functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to set up more such centres in the States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise; and
- (d) the time by which all the district headquarters are likely to be covered under the speed post network?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) There are 315 National Speed Post Centres and 987 State Speed Post Centres in the country, at present. The State-wise list of Speed Post Centres in the country is given in the statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Speed Post Centres are set up taking into account the customer needs, volume of business, economic viability, operational feasibility and availability of appropriate transport. At present there is no proposal to cover all District Headquarters in the Speed Post network.

Statement

Number of National and State Speed Post Centres, State-wise, in India:

State/UT	No. of National Speed Post Centres	No. of State Speed Post Centres	Total No. of Speed Post Centres
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	26	52	78
Arunachal Pradesh	1	12	13
Assam	8	14	22
Bihar	12	49	61
Chhattisgarh	6	30	36
Delhi	1	0	1
Goa	2	0	2
Gujarat	9	49	58
Haryana	16	2	18

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	5	17	22
Jammu & Kashmir	2	17	19
Jharkhand	5	75	80
Karnataka	25	9	34
Kerala	14	28	42
Madhya Pradesh	13	77	90
Maharashtra	11	73	84
Manipur	1	22	23
Meghalaya	2	21	23
Mizorum	1	19	20
Nagaland	2	12	14
Orissa	6	38	44
Punjab	17	13	30
Rajasthan	8	36	44
Sikkim	1	9	10
Tamil Nadu	46	107	153
Tripura	2	13	15
Uttar Pradesh	43	32	75
Uttarakhand	15	14	29
West Bengal	11	125	136
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	17	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	1	1
Daman & Diu	0	2	2
Lakshadweep	0	1	1
Puducherry	1	1	2
TOTAL :	313	987	1300
Army Postal Service	02	0	2
G. TOTAL :	315	987	1302

Factors responsible for delay in projects

*420. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that nearly 50 percent of the big projects in the country are running late resulting in Government spending of Rs.45,000 crore more than the original cost;

- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether the Committee on Infrastructure under the Planning Commission has now decided not to approve a project until 70 percent of land required to implement is acquired;
- (d) if so, whether the main factors responsible for delay in projects have been assessed; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to complete such projects?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has done an analysis of ongoing projects. According to this analysis, out of the 598 central sector projects costing over Rs. 100 crore, 327 have been delayed. The cost of implementation of these projects has been revised from Rs. 5,43,649 crore to Rs. 5,98,366 crore. This would result in an additional Government spending of Rs. 54,717 crore.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) According to the analysis made by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the factors responsible for the slow progress of projects are:

- (i) funds constraints;
- (ii) problems faced in land acquisition and forest/environmental clearance;
- (iii) slow progress by contractors;
- (iv) adverse law and order situation in some regions of the country;
- (v) delay in supply of equipment by domestic/foreign vendors;
- (vi) change in scope of projects;
- (vii) geological surprises;
- (viii) increase in interest on borrowed capital during construction;
- (ix) exchange rate variations in projects funded by external sources;
- (x) high cost of rehabilitation; and
- (xi) general price rise of cement and steel, etc.

(e) According to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation steps taken by the Government to complete such projects in time *inter alia* include:

- (i) adoption of two-stage clearance system and stricter appraisal of projects before investment approval;
- (ii) taking up of projects for implementation only after funds have been fully tied up;

- (iii) in-depth review of projects on monthly and quarterly basis by the Government;
- (iv) follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation, forest clearances, ensuring law and order at project sites, etc.
- (v) setting up of an Empowered Committee in the administrative Ministries for review of departmentally executed projects;
- (vi) inter-ministerial coordination for resolving unresolved problems;
- (vii) appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure; and
- (viii) issue of guidelines on standard bidding documents for adoption.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Elimination of creamy layer for OBCs

3082. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to eliminate the criteria of creamy layer for OBCs particularly when this is not applicable in the case of SCs/STs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The concept of exclusion of creamy layer from reservation for OBCs in jobs under the Central Government was incorporated on the basis of Supreme Court's Judgment dated 16.11.1992 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 930 of 1990. Subsequently, the same was upheld by the Apex Court in its judgment dated 8.4.2008 in Writ Petition No. 265 of 2006 in admissions to Central Educational Institutions.

International conference on nuclear energy

3083. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the world's major players in nuclear energy visited Delhi for a major International Conference in September, 2009;
- (b) whether the meeting discussed the peaceful use of atomic energy after a gap of over three decades;
- (c) whether the Prime Minister inaugurated the three-day conference; and

(d) if so, the main points discussed and decision arrived at?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Major players from different parts of the world have participated in the three day International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi during September 29 - October 1, 2009.

(b) Yes, Sir. The First U.N. International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was organized in Geneva in 1955 which was presided over by Dr. Homi J. Bhabha. The present conference was organized to commemorate the Birth Centenary Year of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha. In between the first Conference and the present one, three Conferences on this subject were held in 1957, 1959 and 1971.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Conference focused on various important areas including:

- Achieving rapid growth in nuclear power production;
- Reaching to the general public the benefits of radiation applications in agriculture, medical sciences, industry and water management; and
- Developing new concepts and technologies for enhancing the share of nuclear power globally without compromising on the environmental issues.

Project under Indian Specific Safeguard Agreement

†3084. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken final decision of bringing certain atomic energy projects under Indian specific safeguard agreement;

(b) if so, the number of projects identified of the country as per this decision; and

(c) the power generation capacity of these projects?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with India's Separation Plan tabled in Parliament on 11 May, 2006, presently 8 Nuclear Power Reactors and 6 other facilities at the Nuclear Fuel Complex are subject to Safeguards under the Agreement between the Government of India and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards to Civilian Nuclear Facilities.

(c) The power generation capacity is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

S.No.	Nuclear Power Reactor	Power Generation Capacity
1.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 1	160 MW
2.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 2	160 MW
3.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 1	200 MW
4.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 2	200 MW
5.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 5	220 MW
6.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 6	220 MW
7.	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,000 MW
8.	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,000 MW
TOTAL		3.160 MW

Scientist arrested for espionage

‡3085. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American scientist associated with Chandrayaan Mission has been arrested by FBI on the charge of working as a spy for Israel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ISRO has given any secret information related to Indian space science to that American scientist; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent breach of secrecy related to space science after this disclosure and to ensure avoidance of the recurrence of such negligence in future?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is learnt that one Dr. Stewart Nozette, Principal Investigator of NASA's Mini-SAR, flown on-board the Chandrayaan-I spacecraft, has been arrested.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Disagreement over reprocessing of spent fuel

‡3086. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disagreement between America and India over the issue of right relating to reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the pleas put forward by America and India respectively over the issue and the efforts proposed to be made to sort out the issue?

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

(a) to (c) Article 6(iii) of the Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, inter-alia, states that India agreed to establish a new national reprocessing facility dedicated to reprocessing safeguarded nuclear material under IAEA safeguards. Article 6(iii) of the agreement calls for consultations on arrangements and procedures within one year.

In March 2009 the US responded to India's request invoking Article 6 (iii) of the Indo-US Agreement on arrangements and procedures confirming that the first round of formal consultations, would commence no later than 3 August 2009 and that final agreement on arrangements and procedures is to be reached no later than 3 August, 2010. The first round of negotiations between India and the United States had taken place on 21-22 July 2009. The latest round of negotiations took place on 21-22 November 2009. The process of negotiations is a continuous process aimed at arriving at an agreement by August 2010.

Changes in civil nuclear liability bill

†3087. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made changes in "Civil Nuclear Liability Bill" under the pressure of foreign nuclear companies;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the draft of Bill all the liabilities have been fixed on Nuclear Power Corporation of India if the situation arise from any sort of accident; and

(d) if so, the complete details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Mining of uranium in Meghalaya

†3088. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of Uranium has been found in Meghalaya;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Khasi Student Union (KSU) is creating hindrance in the mining of this Uranium due to which the mining work could not be commenced;
- (c) the demands of KSU;
- (d) whether the KSU is working under the influence of anti-national elements; and
- (e) the action being taken by the Government to expedite mining of Uranium?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Khasi Students Union is opposing the Uranium mining on the grounds of influx of outsiders into Meghalaya and perceived health hazards in the mining and adjoining areas.

(d) No authentic information is available in this regard.

(e) The Department of Atomic Energy and Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) have for the last five years been regularly conducting Awareness Programme to clear the misconceptions regarding uranium mining in West Khasi Hills of Meghalaya and also addressing the economic and environmental concerns. Community development programmes about the benefits to society are on for local people including highlighting the economic benefits for the people and the region arising out of mining in Meghalaya. As part of the confidence building measures, visit of local people & NGOs to the operating units of UCIL in Jaduguda were arranged to provide assurance on safety and best environment management practices adopted by UCIL.

Empowered group of Ministers on price of 3G spectrum

3089. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has reserved the price of 3G spectrum at Rs.3,500 crores;
- (b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the EGoM; and
- (c) by when the process for auctioning of 3G starts and the total spectrum that is proposed for auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. EGoM in its meeting held on August 27, 2009 besides other issues, inter-alia, decided that the reserve price of 3,500 crores per one block of 2X5 MHz of 3G spectrum in 2.1 GHz band should be adopted. Regarding the quantum of 3

spectrum to be auctioned, EGoM decided that 4 blocks of 2X5 MHz of spectrum in 2.1 GHz band (excluding one block already allotted to BSNL/MTNL) should be auctioned in the Telecom Circles where 20MHz or more spectrum is available. In other telecom Circles, where less than 20 MHz spectrum is available, the number of available 5 MHz blocks should be auctioned (excluding one block already allotted to BSNL/MTNL). Regarding Annual Spectrum Charge and Annual Administrative charges, the EGoM decided that no increase of annual spectrum charges above the existing annual spectrum charges levied for 2G services and no additional annual administrative charges should be levied.

As per the Revised Information Memorandum issued on 23/10/2009, the proposed auction of 3G spectrum shall be held in January, 2010

Blueprint on 3G mobile spectrum

3090. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign telecom companies stayed away from meeting to discuss blue-print on 3G mobile spectrum auction while domestic players were riddled with doubts regarding regulation and availability of airwaves;

(b) whether his Ministry has decided that Department would on December 8 issue final blueprint of auction with regard to number of 3G slots and as of now the information memorandum is document for reference; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for absents foreign companies and whether any final decision has been announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No sir. In the pre-bid conference held on 16/11/2009, prospective foreign and domestic players participated. The queries of all the companies who participated in the conference were clarified. The Notice Inviting Application (NIA) scheduled for 8th December, 09 is in the process of finalization and all queries relating to auction of 3G and BWA spectrum would be addressed in NIA.

Return of government loan by BSNL

3091. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the BSNL has failed to return a Government loan of Rs.7500 crore when it had a disposable reserve of more than Rs.18000 crore;

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

(c) whether BSNL is now paying an interest of over Rs,1000 crore per annum on the loan amount of Rs.7500 crore; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and steps Government propose to take to check such financial mismanagement in BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. BSNL has not failed to return the Government Loan of Rs. 7500 crores. Since 2004-05 BSNL has made a total payment of Rs. 7906 crore till date in four instalments of Rs. 2000 crores, Rs. 2500 crores, Rs. 3000 crores and Rs. 406 crores during 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively that has been adjusted, in accordance with Ministry of Finance directions, as below:

(Rs. in crores)		
Principal	Interest	Total
4702.20	3203.80	7906.00

The principal amount outstanding as on date is only Rs. 2797.80 crore.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Telecommunication facilities in U.P. and Bihar

3092. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

(a) the present status of telecommunication facilities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) the steps that are proposed to strengthen the telecommunication facilities in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the present status of telecommunications facilities of BSNL in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as on 31.10.2009 are given below:

Sl. No.	Telecommunication facilities	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar
1	2	3	4
1	GSM Mobile phones	83,98,298	20,80,481
2	WLL Phones	6,00,096	2,51,435
3	Landline Phones	23,99,296	960467
4	VPT	97,704	37,933
5	Broadband Connection	2,98,155	46,125
6	Internet Connection	2,88,895	48,479
7	Number of PCO		
	(i) Local	15,368	16,820

1	2	3	4
	(ii) STD	1,43,085	48,426
	(iii) Highway	7,881	625
8.	No. of Blocks covered with Internet Dhaba	310	124

(b) The following steps are proposed to strengthen the telecommunications facilities of BSNL:-

(i) It is proposed to add 26.08 lakh GSM Mobile capacity, 2.10 lakh Broadband capacity in Uttar Pradesh and 11.74 lakh GSM mobile capacity, 0.60 lakh Broadband capacity in Bihar during 2009-10.

(ii) BSNL plans to cover villages having population more than 1000 by mobile services progressively in next three years.

(iii) Remote and far-flung areas, which are not possible to be covered with terrestrial technology, are planned to be covered with Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs).

Usage of IT in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

3093. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

(a) the present status of propagation and usage of information technology in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) the steps that proposed to further strengthen and disseminate the information technology in the two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Government is promoting usage of Information Technology in the States for better Governance and delivery of services to the citizens electronically. National e-Governance Plan envisages better, efficient, transparent and electronic delivery of G2G, G2C and G2B services. The details of major e-governance projects in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are given in the Statement (see below). Moreover, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has created 51 Software Technology Parks for promoting IT across the country. 4 STPI Centres have also been established in Uttar Pradesh and one Centre in Bihar.

Statement

The details of major e-governance projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Common Service Centre (CSCs) - Project

In the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar 17,909 and 8463 no. of CSCs respectively are to be set up. Till November end about 5000 CSCs in UP and about 5500 CSCs in Bihar have been set up.

e-District Project

Uttar Pradesh

e-District pilot project in six districts of Uttar Pradesh (Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Sultanpur, Gautam Budha Nagar & Ghaziabad) has been approved at the total outlay of Rs. 1891.84 lakhs. CeG is the State Designated Agency (SDA) for implementation of the project.

Bihar

e-District pilot project in 4 districts of Bihar has been approved of the total cost of Rs 11.48 crore for Nalanda, Madhubani, Aurangabad and at an outlay of Rs.274.32 lakhs for Gaya district.

Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (BSEDC Ltd) is the State Designated Agency (SDA) for implementation of the project.

Security audit of BSNL's network

3094. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

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

(a) whether Government had issued instructions to BSNL to conduct security audit of its network in view of concern over equipment supplied by Chinese vendor Huawei some months ago;

(b) if so, whether the task of security audit has since been completed by BSNL and presented report to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof/and further reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, Department of Telecommunications had issued guidelines to BSNL in view of security concerns connected with BSNL's tenders for expansion of mobile services (2G and 3G) in various zones of the country. As per the guidelines BSNL has to undertake extensive security audit before operationalisation of all new systems, irrespective of origin of manufacturing. BSNL's tenders for expansion of mobile services (2G and 3G) in various zones have not materialized so far.

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

Telephone services in rural areas

†3095. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has been facing various challenges in expanding telecom services in the rural areas of country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any step has been taken by Government to meet these challenges effectively;
- and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Provision of telecom services in the rural areas of the country is not always an attractive business proposition for the telecom operators and the infrastructure providers because of various reasons which, *inter-alia*, are as under:

- Higher capital and operational costs.
- Accessibility, logistics and infrastructure issues pertaining to backhaul, towers, right of way clearance, poor power supply, etc.
- Scattered and isolated villages not connected by roads including difficult and hilly terrain.
- Law and order problem in disturbed and insurgency affected areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In order to facilitate expansion of telecom facilities in rural and remote areas of the country, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is extending subsidy support to meet the viability gap of the telecom service providers under various schemes which *inter-alia* are:

- Support for setting up of 7436 shareable infrastructure towers in Phase-I.
- Provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in the remaining uncovered inhabitant villages by February 2011.
- Support for Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in 1685 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) where cost of providing telephones is more than the revenue earned.

Further, the guidelines issued by the Government on sharing of infrastructure will facilitate reduction in the capital and operating expenditure of the Telecom service providers in rural areas.

Features of 3G technology

3096. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

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

- (a) the salient features of 3G technology in telephony;
- (b) the operators in the country who presently offer 3G telephony;

- (c) whether is a fact that only Public Sector Companies have been given 3G license;
- (d) if, so, the reasons for giving preference to the PSUs; and
- (e) whether the approval of TRAI has been obtained in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) 3G technology supports increased data communication. They allow high speed data transfer of at least 144 kbps, mobile Internet access, entertainment, and triple-play converged communications services which are not possible in 2G systems.

(b) to (d) BSNL and MTNL are the operators who presently offer 3G telephony. As per the guidelines issued on 1/8/2008 and certain amendments on 11/9/2008 for auction of 3G, one block shall be allocated to MTNL in Delhi and Mumbai/Metro service Areas and BSNL in other Service Areas at a price equal to the highest bid in the respective service area. The decision has also been taken to allot on block of 5 MHz 3G spectrum to BSNL/MTNL at a matching price to be determined through auction.

- (e) Allotment of spectrum is subject to its availability and is in the domain of this Ministry.

Speed post service

3097. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been large number of complaints of in-efficiency and delay complaints of Speed-Post from various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the complaints and response thereto;
- (c) the specific reasons behind delayed service of Speed Post; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the Speed Post service most efficiently in all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. Department of Posts handled 21.14 Crore Speed Post articles during 2008-09. During the last 03 years and upto October, 2009, Department handled 12.86 crore, 17.73 crore, 21.14 crore and 12.96 crore Speed Post articles and the percentage of complaints is 0.113, 0.098, 0.103 and 0.113 respectively only. As may be seen, the speed post traffic has been growing by an average of 25% and complaints on an average by 0.104% only. There is however scope for improvement.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) Occasional complaints arise which are on account of dependence on external agencies for transmission and last mile delivery.
- (d) The Department of Posts has been taking a number of steps to improve the Speed Post service most efficiently in the country such as:-
 - Setting up of premium delivery centres;
 - Separate arrangement for delivery of bulk mail;

- Induction of dedicated freighter aircrafts for transmission of mail between Metro Cities and North East Sectors;
- Upgradation of services at Speed Post Centres;
- Providing track and trace services;
- Collection of Speed Post articles from the customers' premises.

Set up of I.T.S. officers in BSNL

3098. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced a scheme to set up I.T.S. officers in BSNL;
- (b) the reasons for delay in its implementation; and
- (c) the time-frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) On the eve of formation of BSNL on 01.10.2000, I.T.S (Indian Telecommunications Service) officers were transferred to BSNL on deemed deputation. The process for permanent absorption of I.T.S officers in BSNL/MTNL was initiated by the Government in March 2005, the matter is under litigation in various courts of the country.

- (c) It is not possible to give any fixed time frame for completion of absorption process.

VRS in BSNL

3099. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is a burden of employees in the BSNL;
- (b) whether there is any proposal for a voluntary retirement scheme;
- (c) if so, the future plans in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the expenditure of BSNL on manpower is about 33% of its total income as compared to 5-8% in case of its competitors.

(b) to (d) Presently there is no proposal for voluntary retirement scheme in BSNL. However, BSNL has engaged M/s Boston Consulting Group (BCG) for advising and providing handholding support in identifying problems and developing strategy keeping in view the changed market conditions.

Foreign companies in the communication sector

3100. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the investments made by the foreign companies in the communication sector;
- (b) the impact thereof in this sector; and
- (c) the details of the proposals approved by Government during the last three years alongwith the sectors where such investments are likely to be made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received in telecommunication sector during last three years are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Year (Ending March)	Investment in Telecom Sector
1.	2006-07	2,155
2.	2007-08	5,103
3.	2008-09	11,727
4.	2009-10 (till September, 09)	9,815
TOTAL		28,800

(b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) brings in capital and technology, which are essential for qualitative and quantitative growth of the communication sector. During April, 2006 to September, 2009, telephone subscribers have grown from 142 million to 509 million.

(c) The details of proposals approved by the Government during the last three years alongwith the sectors are given in the statement.

Statement

*Sector-wise break-up for FDI & Foreign Technology cases approved during
April, 2006 to September, 2009*

(Amount in million)

Sl.No.	Name of the Sector	No. of Approvals			Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Approved (In. Rs)
		Total	Technical	Financial	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	19	10	9	218,633.62
2.	Service Sector	172	8	164	182,751.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Fuels (Power & Oil Refinery)	135	93	42	126,751.88
4.	Telecommunications	142	7	135	85,958.75
5.	Transportation Industry	99	40	59	82,823.31
6.	Electricals Equipment (Incl S/W & Elec)	89	11	78	31,861.42
7.	Hotel & Tourism	82	55	27	19,609.94
8.	Trading	134	1	133	18,959.07
9.	Consultancy Services	54	6	48	10,300.98
10.	Defence Industries	6	0	6	5,822.79
11.	Metallurgical Industries	22	10	12	5,065.02
12.	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	3	0	3	4,525.45
13.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	46	29	17	3,358.10
14.	Industrial Machinery	11	5	6	2,806.00
15.	Food Processing Industries	12	2	10	2,187.33
16.	Rubber Goods	6	3	3	1,067.96
17.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering	17	7	10	1,021.55
18.	Timber Products	2	0	2	582.00
19.	Cement and Gypsum Products	1	0	1	562.10
20.	Textiles (Includ Dyed, Printed)	10	0	10	383.94
21.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	3	0	3	211.00
22.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	7	1	6	197.74
23.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	4	0	4	66.60
24.	Earth-Moving Machinery	2	0	2	58.90
25.	Sugar	2	0	2	51.50
26.	Machine Tools	4	2	2	50.00
27.	Photographic Raw Film And Paper	1	0	1	35.50
28.	Dye-Stuffs	2	1	1	28.90
29.	Ceramics	1	0	1	10.67
30.	Paper and Pulp including Paper Product	1	0	1	2.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Boilers And Steam Generating Plants	5	5	0	0.00
32.	Glass	2	1	1	0.00
33.	Fermentation Industries	2	0	2	0.00
34.	Industrial Instruments	2	1	1	0.00
35.	Fertilizers	1	1	0	0.00
36.	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	3	3	0	0.00
37.	Miscellaneous Industries	122	13	109	131,896.10
Grand Total		1226	315	911	937,641.93

Irregularities in 2G spectrum allotment

3101. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any irregularities have been found in 2G spectrum allotment;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has given any instructions to the Ministry for ensuring transparency in allotment of 2G spectrum; and
- (c) whether it is true that M/s Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Unitech Wireless Company sold their shares at exorbitant prices, i.e. approximately 6 times of the entry fees, after allotment of spectrum of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. Initial/Start up spectrum has been allotted to the Unified Access Service licensees as per the provisions of their Service Licence Agreements subject to availability of spectrum. With growth of service and increased subscriber base, additional spectrum is also being earmarked based on the subscriber based criteria evolved from time to time and subject to availability of spectrum in a Telecom Service area.

(b) Hon'ble Prime Minister *vide* letter dated 2.11.2007 had advised that certain issues be considered with a view to ensuring fairness and transparency. Accordingly, he was kept apprised about allotment of 2G spectrum to UASL/CMTS licencees.

(c) No, Sir. However, M/s Unitech have issued a fresh equity to its foreign partner M/s Telenor and the shareholders of M/s Swan Telecom have not sold their equity shares in M/s Swan Telecom.

Report of special auditors on revenue leakage

3102. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the special Auditors, appointed by DoT to audit the books of M/s Reliance Communications Limited to check the revenue leakage has given its reports;
- (b) if so, the detailed findings of this report;
- (c) whether the DoT has forwarded this report to other Ministries/Departments viz. Serious frauds Investigation Office, Corporate Affairs, SEBI, ICAI, etc. due to violations of their respective laws/regulations; and
- (d) if so, by when Government intent to close the investigation and take the action against the company?

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

(b) This auditor assigned the task of audit in respect of Reliance Communications Ltd. (RCOM) has reported under-reporting of revenue and thereby under-payment of License Fee and Spectrum Charges by the company for the Financial Years 2006-07 and 2007-08. The observations made by the special auditor are under examination of the Department.

(c) No, Sir. The special audit was ordered with specific terms of reference to determine the correct payment of License Fee/Spectrum Charges as per the terms and conditions of telecom license and the Auditor's report is under examination at present.

(d) The Government intends to complete its examination by the end of January 2010 and will take action as per findings of the examination thereafter.

ByCell Telecommunications India

3103. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the DoT has barred ByCell Telecommunications India from offering telecom services, after finding evidence of violation of Russian federal laws against its Russian owners;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the license of ByCell has been cancelled;
- (d) if so, whether Government has conducted any investigation on other telecom licencees having partners in countries such as Pakistan and Afganistan; and
- (e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) M/s ByCell Telecommunications India Private limited has Letters of Intent dated 27.02.2008 for provision of Unified Access Services (UAS) License in five telecom circles of Assam, Bihar-Jharkhand, North East, West Bengal and Orissa. They had

Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) approvals for bringing in 74% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from M/s ByCell Holding AG, Switzerland. Subsequently, all FIPB approvals granted to M/s ByCell Telecommunications India Private Limited were revoked by the FIPB on the basis of objections raised by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) from the security angles. On withdrawal of security clearance by MHA and FDI approval granted to M/s ByCell Telecommunications India Private Limited, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is considering the cancellation of Letters of Intent for all the five circles subject to the final outcome of W.P. (U) No. 8989 of 2009 before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matter of 'M/s ByCell Telecommunications India versus Union of India'.

(d) to (e) The Government does not conduct investigation on telecom licensees except for security clearance by MHA in all the Foreign Direct Investment proposals, having FDI more than 49% and upto 74% where FIPB clearance is required. The comments of MHA are dully considered by FIPB.

Bid for supply of equipments of mobile phone

3104. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an integrity panel set up by the Central Vigilance Commission has endorsed BSNL's decision to disqualify on technical grounds a bid for supply of equipments for 93 million mobile phone connections;

(b) if so, whether the BSNL is in the process of price negotiation with rival combind bidder;

(c) whether the umbrella body representing all employee unions of BSNL has alleged delay in implementation of expansion plans which is mainly due to litigation initiated by bidders; and

(d) if so, Government's reactions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, M/s NSN had *inter-alia* submitted their bids for part 1 and part II in North Zone for 25 million lines. However, their bids were found substantively non responsive on techno commercial grounds. M/s NSN had approached Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana. The said court disposed their petition with the direction that final decision may be taken after scrutiny by Independent External Monitors (IEM) set up as per the guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission. The IEM has endorsed BSNL's decision in this regard.

(b) Sir, BSNL is in the process of price negotiations with M/s Ericsson in North Zone for part I & part II of the tender.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) BSNL is pursuing the litigation cases.

Telephone to all revenue villages

3105. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposal to provide telephone to all the revenue villages in the country;
- (b) whether any target has been fixed for the purpose; and
- (c) the progress that has been made in that regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) As on 31.10.2009, out of a total of 5,93,601 inhabited villages as per Census 2001, 5,62,152 villages (about 95%) have been provided with Village Public Phones (VPTs). It has been decided to cover all the remaining inhabited villages with VPTs through subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) in a phased manner by February, 2011. Circle-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of villages covered with VPTs (As on 31.10.2009)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Total no. of inhabited villages as per Census 2001	Total No. of villages provided with VPT
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	501	302
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26613	23391
3.	Assam	25124	23764
4.	Bihar	39032	37933
5.	Jharkhand	29354	27443
6.	Gujarat	18159	17096
7.	Haryana	6764	6671
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17495	17260
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6417	5902
10.	Karnataka	27481	27418
11.	Kerala	1372	1372
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986
13.	Chhattisgarh	19744	17877
14.	Maharashtra	41442	39572
15.	Meghalaya	5782	3103
16.	Mizoram	707	692
17.	Tripura	858	804

1	2	3	4
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	3863	1473
19.	Manipur	2315	1960
20.	Nagaland	1278	1213
21.	Orissa	47529	42894
22.	Punjab	12301	12047
23.	Rajasthan	39753	39363
24.	Tamil Nadu	15492	15458
25.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	74161	74123
26.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	23781	23581
27.	Uttaranchal	15761	13849
28.	West Bengal	38405	33605
GRAND TOTAL :		593601	562152

Allotment of 2G spectrum

3106. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criteria for allotment of 2G Spectrum in the beginning itself was on the basis of first come first serve mode;

(b) whether his Ministry had made any change in the guidelines for the allotment of 2G Spectrum in 2006; and

(c) whether any previous experience and sufficient infrastructure is a pre requisite for seeking the allotment of 2G Spectrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The criteria for allotment of 2G Spectrum has always been on first-come-first-served mode, subject to availability.

(b) There is no change in the allotment of initial/start up spectrum. The initial spectrum is being allotted, subject to availability, to the Unified Access Service Licensees/CMTS Licensees as per the provisions of their Service License agreement. However, *vide* order dated 29.03.2006, Government revised the subscriber based criteria for allotment of additional spectrum beyond initial/start up spectrum.

(c) 2G spectrum is allotted to Unified Access Service /CMTS Licensees only.

E-district mission mode projects

3107. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for sanction of two e-district Mission Mode Projects (MMP);

- (b) the names of the districts identified for e-district project; and
- (c) by when the above said projects are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Department of Information Technology (DIT) received a letter *vide* number IT&C/7119/e-Govt/2008 dated 25.03.2009 from Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding inclusion of 2 districts namely Kadapa and Khammam districts under e-district Pilot project. DIT *vide* its letter No.3(104)/2008 EG II dated 23.04.2009 has informed the State Government that these 2 districts will get covered under the proposed national rollout of e-district Project.

Spectrum release

3108. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the defence Ministry has released spectrum in two lots of 10 MHZ;
- (b) if so, whether the Information Technology Ministry has met all the conditions put at the time of release of this spectrum; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the first trigger of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MoC & IT) and Ministry of Defence (MoD) on 22nd May 2009, MoD has released 10 MHz of spectrum.

(b) and (c) The condition for release of this spectrum was met in May, 2009 when MoU was signed by MoC & IT with MoD.

Mobile number portability system

3109. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department of Telecommunication (DoT) proposes to introduce Mobile Number Portability (MNP) System under which a subscriber can switch to another telecom operator without changing the mobile number;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this system will increase competition among telecom operators and act as a catalyst for them to improve quality of service; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the Government has decided to introduce Mobile Number Portability (MNP) service in the country.

- (b) MNP allows subscribers to retain their existing telephone number when they switch from

one access service provider to another irrespective of mobile technology or from one cellular mobile technology to another of the same or any other access service provider, in a licensed service area. Necessary license Agreements for MNP Services have been signed in April, 2009. As per time line set by the Government, in the first phase, MNP is likely to be implemented by 31st December 2009 in Metro Cities and Category 'A' Service Areas (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu including Chennai, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Service Areas) and in the rest of the country thereafter by March, 2010. however, there could be some delay in implementation due to time taken in upgradation and customization of existing networks by Access Service Providers.

(c) and (d) It is expected that the Introduction of MNP will help in increasing competition between the service providers and will act as a catalyst to improve the quality of service, because with the introduction of MNP, a customer will have the choice to move to other service provider without changing his/her number if he/she is not satisfied with the services or tariff of his/her existing service provider.

Construction of S.P.O. building

3110. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Government of Gujarat has allotted land for construction of S.P.O. building at village Dungi in Valsad district of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when the land was allotted with the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in construction of the said building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No village by the name 'Dungi' exists in Valsad District of Gujarat, hence question of allotment of land by State Government does not arise. However, there is a village by name DUNGRI in Valsad District where a plot of land measuring 1402 sq. mts. was purchased from Gram Panchayat for construction of Post Office on 5.2.1983. Dungi Post Office is a small Post Office with staff strength of only one Sub Postmaster, two Postal Assistants, one Postman and one Gramin Dak Sevak. Due to limited Plan funds for construction of new buildings, the Department gives priority to construction of bigger operative offices usually with a staff strength of 15 or above with very high rental liability. Since Dungi Post Office is a small Post Office, construction of its building can not be taken up at present.

Revenue from monuments in Rajasthan

3111. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of those protected monuments in Rajasthan 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 PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The entrance fee is levied at the following centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan:

- (1) Chittaurgarh Fort, Distt. Chittaurgarh;
- (2) Deeg Palace, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur; and
- (3) Kumbhalgarh Fort, Distt. Rajsamand.

(b) and (c) The revenue earned from entrance fee and the expenditure incurred on renovation and maintenance on these monuments during the last 5 years and during the current year are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)		
Year	Revenue Earned	Expenditure Incurred
2004-05	48.40	59.60
2005-06	48.12	49.80
2006-07	52.04	70.50
2007-08	57.83	101.69
2008-09	58.96	66.90
2009-10 (upto Nov. 2009)	37.73	19.36

Tulsi museum at Ramvan

†3112. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sanction for the proposal amount of Rupees 44.17 lac was given in the year 2004-05 for setting up Tulsi Museum at Ramvan in district Satna in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the amount released so far for this work;
- (c) whether the utilization certificate in respect of this amount has been received by Government and if so the time of its receipt; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in the release of funds and the time by when the remaining amount would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Ramvan Museum at Satna, Madhya Pradesh had applied for financial assistance of Rs.44.17 lakhs during 2004-05 for the expansion of their existing Museum under the Scheme for "Promotion & Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums". On the recommendations of the Expert Committee, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs was sanctioned and an amount of Rs.7.50 lakhs was released to the Museum as first instalment. Since the utilization certificate furnished by the museum was not in the accordance with the laid down procedure, they were requested to furnish a revised utilisation certificate in August 2007. The Museum has not furnished the revised utilisation certificate yet.

No definite time frame can be indicated for the release of the balance amount at this stage.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vacancy in post of D.G., National archives

3113. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the post of Director General (D.G.) in National Archives is lying vacant since 2002;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has made any attempt to fill that post; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and result therefrom?

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

(b) The post of Director General of Archives is lying vacant since 1-1-2002 due to the voluntary retirement of the then incumbent Dr. S. Sarkar.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) UPSC had processed for selection of a suitable candidate for the post of DG, NAI in the year 2005-06 but no officer could be recommended for appointment.

UPSC had suggested that amendments be made in the Recruitment Rules to the post of DG, NAI.

Revision of Recruitment Rules as suggested by the UPSC was taken up. The UPSC approved the RRs to the post of DG, NAI vide their letter dated 25th April, 2007.

While the approval of the Minister of Culture to the revised Recruitment Rules were being sought, instructions regarding selection of Director General (NAI) through the Search-cum-Selection process were received vide note of the Cabinet Secretariat dated 17th October, 2007. Accordingly the RRs have been Notified and the post has been advertised in the Employment News and leading Newspapers on 5 & 13 December 2009, respectively and enclosed as annexure. [See Appendix 218 Annexure No. 12]

D.G. National archives

3114. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued a Gazette Notification modifying the recruitment criteria for the post of Director General (D.G.) National Archives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is trying to bring a non-historian to the post of D.G.; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A copy of the Notification is enclosed as statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

[Part II - Sec. 3(i)]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 7th October, 2009

G.S.R.735(E) — In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, and in supersession of the National Archives of India, Director General (Group - A) Recruitment Rules, 1981, in so far as it relates to the post of the Director General, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment to the post of Director General in the National Archives of India, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the Ministry of Culture, National Archives of India, Director General, Group 'A' Post Recruitment Rules, 2009. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. Number of post, classification and scale of pay. - The number of post, its classification and the scale of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns (2) to (4) of the Schedule annexed to these rules.
3. Method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications, etc. - The method of recruitment to the said post, age limit, qualifications and other matters relating thereto shall be as specified in columns (5) to (14) of the said Schedule.
4. Disqualifications. - No person, -
 - (a) who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living, or
 - (b) who, having a spouse living, has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person, shall be eligible for appointment to the said post:

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and the other party to the marriage and that there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

5. Power to relax. - Where the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.
6. Savings. - Nothing in these rules shall affect reservations, relaxation of age limit and other concessions required to be provided for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the ex-servicemen and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time in this regard.

Schedule

Name of the post	Number of posts	Classification	Pay Band / Grade Pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post.	Whether benefit of added years of service admissible under rule 30 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.	Age limit for direct recruits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Director General	One* (2009) subject to variation dependent on workload.	General Central Service, Group 'A' Gazetted, Ministerial	Pay Band IV (Rs.37400-67000) and Grade Pay Rs. 10000.	Not applicable.	No.	Not applicable.
Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits.	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruits will apply in promotees.	Period of Probation, if any. the case of	Method of recruitment, whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods.	In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation or absorption, grades from which promotion or and absorption contract to be made.	If a Departmental Promotion Committee exists, what is its composition? deputation or	Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission to be consulted in making recruitment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	By deputation or on contract basis.	(I) Deputation: Officers under the Central Government	Search-cum-Selection Committee consisting of:-	Consultation with Union Public Service

or State Governments or Union territories or Public Sector Undertakings or Universities or recognized research Institutions or autonomous Organizations: (a) (i) holding analogous post on regular basis in the parent cadre or department; or (ii) with three years' service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis in the post in the Pay Band of Rs.37400-67000/-with grade pay Rs.8700/- or equivalent in the parent cadre or Department; and (b) possessing the following educational qualifications and experience: (i) Master's degree from a recognized university or equivalent,	1. Cabinet Secretary - Chairman. 2. Principal Secretary to Prime Minister - Member. 3. Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training -Member. 4. Secretary Culture - Member. 5. Three experts drawn from one or more of the fields of history or archives or information technology or library science to be nominated by the Prime Minister from amongst five experts recommended by the Ministry of Culture - Members. Note: The Search-cum-Selection Committee shall adopt such flexible procedure as it deems fit for seeking out and considering names	Commission not necessary for filling up of post.
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				<p>(ii) fifteen years experience (including research work) in history or archives or library sciences or information technology out of which five years' experience shall be in the administration.</p> <p>Desirable:</p> <p>(i) Bachelor's Degree in Management from a recognized university or institute or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) Diploma or Bachelor's Degree in Archival studies or related fields from a recognized university or equivalent.</p> <p>Note: The maximum age limit for appointment by deputation shall not exceed fifty six years as on the closing date or receipt of applications.</p> <p>(II) On Contract Basis: Persons possessing the qualifications & experience</p>	<p>of persons of outstanding ability in the respective field.</p>	

as prescribed in item I
above for appointment
by deputation.

Note 1: Appointment on
contract basis shall be
for a period of three
years and may be
extended subject to
satisfactory performance
and maximum age limit of
seventy years.

Note 2: The maximum
age limit for appointment
on contract shall not exceed
sixty seven years as on
the closing date for receipt
of applications.

Note 3: In case of appointment
on contract basis, the terms
and conditions of service
of the incumbent of the
post shall as applicable
to a Group "A" officer of
the Central Government
holding analogous post.

[F.NO.6-3/2009-A&A]

Lov Verma, Jt. Secy

Monuments in the country

3115. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over 3,675 monuments across the country are untraceable;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including in Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;
- (d) if so, results thereof and the action taken by Government against the responsible authority, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has found out the exact location of these monuments; and
- (f) if so, what use Government now intends to do of these locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are 3675 monuments/sites declared as of national importance of which 35 are not traceable. The details (State-wise) are given in the statement (*See below*). There is no untraceable monument/site in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The main causes for the disappearance of these monuments are urbanization, commercialization and implementation of development projects. The disappearance came to light in the course of surveys of monuments and it is not feasible to fix individual responsibility.

(e) and (f) Efforts have already been made by the field offices of Archaeological Survey of India to find out the exact location of these, missing monuments/sites by conducting regular surveys/inspections as well as by interacting with various District authorities but so far no fruitful results have emerged.

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments/sites which are not traceable

Name of Monument/Site

Assam

1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah at Na-sadia, Distt. Tinsukia

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Ruins of Copper Temple near Paya, Distt. Lohit

Delhi

1. The Moti Gate of Sher Shah's Delhi, Mauza Babarpur Bazidpur, Distt. New Delhi
2. Pool Chadar, Mauza Chaukri Mubarakabad, Distt. North Delhi
3. Alipur Cemetery, Alipur encamping ground, Distt. North Delhi

-
4. Bara Khamba Cemetery, Imperial city, Distt. Delhi
 5. Tomb of Capt. Me. Barnett & others who falls in an attack on Kishanganj, Kishanganj, Distt. North Delhi
 6. Tomb with three domes near railway station, Nizamuddin, Distt. South Delhi
 7. Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription:- " Right Attack, Lieutenant F.R. Mansell, R.E., Directing Engineer, No.1 Battery- Right, Major James Brind, R.A.; Commanding, Armament five 18-pounders: one 18-inch howitzer. To silence Mori Bastion.", East of the hospital in police line, Distt. North Delhi
 8. Site of Siege Battery with following inscription;- "No. II Battery-Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A., Commanding Armament two 18-pounders; seven 8-inch howitzers, To breach Kashmir bastion.", Compound of Curzon House, Distt. North Delhi
 9. Inchla Wali Gumti, village Mubarak pur Kotla, Distt. South Delhi
 10. Mound known as Joga Bai comprised in part of Survey plot no. 167 as Jamia Nagar, Distt. South Delhi
 11. Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance gates, Mehrauli, Distt. Delhi
 12. Nicholson Statue, its platform, its surrounding gardens, paths and enclosure wall, Out side of Kashmiri Gate, Distt. North Delhi

Gujarat

1. Ancient Site, Sejakpur, Distt. Surendranagar
2. Historic Site. No. 431 to 435, Vadodara, Distt. Vadodara

Haryana

1. Mughal Kos Minar, Mujesar, Distt. Faridabad, Haryana
2. Mughal Kos Minar, Shahbad, Distt. Kurukshetra, Haryana

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Rock carving of Sitala, Narada, Brahma and Radha Krishna, Basohli, Dist. Kathua
2. Rock Carving of Devi riding a lion, Basohli, Dist. Kathua
3. Visveswara and other cave temple, Basohli, Dist. Kathua

Karnataka

1. Pre-historic Site, Kittur, Distt. Mysore.

Rajasthan

1. Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Distt. Tonk
 2. 12th Cent. Temple, Baran, Distt. Baran
-

Uttaranchal

1. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Tehsil Ranikhet, Distt. Almora
2. Khera Ki Bandi, Old Cemetery, Tehsil Roorkee, Distt. Haridwar
3. Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana, Dhikuli, Tehsil Ramnagar, Distt Nainital

Uttar Pradesh

1. Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Tehsil Banda, Distt. Banda
 2. Large ruined site called Sandi Khera, Pali, Tehsil Shahabad, Distt. Hardoi
 3. Cemetery, Jalaun (Bus Stand), Tehsil Jalaun, Distt. Jalaun
 4. Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Rangaon, Tehsil Mehroni, Distt. Lalitpur
 5. Imambara Amin-ud Daula, Lucknow, Tehsil Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
 6. Three Tombs, Lucknow-Faizabad Road at miles 3, 4 & 5, Tehsil Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
 7. Cemeteries at miles 6 & 7, Jahraila Road, Tehsil Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
 8. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow, Tehsil Lucknow, Distt Lucknow
-

Cracks in palace of Ahom Kings in Assam

3116. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that due to constant vibrations of the heavy machinery of power generating units at Nazira Thermal Power Station it is reported that large cracks has developed at 'Karengghar Ghar' the palace of Ahom Kings in Assam;

(b) the strong public resentment caused due to poor quality of building materials having been used in repairing other parts of the same building; and

(c) the important measures and initiative taken by Government of Assam and Central Government to preserve the palace of Ahom Kings which is a major tourist attraction of both local and foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. However, minor cracks have been noticed at Karengghar in plaster which are due to old age and peculiar climatic conditions of this region like heavy rainfall and moderately high temperature. The monument is absolutely safe and stable.

(d) To maintain authenticity and integrity of the monument, only original materials are used while carrying out any repairs to it.

(c) Tourist amenities like toilet block, drinking water facilities, pathways have been provided. Besides, a garden has also been developed. The monument is in good state of preservation.

Folk and tribal art group

‡3117. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for construction of a building and undertaking for a well-known folk and tribal art group in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon and by when it will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The proposals for building/equipment grant are received every year from a large number of art groups. The proposals received from Madhya Pradesh during the year 2008-09 included proposals from the following two folk /tribal art groups:

(i) Rang Sanchar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Mahakosal Lokrang Sanskratik Mahotsav Pareisad, Betul, Madhya Pradesh.

Both these proposals were placed before the Expert Committee of Ministry of Culture in its meeting held on 13th & 14th February, 2009. The Expert Committee approved a grant of Rs. One lakh (only for Equipment) in the case of Rang Sanchar, Madhya Pradesh and rejected the proposal of Mahakosal Lokrang Sanskratik Mahotsav Pareisad, Madhya Pradesh.

Renovation of heritage monuments

3118. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake renovation of some of the heritage monuments in the country in view of the 2010 Commonwealth Games;

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

(c) the details of the funds so far allocated and incurred for each of the heritage monument in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the International Commonwealth Team that recently visited India has also inspected the progress of work so far undertaken in each of such sites; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the details of schedule for completion of works fixed for each of such sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Forty-six Centrally protected monuments in Delhi have been identified for uplifting including providing of high quality visitors' amenities for the ensuing Commonwealth Games -2010. Names of these monuments, funds allocated and expenditure incurred on them are indicated in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) All the works related to the identified monuments are slated for completion by August, 2010.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Statement showing the approved estimates and expenditure incurred as on 13.11.2009 on the 46 monuments in Delhi taken up for uplifting for the Commonwealth Games, 2010

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Approved Estimate	Expenditure up to date
1	2	3	4
1	SR to Tughlaqabad	2,27,68,000	42,83,173
2.	SR to Uggar Sain ki Baoli	16,87,700	6,51,288
3.	SR to Jantar Mantar Complex	19,60,600	18,44,022
4.	SR to Sakri & Choti Gumti	18,10,000	15,85,476
5.	SR to Bara Khamba Hauz Khas	12,24,000	11,42,239
6.	SR to Biran ka Gumbad	15,40,000	13,47,190
7.	SR to City Wall, Darya Ganj	13,33,000	6,46,103
8.	SR to Khairul Munajil Mosque	17,43,400	10,13,229
9.	SR to Jamali Kamali	19,98,800	14,26,514
10.	SR to Gyasuddin Tughlaqabad Tomb	24,99,900	23,77,627
11.	SR to Delhi Gate	13,06,000	1,52,670
12.	SR to Dadi Poti	17,12,900	6,26,013
13.	SR to Qila Rai Pithora Wall (M)	81,67,000	39,26,017
14.	SR to Sher Shah Gate	50,84,000	29,73,773
15.	SR to Najaf Khan Tomb	1,02,62,000	15,97,227
16.	SR to Adilabad Fort	2,01,25,000	55,27,764
17.	SR to Siri Fort Wall	3,41,54,500	54,37,352
18.	SR to Satpula	19,27,200	19,79,824
19.	SR to Saleem Garh Fort	15,12,000	-
20.	SR to Safdarjung Tomb Complex	19,52,000	4,943
21.	SR to City Wall, Kashmere Gate	16,34,000	5,25,634
22.	SR to Lal Gumbad, Malviya Nagar	9,35,800	-
23.	SR to Muhammadpur Teen Burjee	10,03,400	4,23,011
24.	SR to Qutub Complex	1,91,55,000	3,622
25.	SR to Purana Qila Complex	2,30,34,000	66,924
26.	SR to Hauz Khas Complex	2,14,63,000	49,990

1	2	3	4
27.	SR to Ajmere Gate	12,49,200	-
28.	SR to Ashoken Rock Edict	4,71,000	3,27,179
29.	SR to Balban's Tomb and Ruins	18,49,900	12,23,346
30.	SR to Jahanpanah Wall	21,71,000	-
31.	SR to Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb and Mosque	13,00,000	31,091
32.	SR to Khooni Darwaja	5,65,000	-
33.	SR to Ajim Khan's Tomb	10,70,700	-
34.	SR to Khan-i-Khana Tomb	19,45,600	4,23,740
35.	SR to Red Fort Complex	1,60,68,000	
36.	SR to Ferozshah Kotla	2,67,73,436	—
37.	SR to Lai Bangla	7,31,000	912
38.	SR to Muhamadi Wali Mosque	6,38,500	
39.	Humayuns Tomb Complex	-	-
40.	Subj-Burj	-	-
41.	Neela Gumbad	-	-
42.	Bu-Halima tomb	-	-
43.	Arab ki Sarai	-	-
44.	Bara Khamba, Nizamuddin	-	-
45.	Goup of Monuments Hazrat Nizamuddin Comp.	-	-
46.	Lodhi Garden Monuments :		
	(i) Muhamad Shah Tomb	-	-
	(ii) Bada Gumbad Mosaue	-	-
	(iii) Sheesh Gumbad	-	-
	(iv) Sikandar Lodhi Tomb	-	-
	(v) Athpula	-	-
TOTAL			4,16,17,893

Tourism in Maharashtra

3119. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote and protect numerous heritage sites across the country especially forts/Palaces in Maharashtra State;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount to be allocated to each project; and
- (d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to repair / develop them in Maharashtra, particularly Rajmata Jijau's historical palace at Panchad near Raigarh Fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Structural conservation, chemical preservation, environmental development and maintenance of centrally protected monuments are attended to by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) regularly. Yearly programmes are drawn up for it and implemented by the 24 circles and 5 Regional Directors of ASI spread across the country. A list of the ASI protected Forts / Palaces in Maharashtra alongwith the funds allocated for their conservation and maintenance during the current financial year (2009-10) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Rajmata Jijau's historical palace at Pachad near Raigarh Fort is a centrally protected monument under the jurisdiction of Mumbai Circle of ASI. During 2006, a portion of wall of one of the structures situated inside the wada had collapsed and was reconstructed as per original. During 2008, a small portion of northern and southern arms of the fortification wall of the monument had fallen which were also reconstructed as per original.

An expenditure of Rs.18.36 lakhs has been incurred, during past 3 years, on the conservation of the monument.

Statement

Allocation for the Forts and Palaces in the State of Maharashtra for the current financial year 2009-10

(Amount in Rupees)		
Sl. No.	Name of Forts / Fortress	Allocation for 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Balapur Fort at Balapur, Distt. Akola	78,990
2.	Narnala Fort at Narnala, Distt. Akola	15,67,780
3.	Govilgarh Fort at Chikaldara, Distt. Amravati	1,19,390
4.	Daultabad Fort, Daultabad, Distt. Aurangabad	18,59,200
5.	Fort at Pratapgarh, Distt. Bhandara	21,300
6.	Pauni Fort at Pauni, Distt. Pauni	52,950
7.	Fort wall at Ballarpur, Distt. Chandrapur	30,000
8.	Fort at Bhandak, Distt. Chandrapur	37,900
9.	Fort wall at Wairagarh, Distt. Gadchiroli	31,000
10.	Fort on Hill at Biwargarh, Distt. Nagpur	49,910

1	2	3
11.	Fort at Dongartal, Distt. Nagpur	36,480
12.	Fort at Paunar, Distt. Wardha	50,470
13.	Kolaba Fort, Alibagh	38,00,000
14.	Agakhan Palace, Pune	13,75,000
15.	Sholapur Fort at Sholapur	14,13,000
16.	Korlai Fort, Distt. Raigad	18,89,000
17.	Agarkot at village Agarkot tal Alibag, Distt. Raigad	19,00,000
18.	Sion Fort, Mumbai	10,00,000
19.	Sindhudurg Fort at Malvan	32,00,000
20.	Panala Fort at Panala	8,00,000
21.	Jijamata Wada, Distt. Raigad	18,50,000
22.	Janjira Fort at Rajapuri	15,81,000
23.	Bassein Fort at Thane	33,99,000
24.	Arnala Fort, Vasai	5,00,000
25.	Lohagad Fort, Pune	7,11,000
26.	Aurangzeb Fort at Manchur	14,07,000
27.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	8,17,000

Climate change in Antarctica

†3120. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fresh efforts are being made to conduct research on climate change in Antarctica;
- (b) the number of stations which are operational there;
- (c) whether there are scientific evidence to prove that once some parts of Antarctica were connected with India;
- (d) the benefits to be accrued from the programmes being run and to be run there; and
- (e) the amount that is spent on these projects and the details thereof?

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

(b) There are 64 operational stations including seasonal and year-round stations. India has one operational station (Maitri) at present in Antarctica.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes Sir. Studies of the rocks reveal connection between India and Antarctica in geological past.

(d) The Antarctic research being carried out by Indian scientists would help us in understanding the icy continent in a better way. Benefits of the various programmes undertaken are as below:

i) Generation and publication of geological maps of an area of about 20,000 sq km in Central Dronning Maud Land of East Antarctica.

ii) Monitoring of fluctuations of polar continental ice margin, ablation and accumulation pattern of the ice shelf on a long term basis would help us to understand the ice dynamics and mass balance.

iii) Raising of ice cores by drilling on ice shelf and continental ice for contribution to the data on Palaeoclimatic of Holocene. The Antarctica preserves history of the earth's climate for 3 to 4 million years in its ice cover which is crucial for understanding of climate change.

iv) Utilization of the Polar Remote Sensing techniques for extraction of sea ice surface characteristics from the observed electromagnetic signatures sensed by the Space Borne Sensors and publishing an atlas on the Antarctic Sea Ice status.

v) Continuous observation of meteorological, seismic, environmental and other parameters that contribute data to the international network on continuous basis for understanding and drawing meaningful inferences for various disciplines of science.

vi) Sustained studies on bio-diversity of fauna and flora, microbial studies towards discovery of new species for understanding the biological processes and phenomenon of extremely cold climate.

(e) Anticipated expenditure on Scientific Expedition and researches in Antarctica during 2009-10 is Rs. 52 crore. Expenditure during first two years (2007-08 and 2008-09) of XI plan was Rs. 72.98 crore.

Visa issued to Chinese workers

3121. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism in his Ministry or Missions abroad to check whether Visas issued by its Missions abroad are not misused;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of the working of 30,000 Chinese nationals illegally in various power and other projects in the country on Business Visas, rather than on Employment Visas, is against the Visa norms;

(c) if so, the details of Visas issued to Chinese workers presently working in various projects; and

(d) whether it is a fact that repatriation of illegal workers of any country and Chinese in the present case would lead to diplomatic issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) It has come to Government's attention that there have been instances where Chinese nationals on Business visas have been employed as workers on projects contracted by Chinese companies in India. Those who were working on a Business Visa were asked to leave by 31 October 2009, and to apply for Employment visa if they wish to come to India for projects related work. Government has directed all the Missions and Posts abroad to strictly enforce the norms specified in the Visa Manual. The Chinese side has been apprised of the matter. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has posted an advisory on their website advising their nationals to obtain the proper visa before going to India on work related activities and asking those already in India not to engage in activities which do not match with the category of their visa.

Vote against Iran

3122. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had voted in favour of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolution to rebuke Iran for building a uranium enrichment plant in secret; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. India voted in favour of the resolution at the November 2009 meeting of the Governing Board of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on Iran's nuclear issue.

(b) The resolution was adopted by 25 votes in favour, 3 against, 6 abstentions and 1 absent. India's position was laid out in the attached Explanation of Vote.

Explanation of Vote

The Indian delegation has taken careful note of the report of the DG on *Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and Relevant Provisions of Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran*. In his Report the DG has noted that while the Agency has continued to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran, there has however, been no movement on remaining issues of concern which need to be clarified for the Agency to verify the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme.

The DG concluded that 'Iran's failure to notify the Agency of the existence of this facility until September 2009, rather than as soon as the decision to construct it or to authorize construction was taken, was inconsistent with its obligations under the Subsidiary Arrangements to its Safeguards Agreement and that Iran's late declaration of the new facility reduces confidence in the absence of other nuclear facilities under construction in Iran which have not been declared to the Agency.'

India has consistently supported the right of all states to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy consistent with the respective obligations that they have undertaken. In Iran's case which is a signatory to the NPT, it has all the rights and obligations that go with its membership of the NPT

pertaining to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We also underline the importance of the full and effective implementation of all safeguards obligations under taken by member states of the IAEA.

Our support for the resolution is based on the key points contained in the Report of the DG. During previous Board meetings we had underlined the critical importance of continued cooperation and dialogue between the Agency and Iran. The Agency's safeguards system is the bedrock of the international community's confidence that peaceful uses of nuclear energy and non-proliferation objectives can be pursued in a balanced manner. The integrity of this system should be preserved.

India has considered the role of the DG has having a vital bearing on the consideration of all issues by the Board of Governors. The conclusions he has drawn in his report are therefore difficult to ignore.

In recent months we were encouraged by the new pathways of engagement that had opened up with Iran, including the recent meetings in Geneva and Vienna which gave rise to hopes of constructive and productive results. As such we do not believe that the adoption of this resolution should divert the parties away from dialogue. This resolution cannot be the basis of a renewed punitive approach or new sanctions. In fact, the coming weeks should be used by all concerned to expand the diplomatic space to satisfactorily address all outstanding issues. India firmly supports keeping the door open for dialogue and avoidance of confrontation.

Revival of Indo-Pak talks

3123. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recent Headley-Rana case has cast shadow over Indo-Pak talks revival;
- (b) if so, whether India had also sought perpetrators of 26/11 extradition;
- (c) whether it has been reported that Headley and Rana were in Pakistan during 26/11 attack;
- (d) whether Pakistan agent was arrested at Delhi airport with plans to attack nuclear installations in India;
- (e) if so, the action Pakistan has taken so far;
- (f) whether India is satisfied; and
- (g) the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) There has been a pause in the Composite Dialogue process between India and Pakistan in the wake of the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008. Any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan can take place only if Pakistan fulfills its assurances, given to India at the highest level, not to allow the territory under Pakistan's control to be used for terrorist activity against India in any manner. India expects Pakistan to bring perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack to justice.

(c) Investigations into the involvement of David Coleman Headley and Tahawwur Hussain Rana in various terrorist acts including the Mumbai terrorist attack, are ongoing.

(d) to (g) The matter is being investigated by the concerned Government authorities.

PM's visit to USA

3124. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether accord on processing was major gain from US visit by Prime Minister in November;

(b) whether India has shown its keenness on exploring areas of cooperation with U.S. on energy efficiency and clean energy;

(c) if so, whether any Memorandum of Understanding between two countries was signed;

(d) if so, the details of the same and areas where there was full agreement between India and U.S.;

(e) whether PM had discussions about Afghanistan Policy;

(f) whether failure to take action against 26/11 culprits was also discussed;

(g) whether there was no detailed discussions except humanitarian issues; and

(h) the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The arrangements and procedures related to reprocessing of spent fuels are currently being finalized pursuant to the Agreement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation between India and the USA.

(b) to (d) India and the US signed a Memorandum of Understanding to "Enhance Cooperation on Energy Security, Energy Efficiency, Clean Energy and Climate Change" on 24 November 2009 during the visit of Prime Minister to USA.

(e) to (h) *Suo-Motu* Statement made by External Affairs Minister in Parliament on Prime Minister's visit to USA on 3 December 2009 is attached as statement.

Statement

Suo motu statement by EAM in Parliament on PM's visit to USA

I rise to inform the House of the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to the USA from November 22 to 26, 2009. I would like to share with this House the main outcomes of the visit.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Prime Minister's visit to the United States marked the first bilateral Summit between India and the United States after the elections in America last November and our Parliamentary elections this year. It was also the first State visit to the United States by a foreign leader under the new Administration.

An important objective of the Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit was to reaffirm the importance that India attaches to its relations with the United States, and to share our perspectives and concerns on key issues with the new US Administration.

President Obama conveyed to our Prime Minister that strengthening relations with India was one of the highest priorities for his Administration. Prime Minister conveyed to the President that the rapid socio-economic transformation underway in India holds several opportunities for mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries in all areas. India is in a position to contribute to global economic recovery, combat poverty and underdevelopment, and provide stability to a region plagued by terrorism and violent extremism.

Hon'ble Prime Minister and the US President reviewed all aspects of the India-US bilateral relationship. During their meeting, the US Secretary of State, Ms. Hillary Clinton and I updated them on the progress of the Strategic Dialogue that we had announced earlier this year on July 20, 2009.

The Joint Statement titled "India and the United States: Partnership for a Better World" issued after the talks outlines the main focus of the discussions. Trade and investment, clean and efficient energy, science and technology, space, high technology, education, health agriculture and counter-terrorism have been identified as areas of special focus for our future cooperation.

Both India and the United States reiterated their intention to realize the full potential of the Agreement on Civil Nuclear Co-operation signed on October 10, 2008 through the speedy implementation of its provisions. We also agreed that it was particularly important to invigorate and strengthen high technology trade between our countries.

The two sides agree to create conditions to facilitate the expansion of their economies. In this context, the opportunities for US participation in the infrastructure, information and communication technology, healthcare services, education services, energy and environmentally friendly technologies sectors in India were highlighted. They agreed to launch the US-India Financial and Economic Partnership to strengthen engagement on economic, financial and investment related issues.

Both sides agreed to facilitate greater movement of professionals, investors and business travelers, students, and exchange visitors between our two countries. We announced our intention to develop a Framework for Cooperation on Trade and Investment that would foster an environment conducive to technological innovation and collaboration, promote inclusive growth and job creation, and support opportunities for increased trade and investment - including for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The two leaders agreed to pursue their fruitful collaboration in research and science and technology. They launched a Knowledge Initiative with a total funding of USD 10 million that will be allocated to increasing university linkages and junior faculty development exchanges between U.S. and Indian universities, including greater emphasis on community colleges. The Fulbright-Nehru

program will be expanded to provide more student and scholar exchange grants. They agreed to cooperate in the area of women's empowerment.

Prime Minister and President Obama agreed to advance public health and biomedical research collaborations between the United States and India. A Memorandum of Intent has been signed on the establishing of a Regional Global Disease Detection Center in India in partnership with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This would facilitate co-operation between our doctors and scientists in discovering new and affordable technologies and treatments.

Through the India-US Bi-national Science and Technology Commission and the Endowment, it was agreed to give fresh impetus to collaboration in the cutting edge areas of scientific research, technology and development.

Prime Minister and President Obama agreed to increase India-U.S. agricultural cooperation through a memorandum of understanding on agricultural cooperation and food security with the purpose of promoting agricultural research, human resources capacity building, natural resource management, agri-business and food processing, and collaborative research for increasing food productivity. An important element of this co-operation is the joint development of technology that would improve weather forecasting, including predicting monsoons, and contribute to food productivity and food security efforts in our country. It was also decided that both countries would collaborate in the application of our space technology and related scientific capabilities in outer space and also for development purposes—including in the field of agriculture.

A Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) Access Agreement between the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and US Patent and Trademark Office was signed. This will help prevent misappropriation of traditional knowledge through mistaken issuance of patents as had earlier happened with neem and haldi.

An MoU to facilitate comprehensive bilateral cooperation on a range of IPR issues focusing on capacity building, human resource development and raising public awareness of the importance of IPR was also signed.

Prime Minister and President Obama discussed issues related to our region which are of immediate concern to both our Governments - particularly the threat of terrorism emanating from our immediate neighbourhood.

They reiterated the interest of India and the USA in the stability, development and independence of Afghanistan and in the defeat of terrorist safe havens in Pakistan and Afghanistan. President Obama conveyed that India's role in the reconstruction and rebuilding efforts in Afghanistan was very much appreciated by the US Administration as well as the US Congress. Both leaders were united in their commitment to continue - and enhance - the efforts of India and the USA to help the Afghan people in their development.

Prime Minister's visit to the USA coincided with the eve of the first anniversary of the Mumbai attacks. Naturally, this subject was a priority in Prime Minister's discussions with President Obama. In their discussions, Prime Minister and President Obama underscored the absolute imperative to

bring to justice the perpetrators of this terrorist attack and the need for resolute and credible steps to be taken to eliminate safe havens and sanctuaries that provide shelter to terrorists and their activities. They decided on a Counter-terrorism Cooperation Initiative to expand collaboration on counter-terrorism, information sharing, and capacity building.

India and the United States also agreed to continue pursuing mutually beneficial defense cooperation.

The two leaders reaffirmed their shared vision of a world free of nuclear weapons and agreed to work together, as leaders of responsible states with advanced nuclear technology for global non-proliferation, and universal, non-discriminatory and complete nuclear disarmament. They also agreed to consult regularly and seek the early start of negotiations on a multilateral, non-discriminatory and internationally verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty at the Conference on Disarmament. They discussed the important issue of nuclear security and the dangers posed by nuclear terrorism and clandestine networks.

Sustainable development and clean and efficient usage of energy being an important modern day challenge, it was agreed to enter into a Green Partnership to address the challenges of food security, clean energy and energy security. Prime Minister and President Obama announced the launch of a Clean Energy and Climate Change Initiative. The Initiative includes cooperation in wind and solar energy, second generation bio-fuels, unconventional gas, energy efficiency, and clean coal technologies including carbon capture and storage. Prime Minister and President Obama agreed on the need for a substantive and comprehensive outcome at the meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC in Copenhagen, which would cover mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology.

The two leaders committed themselves to strengthen and reform the global economic and financial architecture in the G-20, World Bank and the IMF.

They further committed themselves to achieving genuine reform of the United Nations including in its Security Council in a manner that reflects the contemporary realities of the 21st century. Their discussions covered the need to have an open and inclusive architecture for cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The two sides were unanimous that the 2.7 million strong Indian-American community are a powerful factor in strengthening India-US relations in all areas.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit has laid the foundation for further enhancing our relations with the United States across a broad spectrum of activities.

Prime Minister has invited President Obama to visit India, an invitation which the US President has accepted. We look forward to receiving President Obama in India in the near future, where a warm welcome awaits him.

New Delhi December 3, 2009

Civil nuclear cooperation agreement

3125. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of countries with whom India has signed Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement since it signed Civil Nuclear Cooperation Treaty with Nuclear Suppliers Group last year;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) whether India and Canada have agreed to nuclear cooperation; and
- (d) if so, the details of the bilateral agreement between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Following the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) decision of September 6, 2008 India has reached civil nuclear cooperation agreements with France, the United States, Russia, Namibia, Mongolia and Argentina. The agreements provide for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy: inter alia, supply of material, equipment, technology and services including setting up of nuclear power projects; assurances on supply of nuclear fuel and reprocessing rights under IAEA safeguards on nuclear material transferred pursuant to the relevant bilateral agreement.

(c) and (d) Yes. Negotiations on a civil nuclear cooperation agreement with Canada have reached the stage of finalisation. The text follows broadly the template of the previously concluded agreements described above.

Penalty for telecom operators

3126. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed a penalty of over 135.6 crores for telecom operators for not rolling out network on time that includes Rs. 41 crores on TATAs, Rs. 31 crores on Airtel, Rs. 19.65 crores on R. Com and others;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the DoT has lowered the total quantum of penalty from Rs. 477 crores decided earlier and after repeated requisition from telecom operators; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) The amount of revised Liquidated Damages (LD) to be recovered from various Unified Access Service (UAS) Licensees is being worked out as per terms and conditions of amendment dated 10.02.2009. The details will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meetings between India and China

3127. SHRI MANGALA KISAN:

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two recent meetings between India and China have attenuated the immediate tensions;

(b) the steps Government proposes to end the war of nerves on issues like Dalai Lama and Tawang; and

(c) whether Government admits that Chinese belligerence is not easily comprehensible and its bullying tactics are not going to frighten India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister had a frank and constructive exchange of views on all issues of interest with their Chinese counterparts during their meetings in October, 2009. Both sides agreed to strengthen political trust and understanding and to use the existing mechanisms for bilateral cooperation to resolve all issues amicably in the spirit of the Strategic and Cooperative Partnership. Government has reiterated its clear and consistent position that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India and that Dalai Lama is free to visit any part of India, to the Chinese side. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's interests and takes all necessary measures to protect them.

Visit of Richard Holbrooke

†3128. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Richard Holbrooke, the special ambassador of USA was not given permission to visit New Delhi, recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons for turning down the request?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No. Ambassador Richard Holbrooke's proposed visit to India recently was cancelled by the US side themselves.

(b) Does not arise.

Dispute over maritime boundaries with Bangladesh

3129. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have a dispute over maritime boundaries;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh has threatened to take the issue to UN; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Yes. Government of Bangladesh has referred the issue of demarcation of maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh for arbitration under Article VII of the United Nations on the Law of the Sea. This is a compulsory arbitration procedure.

Next chance to Hajis

3130. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal that people left out of this year's Haj due to the swine flu scare would be accommodated in the next years pilgrimage; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No. No Indian pilgrim was specifically left out of this year's Haj due to the swine flu scare.

- (b) Does not arise.

China's role in South Asia

3131. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of U.S. President Barack Obama with regard to China's role in South Asia, particularly in Indo-Pak relations;
- (b) if so, India's response to these statements;
- (c) whether the same has been communicated to the U.S. administration; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. With regard to the US China Joint Statement of November 17, 2009, Government of India stated, on November 18, 2009 that "Government of India is committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan through a peaceful bilateral dialogue in accordance with the Shimla Agreement. A third country role cannot be envisaged nor is it necessary. We also believe that a meaningful dialogue with Pakistan can take place only in an environment free from terror or the threat of terror.

- (c) Yes.
- (d) Does not arise.

Pakistan Co-operation to solve 26/11 attack

3132. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Pakistan is extending co-operation to India in the investigation of 26/11 terrorist attacks in Mumbai;
- (b) if not, whether Government proposes to take any steps to push Pakistan to do more in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Government has shared evidence with Pakistan in the form of seven dossiers on the role of Pakistani nationals in the terrorist attack on Mumbai in November 2008. Pakistan acknowledged and admitted on February 12, 2009 that the terrorist attack was planned and launched from Pakistan. In its dossier of July 11, 2009, Pakistan also acknowledged that substantial incriminating evidence had been unearthed which directly connects five accused LeT operatives under Pakistani custody. Two more suspects were arrested later. On November 25, 2009, the Government of Pakistan reportedly filed a charge sheet in an Anti Terrorism Court in Pakistan against the seven suspects and 20 proclaimed offenders for their role in the terrorist attack on Mumbai.

Government has conveyed its concerns and expectations to Pakistan on several occasions, including at the highest level in the meetings of Prime Minister with President and Prime Minister of Pakistan and in the meetings between EAM and Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Pakistan has stated that it will bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice. Government expects Pakistan to act with purpose against the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack as also to unearth the wider conspiracy which motivated, planned and launched the attack.

Security lapse in White House

†3133. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there was a security lapse during the dinner in the White House which was organized in honour of Prime Minister during his visit to America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has constituted any team to investigate this security lapse; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government of India is aware that there was a protocol lapse on the occasion of the State dinner hosted by the US President for our Prime Minister during his recent visit to the USA. The Director of the US Secret Service, Mr. Mark Sullivan in his statement before the House Committee on Homeland Security on 2 December 2009 said that "Established protocols and procedures were not followed to allowing two individuals entry into White House on the evening of 24th November 2009. Preliminary findings have determined that established protocol related to entry into the White House was not followed at the initial check point."

(c) and (d) No. Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Arms treaty

3134. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had the perception that Arms Trade Treaty would help in stopping the smuggling of arms in the hands of terrorists and make them un-armed; and

(b) if so, the reason for Government not taking steps to participate in U.N. sponsored Arms Trade Treaty deliberations and make world forum aware of neighbouring countries contribution in arming terrorists in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) There is at present no treaty known as the Arms Trade Treaty. However, discussions are slated to begin at the United Nations to conclude such a treaty. India has been constructively engaged in the discussions that have taken place at the UN on an eventual legally binding Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). India participated actively in the UN-mandated Open Ended Working Group on ATT which met twice in 2009. However, there remain divergences among various countries on the scope, principles, parameters and other aspects of the ATT.

India has accorded high priority to effectively deal with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons through the existing UN mechanisms such as the UN Programme of Action (PoA), India believes that it is not the absence of common international standards on trade in conventional arms alone that results in illicit trade. It is therefore not clear if the ATT alone would help in stopping the smuggling of arms and the flow of arms to terrorists.

Action taken by Pakistan against terrorism

†3135. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to force Pakistan Government to take any action against terrorism although all the documents regarding Mumbai attack have been sent to it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Pakistan against terrorists engaged in Mumbai attack at present; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Government has shared evidence with Pakistan in the form of seven dossiers on the role of Pakistani nationals in the terrorist attack on Mumbai. Pakistan acknowledged and admitted on February 12, 2009 that the terrorist attack on Mumbai on November 26, 2008 was planned and launched from Pakistan. In its dossier of July 11, 2009, Pakistan also acknowledged that substantial incriminating evidence had been unearthed which directly connects five accused LeT operatives under Pakistani custody. Two

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more suspects were arrested later. On November 25, 2009, the Government of Pakistan reportedly filed a charge sheet in an Anti Terrorism Court in Pakistan against the seven suspects and 20 proclaimed offenders for their role in the terrorist attack on Mumbai.

Government has conveyed its concerns and expectations to Pakistan on several occasions, including at the highest level in the meetings of Prime Minister with President and Prime Minister of Pakistan and in the meetings between EAM and Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Pakistan has stated that it will bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice. Government expects Pakistan to act with purpose against the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack as also to unearth the wider conspiracy which motivated, planned and launched the attack.

International passport for haj pilgrims

3136. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has made international passport mandatory for Haj pilgrims in place of temporary passport;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that Haj pilgrims were forced by regional passport offices to grease their palm for their international passport;
- (d) if so, the details of complaints received in this regard till date during last one year, State-wise;
- (e) the efforts made/proposed to be made to redress the plights of poor Haj pilgrims; and
- (f) the other steps Government has taken for their convenience and to facilitate the Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In accordance with the decision of the Government of Saudi Arabia conveyed to the Government of India, all Haj pilgrims were required to travel on international passports, from Haj-2009 onwards.

(c) and (d) No complaint of this nature was received.

(e) Government of India issued guidelines to all the Passport Offices after consultation with the Haj Committee of India and State Haj Committees to ensure that no Haj pilgrim faces any hurdle in obtaining his/her passport to undertake the pilgrimage. All passport offices were instructed that the Haj passports should be handed over to the Haj pilgrims / Haj Committee within the due date stipulated by the Committee to ensure that no Hajis faced any difficulty in undertaking the pilgrimage.

(f) The Government of India makes arrangements to facilitate the pilgrims going to Saudi Arabia through the Haj Committee of India and facilitates provision of accommodation and other logistical support for them. For efficient management and supervision of Haj arrangements, a large

contingent of seasonal local staff, supervisors, data entry operators, drivers and messengers are appointed by the Consulate General of India, Jeddah. In addition, Doctors, Nurses and other paramedical staff, Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistants and Khadim-ul-Hujjaj are sent from India on short-term deputation to Saudi Arabia. A hospital in Makkah and branch offices-cum-dispensaries in Makkah and Madina are set up for Haj pilgrims. Medicines provided at these dispensaries and hospital are supplied from India and also procured locally. The government makes arrangements for providing polio, meningitis and influenza vaccinations for the pilgrims. The Haj Committee of India provides to the pilgrims information regarding confirmation of their seats, travel documents, transportation etc. The Government has taken a number of decisions to streamline the functioning of Private Tour Operators so that they provide proper services and facilities for the pilgrims. For Haj - 2009, two more embarkation points, Mangalore and Ranchi, were added to the already existing 17 embarkation points across the country.

J & K issue in the Committee in UNGA

3137. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representative of Pakistan speaking at a special committee on the UN General Assembly (UNGA) again raised the issue of Decolonisation of Kashmir saying 'the decolonisation' agenda of the UN would be incomplete without resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir issue; and

(b) if so, country's response thereto and the conclusion arrived at UN special committee?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. On 9 October 2009, in the UN Special Political & Decolonisation Committee, Pakistan stated that the United Nations decolonisation agenda would be incomplete without resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. Rejecting Pakistan's contention, India exercised its right of reply and stated that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and Pakistan needs to dismantle its terrorism infrastructure. The Committee took no action in this matter.

Dalai Lama's visit to Arunachal Pradesh

†3138. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed ban on foreign journalists to visit Tawang during Dalai Lama's visit of Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Opening of pilot Passport Seva Kendras

3139. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up seven Pilot Passport Seva Kendras in Bangalore and Chandigarh under National e-governance programme;

(b) if so, whether Government would also consider to set up such Kendras in other cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government has undertaken implementation of Passport Seva Project under the National e-Governance Plan. The Project envisages setting up of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) across the country. The Project will be launched at the following seven Pilot locations: (i) Ambala, (ii) Chandigarh, (iii) Ludhiana, (iv) Bangalore - 1, (v) Bangalore - 2, (vi) Hubli-Dharwad and (vii) Mangalore. Following an assessment of the Pilot, the 70 remaining Passport Seva Kendras will be established. A complete list of the proposed 77 PSKs is given in the Statement.

Statement

Passport Seva Kendra (PSK)

Distribution of proposed PSKs

Passport Office	PSKs at existing Passport Office locations	Proposed PSKs at new locations	Total No. of PSKs
1	2	3	4
PSKs to be Newly Setup			
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyd 1, Hyd 2, Hyd 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	B'lore 1, B'lore 2	Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore	4
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam (Rural), Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum (Rural)	3

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana, Ambala	3
Trichy	Trichy 1, Trichy 2	Thanajavur	3
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrapur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	4
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
TOTAL			68
PSKs co-located with Passport Offices			
Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
TOTAL			9
TOTAL OFFICES			77

Warning received from US deptt.

3140. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US Department of State has issued recently travel advisory on India and alerted its citizens to continuing security concern in the country in view of possible terrorist attacks;
- (b) if so, whether on the basis of warning by US Department of State, Government of India has taken any concrete steps to provide safety to travellers from the US and other countries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. The US Department of State has, as part of its normal responsibilities to US citizens travelling abroad, issued a travel alert on October 29, 2009 regarding security concerns in India arising from the possibility of terrorist attacks in the country. It advises US citizens on how they may practice good security and maintain a heightened situational awareness to ensure their safety. This travel alert, which the US government has issued to US citizens is not an advisory against travel to India.

(b) and (c) Government of India continues to take all necessary steps to provide for the safety and security of travellers from all countries to India.

Chinese infiltration in Indian areas

†3141. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of places where Chinese Army infiltrated during past one year and the number of incidents of land and air intrusion;
- (b) whether Chinese Army has spread their terror in some parts of Jammu-Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and they beat people there and are trying to uproot them from there;
- (c) whether China has established strategic set up in Tibet targeting India;
- (d) whether inspite of these facts pro-China lobby ignores it and considers it just media gimmick; and
- (e) whether all these developments lead to repetition of 1962 situation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Since 1993, the two Governments have agreed to maintain peace

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and tranquility in the border areas pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Prime Ministers of India and China reiterated this understanding during their meeting in Thailand in October, 2009.

(c) to (e) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in Tibet Autonomous Region, Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's interests and takes all necessary measures to protect them. India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership. There are regular political contacts between the leaders of the two countries. The functional cooperation between the two countries is expanding in all areas. Both sides have agreed that they are committed to resolving outstanding differences, including on the Boundary Question, through peaceful negotiations, while ensuring that such differences are not allowed to affect the positive development of bilateral relations.

Loan amount under ISSHUP

3142. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

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

- (a) the approximate cost of dwelling units in metros and other major cities;
- (b) the prescribed loan amount under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISSHUP); and
- (c) whether any monitoring system has been adopted to see the desired benefits are reaching the targeted borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The cost of dwelling unit varies as per specifications and location of dwelling units and no data on the cost of dwelling units in metros and other major cities is available with the Ministry.

However, in so far as Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) is concerned, looking into affordability of the targeted group of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) incomes where incomes have respectively been defined as upto Rs. 3300/- and between Rs. 3301-7300/-, the cost envisaged is in the range of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to 3.00 lakhs. Further, the loan ceilings for EWS & LIG prescribed under the scheme respectively are Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 1.60 lakh. However, subsidy will be given for loan amount upto Rs. 1 lakh only.

(c) A Steering Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and members drawn from select State Governments, Senior Executives from Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank of India, National Housing Bank (NHB), Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), eminent bankers & social researchers/workers in the field of urban housing, finance and allied areas etc. for suggesting and deciding on operational instructions, monitoring the implementation of the Scheme and advising

adjustments as necessary for the implementation of the scheme in keeping with the guidelines of the scheme. Further, National Housing Bank (NHB) & Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) the two Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) under the Scheme have been entrusted the task of disbursement of the subsidy to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) and monitoring the progress under the guidelines of the Scheme.

Rajiv Awas Yojana

3143. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

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

- (a) the total number of urban poor in the country and the rate of increase in each year; and
- (b) the total amount earmarked for Swarna Jayanti Rajiv Awas Yojana for the year 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the national sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). As per the latest such estimates of NSSO (61st Round) for the year 2004-05, based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, the estimated number of urban poor is 80.8 million which is 25.7%, of the urban population. The comparable estimates are available for the year 1993-94, when the estimated number of urban poor was 76.3 million which was 32.4%, of the then urban population.

(b) There is no such scheme named as Swarna Jayanti Rajiv Awas Yojana. However, the Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The total amount earmarked for Rajiv Awas Yojana is Rs. 150 crore for the year 2009-10.

Allotment of houses to poor people in Jaipur and Jodhpur

†3144. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of houses allotted to the poor in urban areas of Jaipur and Jodhpur in last two years with names of the schemes under which allotments were made;
- (b) the targeted number of houses to be constructed during the year 2009-10; and
- (c) the expenditure by Government on these schemes in Rajasthan during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under the Sub-Mission-II Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), one project for Jaipur City for 12000 Dwelling Units (DUs) has been approved so far.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), two projects covering 2715 Dwelling Units have been approved for Jodhpur city. As per reports received from the State Government, no dwelling unit has been completed in the cities of Jaipur and Jodhpur under BSUP and IHSDP respectively.

(b) No target is fixed by the Government under BSUP and IHSDP for 2009-10.

(c) The Central Government has so far released Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 206.67 crore (Rs.42.30 crore under BSUP and Rs.164.37 crore under IHSDP) for the State of Rajasthan. As reported by the Government of Rajasthan, under BSUP and IHSDP, the expenditure incurred by the State are Rs. 17.84 Crore for 2007-08 and Rs. 38.27 Crore for 2008-09.

IHSDP in West Bengal

3145. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units sanctioned for the State of West Bengal under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during the last five years, year-wise and town-wise;

(b) the number of dwelling units completed and handed over the possession to the beneficiaries in the last five years, year-wise and town-wise;

(c) whether any demand from the State has been received for sanction of more houses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action that has been taken on such request?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 95 projects have so far been approved for the State of West Bengal for construction/up-gradation of 52,591 houses. In addition to these houses, 75 houses approved under the discontinued Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) which has been subsumed in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme have been granted Additional Central Assistance under IHSDP. Year-wise and Town-wise details are given in the statement-I (see below).

(b) As reported by the State Government, a total of 11,063 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been completed. Yearwise and Town-wise details are given in the statement-II (see below).

(c) and (d) Government of West Bengal had requested for enhancement of allocation under IHSDP over and above the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) approved for the State. Government has enhanced the original 7- year Mission Period allocation from Rs. 271.51 Crore to Rs. 681.04 Crore under IHSDP.

Statement-I

(A) Projects approved under IHSDP for West Bengal during (2006-07)

(as on 04.12.09)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of town/ ULB	Total No. of Projects Approved	No. of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation)
1	West Bengal	Burdwan	1	1629
2	West Bengal	Chakdaha (Phase-I)	1	887
3	West Bengal	Coochbehar (Phase-I)	1	632
4	West Bengal	Gangarampur	1	685
5	West Bengal	Ghatal	1	352
6	West Bengal	Gobardanga	1	500
7	West Bengal	Haldia	1	645
e	West Bengal	Jhargram	1	645
9	West Bengal	Kalna	1	1060
10	West Bengal	Mathabhanga	1	181
11	West Bengal	Midnapore	1	948
12	West Bengal	Raiganj	1	2000
13	West Bengal	Ranaghat	1	155
14	West Bengal	Siliguri (Ph.-I)	1	1998
15	West Bengal	Sonamukhi	1	200
16	West Bengal	Taki	1	307
	TOTAL	16	16	12824

(B) Projects approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for the State of West Bengal during (2007-08)

status as on 04.12.2009

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation)
1	2	3	4	5
1	West Bengal	Alipurduar	1	420
2	West Bengal	Bankura	1	415
3	West Bengal	Basirhat	1	1069

1	2	3	4	5
4	West Bengal	Bolpur	1	573
5	West Bengal	Bishnupur	1	364
6	West Bengal	Coopers Camp	1	450
7	West Bengal	Chandrakona	1	350
8	West Bengal	Dhulian	1	400
9	West Bengal	Dalkhola	1	360
10	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	1	416
11	West Bengal	Dainhat	1	390
12	West Bengal	Dinhata	1	319
13	West Bengal	Habra	1	896
14	West Bengal	Mekhliganj	1	294
15	West Bengal	Memari	1	621
16	West Bengal	Nabadwip	1	735
17	West Bengal	Islampur	1	370
18	West Bengal	Sainthia	1	340
19	West Bengal	Jiaganj-Azimganj	1	593
20	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1	625
21	West Bengal	Jangipur	1	344
22	West Bengal	Khargpur (Phase-I)	1	272
23	West Bengal	Khargpur (Phase-II)	1	232
24	West Bengal	Khargpur (Phase-III)	1	306
25	West Bengal	Panskura	1	498
26	West Bengal	Purulia	1	611
27	West Bengal	Haldibari	1	304
28	West Bengal	Biranagar	1	300
29	West Bengal	Baduria	1	516
30	West Bengal	Naihati	1	330
31	West Bengal	Joynagar	1	225
32	West Bengal	Mal Municipality	1	465
33	West Bengal	Tufanganj	1	308
34	West Bengal	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh	1	848

1	2	3	4	5
35	West Bengal	Berhampur	1	168
36	West Bengal	Dhupguri	1	509
37	West Bengal	Egra	1	332
38	West Bengal	Kharar	1	300
39	West Bengal	Khirpai	1	300
40	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	1	300
41	West Bengal	Santipur	1	357
42	West Bengal	Taherpur	1	390
43	West Bengal	Krishna nagar	1	640
44	West Bengal	Siliguri, Ph-II	1	1206
TOTAL		42	44	20061

(C) Projects approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for the State of West Bengal during (2008-09)

status as on 04.11.2009

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation)
1	2	3	4	5
1	West Bengal	Arambag	1	522
2	West Bengal	Balurghat(Ph.-I)	1	790
3	West Bengal	Beldanga (Ph.-I)	1	362
4	West Bengal	Bongaon	1	767
5	West Bengal	Chakdaha (Phase-II)	1	440
6	West Bengal	Contai (Phase-I)	1	636
7	West Bengal	Coochbehar (Phase-II)	1	320
8	West Bengal	Darjeeling	1	890
9	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	1	591
10	West Bengal	Englishbazar (Ph.-I)	1	852
11	West Bengal	Gangarampur	1	467
12	West Bengal	Gushkara	1	450
13	West Bengal	Haldia	1	795

1	2	3	4	5
14	West Bengal	Jangipur (Phase-II)	1	650
15	West Bengal	Jhalda	1	408
16	West Bengal	Jhargram (Ph.-II)	1	205
17	West Bengal	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-II)	1	521
18	West Bengal	Kalimpong	1	567
19	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	1	400
20	West Bengal	Kandi	1	555
21	West Bengal	Katwa	1	650
22	West Bengal	Kurseong	1	565
23	West Bengal	Mathabhanga	1	402
24	West Bengal	Mirik	1	423
25	West Bengal	Murshibad	1	497
26	West Bengal	Old Malda	1	550
27	West Bengal	Raghunathpur	1	400
28	West Bengal	Rampurhat	1	603
29	West Bengal	Ranaghat (Ph.-II)	1	297
30	West Bengal	Siliguri (Ph.-III)	1	1859
31	West Bengal	Suri	1	728
32	West Bengal	Taki (Phase-II)	1	504
33	West Bengal	Tamluk	1	456
34	West Bengal	Tarakeswar	1	584
TOTAL			34	19706

Projects approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for the State of West Bengal during (2009-2010)

Status as on 04.12.2009

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation)
1	West Bengal	SJDA (Scheme no. 18665), VAMBAY	1	75
TOTAL		1	1	75

Statement-II

Status report of the towns in West Bengal on IHSDP under JNNURM

Year	Towns Covered	Sanctioned Base Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Dwelling Units Sanctioned	No. of Completed D.U.s
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	1) Chakda	1520.000	887	595
	2) Haldia	860.920	645	350
	3) Ghatal	461.370	352	62
	4) Jhargram	874.500	645	26
	5) Sonamukhi	339.990	200	31
	6) Kalna	1336.570	1060	800
	7) Mathabhanga	289.660	181	133
	8) Burdwan	2129.160	1629	400
	9) Gobardanga	700.340	500	142
	10) Gangarampur	1096.200	685	1168
	11) Ranaghat	270.980	155	205
	12) Siliguri (Ph-I)	3682.100	1998	34
	13) Taki	492.970	307	212
	14) Cooch-Behar	849.180	632	447
	15) Medinipur	1476.560	948	86
	16) Raiganj	2500.020	2000	778
2007-08	17) Basirhat	1426.610	1069	677
	18) Jangipur	666.650	344	330
	19) Panskura	664.900	498	158
	20) Kharagpur**	1294.400	810	129
	21) Jalpaiguri	1443.820	625	328
	22) Bankura (Ph-I)	614.890	415	4
	23) Purulia (Ph-I)	771.990	611	81
	24) Joynagar-Mazilpur	468.02	225	8
	25) Haldibari	570.25	304	298
	26) Baduria	1029.88	516	196

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	27) Birnagar	593.31	300	150
	28) Mal	700.21	465	301
	29) Tufanganj	610.58	308	200
	30) Nalhati	677.83	330	70
	31) Dainhat	720.88	390	135
	32) Dubrajpur	812.25	416	
	33) Bolpur	992.15	573	204
	34) Memari	1124.74	621	412
	35) Nabadwip	1053.33	735	
	36) Dalkhola	643.99	360	
	37) Habra	1521.43	896	
	38) Sainthia	666.63	340	43
	39) Jiaganj-Azimganj	1111.43	593	482
	40) Dhupguri	1015.57	509	88
	41) Santi pur	712.99	357	1
	42) Egra	663.55	332	40
	43) Berhampur	412.46	168	
	44) Kharar	531.55	300	
	45) Khirpai	520.99	300	
	46) Ramjibanpur	534.11	300	
	47) Ashokenagar-Kalyangarh	1639.96	848	35
	48) Taherpnr	776.48	390	
	49) Chandrakona	698.67	350	82
	50) Coopers Camp	889.98	450	59
	51) Islampur	670.10	370	56
	52) Bishnupur	700.01	364	
	53) Alipurduar	823.61	420	203
	54) Dhulian	800.01	400	146
	55) Mekhligunj	522.00	294	36
	56) Dinhata	624.62	319	210
	57) Krishnagar	1280.00	640	30
	58) Siliguri (Ph-II)	1999.24	1206	

1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	59) Tarakeswar	989.16	584	8
	60) Murshidabad	873.72	497	110
	61) Kandi	897.73	555	170
	62) Contai	1235.32	636	60
	63) Kaliaganj	794.55	400	
	64) Mirik	795.54	423	
	65) Kurseong	1198.89	565	
	66) Kalimpong	1198.68	567	
	67) Old Malda	1078.14	550	24
	68) Arambag	1000.28	522	
	69) Jhalda	797.60	408	
	70) Katwa	1089.59	650	
	71) Rampurhat	1088.65	603	
	72) Suri	1447.16	728	
	73) Darjeeing	2065.74	890	
	74) Bongaon	1463.89	767	
	75) Jhargram (Ph-II)	399.77	205	
	76) Taraluk (Ph-I)	893.77	456	
	77) Englisbazar	1674.43	852	30
	78) Beldanga	537.00	362	
	79) Baturghat	1576.00	790	
	80) Haldia (Ph-II)	1589.40	795	
	81) Gushkara	850.00	450	
	82) Jangipur (Ph-II)	1005.00	650	
	83) Ranaghat (Ph-II)	575.17	297	
	84) Siliguri (Ph-III)	3598.74	1859	
	85) Taki (Ph-II)	698.89	504	
	86) Jiaganj-Azimganj (Ph-II)	1020.15	521	
	87) Diamond Harbour	997.77	591	
	88) Mathabhanga (Ph-II)	792.02	402	
	89) Raghunathpur (Ph-I)	790.00	400	
	90) Chakda (Ph-II)	798.58	440	
	91) Coochbebar (Ph-II)	638.48	320	
	92) Gangarampur (Ph-II)	916.48	467	
TOTAL		92242.88	52591	11063

New Housing policy

3146. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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

- (a) whether Government has recently decided to announce a new housing policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the problem of houses is increasing and now it has become beyond the reach of common man to purchase house; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to make buying houses more affordable?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) announced in 2007 aims at promotion of sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensure equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, the Policy seeks to associate multiple stakeholders, the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Industrial Sector and the Services/Institutional Sector for realizing the goal of "Affordable Housing for All".

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter at affordable cost. 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).

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 462 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 842 projects under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 995183 and 464089 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, with a view to encourage allotment of land for EWS, under the newly launched Scheme of 'Affordable Housing in Partnership', Central Government assistance will be provided on a progressive scale vis-a-vis built up area earmarked for EWS/LIG as a percentage of total constructed area. The assistance would be available 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 etc.

Attitude of Indian embassies/consulates

3147. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaints from the Overseas Indians of non-co-operation, rude behaviour and callous attitude on the part of Indian Embassies/Consulates; and

(b) if so, the action the Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Complaints are received occasionally against Indian Missions and Posts. They are generally in the nature of complaints regarding non-accessibility of the staff, non-responsiveness or discourteous behaviour. As and when such complaints are received they are brought to the notice of the Heads of Missions for necessary corrective action.

Job losses in Dubai

3148. DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable number of Indians working in Dubai are recently being summarily dismissed from their jobs;

(b) if so, the reasons and the number of Indians who have so far lost their jobs; and

(c) the steps Government of India contemplates to take to ensure adequate compensation to them by their employers and their rehabilitation in India?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Unemployment due to Dubai economic crisis

†3149. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware that due to Dubai Economic Crisis there is apprehension that the large number of Indian workers working there would become unemployed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is immediately going to make arrangement for providing employment in the country to Indian workers becoming unemployed in Dubai; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Due to the reported Dubai economic crisis, there is no apprehension of any significant sudden job loss for the Indian workers employed there.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cases of public grievances

3150. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total number of cases of public grievances received in the Prime Minister's Office, Cabinet Secretariat and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances is 109620, 101995, 124052 and 52933 during the year 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 upto 30th June, 2009 respectively;

(b) whether out of the above, nearly 30 per cent, 28489, 29591, 37879 and 18267 respectively were forwarded during these years to various Ministries and Departments for appropriate action;

(c) the disposal of above actionable complaints and officials found legally or departmentally culpable; and

(d) the number of grievances of the citizens that were redressed within a period of two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The concerned Ministry/Department disposes the complaints in a decentralized manner. Data on departmental action taken by different Ministries/Departments against officials and also the number of grievances that were redressed within a period of two months is not maintained centrally.

Coverage of CJI under RTI Act

3151. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Court has ruled that office of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) falls within the purview of RTI Act, while the CJI contends outside the court that it does not fall within the purview of the Judiciary; and

(b) if so, Government's views on this issue?

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

(a) and (b) The High Court of Delhi has ruled that the Chief Justice of India is a public authority under the Right to Information Act. An Appeal against the said judgment is pending before the Delhi High Court and the decision is awaited.

Public services bill

3152. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to bring in a Public Services Bill;
- (b) if so, the objectives of the proposed Bill;
- (c) the reasons for delay in bringing this Bill; and
- (d) in what manner Government proposes to promote good governance and better work culture through this Bill?

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

(a) to (d) The Government has drafted a Civil Services Bill, which envisages to provide a statutory basis for the regulation of the Civil Services in India, to regulate the appointment and conditions of the service of Civil Servants, to lay down the fundamental values of Civil Services, the Civil Services Code of Ethics, Civil Service Management Code, to establish a Civil Services Authority for facilitating review and to develop Civil Services as a professional, neutral, merit based and accountable instrument for promoting good governance and better delivery of services to citizens. A final decision to introduce the Bill has not yet been taken.

Functioning of RTI set up

3153. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in 2009-10 Government has spared only Rs. 14.16 crores as budget for RTI and whether only Rs. 3.55 crores has been spent till October 22, 2009;
- (b) whether only 12 per cent women and 26 per cent men across the country were aware of the RTI law and the rights it gives to the citizen;
- (c) whether according to Government statistics, 75 per cent of the citizens availing RTI facility are dissatisfied with the quality of information provided and find the data either incomplete or irrelevant; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the functioning of the RTI set-up?

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

(a) A Budget Estimate of Rs. 14.16 crore has been made under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme on "Strengthening, Capacity Building and Awareness Generation for effective

implementation of the RTI" for the year 2009-10. Scheme is being implemented, inter alia, through State Information Commissions, State Administrative Training Institutes and Central Government Agencies. Till 11.12.2009, a sum of about Rs. 3.63 crore has been spent. Financial proposals for utilizing additional funds are under examination/approval.

(b) and (c) An independent study, on the basis of a sample survey has pointed out that 12% of the women and 26% of men were aware of RTI Act, The study has also pointed out that more than 75% of the citizens were dissatisfied with the quality of information provided to them. The information in this regard is, however, not centrally maintained.

(d) The Government has been giving training to public information officers, first appellate authorities and other stake-holders. It has issued several memoranda and published five guides so as to increase the understanding of different stake-holders about the Right to Information Act. Financial help is being given for strengthening the State Information Commissions under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Cases filed in CAT

3154. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed in the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) during last two years;

(b) the number of cases settled in those years;

(c) the details of the cases pending at the moment;

(d) the steps taken to clear the backlog; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(a) During 2007 and 2008, 17725 and 18287 cases were filed respectively.

(b) During 2007 and 2008, 18674 and 20352 cases were disposed of respectively.

(c) As on 30.09.2009, there were 22372 cases pending in various benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal.

Principal Bench	3299	Ahmedabad	568
Allahabad	2949	Lucknow	1099
Bangalore	559	Bombay	1807
Calcutta	2794	Chandigarh	1214
Cuttack	1015	Guwahati	306
Hyderabad	874	Jabalpur	686
Jodhpur	605	Jaipur	874
Madras	1105	Patna	1824
Ernakulam	794		

(d) and (e) The following steps have been taken to clear the backlog:

(i) Monthly Pendency report is called for from all the benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal and the rate of disposal is personally monitored by the Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal.

(ii) Targets are set up by the Chairman for the Benches.

(iii) During the All India Conference 2009, the Benches were advised to give priority to the disposal of old cases pending since 2004 to 2007.

Statutory support to public grievance system

3155. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having the proposal to implement the Parliamentary Standing Committee's recommendation to give statutory support for Public Grievance System in all Departments, PSUs and PSEs; and

(b) the number of Public Grievances that were let to court cases in different departments, PSUs and PSEs?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Public Grievances are received directly by Ministries/Departments/PSUs/PSEs. Data on public grievances that led to court cases is not maintained centrally.

Absence of officers in the offices

3156. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some top bureaucrats or civil servants in the country never remain present in the office from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. everyday and they return after taking rest in the afternoon, affecting the public work; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to streamline the effective delivery system and attendance and effectiveness of Central Government employees to give better service to public and country as a whole?

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

(a) and (b) This Ministry has not received any reports about top bureaucrats remaining absent every afternoon, thereby affecting the public work. The existing instructions on punctuality envisage that measures for enforcement of punctuality would be evolved by Heads of Offices in Departments. Several measures like making available information on website, fixing time limits for disposal of cases, on line filling of applications etc. have been taken to improve the delivery system. This is an on-going process.

Complaints of public grievances

3157. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the format of addressing the public grievances;
- (b) the number of public grievances that have been received, listened and settled from 2004 to 2009, year-wise;
- (c) the number of cases found to be genuine complaints; and
- (d) if so, the number of cases where action has been taken in a public grievance or complaint if any officers found guilty?

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

(a) No format of addressing the public grievances is required. Applications are accepted on plain paper or by registering on the website <http://pgportal.gov.in>.

(b) The number of public grievances received in Prime Minister's Office, Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet Secretariat and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances is 96044, 77720, 109620, 101995, 124052 & 114527 from 2004 to 2009 (upto 30.11.2009) respectively and the number of grievances settled is 12288, 10312, 11369, 14112, 18706 & 12707 respectively.

(c) and (d) The Ministry/Department/Organization examines the genuineness of a complaint and takes action for the redress in a decentralized manner. As such, data regarding departmental action against officers is not maintained centrally.

Percentage of ST, SC and OBC employees in government services

3158. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of ST, SC and OBC in the existing employees and officers in the Central Government offices and establishments upto 30th October, 2009;
- (b) the reasons why the percentage of population is not accurately reflected on the present day set of the staff; and
- (c) the efforts Government is likely to take to improve the position?

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

(a) Information about the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 30.10.2009 is not centrally maintained. However, as per information received from various Ministries/Departments, their representation in Central Government services as on 1.1.2006 was 16.75%, 6.75% and 5.89% respectively.

(b) Representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in some services/posts remains less than the prescribed percentage of reservation or percentage of their population for reasons like time gap between dates of vacancies and actual dates of their filling up, non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to these categories etc. In some cases, their representation exceeds due to the fact that reserved category candidates selected on their own merit are adjusted against unreserved vacancies and reservation is given in addition.

(c) In order to ensure that posts reserved for SCs and STs are filled by candidates belonging to these categories only, various concessions like relaxation in upper age limit, exemption from payment of examination/application fee, relaxation in qualification regarding experience, relaxation in standards of suitability, etc. are provided to SC/ST candidates. Like-wise, relaxation in upper age limit etc. are given to the OBC candidates in the matter of direct recruitment. There is a ban on de-reservation of reserved vacancies in case of direct recruitment. The Government has been conducting Special Recruitment Drives to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of these categories from time to time.

Delay in appealing against quottrocchi

†3159. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to delay in filing appeal against Mr. Ottovio Quottrocchi by CBI he was allowed to escape from Argentina to Italy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CBI allowed the reopening of sealed bank accounts of Mr. Quottrocchi citing lack of evidence;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of evidences Mr. Quottrocchi's case has now been closed; and

(d) if so, the action likely to be taken against the officials for dereliction of duty?

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

(a) The Government of India had made a request to the Government of Argentine for the extradition of Mr. Ottovio Quottrocchi but the same was turned down by the Argentinean Federal Court. An appeal was filed in the Argentinean Supreme Court but was subsequently withdrawn.

(b) The London Accounts of Mr. Quottrocchi were frozen temporarily on July 25, 2003 on the basis of Letters Rogatory issued by the Special Judge, New Delhi as it was suspected to be part of the proceeds of the crime. As no evidence was found connecting the frozen accounts with the criminal case pending against Mr. Quottrocchi, the accounts of Mr. Quottrocchi were de-frozen as per order dated 11.01.2006 of the High Court of Justice, London on an application moved by the Crown Prosecution Service.

(c) On the basis of CBI report and advice of Ld. Attorney General of India and Solicitor General of India, the Government has given its consent to withdraw the Court Case No.2/2002 against Ottavio Quattrocchi, accused in the Bofors case under section 321 of Cr.P.C. CBI has filed an application before the trial Court of Ld. CMM, Delhi for the purpose.

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

CBI cases in Goa

3160. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of cases under inquiry and investigated by the CBI in relation to State of Goa;
- (b) the number of charge-sheets filed;
- (c) the details of the cases under investigation at inquiry, of the cases in which charge-sheets have been filed and the cases closed by CBI;
- (d) whether any case relating to International Film Festival is being investigated; and
- (e) the progress made in that regard and by what date charge-sheet is proposed to be filed?

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

(a) CBI has registered 23 cases [19 Regular Cases (RCs) and 4 Preliminary Enquiries (PEs)] during the last three years i.e. 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto 30.11.2009) relating to the State of Goa.

(b) Out of the above, CBI has filed 6 charge-sheets in 6 cases during the said period.

(c) A detail showing the details of the cases under investigation, charge-sheeted and closed by the CBI is given in the statement (see below).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The case is under investigation. No definite time frame for filing the charge-sheet can be stipulated at this stage.

Sl. No.	Case ID and Date of Registration	Name of the accused and Designation	Present status
1	2	3	4
2006			
1	RC1(A)2006-Goa dated 11/10/2006	Shri Satish Kumar Kajal, Asst Director, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Goa	Charge sheet filed on 13.02.2008, Under trial
2	PE-1/2006-Goa dated 16/3/2006	Unknown officials of Govt of Goa	Closed after enquiry on 31.1.07 and connected to a Regular Case i.e. RC 15/A/07-MUMBAI as details are given below at Sr.No.4 of cases of 2007.
2007			
1	RC1(A)/2007-Goa dated 26/4/07	Shri K. Suresh Babu, Income Tax officer, Ward-II, Margao,Goa	Charge sheet filed on 19.03.2008, Under Trial

1	2	3	4
2	RC 2(A)/2007-Goa dated 11/9/2007	Shri Ramesh Sitaram Kerkar, Examiner, Customs, Customs House, Goa	Regular Departmental Action for major Penalty recommended on 31.07.08
3	PE -1/2007-Goa dated 19/6/2007	Unknown officials of BSNL Goa	Closed on 28.12.07 .
4	RC15(A)/07-CBI/ Mumbai Dt. 19/4/07	Shri Manohar Parrikar, Ex-Chief Minister of Goa & others	Under investigation
2008			
1	RC1(A)/2008-Goa dated 25/4/08	Shri AM Alornekar, Shri S P Bharne, Shri M L Sardessai, all Supdts, Shri Raj Kumar, Appraiser, Shri Manoj Kumar, Appraiser, Shri A R Ghadi, Tax Assistant, all of Customs, Goa M/s Adani Exports Ltd, Ahmedabad M/s Ganesh Benzoplast, Morugao Goa	Pending sanction since 29/06/09
2	RC -2(A)/2008 -Goa dated 19.6.2008	Shri Atchut M. Alornekar, Supdt, Customs, Goa and his wife Smt Amita Alornekar	Charge sheet filed on 30.12.2008, Under Trial
3	RC 3(A)/2008-Goa dated 27/11/08	Shri Dayal Munda, DGM (Mktg), Metal Scrap Trading Corporation, Kolkata. Shri S S N Murthy, Director, and Shri Karan Kumar, Manager M/s GTS Industries Pvt. Ltd. Shri Soumit Jena, Prop. M/s Jena Enterprises	Under Investigation
4	RC 4(A)/2008-Goa dated 27/11/08	Shri Jayesh Dhuri, Pvt Person Shri Divakar Anandu Pagi, Chairman, Canacona Municipal Council, Canacona, Goa Shri Ravi Narayan Pagi, Pvt person Shri Yogendra Uday Desai, Pvt Person - all from Pololem Canacona Goa	Charge sheet filed on 12.05.2009, Under trial

1	2	3	4
5	PE-1/2008-Goa dated 31/3/08	Shri Dayal Munda, DyGM (Marketing), MSTC, Kolkata M/s GTS Industries (P) LTd., Visakhapatnam	Converted to RC 3(A)/ 08-Goa
6	RC-1/S/2008-Mum. 5.6.2008	1) Samson D'Souza 2) Placido Carvalho - private persons	Charge sheet filed on 21.10.2009, under trial at Pre-charge stage
7	RC.3/S/2008-Mum. 10.10.2008	1. Atanasio @ Babush Monserate, MLA 2. Smt. Jennifer Monserate 3. Tony Rodrigues, Mayor. 4. Daya Karapurkar, Corporator and 33 other persons.	Charge sheet filed on 29.10.2009, under trial at Pre-charge stage
8	RC.4/S/2008-Mum. 10.10.2008	1. Atanasio @ Babush Monserate, MLA 2. Tony Rodrigues, Mayor. 3. Amit Monserate & other unknown persons of Taleigao constituency.	Under Investigation
9	RC.5/S/2008-Mum. 10.10.2008	Unknown	Closure Report filed on 30.11.2009.
2009			
1	RC1(A)/2009-Goa dt 12/1/09	Shri S A Krishna, SDE, BSNL, Goa	Pending sanction since 28/8/09
2	RC 2(A)/2009-Goa dt 24.2.2009	Shri SH Chidambara, Sr Manager (Scale-3) Shri VV N Sastry, Officer (Scale-I) Canara Bank, Ponda Goa Shri Yasin Shaikh, Pvt Persons others	Under Investigation
3	RC 3(A)/2009-Goa Dt. 13/4/09	1) Shri Mukesh Gupta, DIVL. Manager, Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., Panaji, Goa. 2) Smt. Poonam Gupta, w/o. Shri Mukesh Gupta, Pvt. Person	Under investigation

1	2	3	4
4	RC 4(A)/2009-Goa Dt. 10/6/09	1. S/Shri N Chenchiah, then GM (Retd), BSNL, Goa 2. K V Rao, then DGM, BSNL, Goa 3. W B Miranda, then Sr. DE, BSNL, Goa 4. Ramachandran Nair, then CAO (Pig.), BSNL, Goa 5. M S Pattar, then SDE (P), BSNL, Goa	Under investigation
5	RC 5(A)/2009-Goa Dt. 12/6/09	1. S/Shri Mukesh Bhargava, then SE (Civil), BSNL, Kolhapur 2. Rajender Kumar, then Exe. Engr (Civil), BSNL, Goa 3. V S Choubey, then Exe. Engr. (Civil), BSNL, Goa 4. Other unknown officials of BSNL and unknown private parties	Under investigation
6	RC 6(A)/2009-Goa Dt. 13/7/09	Shri Narayana Reddy, ITO, Ward 1(2), Panaji, Goa.	Under investigation
7	RC 7(A)/2009-Goa Dt. 22/7/09	Shri M S Porlekar, then Branch Manager, SBI, Siolim Branch, Goa & other unknown persons	Under investigation
8	PE1(A)/2009-Goa Dt. 20/10/09	1) Shri Ranjan Sahai, Controller of Mines, Nagpur 2) Shri A N Murti, Sr. Mining Geologist, Goa Regional Office, Indian Bureau of Mines. 3) Shri Arjun Salgaonkar, Director of M/s Kantilal & Co., Goa	Under Enquiry

Replies to letter of MPs

†3161. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) since letters sent to various Ministries by MPs are not replied to in due course, whether Government would issue an order in this regard that questions raised by MPs are replied correctly and in detail;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) people in general get information under right to information but replies to MPs letters are not received from ministries, rather a clicked reply is given which is mostly negative; and

(d) action being taken in this regard by Government?

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

(a) and (b) Manual of Office Procedure and the instructions issued from time to time contain guidelines for prompt response to communications from MPs which are followed by Government servants. Delays sometime occur when the matter involves consultations with other Departments or State Governments or when reports have to be obtained from the authorities responsible for taking necessary action.

(c) and (d) Under RTI Act, only information held in the custody of Public Information Officer is made available as per the provisions of the Act, whereas in the case of communications received from MPs efforts are made to answer queries, give details and explanation as sought in the letters.

Fulfilment of backlog of SCs/STs

†3162. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the backlog of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fulfilled in all departments as per the directions given by Prime Minister;

(b) if not, by when it will be fulfilled;

(c) whether Prime Minister is aware of this situation; and

(d) the action taken against the officers for not fulfilling the backlog?

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

(a) and (b) A Special Recruitment Drive was launched to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 2004. More than 60,000 backlog vacancies were filled during the Drive. Another Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog vacancies of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes has been launched in 2008.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) If any officer does not implement the provisions of reservation, action against him can be taken under the Conduct Rules.

Special package to Bihar government

3163. SHRI NARESH GUJJRAL:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has, recently, praised Bihar State Government in regard to progress made in infrastructure, education, health sectors and economic growth in the past few years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has provided any special benefits to the State Government of Bihar for various schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what other steps Government propose to take to provide special package to Bihar Government to uplift the status of backward and down-trodden people in the State?

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

(a) There has been progress in Bihar in various sectors which is reflected in the growth of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Average Annual Growth Rate of GSDP in Bihar was 10.5% during the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 compared to the National Average of 9.4%.

(b) and (c) The efforts of the State Government are already being supplemented through the funding under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Bihar gets funding under both the components of the scheme namely, (i) the Special Plan for Bihar under which an amount of Rs. 1000 crore per annum is being provided and (ii) the Districts component under which an allocation of Rs. 639 crore has been provided in the current year. Thus, an amount of Rs. 1639 crore out of the total funding of Rs. 5800 crore under BRGF i.e., 28% of the outlay is allocated to Bihar. The Central Government has a number of schemes which deliver concrete benefits to the poor including the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Mid Day Meal Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Indira Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, etc. Effective utilisation of funds available under the scheme depends on the efforts of the State Government.

Possibility of decrease in food prices

3164. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission has stressed for going ahead with the pending financial sector reforms as the liberalisation measures would not install country's growth process and anticipated rise in foreign investment flows would be good for the economy;

(b) whether he expressed concern over the current food prices led inflation which would ease in coming months with the arrival of rabi crops;

(c) whether Government has seriously considered increase in food prices which has affected common man; and

(d) if so, the steps his Ministry has taken to check these and by what time there would be a reduction in food prices?

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

(a) and (b) The financial sector reforms and inflation are subjects which fall in the domain of the Ministry of Finance. The Planning Commission has not sent any formal proposal to the Ministry of Finance in this regard.

(c) and (d) The Government is concerned about the increase in food prices and has taken several measures to moderate the rise in prices of essential commodities. These include the measures to augment availability of cereals by increasing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and procurement of wheat for additional allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The other measures include ban on export of wheat and rice, zero import duties on essential food items like sugar, rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and maize, permitting the public sector undertakings to import pulses etc. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is being implemented in 312 identified districts of 17 States from Rabi 2007-08 aiming at achieving an additional production of 20 million tonnes of foodgrains, comprising 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses by the end of Eleventh Plan (20011-12).

Social discontent and extremism

3165. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert committee set up by the Planning Commission in May 2006 to examine the development process and identify the factors behind the increasing social discontent and extremism has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the gist of its findings and recommendations made; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission in May 2006 on "Development Issues to deal with Causes of Discontent, Unrest and Extremism" submitted its report titled "Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas" in April 2008.

(b) The recommendations of the Report are grouped under the following heads, namely, (i) effective implementation of protective legislations; (ii) Land related measures; (iii) recommendations relating to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) livelihood security; (v) universalisation of basic social services to standards; (vi) issues related to the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996(PESA); (vii) State response and (viii) strengthening the planning system and governance issues.

(c) The Government's policy is to have a continuously evolving strategy based on consultations with the State Governments and administration at the field level in the background of the recommendations of the Expert Group. Hence a holistic approach is being adopted which covers issues of security, development, administration and public perception. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard, 33 districts, which have been worst affected by Left Wing Extremism, have been identified for focused attention and development efforts are being closely reviewed.

Discussion by Plan Panel

3166. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the long-term and short-term measures adopted, after the meeting of the reconstituted Plan Panel in September 2009, wherein high growth trajectory to revive the slowdown economy, failure of the monsoon and unprecedented droughts and raving floods, were extensively debated;

(b) whether it resulted in revision of Eleventh Plan growth and sectoral targets;

(c) by when the mid-term appraisal will take place to know envisaged targets achieved so far; and

(d) whether such measures will control prices of food items?

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

(a) and (b) The first meeting of the newly constituted Full Planning Commission was held on 1st September, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The issues such as deceleration in the growth rate in the Indian Economy on account of global slowdown negative growth rate in the agricultural sector during the current year due to drought, reduction in exports and status implementation of Integrated Energy Policy etc. came up for discussion. Revision of the Eleventh Plan growth and sectoral targets was not discussed in the meeting. The following major conclusions emerged from the discussions:

- There is a need to build on the strengths of the past to tackle the new challenges posed by the global economic slowdown and drought in the current year.
- The consequences of drought can be managed as sufficient food stocks are available. However, there is a need for management of food economy, macro economy, drought and protection of Kharif and Rabi crops.
- Need to converge National Rural Employment Scheme (NREGS) and other agricultural and rural schemes to minimize the impact of drought in 2009-10.
- Reviving investment, containing Fiscal Deficit within the limits of prudence, raising resources and using them efficiently.
- To mobilize resources to sustain the momentum of Planned Development of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The exercise of mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan is under progress. However, to tackle the situation of rising food prices, measures to augment availability of cereals have been taken by increasing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and procurement of wheat for additional allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The other measures include the ban on export on wheat and rice, zero import duties on essential food items, permitting the public sector undertakings to import pulses etc. Further, given the situation arising out of economic slowdown and drought situation in the country, Government has taken the policy interventions through its institutional mechanism.

Demographic benefit to country's financial status

3167. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India stands to gain from her demographic benefit substantially in its stride for economic superpower status;
- (b) if so, the salient details thereof taken into account in our planning;
- (c) whether owing to low volume of trained man-power, particularly in the age group of 15-29 years, which constitute the lion's share of our population, the demographic advantage stands to elude us; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken, if any, to address the problem, indicating the road-maps, with specific reference to the measures aimed at coordinating and monitoring the same at the levels of States and UTs across the country?

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

(a) and (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan document brings out that the decline in the rate of growth of population in the past few decades, modernisation and social processes leading to more women entering the workforce, resulted in lowering the dependency ratio from 0.8 in 1991 to 0.73 in 2001. The dependency ratio is expected to further decline sharply to 0.59 by 2011, as projected by Technical Group on Population Projection, giving India a comparative cost advantage and improvement in competitiveness.

(c) and (d) It is projected that the ageing economy phenomenon will globally create a skilled manpower shortage of approximately 56.5 million by 2020. Accordingly, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the thrust is on creating a pool of skilled personnel in line with the requirements of the ultimate users like industry, trade and services sector both in the domestic as well as of other ageing economies. In order to achieve the objective of bridging the skill gaps, a Coordinated Action Plan for skill development and setting up of the National Skill Development Corporation 2008 has been approved. A three tier institutional structure consisting of (i) the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, (ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board, and (iii) National Skill Development Corporation, has already been put in place to take forward the mission of creating 500 million people by 2022.

Implementation of CSS

3168. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has a mechanism to analyse the performance of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) being implemented by the State Governments;
- (b) whether Government is satisfied with the performance of the State Governments in the implementation of CSS;
- (c) whether Government has received any reports of non-utilisation of the grants for CSS;
- (d) the names of the States which have not performed upto the expectation; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government?

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

(a) to (e) Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of guidelines issued for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by State Governments. The progress of implementation of these schemes is also reviewed on a regular basis in sectoral Half Yearly Performance Review Meetings chaired by Members of the Planning Commission. Additionally, a Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been set up in the Prime Minister's Office to review a select number of flagship programmes/initiatives/iconic projects. The DMU reports are available on the websites of the concerned Central Ministry. The State Governments provide Utilization Certificate and other reports as prescribed to the concerned Central Ministries which form the basis for release of funds.

Implementation of Bharat Nirman Programme

3169. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated additional funds to implementation of Bharat Nirman Programmes for the development of rural and urban areas in the country;

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

(c) the details of the targets fixed and achieved by Government under the said programme for the first 100 days of the present Government; and

(d) the extent to which the additional allocation has been utilized during the said period?

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

(a) to (d) Government of India has stepped up the allocation for Bharat Nirman from Rs. 31,280 crore for 2008-09 - Budget Estimates (BE) to Rs. 45,500 crore for 2009-10 (BE) which is an increase of 45%. The Government of India has stepped up the allocation for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by 59% over BE 2008-09 to Rs. 12,000 crore. The Government of India has also allocated Rs. 7,000 crore to Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) which represents a 27% increase over 2008-09 (BE). The allocation for the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been increased by 63% to Rs. 8,800 crore in Budget Estimate 2009-10. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) has been allocated Rs. 9,700 crore for 2009-10 (BE) which is an increase of 75% over the allocation in 2008-09 (BE). The allocation for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) has been raised by 10% over 2008-09 (BE) to Rs. 8,000 crore in BE 2009-10. Respective Ministries/Departments have chalked out 100 days 'Action Plan' in respect of various projects/ asks pertaining to them.

Advisory council members of UIAI project

3170. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) the members of the Advisory Council to assist the newly constituted - Unique Identification Authority of India (UIAI);

(b) the time-frame set by the Government to complete this project;

(c) the criteria being adopted to recognize the Indian citizenship;

(d) whether illegal Bangladeshi infiltrators are also possessing ration cards procured on the basis of false documents; and

(e) the steps GOI is planning to eliminate such cases?

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

(a) No such Advisory Council has been set up.

(b) The first UID Numbers are proposed to be issued in the next twelve to eighteen months starting from August 2009. Hence the first set of UID numbers will be issued between August 2010 and February 2011. The Issue of UID numbers will be a continuous process.

(c) to (e) As of now, the mandate of the UIDAI is to issue UID numbers to every resident of India and so the questions do not arise.

Expenditure on health and education infrastructure

3171. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index, India's ranking has come down to 134 from 128 last year;

(b) what percentage of GDP does Government plan to spend to improve the health and education infrastructure in the country in the next three years; and

(c) how do these figures compare with China?

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

(a) The Human Development Report (HDR) 2009 which includes the data for 192 UN member states does not reflect any change in India's rank as compared to the HDR report 2007-08 which was based on data for 175 countries. It has been clarified in the report that International Data Agencies continuously improve their data series and update the historical data and therefore, year to year changes in the HDI values and rankings across editions of the Human Development Report often reflect changes. In fact, Human Development Report of UNDP-2009 (based on data up to 2007) with HDI value of 0.612 in respect of India reflects an improvement over the previous report which indicated the HDI value of 0.604.

(b) and (c) As per Human Development Report 2007-08 released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the government expenditure on health and education which constitute the major components of social welfare for India are estimated at 0.9% and 3.8% of GDP respectively. However, if the private expenditure on health is taken into account, the share of total expenditure on health will work out to be 4.25% of GDP in 2004-05. Similarly, inclusion of

investment in education by private sector will also increase the percentage share of education in GDP. Health and Education are the high priority areas of the Eleventh Five Year Plan with a target of raising the public expenditure on education to 6% of GDP and 2% of GDP on health during the plan period. The Human Development Report 2007-08 released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reveals the government expenditure on health and education for China at 1.8% and 1.9% of GDP respectively.

Report of Tendulkar Committee

†3172. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has got the report of Tendulkar Committee set up for the BPL;
- (b) if so, the details of its recommendations; and
- (c) if not, by when the report is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Tendulkar Committee set up by the Government to review the methodology for estimation of poverty has submitted its report recently on 8th December, 2009. The report is under examination in the Planning Commission.

SCs / STs population in Odisha

3173. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of SCs and STs population in Odisha as per the last census *vis-a-vis* other States;
- (b) the measures taken by Government for upliftment of these socially and economically downtrodden population in Odisha; and
- (c) the number of families benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) The number of SC and ST population in the State of Orissa as per 2001 Census is as under:

- (i) SC Population - 60, 82,063 (16.50 %)
- (ii) ST Population - 81,45,081 (22.10 %)

The number of SC and ST population in other States as per 2001 Census is given in the statement (see below).

(b) and (c) Various welfare and development schemes are being implemented by the nodal Ministries and Departments in-charge-of SC and ST development both at Centre and State, and other sectoral Ministries and Departments concerned with varied coverage of beneficiaries, as per the guidelines of the schemes and programmes, especially through implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan and Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK for the upliftment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the State of Orissa.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(figure in million)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Population *	Scheduled Castes *		Scheduled Tribes *	
			Total	%	Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	1,028.61	166.63	16.20	84.32	8.20
	States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	76.21	12.34	16.20	5.02	6.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.10	0.01	0.60	0.70	64.20
3	Assam	26.66	1.83	6.90	3.30	12.40
4	Bihar	83.00	13.05	15.70	0.75	0.90
5	Chhattisgarh	20.83	2.42	11.60	6.61	31.80
6	Goa	1.35	0.02	1.80	566 *	0.00
7	Gujarat	50.67	3.59	7.10	7.48	14.80
8	Haryana	21.14	4.09	19.30	Nil	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	1.50	24.70	0.24	4.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10.14	0.77	7.60	1.10	10.90
11	Jharkhand	26.95	3.19	11.80	7.1	26.30
12	Karnataka	52.85	8.56	16.20	3.46	6.60
13	Kerala	31.84	3.12	9.80	0.36	1.10
14	Madhya Pradesh	60.35	9.16	15.20	12.23	20.30
15	Maharashtra	96.88	9.88	10.20	8.57	8.90
16	Manipur	2.17	0.06	2.80	0.74	34.20
17	Meghalaya	2.32	0.01	0.50	1.99	85.90
18	Mizoram	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.83	94.50
19	Nagaland	1.99	0.00	0.00	1.77	89.10
20	Orissa	36.80	6.08	16.50	8.14	22.10
21	Punjab	24.36	7.03	28.90	Nil	0.00
22	Rajasthan	56.51	9.69	17.20	7.09	12.60
23	Sikkim	0.54	0.03	5.00	0.11	20.60
24	Tamil Nadu	62.41	11.86	19.00	0.65	1.00
25	Tripura	3.20	0.56	17.40	0.99	31.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	166.20	35.15	21.10	0.10	0.10
27	Uttaranchal	8.49	1.52	17.90	0.25	3.00
28	West Bengal	80.18	18.45	23.00	4.40	5.50
	Union Territories					
29.	A & N Islands	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.02	8.30
30.	Chandigarh	0.90	0.16	17.50	Nil	0.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.22	0.00	1.90	0.13	62.20
32.	Daman & Diu	0.16	0.00	3.10	0.01	8.80
33.	Delhi	13.85	2.34	16.90	Nil	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.05	94.50
35.	Pondicherry	0.97	0.16	16.20	Nil	0.00

Growth in States

3174. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is huge difference in status of growth between the States, particularly in North Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken some steps to ensure the equal growth of all States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has made any specific plan for growth of backward States like North Eastern States in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The data on growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 1999-2000 prices for the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09 are given in the statement (*See below*). The disparity between the national figures and that of the North-Eastern States is largely due to historical differences in socio-economic conditions, natural resource endowments, level of industrialization and differences in human capital indicators viz, education, health etc.

(c) to (f) The Government has been taking several measures to improve the growth rate across the country in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include Plan and Non-Plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of industries in the backward regions. There is a 10% mandatory earmarking

of funds by the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for the development of North-Eastern States. A number of programmes which include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme, Border Area Development Programme, etc. have been initiated to reduce the regional disparities.

Statement

*Growth of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 1999-2000
Prices (% over previous year)*

Sl. No.	Statet/UT	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-09	Annual Average Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.24	11.16	10.62	5.5	9.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-4.86	12.69	3.74	N.A	3.9
3	Assam	4.94	6.97	6.06	6.0	6.0
4	Bihar	1.49	22	8.04	11.4	10.7
5	Jharkhand	2.79	12.53	6.18	5.5	6.8
6	Goa	11.33	10.37	11.14	N.A	10.9
7	Gujarat	13.44	9.09	12.79	N.A	11.8
8	Haryana	9.37	14.2	9.35	8.0	10.2
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.54	9.2	8.59	N.A	8.8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6.17	6.25	6.28	N.A	6.2
11	Karnataka	13.53	7.33	12.92	5.1	9.7
12	Kerala	9.17	11.1	10.42	N.A	10.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	6.48	4.75	5.25	N.A	5.5
14	Chhattisgarh	6.94	7.99	8.63	7.7	7.8
15	Maharashtra	9.67	9.82	9.18	N.A	9.6
16	Manipur	4.61	3.73	6.77	7.1	5.6
17	Meghalaya	6.08	5.34	5.2	N.A	5.5
18	Mizoram	2.38	5.51	5.54	6.4	5.0
19	Nagaland	5.22	NA	NA	N.A	5.2
20	Orissa	6.37	12.12	5.85	6.7	7.8
21	Punjab	4.5	7.32	6.54	6.3	6.2
22	Rajasthan	6.89	11.81	7.33	7.1	8.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Sikkim	8.94	7.15	7.4	8.0	7.9
24	Tamil Nadu	11.89	11.29	4.41	4.6	8.0
25	Tripura	9.09	8.43	NA	N.A	8.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	5.25	7.18	7.16	6.5	6.5
27	Uttarakhand	5.66	9.84	9.37	8.7	8.4
28	West Bengal	5.72	8.77	7.74	N.A	7.4
All-India GDP (99-00 base)		9.52	9.75	9.01	6.7	8.7

Source: CSO(Central Statistical Organisation) : Data As on 27-10-2009

Criteria for poverty line

3175. SHRI. T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether criteria for fixing the poverty line has not been revised for long;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether crores of people are affected due to non revision of criteria; and
- (d) if so, the action taken to revise the same?

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

(a) to (d) The criteria for fixing the poverty line to estimate the poverty in the country has been reviewed from time to time to take into account the changed situation. To begin with, the Planning Commission in 1977, constituted a 'Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand', which submitted its report in 1979. The Task Force defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure level of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per capita per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 cal in rural areas and 2100 cal in urban areas. These poverty lines were applied uniformly in all the States. In September, 1989 an Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' was constituted to look into the methodology for estimation of poverty and to redefine the poverty line, if necessary. The Expert Group which submitted its report in 1993 did not change the definition of poverty defined by Task Force. However, the Expert Group recommended the disaggregation of the national poverty line into state wise poverty lines in order to reflect the state wise price differences. In 2005, an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar was set up to review the methodology of estimation of poverty. The Expert Group has submitted its report recently on 08.12.2009.

East and West Godavari district projects

3176. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released any fresh report on the implementation of centrally sponsored projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, during the last five years especially for East and West Godavari District Projects of tribal areas?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise. According to information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, releases have been made to East and West Godavari districts under various Central sector & centrally sponsored schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. The year-wise releases made to East and West Godavari districts are given in the Statement-I & II respectively.

Statement-I

East Godavari District

(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Allocation & Release			Total		
	Plan	State Govt.	Total (Col.2+Col.3)	Central Govt.	Total amount released (Col.4+Col.5)	Expenditure
		Non-Plan		CSS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	749.70	484.21	1233.91	429.43	1663.34	1547.40
2005-06	855.48	537.48	1376.73	154.59	1531.32	1890.62
2006-07	802.48	521.25	1323.73	229.74	1553.47	1615.65
2007-08	1130.60	1463.14	2593.74	209.26	2803.00	2693.18
2008-09	1880.52	1863.31	3743.83	112.46	3856.29	3981.29
TOTAL	5418.78	4869.39	10271.94	1135.48	11407.42	11728.14

Statement-II

West Godavari District

(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Allocation & Release			Total		
	Plan	State Govt.	Total (Col.2+Col.3)	Central Govt.	Total amount released (Col.4+Col.5)	Expenditure
		Non-Plan		CSS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	542.26	276.35	818.61	346.51	1165.12	892.92
2005-06	681.90	310.79	1092.84	139.16	1232.00	1428.07
2006-07	572.63	410.94	983.57	185.05	1168.62	1029.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	833.50	867.90	1701.40	88.74	1790.14	1745.53
2008-09	742.14	1243.66	1985.80	43.77	2029.57	2128.90
TOTAL	3372.43	3109.64	6582.22	803.23	7385.45	7224.75

Usage of science and technology in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

3177. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

(a) the present status of propagation, dissemination and usage of Science and Technology in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) the steps that are proposed to further strengthen and disseminate the Science and Technology in the two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (b) The Department of Science and Technology has a specific plan scheme titled "Science and Technology Communication and Popularisation" with the objective to communicate Science and Technology and inculcate scientific temper among people across the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In order to propagate, disseminate and use Science and Technology, various activities such as National Children's Science Congress; National Science Day; Science Exhibitions; Water Resource and Ecosystems Management; Women and Child Health and Nutrition Programme; Motivational Programme for Talented School Students; Explaining science behind Miracle; Training Workshop on Disaster Management; Programme on Detection and Prevention of Food Adulteration; Appreciating Physics in Everyday Life; Year of Planet Earth and Audio-Video Programmes, Films, Activity Kits and Publications have been undertaken in all the States including the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. These activities are planned to be continued in future also.

Caste as a form of discrimination

3178. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether responding to the appeal by Dalit Groups, the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) has proposed to recognize caste as a form of discrimination based on descent and birth;

(b) whether Nepal has hailed the UNHRC's proposal as worthy of adoption and has agreed to abide by UNHRC charter on caste discrimination; and

(c) whether India is opposed to the internationalization of the caste issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal from the United Nations Human Rights Council to recognize caste as a form of discrimination based on descent and birth.

(b) The Government of India cannot comment on the position of other governments.

(c) India has been responding in the appropriate UN fora on questions relating to caste-based discrimination.

Government incentives to employers in private sector

3179. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to provide incentives to employers in the private sector for providing employment to the physically challenged persons is being implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of private employers towards this scheme;

(d) whether Government propose to make it compulsory for private sector to provide employment to physically challenged persons by enacting a law for that purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Scheme of Incentives for employers in the Private Sector for providing employment to persons with disabilities 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 employees with disabilities employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000/-.

(c) Under the scheme 144 persons have been covered by Employees Provident Fund Organisation and 261 persons have been covered by Employees State Insurance Corporation till 30.09.2009. 49 Factories /Establishments have availed this benefit through Employees State Insurance Corporation and 6 Factories/Establishments have availed the benefit through Employees Provident Fund Organization.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no provision for compulsory reservation in private companies for persons with disabilities in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

Dr. Ambedkar Medical Help Programme in Tamil Nadu

3180. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing the Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme to provide medical treatment to the poor Scheduled Caste families for serious ailments of kidney, heart, liver, brain, cancer and other life threatening diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the scheme in Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether Government has given advertisements in Tamil news papers of the State to popularize the scheme in Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (D.A.F.), is operating the Dr. Ambedkar Medical Scheme.

The Scheme is meant to provide medical treatment facility to the patients belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities having an annual family income of less than Rs 1,00,000/- and who are suffering from major ailments which need surgery related to kidney, heart, liver, cancer, brain or any other life threatening disease including knee surgery and spinal surgery.

All Central/State Govt. Hospitals, State Govt. Medical Colleges attached Hospitals, Hospitals recognized by State Govt., Hospitals fully funded by either the State Govt. or Central Govt., all CGHS approved Hospitals, State Govt. Hospitals in District Headquarters where surgery treatment facility of the above diseases is available, are covered under the scheme.

75% of the estimated cost of the treatment is admissible, with a maximum ceiling limit of Rs. 1,00,000/- in each case. Admissible medical aid is paid, directly to the Hospital.

(c) During the years, 2008-09 & 2009-10, (upto 30-11-2009) an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs & Rs 1 lakh to five and two patients of Tamil Nadu respectively, have been released for their treatment.

(d) No Sir.

(e) The copies of the scheme were sent to the state governments, including Govt. of Tamil Nadu for giving adequate publicity to the scheme.

Proposals for rehabilitation of disabled people in M.P.

†3181. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals have been received from Madhya Pradesh (M.P.) for rehabilitation of disabled people, the names of such proposals;

(b) the total number of proposals received from the State of Madhya Pradesh under the caring and protection project of working children, the name of such proposals; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action taken so far thereon and by when they will be granted acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes Sir. 40 proposals have been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Proposals received are broadly in the categories of Special Schools for Persons with various Disabilities, Residential Schools and Vocational Training Centres. Proposals under the Scheme of Assistance for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) have been received in respect of 30 district mostly for District Disability Rehabilitation Centres, District Red Cross Society and some Non Governmental Organisations.

(b) 9 Proposals has been received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development for districts of Morena, Bhopal, Mandla, Vidisha and Datia (in the State of Madhya Pradesh) to be implemented by various Non Governmental Organisations under the 'Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection.'

(c) Such proposals are processed based on guidelines of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources.

Scholarship scheme for SC and ST students

3182. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding various schemes of scholarships at high school and college level for SC and ST students;

(b) whether there is any limit of income of parents of students for eligibility for above scholarships; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The details of various schemes of scholarships at high school and college level for SC and ST students, including limit of income of parents/guardians are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Scholarship Scheme for SC and ST students

1. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to Scheduled Castes for Studies in India:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled castes students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. The financial assistance includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions, Book Bank facility and other allowances.

Income ceiling:- The scholarship is to be paid to the students whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum.

2. Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the children of scavengers, sweepers having traditionally link with scavenging, flayers and tanners, irrespective of their religion, to pursue education upto matriculation level. The target group covers SC students also. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations implement the Scheme. The financial assistance includes monthly scholarship and annual adhoc grant. The Scheme covers day scholars from Class I to X.

Income ceiling:- There is no income ceiling prescribed under the scheme.

3. Central Sector Scholarship scheme of Top Class Education for SC students:

The objective of the scheme is to promote quality professional education amongst SC students, by providing them scholarship for pursuing studies in 183 identified institutes of excellence. The scholarship includes tuition fee and other non-refundable fees, living expenses, books and stationery allowance and computer.

Income ceiling:- The scholarship is meant to be paid to the students whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.

4. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to Scheduled Tribes:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribes students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. The financial assistance includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions, Book Bank facility and other allowances.

Income ceiling:- The scholarship is meant to be paid to the students whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.08 lakh per annum.

5. Central Sector Scholarship scheme of Top Class Education for ST students:

The objective of the scheme is to encourage meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in any of the 125 identified institutes of excellence spread all over the country. The financial assistance includes full tuition fee and non-refundable charges, living expenses, books and stationery charges and cost of computer.

Income ceiling:- The scholarship is to be paid to the students whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.

Besides, SC/ST students are also provided National Overseas Scholarships for pursuing higher studies abroad. The income ceiling under the scheme is Rs. 25,000 per month.

Reservation Act

3183. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving priority to Bill for 'Reservation Act' as assured in the National Common Minimum Programme;

(b) what happened to the much publicized Reservation in Private sector; and

(c) the status of backlog vacancies in Nationalised Banks and other public sector organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) A Bill, namely, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha which passed it on 23.12.2008. The Bill, however, could not be discussed in the Lok Sabha and has since lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha.

(b) A Coordination Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister for considering affirmative action in the Private Sector. The Committee has held three meetings and held discussions with Apex Industry Chambers/Associations.

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

Representations to include various communities in the list of SCs

3184. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received many representations from State Governments and other organizations to include various communities in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs);

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to include such communities in the list of SCs;

(e) whether any decision is taken by the Government about the demand of SC's classification in Andhra Pradesh;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(h) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Complete proposals for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, have been received from ten States and one Union Territory, details of which are shown in the enclosed Statement (See below). The proposals are processed as per prescribed procedure.

(e) to (h) The Government of Andhra Pradesh vide their letter dated 10.01.2005, had inter-alia, informed that the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in its meeting held on 10.12.2004, had unanimously adopted the following Government resolution, moved by the Chief Minister:-

"This House had passed Resolution on 22nd April, 1998, for categorisation of Scheduled Castes as recommended by Justice Ramachandra Raju Commission. In view of the recent Supreme Court Judgment, the House resolves to recommend to the Government of India to take up the matter in Parliament."

No decision has been taken in this regard.

Statement

Representations to include various communities in the list of SCs

States/ Union Territory	Details of inclusions in the list of Scheduled Castes proposed by the State/ UT.
1	2
States	
Chhattisgarh	Mahra, Mahara, as synonym of Mahar, Mehra, Mehar
Haryana	Kabirpanthi Julaha as synonym of Kabirpanthi, Julaha
Jammu and Kashmir	Mazhabi Sikhs as a new entry Gen as a new entry Nadiala as a new entry
Karnataka	Bovi (Non - Besta), Kalluvaddar, Bandivaddar Mannuvaddar, as synonym of Bhovi, etc.
Kerala	Madiga, as a new entry Palluvan, as synonym of Pulluvan Thachar (other than Carpenter), as synonym of Thandan
Madhya Pradesh	Sakhwar, as synonym of Chamar Dahiya, as synonym of Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat
Manipur	Chakpa, as synonym of Lois
Orissa	Amata, Amath, as synonym of Amant, Amat, etc. Chik, Chik Badaik, as synonym of Badaik Bauri Baishnab, as synonym of Bauri. Bajia, as synonym of Bedia, Bejia Dhoba Baishnab, Rajak, Rajaka as synonym of Dhoba, Dhobi Adhuria Domb, Adhuria Dom as synonym of Dom Situria, Sitra as synonym of Ghantarghada, Ghantra Gokha Baishnaba, Gokah Baishnaba as synonym of Gokha

1	2
	Jaggili, Jaggli as synonym of Jaggali Katia as synonym of Khatia Kalandi, Kalandi Baishnab, Kalindi Baishnab, as synonym of Kandra, Kandara Kandra Baishnab, Kandara Baishnab, as synonym of Kandra, Kandara Goudia Kela, Gaudia Kela, Agheri Kela, Sinduria Kela, as synonym of Kela, Kesuria, Khadal, Khodal, Khadola as synonym of Khadala Bhina, Tula Bhina, as synonym of Kori Mehantar, Mehentar as synonym of Mehtar, Bhangi Jayantara Pano, Jena Pano, Pana Baishnab, Pano Baishnab, Buna Pano as synonym of Pan, Pano, etc. Poundra, Pod, etc. (Bengali refugee), as new entry Betra, as synonym of Turi Tiar, Tior, as new entry Tripura Chamar- Rohidas, Chamar- Ravidas as synonym of Chamar, Muchi Dhobi as synonym of Dhoba Jhalo- Malo as synonym of Jalia Kaibarta Uttarakhand Namasudra, Pod, Poundra, as new entry Union Territory Dadra and Nagar Haveli Rohit as synonym of Chamar

Status of safai karamchari in PSUs

†3185. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Safai Karamcharis in PSUs, Local Municipal Corporations and Local Bodies;

(b) whether their basic amenities such as salary and wage, employment, health, facilities, education of dependent children, promotion have been taken care of; if so, the fact thereof; and

(c) the reaction and clarifications of National Commission for Safai Karamchari in this matter or issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), in its Reports submitted to the Central Government has drawn attention to various issues concerning Safai Karamcharis. Main recommendations given in the Reports of NCSK, on the issues of salary and wages, employment, health facilities, education of dependent children and promotion to Safai Karamcharis, are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) State Government should accord priority to identification of the school-going children of scavengers.
- (ii) Children of Safai Karamcharis generally remain deprived of quality education, therefore municipal corporations should run schools for such children.
- (iii) The rate of scholarship to the children of Safai Karamcharis should be increased.
- (iv) Adequate promotional avenues ensuring at least three vertical promotions be created based on experience, technical or other qualifications of Safai Karamcharis.
- (v) All local bodies should provide primary, secondary and tertiary medical facilities to Safai Karamcharis and their families, with in-built mechanism for quarterly check up, and adequate insurance cover.
- (vi) Safai Karamcharis should be provided additional allowances equal to 10% of their basic pay as risk allowance to compensate them for the risk they are constantly exposed to.

Beneficial schemes launched during eleventh plan

‡3186. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many beneficial schemes have been announced in the interest of hearing impaired people of the country in Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for making no mention of announcements made in Eleventh Five Year Plan, especially in the interest of deaf people, in 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Chapter on Social Justice in the Eleventh Five Year Plan document inter alia includes the establishment of Sign Language Research and Training Centre, National Captioning Centre, one residential special school upto class 12th and one Degree college for the deaf in every zone. Implementation of these programmes is subject to availability of adequate budgetary resources.

Discovery of new planets

3187. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that 32 planets have been found outside solar system, thereby increasing the number of planets discovered outside the solar system to more than 400;
- (b) if so, whether it would further give a supporting evidence to the theory that the universe has many places where life could develop; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether we would include further pursuance of this syndrome in our forthcoming space projects as India is now being a recognizable 'Space Exploration' entity?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that more than 32 planets have been discovered outside the solar system.

(b) Though the number of extra solar planets discovered is more than 32, most of them do not have the temperature and environment conducive for possible existence of any form of life.

(c) Currently, ISRO has technological difficulty to pursue this activity from space platform. However, ground-based observations for the search of extra solar planets are being planned at Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

Launching of Oceansat-2

3188. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched Oceansat-2, an ISRO built 960 kg satellite with six nation's satellite on September 23, 2009 which is expected to bring down the annual fuel bill of each mechanized fishing boat across the country; and

(b) if so, the details and salient features of the Oceansat-2 launch?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched Oceansat-2 - a 960 kg satellite built by ISRO along with six other small satellites from Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, on September 23, 2009. The Oceansat-2 will facilitate identification of Potential Fishing Zones and enable fishermen to reduce the search time, thus bringing down their annual fuel bill.

(b) The Oceansat-2 was launched on September 23, 2009, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, by the 16th flight of the ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). The performance of the launch vehicle was normal and the satellite was successfully injected into its intended polar sun-synchronous orbit of 720 km altitude. Following the injection of the Oceansat-2, the six other small satellites of other countries were also injected smoothly into their intended orbits.

Advance technology for Chandrayaans

3189. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether future "Chandrayaans" would be designed on advanced technological developments taking place all around the globe;

(b) whether a low cost planetary mission has been conducted by the International Academy of Astronautics in Goa; and

(c) whether basic features of this low cost planetary Mission would be reflected in such projects in future or would these be designed on entirely different technology to avoid snags in "Chandrayaan-I"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The next Moon mission Chandrayaan-II will have an Orbiter, a Lander and Rovers, which uses advanced technologies and will be in tune with technologies internationally.

(b) Yes, Sir. An International Conference of International Academy of Astronautics on 'low Cost Planetary Missions' has been conducted at Goa from August 31, 2009, to September 4, 2009.

(c) In this Conference, some concepts to carry out low cost planetary missions have been discussed. Some of these ideas are futuristic and some can be applied to the immediate missions.

Planet 'X' heading towards earth

3190. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planet 'X' is heading towards Earth at a speed of 20,00,000 miles a year and may come close to earth or collide with it anytime after 2010 to cause destruction like earthquake and Tsunami;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has any link with calendar of Maya Civilization; and

(d) what are the remedial measures available with the Government?

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

(a) No, Sir. There is no factual basis for this.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Tourism after 26/11 terrorist attack on Mumbai

3191. DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tourism industry is still finding it difficult to present the country as safe destination for foreign tourists even after one year of the 26/11 terror attack;

(b) if so, whether several foreign countries are still guiding their citizens not to visit India in view of unsafe destination;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and whether Government has proposed to take up the matter with the tourism department of foreign countries and encourage them to visit India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to promote tourists of foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Various Countries have been issuing Travel advisories from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while traveling to areas in the country which are temporarily disturbed. The Ministry of Tourism through its overseas offices and in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian missions abroad takes up the matter regarding lifting of travel advisories as and when issued by different countries to avoid any adverse impact on tourism to the country.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to counter the downward trend of inbound tourism and to promote tourism to the country. These include liberalizing the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme for service providers promoting India, organizing Road Shows in important tourist generating markets overseas, arranging familiarisation tours to India for international travel trade and media representatives to keep them updated on safety/security conditions in the country, media campaigns in the print, electronic, online and outdoor media and a "Visit India 2009" scheme, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India. Recently Government of India has decided to introduce Visa-on-Arrival scheme for tourists from five countries viz. Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan on a pilot basis for a period of one year.

Decline in number of foreign tourists

†3192. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of foreign tourists after terrorist attack in a number of metros in the country especially in Jaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is having any dialogue with Government of other countries in this regard or any such effort is being made to instill faith in foreign tourists to visit India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India increased by 5.6% in 2008 over 2007. However, during January - November 2009, a decline of 6.3% in FTAs has been observed over the corresponding period of 2008. This decline may be due to various reasons including global financial slowdown, terrorist activities, H1N1 pandemic, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs and through its overseas offices and Indian missions abroad, takes up the matter regarding lifting of travel advisories as and when issued by different countries to avoid any adverse impact on tourism in the country.

In addition, to increase the number of FTAs in India, Ministry of Tourism is undertaking a series of promotional activities through its Indiatourism offices overseas. 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.

Tourism projects for Hyderabad and Secunderabad

3193. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached her Ministry for the tourism projects to be taken up in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Secunderabad and Hyderabad twin cities which possess rich heritage and culture which has already completed 400 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far; and

(c) if not, by when action would be taken on such important issues in Andhra Pradesh to promote the tourism to generate more revenue in the southern region?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects, identified in consultation and interaction with them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned projects worth Rs. 15675.91 lakh during the 11th Plan for the integrated development of tourism in the State of Andhra Pradesh which also includes a project for Development of Charminar Area of Hyderabad sanctioned in year 2007-08 for Rs.994.75 lakh.

5 Star hotel and health resorts in Himachal Pradesh

3194. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers for inviting private sector for setting up of five-star hotels and health resorts to promote tourism in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to hand over some of its properties in Himachal Pradesh to the private sector as part of its disinvestment plans; and

(d) if so, property-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Setting up/construction of hotels is capital intensive with a long gestation period and primarily, a private sector activity. Ministry of Tourism is in regular touch with the State/Union Territory Governments & other land owning agencies for creating 'Land Banks' for hotels, allotting land for hotels on Joint Venture/revenue sharing basis, adopting Single Window Clearance, increasing Floor Area Ratio (FAR).

As per the information received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, the State has identified five sites which are being offered to the private sector for setting up tourism related activities at Baddi (Distt. Solan), Jhatingri (Distt. Mandi), Bilaspur (Bilaspur), 15 Miles Baragaon Manali (Distt. Kullu) & Shpja Banjar (Distt. Kullu). In addition, the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has also identified three cafes for disinvestment which are located at Abshar at Solan, Bhairav at Baijnath (Kangra) and Geetanjali (Chamba).

Yatri niwas type hotels

3195. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build Yatri Niwas type hotels before the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, details thereof with approximate rooms likely to be constructed; and

(c) the plans of Government to introduce new tourist circles during the Commonwealth Games, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Organizing Committee, XIXth Commonwealth Games, Delhi-2010 has set up a "Games Travel Office" which would cater to the tourism requirements and travel packages covering various tourist circuits of the country during the Games.

Tourism development proposals from Tamil Nadu

3196. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has received proposals for the development of tourism from the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the projects received;

(c) whether necessary sanctions have been granted and funds allocated; and

(d) the project-wise details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of places of tourist interest is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance every year for the Product/Infrastructure development of destinations/circuits.

A list of projects received from the Government of Tamil Nadu during 2009-10 is given in the statement (see below). Project proposals which are complete as per guidelines, are appraised on the basis of inter-se-priority and funds released, subject to availability under the respective head.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects during 2009-10:

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Development of Sikkal-Velankanni-Nagore in Nagapattinam	230.08
2.	Destination development of Thiruparandundram Eco Park in Madurai District	387.83
3.	Development of Kodaikanal Phase II under destination Development scheme	427.03
4.	Development of Palani in Dindigul under Destination Development scheme	281.81
5.	Rural tourism project in Village Vednammalli	58.95

Statement

List of projects received during 2009-10 from the Government of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the project
1	2
1.	Development of Sikkal-Velankanni-Nagore in Nagapattinam
2.	Destination development of Thiruparandundram Eco Park in Madurai District
3.	Development of Kodaikanal Phase II under destination
4.	Development of Palani in Dindigul under Destination Development scheme
5.	Development of Botanical garden at Coimbatore
6.	Development of Thiruvananthapuram in Tiruchirappalli District
7.	Development of Kallanai in Thanjavur District
8.	Improvement and beautification of Chandrambigal Tank at Krishnagiri District
9.	Development of Valparai in Coimbatore District
10.	Provision of tourist facilities at Mamallapuram
11.	Development of Madurai-Rameswaram-Kanniyakumari Pilgrimage Mega circuit
12.	Development of Srivilliputhur in Virudhunagar District
13.	Establishment of Butterfly Park at Arignatane Zoological Park at Vandalur
14.	Development of Vaiparai-Azhiyar Dam including Topslip in Coimbatore District under Eco-Tourism circuit

1	2
15.	Providing amusement facilities and beautification of LBS Park at Mettur Dam in Salem District
16.	Development of Thanjavur under Mega Tourism Project
17.	Establishment of Night Safari near Arignaranna Zoological Park, Vandalur Chennai

Failure in implementing tourism projects

‡3197. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have failed in implementing the Centrally sponsored tourism projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Central Government has demanded to return the amount provided to State Governments for these projects;
- (d) if so, whether this is the only alternative to prevent the failure of implementation of these projects; and
- (e) if not, the other alternatives Government should consider?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories for tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. Implementation and monitoring of projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism however, also monitors the implementation of projects through review meetings and site visits from time to time.

Proposals for tourism development in state of Punjab

3198. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposals for the development of tourism in the State of Punjab at present pending with the Centre;
- (b) by when each one of them is likely to be approved by the Centre and the funds proposed to be sanctioned and disbursed to State in each case; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in cases where the proposals are pending for over two years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them complete in all respects as per the scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned infrastructure projects for Rs.2667.61 lakh during 11th Plan to the State Government of Punjab.

Processing of urban waste under JNNURM

3199. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the handling, mitigation and processing of urban waste is one of the elements of JNNURM;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the municipalities are facing serious constraints in implementing urban waste handling and processing facilities;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the deadline for implementing solid waste management measures in every municipality, has been extended from 2003 to 2012; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ensure compliance by the new deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir. The handling, mitigation and processing of municipal solid waste is one of the admissible component under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) and (c) Due to weak financial health of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and institutional weaknesses, the Municipalities are facing constraints in implementing urban waste handling and processing facilities as per the Municipal Solid Waste (management and handling) Rules, 2000 notified by the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Financial constraints in handling and processing urban waste

3200. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA :

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the municipalities are facing serious financial constraints in handling and processing the urban waste;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to provide financial aid to the municipalities in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Finance Commission had recommended financial devolution of Rs. 2500 crores between 2005-10 to the municipalities for the handling and processing of urban solid waste;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether such devolution would be out of the devolution made to respective States; and

(e) how much devolution has been made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the Municipalities are facing serious financial constraints in handling and processing the urban waste.

(b) The Ministry has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) with a view to improve infrastructure facilities in urban areas of the country including solid waste management. Out of the 65 Mission cities covered under JNNURM, solid waste management projects for 40 towns have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 2186.14 crore till date. Under UIDSSMT, 51 projects have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 327.02 crore till November, 2009.

Under the "Central Sector Scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 Selected IAF Airfield Towns", Solid Waste Management projects for 10 airfield towns having Indian Air Force stations have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 130.67 crore. Out of 10 schemes, six schemes have been completed so far and the remaining four schemes are at different stages of implementation.

Under the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme Phase-I which is under implementation with Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance, five solid waste management projects will be implemented in the cities of Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya) at a cost of Rs.77.32 crore.

Under the 10% lumpsum scheme for infrastructure development in the northeast region including Sikkim, five projects have been approved since the year 2001-02 at a cost of Rs 1759 73 lakh

(c) The 12th Finance Commission has recommended devolution of Rs 2500.00 crore over a period of 5 years starting from 1st April, 2005 to 31st March, 2010 for providing appropriate collection & transportation systems, compost plants and sanitary landfill for solid waste management in 423 Class-I cities and state capitals as per 2001 Census.

(d) to (e) A details showing State-wise allocation, release of (TFC) grants to urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and amount spent on the schemes of the Solid Waste Management is given in the statement.

Statement

Allocation of ULB grants for State Governments, release and amount spent on the scheme of Solid Waste Management during 2005-10

As on 15-12-2009

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation of ULB grants recommended by TFC for the period (2005-10)	Amount released till date	Amount spent on the scheme of Solid Waste Management as reported by State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	37400	33660	25558
2	Arunachal Pradesh	300	90	60
3	Assam	5500	3300	938
4	Bihar	14200	12780	3575
5	Chhattisgarh	8800	7040	2135
6	Goa	1200	720	192
7	Gujarat	41400	37260	17500
8	Haryana	9100	8190	2584
9	Himachal Pradesh	800	640	554
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3800	1140	UC not received
11	Jharkhand	9800	1444	UC not received
12	Karnataka	32300	29070	12920
13	Kerala	14900	10430	4395
14	Madhya Pradesh	36100	32490	14440
15	Maharashtra	79100	55370	15040
16	Manipur	900	630	225
17	Meghalaya	800	640	231
18	Mizoram	1000	800	250
19	Nagaland	600	540	299
20	Orissa	10400	9360	5686
21	Punjab	17100	15390	6840
22	Rajasthan	22000	19800	7151

1	2	3	4	5
23	Sikkim	100	0	-nil-
24	Tamil Nadu	57200	51480	22880
25	Tripura	800	320	65
26	Uttar Pradesh	51700	41360	18095
27	Uttaranchal	3400	1020	UC not received
28	West Bengal	39300	35370	11235
TOTAL		500000	410334	172842

Problems due to insufficient infrastructure in metro cities

3201. DR. K. MALAISAMY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that a major problem has arisen for want of sufficient road potential, flyovers, overbridges, parking space etc., in major cities in view of the unprecedented growth of vehicles and the aptitude of people to use them in India;

(b) if so, whether Government is capable of handling this macro level serious problem;

(c) whether a detailed study is undertaken on this serious situation and taken lessons from foreign countries;

(d) the measures taken in a short term and long term basis; and

(e) the time-frame by which the present crisis would be mitigated and tackled once and for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No Sir. Increasing road space, flyovers, overbridges and parking space etc. to match the growth of personal vehicles is not the solution.

(b) to (d) The solution for the urban mobility challenges lies in implementation of the National Urban Transport Policy by the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies in letter and spirit. The National Urban Transport Policy envisages prioritization of investment in public transport, pedestrianisation and non motorized transport, land use and transport integration, Intelligent Transport Systems, transport demand management etc. In line with the National Urban Transport Policy, investment from Government of India is prioritized for public transport, namely, Metro Rail Projects, Bus Rapid Transit Systems and buses for urban transport under JNNURM. To promote urban transport planning and capacity building in urban transport, as envisaged in the National Urban Transport Policy, Government of India has also sanctioned new schemes for Urban Transport Planning and Capacity Building which provide Central Financial Assistance for the same.

(e) No definite time frame can be given for mitigation and tackling all the current urban transport issues once for all as it depends on number of factors like availability of funds, capacity building, institutional and legal frameworks as well as emerging challenges.

Renovation of Government houses

3202. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether renovation or upgradation of government houses in Delhi has been started;
- (b) if so, the reasons why the said work has not been started so far in H-Block, Sarojini Nagar;
- (c) whether Government is aware that even after allotment of the government accommodation to the allottees, it takes more than three months for possession;
- (d) if so, the action Government has taken in this regard and the reasons thereof; and
- (e) whether Government is aware that the problem of water leakage is being faced by the people living in Sarojini Nagar, if so, the action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The renovation work on vacation of quarters in H Block, Sarojini Nagar is in progress.
- (c) In few cases, the renovation/upgradation work takes more than three months due to restricted hours of work, extent of repair/renovation required and involvement of multiple agencies. Sometimes delay also occurs due to time taken in finalization of tenders, etc. and slow pace of work on part of agencies.
- (d) Action is taken against the agency for delayed performance as per relevant clause of the Agreement.
- (e) The water leakage in GI pipe main line for water supply is repaired by NDMC and internal complaints are attended by CPWD.

Construction of boundary wall in R.K. Puram

3203. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, while construction of boundary wall in R.K. Puram Sector-I, CPWD has closed the service lane and service road causing enormous difficulty to the residents;
- (b) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given that the same will be opened on the request of allottees; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RWA and allottees have requested for opening the roads/lanes and gate but still nothing is being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Condition of flats in CGH Complex, Vasant Vihar

3204. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that condition of flats in CGH Complex, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi is very deplorable;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CPWD officials do not take immediate action on complaints of residents;

(c) the number of all pending complaints such as white wash (POP), change of windowpanes/doors, painting of doors/windows etc., till date and the reasons for pendency;

(d) the action taken against errant officials/contractors for not attending complaints of residents; and

(e) by when the renovation(outside and inside) of the blocks would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rating system for real estate

†3205. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce rating system in real estate;

(b) if so, the reasons to introduce this system;

(c) the action plan formulated by Government to introduce this system and the details thereof; and

(d) how common man will stand benefited from this and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development has not formulated any policy regarding rating system for real estate.

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

Hindrances in Development of cities

†3206. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether due to low income of municipal corporations and municipalities several hindrances are arising in development of cities;

(b) whether Government has made any plan to give financial assistance to municipal corporations and municipalities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes Sir, Lack of adequate resources is an important factor affecting the development of cities.

(b) Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3 December 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 65 cities with emphasis on provision of basic services like water supply, sanitation, road network and urban transport.

(c) A provision of Rs.50,000 crore has been made as reform-linked Central assistance over the Mission period of seven years 2005-12.

Integrated development of small and medium cities

†3207. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any new scheme for integrated development small and medium cities; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the ratio of Centre and State's contribution in this scheme;

(c) the number of proposals under this new scheme received from Madhya Pradesh and the number of proposals which have been approved so far and funds allocated for them; and

(d) the expected time by when decision will be taken on the pending proposals from Madhya Pradesh and the funds will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

However, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was launched in December 2005 to provide Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for infrastructure facilities in small and medium towns. The financing pattern of UIDSSMT is in the ratio of 80:10 between Central Government and State Government and the remaining 10% is to be contributed by the Nodal/Implementing Agency/Urban Local Body (ULB). In case of cities/towns in North Eastern State and Jammu & Kashmir, sharing of funds would be in ratio of 90:10 between Central and State Governments. Details of the proposals approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Madhya Pradesh under UIDSSMT and funds released are given in the statement (see below). The State of Madhya Pradesh has exhausted its 7 year allocation under the Scheme and the remaining projects cannot be considered for release.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

UDISSMT : SLSC wise projects approved & ACA released as on 15.12.2009

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	T Name	Scheme	Appved Cost	Date SLSC	Gen. Share	Dt._Rei_ Inst	First Instl. Released	2nd Instl. Released	Dt._Rel_ 2nd_Inst	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Garhakota	R	143.76	29-Mar-06	115.01	20-Sep-06	57.500	57.51	30-Mar-09	115.01
2	Garhakota	WS	596.36	29-Mar-06	477.09	20-Sep-06	187.400	289.69	30-Mar-09	477.09
3	Malajkhand	D	27.60	29-Mar-06	22.08	20-Sep-06	11.040	11.04	30-Mar-09	22.08
4	Malajkhand	WS	525.42	29-Mar-06	420.34	20-Sep-06	110.600			110.60
5	Tikamgarh	WS	983.18	29-Mar-06	786.54	20-Sep-06	393.270			393.27
6	Vidisha	WS	1557.52	29-Mar-06	1246.02	20-Sep-06	623.010			623.01
7	Vidisha	S	218.00	29-Mar-06	174.40	20-Sep-06	87.200			87.20
8	Vidisha	R	73.58	29-Mar-06	58.86	20-Sep-06	29.430	29.43	30-Mar-09	58.86
9	Budni	S	195.05	11-Jul-06	156.04	20-Sep-06	78.020			78.02
10	Budni	WS	194.60	11-Jul-06	155.68	20-Sep-06	77.840			77.84
11	Damoh	WS 1	874.20	11-Jul-06	699.36	20-Sep-06	349.680	349.68	29-May-08	699.36
12	Damoh	UR	130.17	11-Jul-06	104.14	20-Sep-06	52.070	52.07	30-Mar-09	104.14
13	Damoh	UR	62.35	11-Jul-06	49.88	20-Sep-06	24.940	24.94	30-Mar-09	49.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Damoh	WB	53.00	11-Jul-06	42.40	20-Sep-06	21.200			21.20
15	Damoh	R	418.97	11-Jul-06	335.18	20-Sep-06	167.590			167.59
16	Itarsi	WS	1467.83	11-Jul-06	1174.26	20-S8P-06	587.130			587.13
17	Itarsi	S	708.43	11-Jul-06	566.74	20-Sep-06	283.370			283.37
18	Jaora	WS	663.00	11-Jul-06	530.40	20-Sep-06	265.200			265.20
19	Jaora	S	294.25	11-Jul-06	235.40	20-Sep-06	117.700			117.70
20	Rehti	S	143.48	11-Jul-06	114.78	20-Sep-06	57.390			57.39
21	Biaora	WS	709.47	12-Dec-06	567.58	31-Mar-07	283.790			283.79
22	Chhatarpur	WS	1593.80	12-Dec-06	1275.04	31-Mar-07	637.520			637.52
23	Mandsaur	WS	1552.45	12-Dec-06	1241.96	31-Mar-07	620.980			620.98
24	Mandsaur	WS	1482.30	12-Dec-06	1185.84		0.000			0.00
25	Panna	WS	1808.37	12-Dec-06	1446.70	31-Mar-07	723.340			723.34
26	Rehli	WS	602.75	12-Dec-06	482.20	31-Mar-07	241.100			241.10
27	Rewa	WS	1427.87	12-Dec-06	1142.30	31-Mar-07	571.150			571.15
28	Sanawad	WS	729.68	12-Dec-06	583.74	31-Mar-07	291.870			291.87
29	Shujanpur	WS	1745.32	12-Dec-06	1396.26	31-Mar-07	698.130			698.13
30	Sironj	WS	622.95	12-Dec-06	498.36	31-Mar-07	249.180			249.18
31	Aagar	WS	1005.80	17-Sep-07	804.64	17-Feb-09	402.320			402.32
32	Aashta	WS	980.40	17-Sep-07	784.32	26-Mar-08	406.870			406.87

33	Dabra	WS1	1112.10	17-Sep-07	889.68	21-Jcn-08	461.52	461.52	
34	Dabra	WS2	1441.84	17-Sep-07	1153.47	21-Jan-08	598.36	598.36	
35	Dewas	WS	5837.00	17-Sep-07	4669.60	8-Aug-08	2334.800	2334.80	
36	Gwalior	S	6650.00	17-Sep-07	5320.00	17-Feb-09	2660.000	2660.00	
37	Gwalior	R	4647.55	17-Sep-07	3718.04		0.000	0.00	
38	Gwalior	UR	1780.00	17-Sep-07	1384.00		0.000	0.00	
39	Harda	WS	1737.00	17-Sep-07	1429.60	17-Feb-09	714.800	714.80	
40	Hoshangabad	WS	1615.26	17-Sep-07	1292.21	15-Jan-09	646.100	646.10	
41	Itarsi	R	844.57	17-Sep-07	675.66	26-Mar-08	350.500	350.50	
42	Katni	WS	4080.95	17-Sep-07	3264.76	17-Feb-09	1632.380	1632.38	
43	Khandwa	WS	10672.30	17-Sep-07	8537.84	31-Mar-08	4268.920	4268.92	
44	Ratlam	WS	3265.10	17-Sep-07	2612.08	21-Jan-08	1355.020	1355.02	
45	Sagar	S	7661.55	17-Sep-07	6129.24	17-Feb-09	3064.620	3064.62	
46	Sagar	WS	3606.75	17-Sep-07	2885.40		0.000	0.00	
47	Sehore	WS	1454.52	17-Sep-07	1163.62	21-Jan-08	603.630	603.63	
48	Shajapur	WS	996.00	17-Sep-07	796.80	17-Feb-09	398.400	398.40	
49	Shivpuri	WS	5964.66	17-Sep-07	4771.73	26-Mar-08	2475.330	2475.33	
50	Nasrullaganj	WS	488.96	5-Feb-08	391.17	8-Aug-08	195.580	195.58	
51	Rehti	WS	276.48	5-Feb-08	221.18	8-Aug-08	110.590	110.59	
Total			87724.50		70179.60		30578.38	814.36	31392.74

WS-Water Supply, S- Sewerage, D- Storm Water Drain, SWM- Solid Waste Management, R- Road

Regularisation of unauthorised constructions

3208. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in DDA colonies 98 per cent of built up houses on plots numbering more than ten of lacs have open balconies/ projections measuring upto 3 feet width with the purpose of providing shades, protecting windows, doors etc. from sun and rain;

(b) whether Government propose to award some relief or relaxation to the residents with or without levying reasonable charges for regularization in case construction is treated as unauthorized;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) DDA has reported that built up DDA colonies (plotted development) have been denotified and the building activities in respect of these colonies now vest in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). MCD has reported that no such survey regarding open balconies/projections has been undertaken in the DDA colonies.

(b) to (d) As per the provision of the Delhi Building Bye-Laws-1983, balcony/balconies of 0.90 m (3 feet) width at roof level and chajjas of 0.75 m (2'-6") width over windows are permitted in residential buildings, in plotted development, within set-back of one's own land. The Master Plan for Delhi-2021 was modified on 12.8.2008 whereby projections/chajjas/covered chajjas built up portion which existed before 7.2.2007 upto 1m above 3m height from the ground level are to be regularized for plot size upto 175 sqm on roads below 24m ROW in pre-1962 colonies (except for A&B category), in unplanned areas (including special area, village abadi and unauthorized-regularized colonies) and re-settlement colonies. This provision has not been extended to plotted DDA colonies.

Parameters for selecting cities under JNNURM

3209. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are different parameters under which the cities of the country is being added under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, the main parameter under which the particular city is included under the scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons for not including other cities of Orissa like Cuttack and Rourkela, where population and other industries growth is very high; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these cities can be included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Cities/Urban Agglomeration (UAs) have been selected on the basis of population as per census 2001. (Details of cities is given in the Statement (*See* below) and as per norms/criteria mentioned below:-

A.	Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 Census	:	7
B.	Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population As per 2001 Census	:	28
C.	Select Cities/UAs with less than 1 million population as per 2001 census (State Capitals and Other Cities/UAs of Religious/historic and touristic importance)	:	30

(c) and (d) The Government has decided to restrict the number of cities covered under UIG of JNNURM to around 60. 65 cities have been covered under UIG component of JNNURM. All other cities and towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM.

Statement

List of cities included in JNNURM

Sl.No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State
1	2	3
a) Mega Cities/UAs		
1.	Delhi	Delhi
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
b) Million- Plus Cities/UAs		
1.	Patna	Bihar
1.	Faridabad	Haryana
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra
9.	Pune	Maharashtra
10.	Cochin	Kerala
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Amritsar	Punjab
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat
16.	Surat	Gujarat
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
23.	Asansol	West Bengal
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
c) Identified cities/UAs with less than one million population		
1.	Guwahati	Assam
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
5.	Panaji	Goa
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala

1	2	3
9.	Imphal	Manipur
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram
12.	Kohima	Nagaland
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim
15.	Agartala	Tripura
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Puri	Orissa
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal
22.	Mysore	Karnataka
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra
29.	Porbunder	Gujarat
30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh

Upgradation of government accommodation

‡3210. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, Government has made any plan for renovation or upgradation of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, whether renovation/upgradation works is going on in old and vacant accommodations at Mandir Marg (CPWD-Peshwa Road) and Vasant Vihar;

(c) if so, the number of accommodations in which upgradation work has been completed in above colonies; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) by when the renovation/upgradation works of remaining accommodations would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of houses in the above said colonies, in which upgradation work has been completed:

(i)	Mandir Marg/Peshwa Road	=	104
(ii)	Vasant Vihar	=	146

(d) Undertaking and completion of renovation/upgradation works in the remaining accommodations would depend upon availability of funds. Hence no time limit can be indicated in this regard.

Metro rail link to Ghaziabad

3211. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide metro rail connectivity to Indrapuram in Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh; 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.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Reconstruction Campaign

‡3212. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent 121 proposals to the Central Government for approval and grant under 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Reconstruction Campaign';

(b) if so, when and the number of proposals approved so far by the Government and the amount sanctioned so far;

(c) whether the presumptions of 'Modak Sagar' and 'Tansa' providing water to Mumbai have also been approved therein; and

(d) if so, when and the quantum of amount sanctioned and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The State Government of Maharashtra has forwarded so far 172 proposals for consideration for funding under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Out of this, 77 projects have been sanctioned so far with an approved cost of Rs. 1510.37 crores. The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed is of Rs.5048.66 crore, out of which Rs.2585.01 crore has been released so far.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State and found in conformity with the guidelines of UIG of JNNURM are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Breakdown in operations of Delhi Metro

‡3213. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidents of technical snag and breakdown in the operations of Metro train has increased in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the loss of lives and property due to this;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it would be very difficult to handle any big disaster keeping in view the health facilities available with Delhi Metro;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the efforts being made by the Government to provide health facilities like doctor, trained staff, wheel chair, stretcher, First Aid Box etc. at Metro stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that incidents of technical snag and break down in the operations of Metro train have not increased in the recent past.

- (b) No loss of lives and property has occurred due to this.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.
- (f) The following safeguards have been taken by DMRC to handle any disaster on the Delhi Metro network:-
 - Operations Control Centre (OCC) of Delhi Metro is equipped with hotline facility with Delhi Police, Fire Authorities, Ambulance Services (CATS) and National Disaster Management Authority.
 - List of nearby hospitals is maintained at all the Metro stations and OCC for ready reference.
 - Station staff is provided Basic First Aid Training and refresher courses for the same are also arranged from time to time.
 - Mock drills for safe emergency evacuation and to deal with disaster like situations are carried out periodically in coordination with all concerned agencies. Analysis is done to take preventive action during such time.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accommodation for commonwealth games

3214. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there would be a big gap between the availability of accommodation and requirement of accommodation in Delhi for foreign guests during the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Government has given permission to guest houses in residential areas for increasing the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) to increase the availability of accommodation;

(c) if so, whether Haryana has been also given permission for increasing the availability of accommodation;

(d) whether such like permission having the system of security etc. has been given to star category of existing motels in Delhi for increasing availability of accommodation for foreign guests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Ministry of Tourism. Government of India has assessed that approximately 40,000 rooms under various categories would be in the National Capital Region (NCR) to meet the demand of the Commonwealth Games. It has also been assessed that with the availability of rooms from existing and new hotels, guest houses, bed and breakfast establishments and also DDA flats, this requirement would be met.

(b) The Master Plan for Delhi-2021 provided substantially relaxed norms for construction of guest houses in terms of road width, plot size and permissible area to increase availability of accommodation.

(c) Based on the information furnished by Government of Haryana, it has been assessed that a total of 6,632 rooms will be available out of new hotel projects in the NCR of Haryana.

(d) and (e) The Master Plan for Delhi-2021 was amended to increase the FAR for hotels from 150 to 225 excluding those hotels falling in Lutyens Bungalow, Zone, Civil Lines Bungalow Area and existing on heritage structures to augment the availability of hotel accommodation. FAR in respect of motels has not been increased.

Mumbai metro

3215. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that the works on Mumbai Metro is going on a very slow pace;

(b) the steps being taken to complete the Mumbai Metro as soon as possible; and

- (c) the budget earmarked for the Mumbai Metro along with the amount released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) Government of India released Rs.235.5 crore in 2009-10 for line-1 of Mumbai Metro.

Releasing of surplus water from dams

3216. 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 releasing of surplus water from dams during the period of heavy rains without prior warning has been one of the main reasons for the deteriorated flood situation, recently, in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra:

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan for galvanizing the inter-State and Centre State mechanisms to coordinate actions such as releasing of surplus water from dams, issuing early warnings and evacuating people from the vulnerable areas downstream during such calamities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

River linking project

3217. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is quietly implementing the dream river linking project despite objections by environmentalists;

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

(c) whether the feasibility study for all 16 peninsular rivers has been completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the further reaction of Government in view of objections by environmentalists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two

components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Further, five links in the peninsular component have been identified as priority links for building consensus among concerned state for taking up their Details Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken - Betwa has been completed. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of another two priority links namely Par - Tapi - Narmada & Damanganga - Pinjal after concurrence of the concerned states which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another Priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

(d) The projects including interlinking projects are taken up for implementation after the clearances of the central appraising agencies which include Environmental clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF), Techno-economic clearance by Technical Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, clearance by Ministry of Tribal Affairs and investment clearance by the Planning Commission.

Further, the Ministry of Water Resources has constituted a committee of environmentalists, social scientists and other experts on Interlinking of Rivers on 28.12.2004 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR) with a view to make the process of proceeding on ILR consultative. The committee comprises of members from concerned Government departments, eminent environmentalists, and social scientists and NGOs. The committee renders its advice to the Government from time to time on its terms of reference. The committee has held 7 meetings so far. NWDA has taken necessary action on the suggestions made by the committee.

Decline in flow of major rivers

3218. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether deficient monsoons have left majority of major rivers thirsty in India, if so, whether they are carrying 11 per cent less water than last year;

(b) whether according to latest figures compiled by Central Water Commission, overall departure in terms of availability of water is nearly 17 per cent of 10 years average;

(c) if so, whether there was a shortage of more than 63 per cent on 10-years average, in Godavari, the departure in Indus and Ganga rivers are more than 46 per cent and 36 per cent respectively; and

(d) if so, whether almost all rivers are running very low?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) The data in respect of 81 reservoirs monitored by Central Water Commission (CWC) indicate that the total live storage capacity at the end of the monsoon season 2009 was about 20% less than the corresponding live storage during the year 2008 and 10% less than the last ten years average live storage. In case of Godavari river basin, the total live storage of the reservoirs monitored by CWC at the end of the monsoon season of 2009 was about 53% less than the ten year average live storage whereas the shortfalls in the live storage capacity in Indus and Ganga have been found to be about 30% and 11% respectively. The present status of the live storage capacity of reservoirs monitored by CWC in different river basins is given in the statement.

Statement

River basin wise status of live storage capacity as on 10.12.2009

(in billion cubic meter)

Name of Basin	Live Storage Capacity as on 10.12.2009	Last 10 Years Average Storage	% Departure with respect to Average of 10 Years
Ganga	9.329	11.852	-21.29
Indus	5.689	7.868	-27.69
Narmada	10.296	5.844	76.18
Tapi	3.710	4.972	-25.38
Mahi	1.831	2.089	-12.35
Sabarmati	0.130	0.265	-50.94
Rivers of Kutch	0.135	0.304	-55.59
Godavari	4.034	8.416	-52.07
Krishna	26.554	20.643	28.63
Mahanadi & Neighbouring East Flowing River System	8.732	9.795	-10.85
Cauvery & Neighbouring East Flowing River System	5.576	4.623	20.61
West Flowing Rivers of South	10.200	8.962	13.81

Budgetary allocation for irrigation

3219. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of land under irrigation in First Plan period and in Eleventh Plan period, State-wise;
- (b) the budgetary allocation in each Plan period and the results thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for which area under drought prone is escalating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The total irrigation potential created prior to I Plan was 22.6 million hectare (mha). The total irrigation potential created upto March 2009 is about 106 mha. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Plan-wise details in respect of expenditure in irrigation sector and the irrigation potential created are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Water Resources has not received any information from States about increase in drought prone area.

Statement

Statewise details of the total irrigation potential created upto March, 2009

(In Million hectare)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territories	Irrigation Potential Created up to March 2009
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.13
3.	Assam	1.00
4.	Bihar	7.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.58
6.	Goa	0.07
7.	Gujarat	4.46
8.	Haryana	3.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20
10.	Jharkhand	1.10
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.81
12.	Karnataka	2.95
13.	Kerala	3.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.27
15.	Maharashtra	7.10
16.	Manipur	0.21

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	0.07
18.	Mizoram	0.02
19.	Nagaland	0.10
20.	Orissa	3.80
21.	Punjab	6.09
22.	Rajasthan	5.52
23.	Sikkim	0.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.15
25.	Tripura	0.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33.32
27.	Uttaranchal	0.85
28.	West Bengal	5.92
29.	Union Territories	0.06

Statement-II

Plan wise expenditure in irrigation sector and irrigation potential created

Sl. No.	Plan	Expenditure on Irrigation (major, medium, minor and command area) (in Rs. crore)	Irrigation Potential Created (in million hectare)
1.	I Plan (1951-56)	441.8	3.66
2.	II Plan (1956-61)	541.6	2.82
3.	III Plan (1961-66)	1019.1	4.49
4.	Annual Plans (1966-69)	990.7	3.53
5.	IV Plan (1969-74)	2415.7	7.10
6.	V Plan (1974-78)	3925.8	7.82
7.	Annual Plans (1978-80)	3423.5	1.59
8.	VI Plan (1980-85)	11528.7	8.61
9.	VII Plan (1985-90)	18734.1	11.31
10.	Annual Plans (1990-92)	9108.7	4.56
11.	VIII Plan (1992-97)	34957.2	5.17
12.	IX Plan (1997-2002)	63049.0	7.69
13.	X Plan (2002-07)	100151.6	8.82

Rain water harvesting

‡3220. DR. RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether Government has formulated any scheme for rain water harvesting;
- if so, the details thereof;
- if not, the reasons therefor; and
- the amount spent by Government on rain water harvesting during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Government of India has sanctioned a scheme for "Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water" and another one for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells". The details of funds released to States under these schemes are given in the statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released under the schemes for rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water

I. Demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water:

Sl. No.	States	Funds released under X Plan scheme (Rs. in Lakh)			Funds released under XI Plan scheme (Rs. in Lakh)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Tamil Nadu	156.21	66.94	0	0	33.3	290.745
2	Andhra Pradesh	91.32	0	39.12	0	0	91.014
3	Madhya Pradesh	104.21	0	16.267	0	0	0
4	Karnataka	64.53	0	22.11	0	0	76.41
5	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	77.9	0
6	Kerala	0	0	0	0	11.715	0
7	Punjab	0	0	01	0	53.835	0
8	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	33.267	0
TOTAL :		416.27	66.94	77.497	0	210.017	458.169

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

II. Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells:

Sl. No	States	IEC (Rs. in crore)			Subsidy (Rs. in crore)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Tamil Nadu	0	2.0	3.75	0	86.9662	15.2418
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Madhya Pradesh	0	2.0	0	0	0	0
4	Maharashtra	0	2.0	0	0	9.3202	2.5318
5	Gujarat	0	2.0	1.25	0	34.7062	7.2969
6	Karnataka	0	2.0	0	0	0.1923	26.1577
7	Rajasthan	0	2.0	0	0	0.1560	17.414
TOTAL		0	12.0	5.0	0	131.3409	68.6422

Construction of Bheema river canal

‡3221. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for constructing Bheema river canal in Pandharpur (Solapur) from Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of proposal and its present status; and

(c) by when it would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As on 1.12.2009, no project proposal naming Bheema river canal in Pandharpur (Solapur) is received for appraisal in the Central Water Commission.

Hydrological discharge observation

3222. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hydrological discharge observation had been suspended on River Ganga at Farakka site consecutively years together in peak monsoon period at Central Water Commission, Behrampore;

(b) if so, the reasons for suspension of discharge observation at Farakka site being an International site for sharing of Ganga water between India and Bangladesh;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to want of high power craft discharge observation was suspended in the peak monsoon period; and

(d) if so, the steps that has been taken by Government to regularize the observation?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) High velocity in the river associated with high discharge, continuous rain, strong wind with high turbulence and foggy weather are the main reasons for suspension of discharge observation at Farakka site during the uncontrolled peak monsoon season. Further, these observations are not required for sharing of Ganga Waters between India and Bangladesh, during monsoon period.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The question does not arise in view of reply to (c).

Hazardous substance in ground water

3223. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States including Uttar Pradesh are badly affected by the presence of arsenic and other hazardous substances in ground water;

(b) if so, the details of such areas/States and the reasons therefor;

(c) the level of substances found in the ground water as compared to permissible WHO standards;

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized by the State Governments during last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has reported occurrence of arsenic in ground water from certain parts of the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Assam. Other contaminants of groundwater are fluoride, lead, cadmium, chromium and manganese. As per information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam has conducted survey of arsenic contamination of ground water in 51 districts of the State with assistance of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The survey has revealed the arsenic problem in 1018 habitations and other quality problems in 6377 habitations in the State.

(c) Average level of arsenic reported in Uttar Pradesh is 0.50 mg/l as against the maximum permissible limit of 0.01 mg/l prescribed by World Health Organisation (WHO).

(d) and (e) The Department of Drinking Water Supply, under the Ministry of Rural Development, provides financial and technical assistance to the States through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), for supply of drinking water as per the stipulated norms. State-wise and year-wise position of funds released by the Department of Drinking Water Supply under ARWSP is given in the Statement (See below).

As per information received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the funds allocated by them for improving the quality of water during the last three years and the current year are indicated below:-

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	64.91
2007-08	118.42
2008-09	175.00
2009-10	274.30

The steps taken by the Government to check ground water contamination include:-

- (i) Exploration conducted by CGWB to find out ground water sources free from Arsenic contaminants. CGWB has drilled 21 exploratory wells in arsenic affected areas of the State.
- (ii) Technical guidance provided by CGWB to the State agencies in tackling the problems of water quality and capacity building of personnel of State Drinking Water Supply agencies.
- (iii) Mass Awareness Programme and Water Management Training Programme in arsenic affected areas to educate the people for the purpose.
- (iv) Financial and technical assistance provided to States under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for provision of safe drinking water to the rural population as per the stipulated norms.

In addition, State Government of Uttar Pradesh have undertaken various mitigation measures in arsenic affected areas, which include provision of piped water supply, installation of arsenic treatment plants, etc. Similarly, in the State of West Bengal, the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has taken up different short term, medium term and long term measures/schemes utilizing both groundwater and surface water. Measures taken by Government of Bihar for tackling quality problems include, testing of water samples, marking the affected structures as unsafe for drinking use, construction of deep bore wells (upto 125m depth) fitted with hand pumps to tap the arsenic free deeper aquifer.

Target to provide water

3224. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set any target to provide water to another 16 million hectares in the 2007-12, Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status and progress achieved in the matter so far in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan Document (2007-12), envisages creation of

irrigation potential of 16 million hectare (mha) during the XI Plan which inter-alia include creation of 9 mha through major and medium irrigation projects, 1.5 mha through surface water minor irrigation schemes, 4.5 mha through ground water minor irrigation and 1.0 mha through repair renovation and restoration of water bodies.

(c) Creation of total irrigation potential of 0.50 mha has been reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh during first two year of the XI Plan during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Statement

*State-wise release of funds by Ministry of Rural Development
for providing safe drinking water*

		(Rs. in lakh)			
S.No.	State	Funds released under submission on Water Quality		Funds released during 2008-09 for Normal Water Quality & Swajaldhara	Funds allocation during 2009-10 for Normal Water Quality & Swajaldhara
		2006-07	2007-08		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3363.00	4623.00	37767.00	38953.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.90	178.00	15486.35	16425.00
3.	Assam	3590.39	11517.00	18756.80	27521.00
4.	Bihar	2246.06	15995.00	42538.00	43874.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	733.44	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

1	2	3	4	5	
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

Plan to control floods

3225. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large parts of the country suffered due to unprecedented floods recently including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the extent of damages caused and the number of people affected therefrom, State-wise;

(c) whether any survey/assessment was conducted in the areas chronically affected by the floods;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the funds allocated to the affected States during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(f) the plan outlay earmarked for flood control; and

(g) the effective steps being taken to check the recurrent floods and ensure gainful utilization of the excess water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) During monsoon 2009, unprecedented floods are reported in river Ghaghra (Uttar Pradesh) and river Tungbhadra (Andhra Pradesh). As per the report received from the State Authorities and the Ministry of Home Affairs, the total damages in the country during monsoon - 2009 have been assessed as Rs.1,399.27 crore. The details of State-wise damaged caused and people affected given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs deputed Central Teams for assessment of flood situation and damages in flood affected States.

(e) and (f) Flood Management being a State subject, the schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities, out of their State plan funds which are made available to them through Planning Commission. In order to provide additional financial support to the State Governments, the Government of India has also been assisting the flood prone States in flood management and anti-erosion works for critical reaches since the VIII Plan period, through centrally sponsored schemes. During XI plan, a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" at an estimated cost of Rs. 8000 Cr. has been approved 'in principle' by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.11.2007 in order to provide financial assistance to the State Governments. However, the XI plan outlay for the scheme was limited to Rs. 2715 crore by Planning Commission. A total of 308 proposals from 19 states with a total cost of Rs. 3033.58 crore have been included under FMP by an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance for providing central assistance to states. During XI plan, central assistance amounting to Rs. 905.83 crore has been released to states (including Rs. 85.15 crore for spilled over works of X Plan) upto 30.11.2009. Details of Central Assistance provided to the States during last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the current year 2009-10 are given in the Statement (See below).

(g) The Government of India set up a Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) in 1972 for preparation of comprehensive master plans for flood control measures in Ganga basin States. Detailed Comprehensive Plans for all the 23 river systems constituting the Ganga basin had been prepared by GFCC and circulated to the concerned State Governments. Thereafter, Brahmaputra Board was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1980 to prepare comprehensive master plans for flood control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. The Brahmaputra Board has prepared the Master Plans of the main stem of the Brahmaputra and Barak along with 52 major tributaries of the region.

In addition, Government of India has set up a National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under Disaster Management Act, 2005 for management of natural calamities, including floods. The comprehensive guidelines on "Management of Floods" issued by NDMA in January 2008, inter alia, provides for preparation of flood management plans at National, State and District levels covering all aspect of disaster management cycle including the implementation schedule and monitoring system.

Besides, the Government of India is having continued dialogue with neighbouring countries viz. Nepal, China and Bhutan on matters related to flood forecasting and construction of storage dams to check floods in Indian territory due to rivers flowing from their territories to gainfully utilise the flood/ excess water in other areas.

Statement-I

Statement showing damage due to floods / heavy rains during 2009 (Information upto 30-10-2009)

(Tantative)

Sl. Nos.	Name of State	Area affected in m.ha.	Population affected in million	Damage to Crops Area in m.ha.	Value in Rs.Crore	Damage to Houses Cattle Nos.	Value. in Rs.Crore	Human lost Nos.	Damage live lost Nos.	Total damages to public utilities in Rs.Crore	Crops, Houses & Public utilities in Rs.Crores (Col.6+8+11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1.751	0.000	0.805	113769	0.428	25880	68	0.052	1.285
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
3	Assam	0	0.370	0.030	0	240	0	12	8	0	0.000
4	Bihar	0	1.836	0.084	17.049	7007	3.799	2	78	3.211	24.059
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0.056	0.000	0.000	1321	0.503	3	5	0.035	0.538
6	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	206	1.464	0	1	0.015	1.479
8	Gujarat	0	0.634	0	68.953	12641	2.622	456	94	33.618	105.193
9	Haryana	0	0.000	0.008	0.000	2216	0.000	16	9	0.000	0.000
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
12	Jharkhand	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Karnataka	0	0.217	0.137	149.573	500001	91.320	7882	226	277.508	518.401
14	Kerala	0	1.223	0.026	158.062	22744	16.623	166	142	432.646	607.331
15	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	11356	4.478	148	56	1.000	5.478
16	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0.000
17	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
18	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
19	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
20	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
21	Orissa	0	0.500	0.131	0	12547	0	0	59	0	0.000
22	Punjab	0	0.000	0.005	0	72	0	0	8	0	0.000
23	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	221	0.146	3509	48	0	0.146
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.000
25	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	1106	0	32	19	0	0.000
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	U.P	0	1.835	0.461	42.102	2893	4.277	101	254	63.722	110.101
28	Uttarakhand	0	Neg	0	0	412	0	362	87	0	0.000
29	West Bengal	0	2.948	0.121	1.792	244725	3.393	2	125	2.650	7.835
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

31	Chandigarh	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
33	Daman & Diu	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
34	Lakshadweep	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
35	Pondicherry	0	0.002	Neg	0.014	13	0.015	7	17.400	17.429	
TOTAL		0	11.372	1.006	438.350	933490	129.07	38578	1326	831.857	1399.275

NR: 0 Neg. : Negligible Nil 0.000

Source:- as per the reports received in CWC from State Revenue Authorities & MHA

Statement-II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released during the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09	Funds released during the year 2009- 10 (XI Plan)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	30.41	1.30
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.95	-
3	Assam	263.11	-
4	Bihar	232.86	62.65
5	Goa	1.82	-
6	Haryana	-	46.91
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	32.40
8	Jammu & Kashmir	63.84	-
9	Jharkhand	10.17	-
10	Karnataka	3.80	-
11	Manipur	24.27	-
12	Mizoram	14.52	-
13.	Meghalaya	1.96	-
14	Nagaland	9.65	-
15	Orissa	54.84	-
16	Punjab	23.11	5.84
17	Sikkim	22.19	-
18	Tamilnadu	-	-
19	Tripura	14.53	-
20	Uttar Pradesh	8.72	67.07
21	Uttarakhand	12.87	-
22	West Bengal	30.19	20.76
TOTAL		825.82	236.93

Irrigation projects of Maharashtra

3226. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to approve irrigation projects of Maharashtra lying pending with the Centre;

- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date and reasons causing delay therein; and
- (c) by when these pending irrigation projects are proposed to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) In order to expedite clearance of the projects under appraisal with the central appraising agencies, entire appraisal set up in the Central Water Commission is geared up. The meetings of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects are held quite frequently and comparatively larger number of projects are taken up for consideration. It is for the state government of Maharashtra to submit satisfactory responses to the observations of the central appraising agencies and required statutory clearances for the projects under appraisal so that the projects could be placed before the said Advisory Committee for approval.

There are 34 projects of Maharashtra under various stages of appraisal and 6 projects have been approved by the Advisory Committee subject to several observations. The state government of Maharashtra has to submit satisfactory responses to the observations of the central appraising agencies with regard to the pending projects proposals.

Abandoned projects

3227. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has abandoned some projects;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and project-wise;
- (c) the exact reasons for such decision and the amount lost in each project; and
- (d) the number of such projects in the agency areas of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Irrigation is a state subject and planning, execution, funding and priority of execution of irrigation projects is within the purview of the concerned State Governments. No information regarding abandoning of any major/medium project ongoing under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme has been received from the state governments in recent times. However, sometimes project execution gets delayed for unusually long time due to compelling reasons such as Litigation, geological surprises, environmental & forest clearances, resettlement and rehabilitation problems and agitation against the project and such issues are required to be resolved by the state governments. As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, no project has been abandoned in that state.

Projects under AIBP in West Bengal

3228. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken in the State of West Bengal in the last five years under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP);

(b) whether it is a fact that the projects sanctioned under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme are monitored by Regional Offices of the Central Water Commission;

(c) if so, whether the Regional Offices of the CWC has found any irregularities in the above projects taken up under AIBP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action that has been contemplated on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) No new major/medium project was included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the last five years. However, during 2007-08, 32 new Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes of the state were included in the AIBP. Of these, 23 schemes have been reported as completed by the state government. The state government has requested for deletion of remaining 9 MI schemes from AIBP. Further, some discrepancies were observed in the information provided by the state government in the irrigation potential created under AIBP for 23 completed schemes. The issue has been taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources with the state government and the same has been reconciled.

Water of underground sources

3229. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of water being used in India from underground sources is estimated to be 45 per cent more than natural system and the current stock of underground water disappearing at the rate of one feet per year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether water insecurity has come because of poor hydrological management like water storage, distribution usage and conservation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to utilize underground sources more effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) In the article titled 'Satellite-based estimates of groundwater depletion in India' published in August, 2009 issue of scientific journal 'Nature' it has been indicated that groundwater is being depleted at a mean rate of 4.0 ± 1.0 cm yr^{-1} equivalent height of water (17.7 ± 4.5 km³ yr^{-1}) over the Indian states of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana (including Delhi).

As per the information provided by the States, 45% of the irrigation potential created is through ground water resources and about 47% of the irrigation potential utilized is through ground water. About 85% of the rural drinking water requirement has been assessed to be met from ground water resources.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) regularly monitors ground water levels in the country through a network of 15640 observation wells. Further, the States also monitor the ground water levels. Time series data generated by CGWB and the States is used in assessment of replenishable ground water resources in the country as well as categorization of assessment units based on decline in ground water levels and stage of ground water development. These form the basis for planning ground water development and management by the Central Government/States.

The steps taken by Government to utilize underground sources more effectively include circulation of 'Model Bill' to States/Union Territories to enact suitable ground water legislation, constitution of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for regulation of ground water management and development, organization of mass awareness programmes on Water Management, Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water.

In addition, CGWA also issued directions to the concerned authorities of the States having 'over-exploited' areas to take necessary measures to adopt/promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and also to include provision for construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures as mandatory in the building bye-laws. As per available information, 18 States and 4 UTs have amended building bye-laws incorporating mandatory adoption of roof top rain water harvesting in existing/new buildings in their respective States/UTs.

Redesignation of assistant silt analyst

3230. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the post of Assistant Silt Analyst in work charged establishment in Central Water Commission has been redesignated to the post of work Sarkar Garde-II under the order of Superintending Engineer, C.W.C. Maithan;

(b) if so, whether redesignation has been done on the basis of Government Order or Department's Order; and

(c) the basis of the said order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The posts of Assistant Silt Analyst, Work Sarkar (Grade II), and Machine Operator (Grade II), in the "work charged establishment under Superintending Engineer, Hydrological Observation Circle, Central Water Commission (CWC), Maithon, have been merged and designated as Work Sarkar Gr-II vide CWC Hydrological Observation Circle, Maithon order dated 25/5/2009, which was issued with the approval of CWC (Headquarters). This has been done in pursuance of an exercise of review of Work Charged Establishment as per site-wise/work-wise norms in the field formation.

World bank assistance for water resource sector

3231. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank has recently conducted a study in the water sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the findings of the report about India;
- (c) whether World Bank has provided financial assistance of 10 projects in water resources sector; and
- (d) if so, the name and location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Several studies have been carried out by World Bank which include studies in respect of water and related sectors. Some of the important studies related to water are: (i) Environmental Flows: Concepts and Methods (2003), (ii) Environmental Flows: Case Studies (2003), (iii) Environmental Flows: Flood Flows (2003), (iv) India: Water Supply and Sanitation - Bridging the Gap Between Infrastructure and Service (2006), (v) India's Water Economy: Bracing for a Turbulent Future (2006), (vi) Inefficiency of Rural Water Supply Schemes in India - Policy Note (2008), (vii) Rural Water Supply in India: Willingness of Households to Pay for Improved Services and Affordability (2008), (viii) Review of Effectiveness of Rural Water Supply Schemes in India (2008), (ix) Norms for Rural Water Supply in India (2008), (x) Multi-village Water Supply Schemes in India (2008), (xi) Climate Change Impact in Drought - and Flood Affected Areas: Case Studies in India (2009).

The World Bank report titled "India's Water Economy: Bracing for a Turbulent Future" broadly covers various aspects of water resources issues in India. The report covers (i) The huge achievements of water development and management in India, (ii) current and looming challenges, (iii) An invigorated Indian water state for the 21st century, (iv) Principled pragmatism and "rules for reformers", and (v) The evolving role of the World Bank.

(c) and (d) The World Bank has provided financial assistance to 10 projects in water resources sector, the details of which are given in the statement.

Statement

World Bank Financial Assistance to 10 Projects

Sl.No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance (US Million Dollar)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project LN4750-IN	30.11.2004 31.3.2011	US\$ 394.020

1	2	3	4	5
2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr.3603-IN	15.3.2002 31.3.2010	US\$ 119.0
3	Uttar Pradesh	UP Water Sector Restructuring Project O3602-IN	08.3.2002 31.10.2010	US\$ 111.0
4	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project- LN4796-IN	19.8.2005 31.03.2012	US\$ 325
5	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project CR.3635-IN	06.06.2002 31.1.2012	US# 75.02
6	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project Cr.4291-IN & 4857-IN	8.6.2007 31. 12.2012	US\$ 189
7	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project C.4872-IN & 3635-IN	14.1.2008 31.1.2012	US\$64
8	Orissa	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project(7576-IN)	27.01.09 31.08.2014	US\$ 112
9	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
10	Multi-State*	Hydrology Project (Phase-II) Cr 4749-IN	19.1.2006 30.6.2012	US\$ 104.980

* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Puducherry and Himachal Pradesh.

Unfair selection of players by Cricket Boards

3232. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come across the reports in media from time to time about faulty and unfair selection of players by Cricket Boards;

(b) whether it is due to the fact that Cricket Boards have huge amount of money as compared to other games; and

(c) if so, whether Government will find ways and means to ensure that national and international players of all games are equitably remunerated and one game earning more, apportions a part of its earnings for other games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), as the apex body for regulation of Cricket at national level, is responsible for selection of national team. Government has not received any complaint regarding the selection of the national Cricket team.

(b) and (c) BCCI does not get any financial assistance from the Government. Recognized National Sports Federations receive assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations as per their categorization, which is based on the performance of national teams in various sports disciplines and the popularity of games. Sports disciplines are categorized as 'Priority', 'General' and 'Others'. However, Cricket is categorized under 'Others' category, as they do not seek government assistance.

Synthetic tracks/playing fields in Tamil Nadu

3233. SHRI S.ANBALAGAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether synthetic athletic tracks/playing fields are proposed to be laid in every district of Tamil Nadu with Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Additional accommodation for Commonwealth Games

‡3234. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's preparedness for providing additional rooms during Commonwealth Games has got a setback from hoteliers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to take any immediate step so as to ensure the availability of required number of rooms during Commonwealth Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Government of India has assessed that approx. 40,000 rooms under various categories in the Delhi National Capital Region (NCR) would be required to meet the demand of the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to address the shortage of hotel rooms in Delhi NCR for the Games, hotel projects are being implemented by various agencies in National Capital Territory of Delhi and States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh which are being monitored regularly by the Ministry of Tourism through the 'Task Force' set up for this purpose. In order to meet the assessed room requirement, in addition to the hotel rooms, it is also proposed to utilize accommodation of 'Bed & Breakfast' establishments, Licensed 'Guest Houses' and Housing Flats of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) at Vasant Kunj which would be furnished and operated by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC).

Money spent on baton handing over ceremony

3235. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money that was spent by Government of India/ Commonwealth Games Organising Committee for baton handing over ceremony which was recently held in London; and

(b) the number of officials (non-sportsmen) who travelled to UK on Government's expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) An amount of Rs.5.74 crore has been spent as on 9th December, 2009 by the Organising Committee, Commonwealth Games Delhi 2010 for Baton handing over ceremony at London.

(b) Two Government of India officials attended the event at Government's expense from the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

Satisfaction of Government with regard to works related to Commonwealth Games

3236. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the progress of various development schemes/programmes mainly related with sports infrastructure works connected with Commonwealth Games to be held in Delhi in 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any targets have been set for completion of these projects; and

(d) if so, performance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The work on all the Competition Venues is progressing at a rapid pace. Recovery Plans have been worked out, wherever required, which inter-alia, includes increase in the number of Supervisory Staff & Labour, increase in working hours, deployment of additional machinery, close monitoring and procurement of critical & special items to complete the work within the revised targets.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The list of various sports competition venues with target dates of completion is given in the statement (see below). These projects are at different stages of construction and will be completed well in time for the Commonwealth Games.

Statement

List of commonwealth games venues with their completion dates

S.No.	Agency	Venue	Events	Date of Completion
1		J.N. Stadium	Athletics	30-June-10
			Weightlifting	15-Feb-10
			Lawn Bowls	15-Feb-10
2	Central Public Department Works	I.G. Stadium	Gymnastics	31-Mar-10
			Cycling	31-Mar-10
			Wrestling	28-Feb-10
3		MDC National Stadium	Hockey	15-Dec-09
4		SPM Swimming Pool Complex	Swimming	31-Mar-10
5		Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	Shooting	15-Dec-09
6		CRPF Campus, Kaderpur, Gurgaon	Big-Bore Shooting	31-Mar-10
7	All India Tennis Association	R. K. Khanna Tennis Complex	Lawn Tennis	15-Mar-10
8	Delhi University	Delhi University Main Ground	Rugby	15-Mar-10
9	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Thyagraja Sports Complex	Net ball	31-Dec-09
10	Delhi Development Authority	Siri Fort Sports Complex	Badminton	31-Mar-10
11			Squash	
12	Delhi Development Authority	Yamuna Sports Complex	Table Tennis	31-Mar-10
13			Archery	28-Feb-10
14	New Delhi Municipal Council	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	Boxing	31-Dec-09

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Institutes and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1465/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS), Aizawal, for the year 2008-2009, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1466/15/09]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Corporations, Institutes and Authority and Related papers

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table:

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1470/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1471/15/09]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1469/15/09]
- (ii) Annual Administration Report of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, under Section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1229/15/09]

**Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of Corporations, PSU's, Organisation
Council and Federations and Related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1474/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1475/15/09]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1472/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1473/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1230/15/09]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II. Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Corporations, Companies, Commissions, Laboratories Centres, Agency, Institutes, Societies, Associations, Boards, Kendra, Kendriya Bhandar and Related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification G.S.R. 589 (E), dated the 20th August, 2009, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2009, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1127/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-action (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1378/15/09]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporations. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1375/15/09]
 - (iii) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the

Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1376/15/09]
- (iv) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhakiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1377/15/09]
- (v) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Singhbhum, Jharkhand, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1379/15/09]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1120/15/09]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 323 of the Constitution:

- (i) Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission in respect of cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 2008-09. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1364/15/09]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1121/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Physical Research, Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1122/15/09]
- (iii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC), Umiam, Meghalaya, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1123/15/09]
- (iv)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), SAS Nagar, Chandigarh, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1125/15/09]
- (v)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Agency. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1126/15/09]
- (vi)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian institute of Space Science and Technology, (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1124/15/09]
- (vii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1373/15/09]
- (viii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1374/15/09]
- (ix)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1365/15/09]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1366/15/09]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1367/15/09]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1368/15/09]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1369/15/09]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1370/15/09]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1371/15/09]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1372/15/09]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bose Institute, Kolkata for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1354/15/09]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1355/15/09]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1356/15/09]
- (xx) (a) Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RJCB), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RJCB), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1358/15/09]
- (xxi) (a) Annual, Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1357/15/09]
- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government, accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1353/15/09]
- (xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1352/15/09]
- (xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1351/15/09]
- (xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1350/15/09]

- (xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1366/15/09]
- (xxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1363/15/09]
- (xxviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Society (Sanskriti School), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1361/15/09]
- (xxix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Officers Institute (CSOI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1359/15/09]
- (xxx) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Kendriya Bhandar. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1362/15/09]
- (xxxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, for the year 2008-09, together, with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 805/15/09]

Reports and Accounts (2007-08) of CARA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, and Audit-Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Agency.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1477/15/09]

**Reports and Accounts (2007-08) of Museums, Centre Council
and Institute 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, I lay on the
Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1390/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1392/15/09]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, for the year 2007-08.
(b) Annual Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1391/15/09]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh for the year 2007-08.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh for the year 2007-08 and Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above institute.
(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1388/15/09]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the National Museum institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1389/15/09]

- (vi) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1393/15/09]

I. Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of ITI Limited, Bangalore and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi and related papers

II. Memorandum of understanding between Government of India and ITI Limited, New Delhi for the year 2009-10

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the ITI Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1300/15/09]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of the Section 23 and sub-section (3) of the Section 24 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1299/15/09]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the ITI Limited, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1301/15/09]

Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Institutes and Centre and related papers

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1583/15/09]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram, Wardha, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1586/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1585/15/09]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre (NDTB), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1587/15/09]

**Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of a council and various Institutes
and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table:

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the following Institutes for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts:

- (i) National Council for Hotel Management and Catering, Technology, NOIDA (UP.). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1603/15/09]
- (ii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Kufri, Shimla. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1602/15/09]
- (iii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1601/15/09]
- (iv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1600/15/09]
- (v) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1598/15/09]
- (vi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Lucknow. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1599/15/09]
- (vii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Kolkata. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1597/15/09]

- (viii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1595/15/09]
- (ix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1596/15/09]
- (x) Institute of Hotel Management, Hajipur. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1594/15/09]
- (xi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1594 /15/09]
- (xii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1604/15/09]
- (xiii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Gurdaspur, (Punjab); [Placed in
Library. See No. L.T. 1605/15/09]
- (xiv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Alto-
Porvorim, Goa. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1606/15/09]
- (xv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition,
Ahmedabad. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1607/15/09]
- (xvi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1608/15/09]
- (xvii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition,
Bhubaneswar. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1610/15/09]
- (xviii) Dr. Ambedkar, institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1609/15/09]
- (xix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1612/15/09]
- (xx) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1611/15/09]

Review by Government on the working of the above Council and Institutes.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1613/15/09]

- I. Reports on the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 2007 and related papers**
- II. Reports on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989 and related papers**
- III. Reports and Accounts (2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08) of various Institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I Say on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (a) Annual Report on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2007, under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1305/15/09]
- II.
 - (a) Annual Report on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2007, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1306/15/09]
- III.
 - (i)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi for the year 2005-06, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1659/15/09]
 - (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi for the year 2006-07, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1660/15/09]
 - (iii)
 - (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1661/15/09]
 - (iv)
 - (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1662/15/09]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1663/15/09]

Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I lay on the Table:

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, under sub-section (3) of Section 87 of the Information Technology Act, 2000:

- (1) G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 16th February, 2009, publishing the Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (Salary, Allowances and other terms and conditions of service of Presiding Officer) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 778 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, publishing the Cyber Appellate Tribunal (Salary, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2009.
- (3) G.S.R. 779 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, publishing the Cyber Appellate Tribunal (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehavior or Incapacity of Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2009.
- (4) G.S.R. 780 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, publishing the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Interception, Monitoring and Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009.
- (5) G.S.R. 781 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, publishing the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.
- (6) G.S.R. 782 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, publishing the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguard for Monitoring and Collecting Traffic Data or Information) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1311/15/09]
- (7) S.O. 2689 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, regarding appointment of the date of enforcement of the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1312/15/09]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1309/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1310/15/09]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1308/15/09]

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 8 of the Diplomatic and Consular Offices (Oath and Fees) Act, 1948, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 752 (E), dated the 15th October, 2009, publishing Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Fees) Amendment Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 928/15/09]

Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of NWDA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1424/15/09]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:

- (i) Thirty-fifth Report on the "Action Taken Replies of the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on "Public Grievances Redressal Mechanism"; and
- (ii) Thirty-sixth Report on "The Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008".

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2009-10):

- (i) Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-first Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Project Management Practices in Gauge Conversion and New Line Projects relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board);
- (ii) Fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and
- (iii) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Injudicious Release of Grants relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education).

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the subject Inflation and Price Rise.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SHRI SURENDRA MOTILAL PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development:

- (i) First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (ii) Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution:

- (i) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
- (ii) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy:

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Power;
- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (iii) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy:

- (i) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Twenty-fourth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the recommendations contained in Nineteenth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of Twenty-seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the recommendations contained in Twenty-second Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) of the Ministry of Power;
- (iii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Twenty-eighth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and

- (iv) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters-I and V of the Twenty-ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Power.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA (Gujarat): I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology:

- (i) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology); and
- (ii) Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour:

- (i) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- (ii) Fourth Report, on the Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Textiles;
- (iii) Fifth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Functioning of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;
- (iv) Sixth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Development Schemes for Handicrafts Sector; and
- (v) Seventh Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the "General conditions of weavers in the country A case study of Sircilla concentration zone of weavers.

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI G. N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Thirty-fourth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2008-09) on the recommendations contained in Twenty-Seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Sickness/Closure of Textile Mills of the Ministry of Textiles.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development:

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (iii) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply);
- (iv) Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
- (v) Fifth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report of the Committee (2008-09).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment:

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (iii) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

**STATEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं "उत्तरी पूर्वी रेलवे (एन.ई.आर.) में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण और नियोजन" विषय पर बत्तीसवें प्रतिवेदन (चौदहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय 1 में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई अंतिम कार्रवाई के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON WATER RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Tenth Action Taken Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2008-09) on the recommendations contained in Ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of Department-
Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the First Report on Demands for Grants
(2004-05), Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07), Nineteenth Report on Demands for
Grants (2007-08) and Thirty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of Department-Related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05), Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07), Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) and Thirty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth report
on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Transport, Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

**Nomination of six members from Rajya Sabha to Parliamentary
Committee to review the Rate of Dividend**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): Sir, I move:

That this House concurs in the Recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to the nomination by the Chairman of six Members from the Rajya Sabha to the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance vis-a-vis General Finance and to make recommendations thereon.

Sir, the relationship between the General Revenue and the Railway Finance has been regulated on the basis of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees ever since the Railway Finance was separated from the General Revenue in 1924. The last Railway Convention Committee 2002 ceased to exist consequent upon the dissolution of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. It is, therefore, considered necessary to set up the Railway Convention Committee in the Fifteenth Lok Sabha for making recommendations in regard to payment of Dividend by the Railway Undertaking to the General Revenue and other ancillary matters. With this object, Sir, I commend the Resolution for the consideration of the House.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Appropriations (Railways) No.4 Bill, 2009

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take both the Resolution and the Appropriation Bill together and discuss. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania to start the discussion.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): I did not know, Sir, that I shall have the Honour of starting the discussion. But, it is very kind of you to have called me. I have no heart to censor any proposal put up by ममतामयी ममता दीदी because she is an icon of transparent integrity and unbending rectitude and her heart is for the poor and the oppressed. But, with your permission, Sir, I would seek indulgence to point out certain dark areas and grey zones to which would like to call her kind attention. She has been very generous in mentioning that her first concern will be Mother Earth and common man. I will also pead that for common man, instead of इज्जत, a very special, ordinary treatment, if that is given, that should be good enough. The plight of the common man is that he stands in a very long queue. With very great difficulty, he gets into an unreserved compartment, where they are huddled together like cattle. At times, he has to travel on the roof of the carriage. He is very lucky, if he reaches his destination safely and comfortably. He is fleeced by everyone, the uniformed GRP man, RPF man, ticket checker and so on. He is illiterate; he is ignorant. He even does not know how much he should pay for his ticket because he cannot read what is printed on it. He need not be glorified with adjectives of अखतख, but, if he is taken simple care of, I think that should be enough, and for that, I will suggest for kind consideration of the hon. Railway Minister that there should be more passenger trains; there should be more un-reserved compartments so that at least money common man can get into and can take up journey in train which has the honour of daily-moving 18 million passengers. This is one point; very special care for common man. Another point is, Sir, as is known, our Railway Minister is a symbol of integrity and honesty. When she is at the head of the organization, corruption should be rooted out from the Railways. But, Railway is, unfortunately, a cesspool of corruption. I would like to quote what Acharya J.B. Kripalani had said. In 1952, a Committee of Parliament was formed under the Chairmanship of Acharya J.B. Kripalani to look into corruption in the Railways. The Committee said, "If corruption is eliminated from the Railways, trains would ply on tracks of gold instead of iron."

Sir, that is truer today than it was in 1952. Since then, even the Ganges has been polluted. These aspects need care at every point of mass contact of railways with people. Booking and reservation offices, parcel and goods offices, engineering and construction offices, purchase and sale of scrap, taking persons without ticket which is known as *murgaabaazi*; these are different points and areas of corruption in the railways which need very particular care. These are known areas where corruption breeds in railways and vigilance is only an eye-wash. Out of 14 lakh employees of

railways, how many have been so far caught by vigilance, how many have been prosecuted and how many have been jailed? There may be a few hundred. That also may not be there!

Another point which I would like to put across is scandals in conducting Railway Recruitment Board examinations. Very rightly, the hon. Railway Minister has scrapped the existing chairmen of all Railway Recruitment Boards. Because, in Railway Recruitment Boards, corruption was the first qualification for a person to be recruited in the railways. Very recently, in Jaipur, there were CBI raids and crores of rupees were found with the officers of Railway Recruitment Board. Even the North-West Railways chief was arrested for disproportionate assets.

The next area which I would like to point out is regarding *surakshaa* or safety. How unsafe a person is who dares to travel in railways! He has to - face drug mafia; he has to face *zohar khuraani*; he has to face gangs of pick pockets, jeb taraashi; he has to face gangs of arms-running mafia, heroin-smuggling mafia. The *surakshaa* is, I think, very much in jeopardy and it needs attention. I am running from one point to another because the time is less. *Surakshaa* is safety; *surakshaa* means safety of railway tracks. Accidents happen because of human failure. According to statistics, 84.49 per cent is because of human failure, 40 per cent due to failure of railway staff, 40 per cent is because of unmanned railway crossings, 51.55 per cent is because of derailment. I have the latest reply in this context. The reply was on 4th December, to a question in Rajya Sabha. The number of accidents during 2008-09 is 177. Out of them, 62 were because of unmanned level-crossing accidents. I would like to submit to the hon. Railway Minister that unmanned-level crossings are death traps for people. Out of 209 killed, I am talking of accidents during 2008-09, 129 were because of unmanned-level crossings. The injured were 143, So, more than 50 per cent deaths are at unmanned-level crossings. Nearly 40 per cent accidents are at unmanned-level crossings. I would pray and submit that efforts should be made at the earliest to see to it that no level crossing remains unmanned.

After accidents, Sir, I would speak about seven points which need consideration. These are the touch stones on which efficiency of railways has to be measured. These are service, security, safety, punctuality, cleanliness, amenities, and courtesy. Courtesy does not cost anything but it means very much for the common man. As far as punctuality is concerned, less said the better. Generally it is said that one day a train had come at right time at 12.00 noon. People were surprised. When it was investigated it was found that it was 24 hours late. It may be euphemism, it may be an exaggeration, but it is very true that punctuality is not there. Something has to be done for this. As far as cleanliness is concerned, I think, the senior most officer, the Chairman of the Railway Board, if he visits the latrines of passenger trains, he will find out how dirty they are, how stinking they are and how bad they are. General cleanliness needs very much improvement. As far as food is concerned, it has to be at an affordable price and it has to be of right quality.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

I am aware that efforts are being made to improve it but still much has to be done. I think, I will close it because other Members have to speak, Sir. I will close my speech by quoting only what Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had said. Let it be kept in view by every worker, let it be kept in view by each and every employee of the Railways. Mahatma Gandhi said, "I give you a talisman." He spoke of the poorest of the poor; he spoke of *daridra narayan*. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, he said, "I give you talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he or she gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to *swaraj* for the hungry and spiritually starving millions?" I know the hon. Railway Minister is very keen to look after the poorest of the poor, to look after *daridra narayan* and she will percolate this message to each and every railwayman in the country. Thank you very much, Sir.

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया है। मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मंत्री महोदय का आभार प्रदर्शित करना चाहूँगा कि वे पूरी रुचि लेकर रेलवे सर्विसेज को improve करने का प्रयास कर रही हैं। पिछले सेशन में उन्होंने आदर्श स्टेशनों की बात की थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसकी रूपरेखा, कोई मॉडल तैयार हो चुका है, जो रेलवे स्टेशन इस काम के लिए चिह्नित किए गए हैं, क्या उन सब पर इकट्ठा काम शुरू होगा या अलग-अलग phases में शुरू किया जाएगा, यदि phases में शुरू किया जाएगा, तो किन पर काम शुरू हो चुका है और बाकी पर कब तक काम शुरू हो सकेगा तथा मार्च के अंत तक इस विषय में क्या पग उठा लिए जाएंगे? मैं यह बात इस चिंता के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि बंगाल विधान सभा के चुनाव से पहले ऐसे सारे स्टेशनों पर काम शुरू हो जाना चाहिए, ताकि यह वायदा केवल वायदा न रहे और अगर phases में काम करना है, तो size की दृष्टि से जो राज्य छोटे हैं, जैसे हरियाणा है, उनको इसमें अवहेलना का शिकार न होना पड़े।

कुरुक्षेत्र एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है और यह एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है। वहां जो आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने की बात है, उस पर कार्य शीघ्र शुरू होना चाहिए। चूंकि हरियाणा अन्न उत्पादन में और सेना भर्ती में अपनी आबादी से ज्यादा योगदान देता है, इसलिए उसको रेलवे सर्विस के अंदर भी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे ट्रैक के साथ-साथ खास तौर से स्टेशन के आसपास की भूमि पर गंदगी की इतनी ढेर है कि यात्री खिड़की से बाहर देख नहीं सकता है। बाहर के यात्री भी हिन्दुस्तान आते हैं और रेल से यात्रा करते हैं। उन्हें एक बहुत गंदा दृश्य देखने को मिलता है। इस सफाई के काम को वार फुटिंग पर किया जाना चाहिए। किन्हीं कंपनियों को दिया जा सकता है। NGOs को सौंपा जा सकता है। थोड़ी-थोड़ी जगह उनको एलॉट की जा सकती है। हम पर्यावरण शुद्धि की रोज बात करते हैं, पर जितना बुरा दृश्य हम बाहर के यात्रियों को पेश कर रहे हैं, आज तक उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आदरणीय ममता जी इस बात की ओर ध्यान देकर इस सफाई के बारे में अवश्यमेव हंगामी कदम उठाएंगे।

महोदय, मैं तीसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां accidents की बात हुई है। बहुत से रेलवे ब्रिज बहुत पुराने हैं। वे आजादी के पहले के हैं। हो सकता है कि उन सबकी drawings भी विभाग के पास न हों। उनकी रखरखाव और उनकी देखभाल का जो काम है, उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। जो अनमैन्ड क्रासिंग्स हैं, मेरे आदरणीय सहायेगी साथी ने उनकी बात की है, उनके बारे में यदि महकमा उचित समझे, तो जो आसपास के गांव हैं, उनकी पंचायतों का सहयोग लिया जा सकता है, क्योंकि ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं ज्यादातर दिन के समय होती हैं। गांव के किसी आदमी को adhoc basis पर भी लगाया जा सकता है, जो सुबह से शाम तक उस बात की ध्यान दे। इसके साथ-साथ यह जरूरी है कि आज जब यातायात के साधन तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, तो रेलवे क्रासिंग्स पर जहां ओवर ब्रिज बनने चाहिए, उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं कुरुक्षेत्र की एक ओवर ब्रिज की बात करना चाहूंगा। वहां सुंदरपुर एक गांव है, अगर उसके ऊपर रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज बन जाए, तो वहां जो ब्रह्मसरोवर एक स्थान है, जहां देश-विदेश से लोग स्नान करने के लिए आते हैं, इससे उनको सुविधा होगी। जो बच्चे युनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं, उनको सुविधा होगी। इसके साथ ही वहां पर जो अनाज मंडी है, उसमें किसान अपना सामान बेचने जाते हैं, उनको भी सुविधा होगी। वहां घंटों लंबी-लंबी लाइनें लगी रहती हैं। यह मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया है। इसका सर्वे करके अगर इनको priority पर करना चाहें, तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

महोदय, मैं एक-दो बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे की बहुत-सी जमीन और संपदा है। कई जगह उन पर नाजायज़ कब्जा हो रहा है। उनका कोई हिसाब-किताब होना चाहिए। उनकी देखभाल होनी चाहिए। उस जमीन को उपयोगी काम के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। वहां आसपास के गांव के जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, वे वहां कोई उपजाऊ काम कर सकते हैं, जैसे सब्जी लगा सकते हैं, वृक्ष लगा सकते हैं तथा दस और काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उसे नाजायज़ कब्जे से बचाने का काम करना चाहिए। स्क्रेप तो इतना पड़ा है कि अगर उसको संभाला जाए, तो यह भी एक आमदनी का स्रोत हो जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं अंतिम बात यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर बजट सेशन के दौरान जब रेलवे बजट पर डिसकस होता है, तो माननीय सदस्य बहुत से प्रपोजल्स रखते हैं। मेरे विचार से भारी संख्या में ऐसे प्रपोजल्स पड़े हैं, जिन पर कोई काम नहीं हो पाया है। अगर उनके बारे में कोई कमेटी बनाकर या जिस प्रदेश की जो प्रपोजल्स हैं, जो योजनाएं हैं, उनमें वहां के MPs और मुख्यमंत्री के साथ सलाह करके, उसका कोई priority बना दिया जाए, तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, रेल को भारत की जीवन-रेखा कहा जाता है और भारतीय रेल वर्तमान समय में यात्रा करने का सबसे अच्छा और सस्ता साधन है। माल और परिवहन का भी यह प्रमुख साधन है। पिछले बजट में माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया था, उसमें उन्होंने अनेक घोषणाएं की थीं। देश को और हम लोगों को पूरी उम्मीद है कि जिस निष्ठा और ईमानदारी के साथ मंत्री महोदय काम कर रही हैं, भारतीय रेल, जो विश्व में तीसरे नंबर की रेल व्यवस्था है, जिसका बहुत बड़ा नेटवर्क है और हम चाहते हैं भारतीय रेल दुनिया में प्रथम आए, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रित्वकाल में रेलवे अच्छा काम कर सकेगी और विश्व में जो रेल व्यवस्था है, उसमें वह पहले स्थान पर आएगी।

सर, माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने 3 जुलाई, 2009 को जब पिछला रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया था, तो उसमें अनेक गाड़ियां चलाने की उन्होंने घोषणा की थी। उन्होंने 50 स्टेशनों को विश्वस्तरीय बनाने की बात कही थी, 375 आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था और पूरे देश के अंदर जो 140 संवेदनशील स्टेशन हैं, उनको एकीकृत सुरक्षा प्रणाली में लाने की बात कही थी। 12 ट्रेनों वे ऐसी चलाने जा रही हैं, जो बिना रुके अपने गंतव्य स्थल तक पहुंचेंगी, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक विशाल राज्य है और देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। पिछले लंबे अरसे से उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रमुख नेताओं के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी हैं और जनसंख्या के हिसाब से, भूभाग के हिसाब से वह बड़ा है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन है कि आने वाली फरवरी में वे जो बजट पेश करेंगी, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश पर विशेष ध्यान देंगी। वैसे हमारे कुछ स्टेशनों जैसे वाराणसी, लखनऊ को उन्होंने आदर्श स्टेशन में रखा है।

सर, रेलवे जहां high-tech हो रही है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ देश में कुछ ऐसे स्टेशन हैं, जहां बहुत पुरानी PCT प्रणाली काम कर रही हैं। वहां पर यात्रियों को पहले से छपे-छपाए टिकट मिलते हैं और उसमें जो छपा रहता है, उससे ज्यादा भुगतान यात्रियों को करना पड़ता है। जब यात्री उसके बारे में बुकिंग क्लर्क से पूछते हैं, तो उनका यह जवाब रहता है कि यह पहले का छपा हुआ है, जो हम बता रहे हैं, उतना आप इसमें भुगतान कीजिए, तो इसमें कहीं न कहीं यात्रियों का नुकसान होता है। इस प्रणाली को भी समाप्त करने का काम आप कीजिए। चूंकि यह लंबा काम है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से चाहूंगा कि आने वाले समय में इसको ठीक करने का प्रयत्न करें।

सर, माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने कोल्ड स्टोरेज के संबंध में भी एक घोषणा की थी कि हम सब्जियों के लिए, विशेषकर हरी सब्जियों के लिए और मछलियों के लिए वातानुकूलित ट्रेनों चलाएंगे, जिसमें कंटेनर लगे रहेंगे और जहां उनका उत्पादन होगा, वहां से वे गंतव्य स्थल तक पहुंचाए जाएंगे। बहुत अच्छी बात है, इससे निश्चित रूप से जो हरी सब्जियां हैं या जो मांस हैं, मछली है, जो बहुत जल्दी खराब हो जाने वाली वस्तुएं हैं, उनको हम बचा सकेंगे और लोगों को लाभ होगा, विशेषकर किसानों और कमजोर तबकों को लाभ होगा। लेकिन इसके पूर्व जो तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री जी थे, ठीक इसी तरह की घोषणा करने का काम उन्होंने भी किया था। वह जो परियोजना थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम एसी कंटेनर्स चलाने का काम करेंगे, वह परियोजना इस तरह से फ्लॉप हो गयी। महोदय, रेलवे का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष है - यात्री सेवा। इसमें यात्रियों की सुविधा, ट्रेनों की साफ-सफाई, खान-पान की गुणवत्ता, सुरक्षा और संरक्षा और समय पर ट्रेने चले - इन सबका ध्यान रखना जरूरी है। जहां तक खान-पान का सवाल है, पिछले बजट भाषण में माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसको सही करने का काम किया था। मेरा अनुरोध है कि रेलवे में जो खान-पान की व्यवस्था है, उस तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इसके अतिरिक्त ट्रेन में डॉक्टर के संबंध में आपने घोषणा की थी। जो लम्बी दूरी की ट्रेनें हैं, उनमें डाक्टरों की बहुत आवश्यकता है क्योंकि तीन-तीन दिन, साढ़े तीन-तीन दिन, चार-चार दिन की लम्बी यात्रा के लिए ट्रेन में एक डाक्टर होना चाहिए। आप इस व्यवस्था को अविलम्ब चालू करने का काम करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को सीमित कर रहा हूं। हमारी कुछ मांगें, जो हमारे जनपद से संबंधित हैं, माननीय मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन है कि उस तरफ ध्यान देने का काम करें। आजमगढ़ से दिल्ली बहुत प्रयास के बाद एक ट्रेन चली थी, उसे "कैफियात" के नाम से जाना जाता है। उसकी स्थिति यह है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। "कैफियात" के अंदर जो कोच लगाए गए हैं, वे बहुत पुराने हैं। दूसरा, उसका जो कोटा था, हमें पता लगा है कि चाहे एसी-फर्स्ट हो, ऐसी-सेकेंड हो या स्लीपर क्लास हो, वह कोटा लखनऊ को दे दिया है। महोदय, लखनऊ से दिल्ली के लिए ऑलरेडी बहुत सी ट्रेनें चलती हैं। आजमगढ़ से एकमात्र यह ट्रेन चलती है, इसलिए हमारा आजमगढ़ का जो कोटा था, उसे वापस करने का काम करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बस, अब हो गया। There are lot of speakers.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : इस ट्रेन में इतनी भीड़ होती है कि दिल्ली और कोलकाता के लिए हमें और ट्रेन देने का काम करें। दूसरा, दालीगंज, लखनऊ में एक पुल बन रहा था, वह अधूरा रह गया है। उसको पूरा करने का काम करें। एक निवेदन और है कि सिकोहाबाद जंक्शन से सटा हुआ जो पूर्वी केबिन है, हर मिनट वहां से ट्रेन गुजरती है, लेकिन आजादी के बाद आज तक वहां पर ओवरब्रिज नहीं बन पाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देने का काम करेंगी। एक आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि छपरा से कानपुर एक ट्रेन चलती है। उसमें एसी-थर्ड है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उसमें एसी-सेकेंड लगवाने का काम करें, यह बहुत ही मामूली काम है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री श्रीराम पाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। महोदय, रेलवे में जनसुविधाओं के संबंध में चर्चा हो रही है। बिजली से चलने वाली रेलवे लाइनों और उन ट्रेनों में जो यात्री जाते हैं, उनके लिए अलग सुविधाएं हैं और जो डीजल से चलने वाली रेलें हैं, उन लाइनों पर लोगों की हालत देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। झांसी से कानपुर तक डीजल के इंजन से चलने वाली ट्रेनें चल रही हैं। इस बीच में जितने भी स्टेशन आते हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि बिजली से चालित ट्रेनों की लाइनों पर आने वाले स्टेशनों पर तो अधिकारी लोग चेकिंग करते हैं और यात्रियों की सुविधाओं, वहां की साफ-सफाई, उनके लिए भोजन आदि कैसा है, इस पर तो गौर किया जाता है लेकिन डीजल से चलने वाली ट्रेनें जिन लाइनों पर चलती हैं, उस रूट पर जो स्टेशंस हैं, वहां पर इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। महोदय, झांसी-कानपुर के बीस में उरई, कालपी, पुखराया, भीमसेन आदि तमाम रेलवे स्टेशन पड़ते हैं, वहां पर कोई अधिकारी नहीं देखता है। इस लाइन की इतनी बुरी हालत है कि जैसे ही झांसी से कानपुर की ओर ट्रेनें आती हैं, पुखराया रेलवे स्टेशन से ही वे दूध की ट्रेनें हो जाती हैं, दूध के डिब्बे खिड़कियों में टंगे होते हैं, साइकिलें टंगी होती हैं और एक-एक खेत के पास चैन पुलिंग करके ये गाड़ियां रोकी जाती हैं। लोग भीमसेन जंक्शन तक साइकिलें और दूध के डिब्बे खिड़कियों पर टांग कर ले जाते हैं। तो जो दूर की लम्बी यात्रा करने वाले यात्री हैं वे परेशान रहते हैं। जी.आर.पी. का जो स्टाफ रेलवे स्टेशनों पर होता है, ऐसे ही इन्हीं लोगों से मिला रहता है जो चैन पुलिंग कर रहे हैं, इस कारण लोग इस लाइन पर आने तथा यात्रा करने से कतराते हैं तथा लोग लम्बा चक्कर लगाकर के झांसी के लिए कानपुर से आते हैं। महोदय, हमारा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि डीजल चालित इंजन जिस लाइन पर चल रहे हैं, वहां पर भी वही ध्यान दिया जाए जहां विद्युत चालित रेलवे लाइन हैं। मान्यवर, मेरा दूसरा निवेदन है कि झांसी-कानपुर लाइन पर

केवल एक जंक्शन है, ऐट से कोंच की दूरी मात्र 14 किलोमीटर है, 14 किलोमीटर पर एक ट्रेन चलती है, जिसमें एक डिब्बा और एक इंजन होता है। मान्यवर, इसको हमारे पिताजी भी देख रहे हैं और अब मैं भी देख रहा हूं कि एक ही डिब्बा चल रहा है और वही डिब्बा दिन में दो बार आता-जाता है। मान्यवर, जब ऐट से कोंच तक आपकी रेलवे लाइन है, अगर इसको दिल्ली-इटवा वाली लाइन पर फ्रूंद जंक्शन से जोड़ दिया तो जो बुंदेल खण्ड का भूभाग जनपद जालौन, झांसी का बहुत सारा हिस्सा है, जहां पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र नहीं है, जहां पर जनसुविधएं नहीं हैं, तो ऐट से कोंच की लाइन को फ्रूंद तक बढ़ा देने से लाखों-लाख लोगों को सुविधा प्राप्त होगी। हमारा आपको यह भी सुझाव है कि झांसी-कानपुर के बीच में जो फाटक विहीन क्रॉसिंग है, वहां आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, बहुत सी दुर्घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं, ट्रेन से ट्रेक्टर्स कट गए हैं, वहां पर फाटक लगाए जाएं, लोगों की ख्यूटी लगाई जाए। इसके अलावा इस लाइन पर जो ट्रेनों को लोग सवारी गाड़ी को एक बैलगाड़ी के रूप में इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं दूध के डिब्बे और साइकिलें लाद करके, उसका सतत निरीक्षण किया जाए और इस लाइन पर पड़ने वाले रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भी साफ-सफाई और सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, while expressing my views on the Railways Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2009, I would like to make some points which deserve the special attention of the Railway Ministry.

Sir, I find that the progress in the Railways in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan is really unsatisfactory, in the year 2008-09, you said that the target for laying new lines was 543 km including spill-over sections. But, only 357 km were completed out of which 242 km were from the spill-over section. So, new lines that were actually completed in 2008-09 were only 115 km. Sir, in the case of doubling, in the year 2008-09, the target was 1000 km; only 363 km were achieved which is less than that done in the years 2006-07 and 2007-08. Sir, my point is, why set these unrealistic targets which cannot be achieved. Talking of doubling, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to your notice that the New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon via New Cooch Behar main line, an important line connecting the North eastern States, has not yet been taken up for doubling. I don't understand the reason behind this. In the year 2008-09, in the case of progress regarding the bridges, out of 1656 bridges identified for rehabilitation, rebuilding and strengthening, there is a shortfall of 268 bridges. Sir, it is worrisome to note that 28 per cent of the railway bridges are more than 100 years old.

Sir, in the months of October and November alone, a number of accidents have taken place, killing 11 gangmen and many others. Another matter of concern is that close to 90,000 posts of personnel of Railway Safety are lying vacant, while the Railways took no time in creating posts in administrative grades and appointed Chairman and members of Cultural Heritage Committee for the Railways. Talking about passenger safety, one has to recall October incident in which Maoists and miscreants hijacked Bhubaneswar-Rajdhani for a few hours near Jharkhand. Everyone knows who have done this, but I am sorry to say that the hon. Railway Minister could not see those faces behind

the entire episode. Sir, I point out to promise that was not kept. As announced in the Budget in the month of July, the frequency of 2423-2424 Guwahati-Rajdhani was to be increased from five days to six days, which is not done till now. Sir, New Cooch Behar-Sealdah Uttar Banga Express should also run daily, I welcome the announcement of Railway Minister on 29th October during the flag off ceremony for New Cooch Behar Guwahati inter-city Express. But, at the same time, I demand the immediate implementation of the promise. I also hope that the Railway Minister's assurance on new line, New Maynaguri-Jogighopa, should be fulfilled on time. Sir, some assurances have been fulfilled; some new trains including Duronto express have been introduced. But most of these trains have old coaches with fresh paints. So, I demand the new coaches for these trains. I would also like to know about Nandigram railway and Lalgurh Railway Station. I don't know about them. These should be taken seriously. These two were also announced in the Budget Speech. I welcome the decision of the Railway Ministry's proposal for coach factory in Singur. But we don't know the details yet except that the West Bengal Government has already agreed to the proposal. Sir, I want to bring to your notice the Kolkata Metro Railways' strange behaviour regarding bid of modernisation of Gates, WEBEL the Electronic Company Limited was the lowest bidder. It was technically the best, but the Ministry returned their earnest money deposit without offering any explanation which is not expected.

Finally, I would like to say that we are the people of India and we believe that Railways is our own property and our national property. I hope the hon. Railway Minister would keep it in mind and ensure that the national public property would remain as national property and would never encourage privatisation even in the name of PPP in any sector of the Railways. Thank you.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very much enamoured by the gigantic size of the Railways in terms of its operation and its size. My second charm is the hon. Minister followed by the Minister of State. They have been very nice, positive and helpful besides their dynamism and vision. Sir, they have presented the Budget a few months back without increasing the fare and freight. So, fare and freight were not increased. They were people-friendly, pro-poor and with an emphasis to encourage the amenities, safety, security, hygiene, etc. Seeing the Budget per se, it was looking very attractive. After having seen its working for six months, I have got a few more questions to ask. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the purpose for which the Budget was presented has been served. That is my first point. You wanted to go in a larger perspective to do something concrete. Whether that will be still continuing and whether the skill is there to execute it. Thirdly, when you present a Budget, you have to constantly review and assess the strength and weakness of it.

Ultimately, you must come out successful. So, with this background, I would like to ask some specific clarifications. When the Government presented the Budget, the Finance Minister had increased 10 per cent Service Tax on freight, with the result it increased the prices of commodities. But, luckily, with a view to avoid inflation, it was rolled back. Then, again, it was re-imposed. Now, they have to bear the burden of service tax. In such a situation, with this additional impediment, which is coming in your way, how are you going to go ahead when you are already facing dearth of money?

As many colleagues have pointed out, as many as 145 projects have been delayed in execution. Cost overrun amounts to somewhere Rs. 40,000 crores. Sir, certain projects are delayed for want of land acquisition, for want of delayed process in loan, etc. Ultimately, results are not coming. So, in such a situation, the Deputy Chairman of the Panning Commission has suggested you to go for a tariff reform, that is, to increase your fare and freight. You have already made up your mind, in the larger interest of passengers, not to increase the fare and freight. In such a situation, when the Planning Commission is suggesting, can you afford to go ahead with increase in freight? What is your stand on that?

My next point is that in the Western Corridor, project connecting Delhi to Mumbai. It is said that it is almost coming through because you have almost clicked the deal with Japan. I mean, on attractive terms, and you are going to get about Rs. 17,700 crores by way of loan from Japan. But, I am told that there is some hitch at the latest point of time that they could not come through. Ultimately, what are they going to do? Will you click the deal once for all, or will you go in for some alternative? We would like this clarification from the Government. You have said in your Budget that early recovery is possible. I would like to ask that after six months of experience, whether there was any recovery at all. Sir, some of my colleagues have also pointed out that 50 stations are going to be face-lifted as world-class stations. Then, 309 stations are to be developed as 'Adarsh Stations'. Fifty multi-functional complexes are proposed. I would like to know whether any progress has been made on this commitment or it is still on paper only.

Then, we are very happy to know that among all the Railway Zones, the Northern Railways is getting maximum return in terms of freight income and passenger fare income. And, they are growing very well. Among all the Railway Zones, this Zone is said to be doing much better. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to replicate the success story of Northern Railways to other Railway Zones also. ...**(Time-bell rings)**...

Then, I come to my last point. Sir, the Minister of State, Ahammedji, and the Union Minister, Mamataji, know very well that Tamil Nadu was neglected, as far as the Railways are concerned.

Though Tamil Nadu is considered to be very much advanced in several aspects, in Railways, it was very much neglected for quite some time. Luckily, during its last term, the UPA Government did some work. But, this work is half done. It is left as it is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Malaisamy, your flight is at 2.30. Please remember.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I will complete in one minute. Sir, in terms of broad gauge conversion, in terms of doubling, in terms of MRT, in terms of railway over-bridge and under-bridge, outlays of several crores of rupees has been announced. I would like to know whether allocation has been made or not.

Then, regarding doubling, I would like to say that doubling is going slow on some lines, namely, Chengelpet-Villipuram, Villipuram-Dindigul, Madurai-Tuticorin, Madurai-Kanyakumari. When will it be done? I want a time-frame, as far as broad gauge conversion is concerned, I would like to know about Virudu Nagar to Thenkasi - I should speak about the place from where I come from Kanyakumari-Manava and Madurai-Melur. These are areas which need attention.

Sir, this is for the broad gauge conversion. Sir, we have also asked for new lines.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Keep something for the next Budget.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Okay, Sir. You have done a lot with regard to the freight corridors. I mean, you have performed to connect Delhi to Mumbai. You have train to connect Delhi to Kolkata. What about South; what about train to connect Delhi to Chennai. Should we not have it, Sir? Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Resolution and Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2009. While supporting it, I would like to make certain observations. Sir, hon. Railway Minister, Mamataji, has raised expectations of common people and also backward regions in the country. There are backward regions in the country where there are very few railway lines, I would like to submit that the principle

of equity should be followed in the development of railways also in different parts of the country. There are regions which are really backward and Railways play a great role, vital role, in the development of such regions and also national integration. For instance, regions like Telangana in Andhra Pradesh and Marathwada in Maharashtra are the backward regions. People expect railway lines to be developed in their regions. For example, railway line which has already been approved from Ahmednagar-Beed-Worli. People have fought for it. They demanded it. Their demand has been accepted, but the work is lingering on. I am simply quoting certain instances. Therefore, I would urge upon the Railway Minister to look into the problems of such people. In fact, Railways have played a great role in linking the whole country. Railways are our lifelines and, therefore, they are very essential for the integration of the country also. The North Eastern Region should not feel that it is being neglected. Backward regions should not feel that they are neglected. There are certain very peculiar problems. For example, the local railways in Mumbai. Nearly 75 lakhs of people travel by locals everyday and those lines are in a shambles. Accidents do take place and nobody cares for them. So, we have to pay attention. In fact, cleanliness, security, etc., are very crucial problems. We have to address these problems. Regarding services also, people want services in Railways. So, roughly, according to the population in different States, we have to give the chances of employment in Railway services. Mamataji declared that local people will be considered for services. In fact, that is a very good decision. That is why people expect something more than that.

I would urge upon the Government, especially our hon. Railway Minister Mamataji, to look into these problems and give due priority to the backward regions for the development of the Railways in the coming Budget. These are my suggestions which I would like you to take into consideration. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I support the Appropriation (Railways) No.4 Bill, 2009, which has been brought before the House by the hon. Railway Minister for getting about Rs.731 crore from the Consolidated Fund of India.

सर, एक बात और है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदया बधाई की पात्र हैं। मैं विशेषकर पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में कहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो ट्रेनें दी हैं और उससे देश को एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक जोड़ने की जो कोशिश की है, उसके लिए इन्हें मैं हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो proposals हैं, उनके आधार पर infrastructure develop करने की जरूरत है। Infrastructure develop करने की जो बात इन्होंने कही थी कि West Bengal में public-private partnership के mode पर ये coach factory लगाएंगी। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह सिर्फ सरकारी क्षेत्र में होना चाहिए, इस बात की बहुत ही जरूरत है। रेलवे सरकारी क्षेत्र में coach factory लगाने के लिए सक्षम भी है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि "दूरान्तो" जैसी जो ट्रेनें दी गई हैं, उनके लिए separate lines और उनके लिए अलग से व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। जो ट्रेनें बढ़ाई गई हैं, उनके लिए इंजन और coaches की

जरूरत है क्योंकि इनका बहुत ज्यादा अभाव है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस पर वे विशेष ध्यान दें कि जो हमारी जरूरत है, उसके लिए हम किस तरीके से और produce कर सकते हैं।

सर, तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में contract workers काम कर रहे हैं। ट्रेनें बढ़ रही हैं, passengers बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन manpower काफी घट गया है। उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए जिससे उन्हें social security मिल सके और उनकी service पर कोई बढ़ा न लगने पाये। यानी, contract workers, जो आज रेलवे में काम कर रहे हैं, रेलवे में सेवा कर रहे हैं, उनकी retrenchment इत्यादि न हो सके और उनको permanent roll पर लाया जाए। मैं इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय बहुत सहृदय हैं, वे इस पर जरूर गंभीरता से विचार करेंगी।

चौथी बात, जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि जो small vendors हैं, उनको स्टेशनों में बेदखल कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए कोई planning या policy बन रही है, लेकिन तब तक वे बेचारे मर जाएंगे। उन स्टेशनों से ट्रेनों में जो खाना और जरूरत के दूसरे सामान मिलते थे, अब वे बन्द हो गये हैं। इसलिए जब तक policy नहीं आती है, उनको continue किया जाए। उनको continue रखने की दृष्टि से policy आनी चाहिए। इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि इसमें big contractors नहीं आ जाए जिससे छोटे लोग जो अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमा रहे हैं, उनकी रोजी-रोटी पर धक्का न लगे। इसमें multinationals या big businessmen न आने पाएँ, इसके लिए वे जरूरत कोशिश करेंगी। वे छोटी-छोटी दुकानें क्या लगाएंगे? अगर वे हजार-हजार करोड़ के मालिक होकर छोटी-छोटी shops लगाएंगे तो वे लोग तो मर जाएंगे। इसके लिए आपके पास बहुत-सी जगह है। इसलिए उन vendors की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए। वे कई महीनों से काफी तकलीफ में हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि जब तक नई scheme नहीं आती, उनको चालू रखा जाएगा और मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इस पर जरूर अमल कराने की कोशिश करेंगी। माननीय मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से आदेश गया है, लेकिन implement नहीं हो रहा है। वे इसको implement कराने की कोशिश करें।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे में जो हजार-हजार vacancies हैं, उनको immediately भरने के लिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय जरूर कोशिश करेंगी, क्योंकि इसकी जरूरत है। इसलिए इस काम को priority के आधार पर करने चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा कि local peoples various trains में सफर करते हैं और उनको काफी छूट या राहत भी मिली है, क्या उनके लिए अलग से कुछ कम्पार्टमेंट वगैरह की व्यवस्था हो सकती है या नहीं? मैं चाहूंगा कि जो trains कोलकाता से दूसरे शहरों के बीच चल रही है उनमें इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय कृपया ध्यान दें।

एक और बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग इधर-उधर, जो धार्मिक स्थान हैं, वहां कोलकाता वगैरह से आते हैं और वहां से जो trains आती हैं राजस्थान या दिल्ली के लिए, उनका रानीगंज स्टेशन पर, जो कि एक बड़ा एरिया है, एक हॉल्ट दिया जाए, तो इससे यात्रियों को काफी सुविधा होगी।

इसी तरह से हावड़ा कोलकाता राजधानी को, आसनसोल एक मेगा सिटी बन रही है, जिसके लिए सरकार ने परमिशन भी दी है, आसनसोल में एक हॉल्ट देना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ओ.के.।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, बस एक मिनट का टाइम और दे दीजिए। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, केवल एक बात की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं, वहाँ पर जो गन्दगी आती है, मैला पड़ता है, वहाँ पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, इसलिए उस गन्दगी या मैला को मेन्युअली साफ किया जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि वहाँ उनको कुछ सुविधा मिल सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ओ.के.।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : एक बात मैंने पिछली बार भी कही थी, इस ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि जब देश आजाद नहीं हुआ था, उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले में चित्तू पांडे ने 14 दिन की आजादी घोषित की थी, मैंने उनके नाम पर एक train देने के लिए कहा था। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया इस पर भी जरूर विचार करेंगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश का ही एक शहर मऊ है, जो रेल से दो भागों में बंटा है और उनके बीच में से train गुजरती है। इसलिए वहाँ पर under bridge या over bridge होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

इन चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं दोबारा इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Shri Singh. Now, Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy, not present. Now, Shri Motilal Vora.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विनियोग रेल संख्यांक 4 विधेयक, 2009, जिसमें भारत की संचित निधि से 7,31,30,60,000 रुपए की राशि रेलों से संबंधित प्रभारों को चुकाने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2009-10 के दौरान अपेक्षित की गई है, मांगी गई है, का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद तो दूंगा, इसलिए कि उन्होंने पिछले छः महीनों में कुछ कसावट लाई है, लेकिन कसावट के साथ-साथ उन्हें इस बात का भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो घोषणाएं भूतकाल में रेल मंत्रियों के द्वारा हुई हैं, उन घोषणाओं पर भी अमल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है और यह मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा।

यह बजट अनुमान मैंने देखा है। दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भाग है, आदिवासी अंचल, वह हमारे बस्तर का है। राजहरा से जगदलपुर की रेल लाइन को जोड़ने की बात न जाने कितनी बार इस संसद में कही गई है, माननीय मंत्री जी को उसका अनुमान तो हो गया होगा और समय-समय पर इस बात की जानकारी उनको दी भी गई है। लेकिन, लालफीताशाही के कारण आज जिस प्रकार की भीड़ मची हुई है और जो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए जाते हैं, उनमें यह कहा जाता है कि लागत में भागीदारी के आधार पर दल्ली-राजहरा, राँवघाट, जगदलपुर के 235 किलोमीटर के निर्माण कार्य को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए 17-12-2007 को रेल मंत्रालय का छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार और भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण इत्यादि के साथ समझौता हुआ और हस्ताक्षर हो गए और इस पर कुल राशि 700 करोड़ रुपए की खर्च होनी है। माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय, मैंने अनेकों बार, आप तो अभी छः महीने पहले आई हैं, ...।

इसके बाद भी इस आदिवासी अंचल को जोड़ने की दिशा में किसी भी प्रकार का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि दल्ली-राजहरा-रानाघाट-जगदलपुर के लिए जो लाइन है, जो आदिवासी अंचल के विकास में अत्यंत सहायक सिद्ध होगी, यह अनेक वर्षों से आपके मंत्रालय में लंबित पड़ी है और कभी पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय, कभी कोई और विभाग इसमें अड़ंगे लगाकर इसको डिले करता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि लगभग 338 रेल लाइनों के प्रोजेक्ट पिछले अनेक वर्षों से लंबित हैं - आंध्र प्रदेश में 23, आसाम में 16, बिहार में 51, छत्तीसगढ़ में 11, दिल्ली में 4, गुजरात में 13, हरियाणा में 8, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 3, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 2, झारखंड में 16, कर्नाटक में 22, केरल में 13, मध्य प्रदेश में 12, महाराष्ट्र में 13, उड़ीसा में 19, पंजाब में 7, राजस्थान में 14, तमिलनाडु में 22, उत्तर प्रदेश में 33, उत्तराखंड में 4 और पश्चिमी बंगाल में 32 प्रोजेक्ट लंबित हैं। यानी कुल मिलाकर 338 रेल लाइनों के प्रोजेक्ट न मालूम कितने साल पहले आरंभ किए गए थे, उन पर न मालूम कितनी राशि खर्च हो चुकी है, हजारों-करोड़ों रुपए की राशि इन पर खर्च हो चुकी है, लेकिन नई रेल लाइनों की घोषणा हो जाने के बाद, उन प्रदेशों में इन पुरानी रेल लाइनों पर आज भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहूंगा कि वे इस पर विशेष ध्यान दें, ताकि हमारी जो इतने हजारों-करोड़ों रुपए की राशि इन पर लगी है, उस राशि का उपयोग हो सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सर्वे कराने के नाम पर हमने लगभग 3 साल में 116 सर्वे कराए और 116 सर्वे कराने के बाद भी कुछ सर्वे हुए। मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि 1998 में मैं राजनंदगांव लोक सभा क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था, मैंने उस वक्त यह अनुरोध किया था कि राजनंदगांव से जबलपुर तक की रेल लाइन का सर्वे किया जाए और उस सर्वे के लिए बजट में प्रावधान भी हुआ, लेकिन आज 2009 आ गया है, 2009 तक इसका अंता-पता नहीं है कि उस सर्वे का क्या हुआ, क्या रिपोर्ट आई। इसी तरह राजनंदगांव से मानपुर तक आपका आदिवासी इलाका है, इस आदिवासी इलाके में लोगों ने शायद रेल लाइन देखी भी नहीं होगी, इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। हम लोग बहुत सी नई रेल लाइनों की घोषणा तो कर देते हैं, लेकिन पुरानी रेल लाइनें जो घोषित हुई हैं, जहां तक इनकी सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता है, वहां इन पर कोई काम नहीं होता है। छत्तीसगढ़ तो सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका है, लेकिन खनिज पदार्थों के मामले में काफी सम्पन्न होने के बावजूद यहां कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने समय का बराबर ध्यान रखूंगा और आपके घंटी बजाने से पहले ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कुछ दिन पहले बनारस से दिल्ली आया और गरीब रथ में आया। बहुत कम माननीय सांसदों ने गरीब रथ में यात्रा की होगी। गरीब रथ अच्छा है, साफ-सफाई है, लेकिन उनकी जो चादरें हैं, जो तकिए हैं, न मालूम कितने महीनों से उनकी सफाई तक नहीं हुई। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि गरीब रथ की शुरुआत तो अच्छी हुई, गरीब लोगों के लिए इससे काफी सहूलियत मिली है। मुझे गरीब रथ में चढ़ने का सौभाग्य इसलिए मिला, क्योंकि मेरी ट्रेन छूट गई थी और मुझे दिल्ली पहुंचना था, इसलिए मुझे गरीब रथ में बैठकर आना पड़ा। मैंने देखा कि वहां अटेंडेंट नहीं है, खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था की बात तो छोड़िए, लेकिन कोई अटेंडेंट नहीं है, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, please listen to this point.
...(Interruptions)... Please listen to this point.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : वहां लोअर बर्थ मिल जाने से मैं तो आराम से बैठकर आ गया। आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रायपुर से धमतरी नैरो गेज लाइन है। करीब 40 साल से लगातार उसकी जो हालत है, आप तो अभी नई आई हैं, आपको शायद इसका अंदाज़ा भी नहीं होगा, लेकिन वह रेल लाइन ऐसी है कि आप चलती ट्रेन से उतर जाइए, उतरकर वापस ट्रेन में चढ़ जाइए, अगर आपको बकरियों के लिए झाड़ की पत्तियां तोड़नी हैं, तो उन्हें तोड़कर आप ट्रेन में चढ़कर बैठ जाइए। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से कहूंगा कि मैंने बार-बार इसके बारे में लालू प्रसाद जी से कहा, सबसे कहा, आखिर लोगों के कानों में जूं तो रेंगनी चाहिए, जो कहा जाए, उसका असर तो होना चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ममता बनर्जी जी जरूर इस ओर ध्यान देंगी क्योंकि ये दोनों रेल लाइनें छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं माननीय वोरा जी ने अभी जो बातें कही हैं, चूंकि मैं भी छत्तीसगढ़ से हूँ, उनमें एक मिलियन गुणा करके वही वेदना कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है, मैंने यह प्रश्न 20.11.2009 को पूछा था और उसका यह उत्तर दिया गया। "The new line from Dallirajahara to Rowghat has already been taken up as part of Dallirajahara-Jagdalpur Project". So many hectares of land have been acquired. Everything has been done. It is mentioned, "All the necessary documents for land acquisition for Dallirajahara-Rowghat new line have been submitted to the State Government and the matter is being pursued with them for early action". यह हम बार-बार सुनते आए हैं। मैं माननीया ममता जी से बहुत ही नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन कर रहा हूँ, जो बातें माननीय वोरा जी ने कही हैं, वे तो वर्षों से कह रहे हैं, मैं तो नया आया हूँ, परन्तु मैं छत्तीसगढ़ की आवाज को और बुलंद रखने के लिए उनके साथ अपने शब्द जोड़ रहा हूँ। आपने अपनी मांगों को करते समय जो कागज सबमिट किया है, उनके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने मुख्य रूप से दो मांगों के लिए यह पूरक मांग रखी है। एक तो है राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाएं और दूसरा है, जिसको आप नई सेवाएं या सेवाओं में नए उपकरण कह रहे हैं। मैं माननीय ममता जी का बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ और उनकी ऊर्जा का तो लोहा सारा देश मानता है। मैंने यह सुना था और पढ़ा भी था कि आप "व्हाइट पेपर" लाने जा रहे हैं। वह "व्हाइट पेपर" कब आएगा? उसकी प्रतीक्षा भी हो रही है, क्योंकि उससे बहुत सारी बातें देश को जानने के लिए मिलेंगी। मैं यह तो मानता हूँ और आपने स्वयं भी बजट रखते समय कहा था कि आपको बजट बनाने के लिए बहुत कम समय मिला है, इसलिए स्वाभाविक रूप से आपको सभी बातों का विचार करने का अवसर नहीं मिला होगा। इसलिए अभी आपने पूरक मांगों के लिए यह विधेयक लाया है। मैं पहले नई सेवाओं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि यह जो लेवल क्रॉसिंग्स/समपार हैं, उनको प्रारंभ करने के लिए आपने पूंजी मांगी है और वह सभी जोन्स के लिए मांगी है। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि बहुधा यह होता है कि कोई एक तरफ बात होती है, तो दूसरी तरफ ध्यान नहीं होता है। आपने समपार और भूमिगत नाली के लिए भी प्रावधान किया है। मैं यह समझ रहा हूँ कि आपने इन कामों को प्रारंभ करने के लिए राशि मांगी है। चूंकि आपकी दिशा ठीक है, आपने मानवीय संवेदना का इसमें परिचय दिया है, इतनी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, इसलिए मैं इसके लिए आपको बहुत धन्यवाद दे रहा हूँ। तथापि मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि उसमें अभी बहुत काम बाकी है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार देश में कुल पच्चीस हजार रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स हैं। अब आप कब शुरू करेंगे? अगर आपने शुरू किया है, तो

इसके लिए बधाई है। आशा करता हूँ कि इससे दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी होगी। इसी सत्र में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि 2008-09 में 177 accidents हुए हैं। जिनमें 24 में रेलवे सेफ्टी के द्वारा जांच की गई और 153 में डिपार्टमेंट कमेटी के द्वारा जांच की गई। अब यह सोचने का विषय है कि क्या कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही इसका कारण है, जो आपने उसका डिपार्टमेंटल जांच की है? उसका ओवर बर्डन भी एक कारण है। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि जो आपके लोको ड्राइवर्स हैं, उनका ओवर स्ट्रेसिंग बहुत ज्यादा है। उनके एसोसिएशन की तरफ से एक मेमोरेण्डम मिला है। हम समझ सकते हैं कि इतना अधिक घंटे काम करने के कारण मनुष्य पूरा सो नहीं पाएगा, विश्राम नहीं कर पाएगा, तो उसका क्या होगा, तो कृपया उन बातों की ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि लोको ड्राइवर्स को पर्याप्त रेस्ट मिले, ताकि ये दुर्घटनाएं कम हों।

उसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने कहा था - मैंने पूछा था, इसलिए आपने जवाब दिया था, तो उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आपने कहा था कि 41 हजार पद खाली हैं, जो Track Maintenance की श्रेणी में आते हैं। यह भी एक चिंता का कारण है। Track failures के कारण क्या-क्या बातें होती हैं, हम सब जानते हैं, तो कृपा करके इस पर भी आप विचार कीजिए और यह बताने का कष्ट कीजिए कि ये पद कब भरे जाएंगे? 41 हजार पद केवल Track Maintenance में खाली हैं, ऐसा आपने स्वयं कहा है।

आपने नई मांगों के बारे में जो कहा है, उसे देखकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि अभी दिल्ली, कोलकाता और चेन्नई सरीखे महानगरों में जन-उद्धोषणा प्रणाली के लिए अतिरिक्त पैसा मांगा गया है। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि ये इतने बड़े महानगर हैं और अभी तक क्या वहां जन-उद्धोषणा की प्रणालियां नहीं थीं या बहुत कम थीं, जिसके लिए आपको पूरक मांग रखनी पड़ रही है? कृपया इन बातों के बारे में भी आप सोचिए। चेन्नई में तो आपने 909.83 लाख रुपए मांगे हैं, Integrated सुरक्षा प्रणाली के लिए, तो चेन्नई का रेलवे स्टेशन सुरक्षित था या नहीं, यह प्रश्न भी खड़ा होता है।

अब मैं आपकी राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने मेरे ही प्रश्न के उत्तर में कटरा-काज़ीगुंड लाइन के बारे में कहा था। इस सदन को यह मालूम है और हमारे माननीय चतुर्वेदी जी उसको पुरजोर प्रकार से सदन में रखते रहे हैं। हम लोगों को वहां जाने का भी अवसर मिला है, इसलिए यह एक प्रकार की महान राष्ट्रीय चिंता का विषय होना चाहिए। यह राष्ट्रीय परियोजना जरूर है, लेकिन कटरा-काज़ीगुंड लाइन के बारे में कमेटीज़ पर कमेटीज़ बैठ रही हैं। उसका realignment कब होगा? हो गया है या नहीं? ममता जी, मुझे खुशी है, आपने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था कि यह बहुत सावधानी से करने का विषय है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आपकी जांच भी पूरी हो गई होगी और आप इस सदन को बताने का कष्ट करेंगी कि इसमें विलम्ब क्यों हुआ? कौन जिम्मेदार है? कितना खर्च हुआ है? यदि आप यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगी, तो बहुत उपकार करेंगी।

जहां तक पूर्वोत्तर का विषय है - दूसरी राष्ट्रीय परियोजना, बहुत खेद का विषय है उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बोलने दीजिए, मैं बहुत महत्व के विषय पर बोल रहा हूँ। जिसे हम आज एक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना कह रहे हैं, इतने वर्ष तक, पचास-साठ साल तक, हम इस पूर्वांचल का इतना दुर्लक्ष्य करते रहे कि वहां की राजधानियां तक रेल से connected नहीं हैं! पता नहीं अगरतला कैसे connected है! हमारे मलिलाल भाई बताएं, किस प्रकार का प्रयास या दबाव डालकर उन्होंने अगरतला तक तो प्राप्त कर लिया है, मैं उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद और बधाई दूंगा, परन्तु बाकी का क्या होगा? महोदय, जब भारत का नक्शा दृष्टि में आता है और जब सिक्किम जाने का रास्ता देखते हैं, जो "चिकन नेक" कहलाता है, तो भारत की सुरक्षा के बारे में चिंता होती है। किस प्रकार की वह स्थिति है, कृपया इस पर भी आप सोचिएगा।

आपने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है - निम्न चालू निर्माण कार्यों के निष्पादन में किए गए निर्णयानुसार परिवर्तन, उस पर एकाध बिंदु कहूंगा, ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। उसमें रायपुर - टिटलागढ़ लाइन का उल्लेख है। महोदय, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से आता हूं और रायपुर छत्तीसगढ़ की राजधानी है। वह पूर्वी तटीय रेलवे से रेल विकास निगम में दिया गया है और वित्त पोषण के लिए जो आपका शीर्ष है, वह है "निक्षेप"। उसका अर्थ होता है राज्य सरकारों और बाकी एजेंसियों के साथ मिलकर आप करेंगे, बहुत अच्छी बात है। अब चूंकि छत्तीसगढ़ और उड़ीसा, दोनों की सरकारें involved हैं, तो कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें कि उसमें किस प्रकार की भागीदारी उन राज्यों की है और आप यह कब तक करेंगे?

एक बात सुझाव के रूप में मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं कि कई लोगों ने मुझसे कहा है कि पूर्वी तटीय जो रेलवे है, उसके पास एक स्टेशन शायद Mandir Hasaud नाम का होगा उसका, वह रायपुर के बहुत नज़दीक है और Mandir Hasaud की सभी सुविधाएं आप रायपुर से कर सकते हैं, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि उसको रायपुर के डिवीज़न के साथ जोड़ने का विचार कीजिए।

एक आखिरी निवेदन यह है कि सभी जगह रेल उपभोक्ताओं के एसोसिएशन्स और संघ बनते हैं और वे बहुत सी बातें हम लोगों को लिखकर भेजते हैं। यह प्रजातंत्र का तकाज़ा है कि हम ऐसे सारे संगठनों और एसोसिएशन्स की बातों को ध्यान से सुनें और आपको उसमें से जो-जो ठीक लगता है, उनका निर्णय करें और इस सदन को सूचित करने का कष्ट करें। आपने मुझे अतिरिक्त समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the thrust of the Ministry is privatisation. Parcel services and other amenities have been handed over to private capital. While replying to the speech on the Railway Budget, the hon. Minister had given an assurance that she would ensure good quality of food in the trains. But the situation remains the same in most of the trains. Now the IRTC has decided to increase the price of food items. It has been reported that they have decided to sell only Pepsi and Coke, instead of indigenous soft drinks, in the trains. This is a very serious matter. The second point is that there is a sharp decline of workforce; there was a sharp decline of around 20 per cent of workforce during 2007-08. This is a very serious problem. Due to this shortage of workforce, the loco running staff are compelled to work more than 16 to 20 hours in a day. They are deprived of periodical rests. They are compelled to take night duty, continuously for five to six nights. All these things are against the national and international labour norms, and it is also a serious threat to the security of the passengers.

In the last two Budget speeches, M/s Burn Standard and Braithwaite of West Bengal were declared to be taken over by the Railways. I would like to know what the status of this declaration is.

Now I would like to bring the attention of this House to certain demands pertaining to my State, that is, Kerala. One is our longstanding demand for formation of a Peninsular Railway Zone, with headquarters in Kerala. It is a well established fact that the needs and geographical sprawl of

Kerala State are quite different from the neighbouring States, Therefore, the demand for a separate Zone is thoroughly justified. We request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to consider this genuine demand of the people of Kerala. The earlier UPA Government had announced the setting up a new coach factory at Palaghat. But nothing has been done up till now. The State Government has solved the problem of locality for acquisition of land. I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to make proper allocation of funds for constructing a coach factory at Palaghat. The major demands, for development of Railways in Kerala, are, doubling of lines and electrification. This issue should be properly addressed. I would request the hon. Minister to allocate sufficient funds for electrification and doubling of lines. Regarding RoBs, the hon. Minister has stated, during the Budget speech, that the present system of sharing between Centre and State Governments needs to be reviewed. I would like to know whether this has been reviewed or not. The Government of Kerala has already presented a proposal to take up the responsibility of building RoB, and sufficient funds should be allotted by the Centre as its share in advance. We demand Rs.100 crores as advance payment of the Central share. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this as well.

Most of the trains announced in the Budget, have not been started till now, including the non-stop Duronto trains from Cochin to Delhi. We are waiting for the train to be introduced. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the demand of a new daily train to Bangalore and one to Mumbai. The hon. Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Shashi Tharoor, had also supported this demand for a new train to Bangalore and Mumbai from Trivandrum. This is a longstanding demand. More than 100 private buses are running services to Bangalore. Their interest has led some railway officials to take stand against a new train to Bangalore.

Sir, while replying to discussion on the Budget of 2008-09, the Railway Minister announced two new surveys in the Northern Kerala; one in Kasargod and another in Angadipuram and Perur, well-known to the hon. Minister of State, Shri Ahammed. I would request the Minister to expedite this survey. I would also request the hon. Minister to start a new railway station at Nedumbassery; the Cochin International Airport is situated at Nedumbassery. The railway line is also very near to the Airport. The new station will be very helpful to the passengers.

Another important demand is to convert Garib Rath between LTT and Trivandrum as a daily train.

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी गरीब रथ में pantry car नहीं है। क्या गरीब को खाना नहीं चाहिए? इसका क्या मतलब है? यही आम आदमी की सरकार अच्छी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : केरल के मंत्री नहीं समझेगा, तो फिर क्या फायदा है।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : I request the hon. Minister to consider the genuine demands of the people of Kerala and do the needful. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Rajeeve for adhering to the time-limit. Shri Y. P. Trivedi. You know your time-limit.

SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. I will try to confine myself to the time-limit.

First of all, I will take a second for applauding Mamata *didi* for the excellent job she is doing. There can be no doubt about her earnestness, about her sincerity and her utmost honesty. But I have a problem related to Mumbai. In my city, everyday two or three people are killed at level crossings and it is not even considered to be the news. One must realise that when railway lines are running in the city to the extent of more than 50 kilometres, what is required, first of all, is fencing all the way, which hasn't been done. If one wants to travel without ticket, he can get down at one station, walk a little and, when the fencing stops, he can come out very easily. So, fencing should be done at all places. The second thing which is very necessary is the level-crossing. At a level-crossing, if it is not possible to build an over-bridge, make an underground passage so that people are not tempted to cross because they are in a hurry. The third thing which I would like to mention here is about large tracts of land which are at the disposal of the Railways in Mumbai. In Mumbai, land is like gold and the Railway Ministry should seriously consider the development of these lands, if a necessity arises, on a private-public partnership basis so that the quarters are reserved for the railway staff in the first instance and, thereafter, they are commercially exploited either for offices or residences. I think, it will be a huge source of revenue for the Railways because the tracts are now lying vacant and idle; there are squatters and there are *jhonpadpattis*. I think, this land can be put to a profitable use.

My fourth suggestion is about the safety of passengers and the safety of trains. Today, we are aware of the fact that terrorists are eyeing upon our country and are trying to disrupt our economy and disrupt our life and the Railways are probably the softest target possible. On an experimental basis, at least, some of the luggage should be screened in order to find out whether any bomb has been planted in a hand bag or something else which is placed inside the railway train and, thereafter, see if the man disappears. So, this is something which is absolutely necessary. The fifth thing which I would like to say is that even though we have introduced in Mumbai something like 15-bogey trains, the platforms are not sufficiently long enough to accommodate those trains. Not only that, when you have introduced those trains, the congestion has not disappeared. What is required in Mumbai is a

Metro or a Mono rail for which, probably, the State Government does not have the funds. The Railways should take it up and run Metro rail in the city of Mumbai. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, Trivediji, for sticking to the time-limit. Shri A. A. Jinnah.

SHRI A. A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu is growing fast in the field of industry and information technology. A number of industries find a convenient place in Tamil Nadu with all facilities and amenities. Thousands of people are getting employment because of that.

Sir, we need railway transport for men and material. A lot of railway projects have been neglected in this Budget. It is putting us in a lot of inconvenience. In the very first year of the UPA Government many projects have been given to us. Sir, our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter congratulating the hon. Minister of Railways, at the same time, pointing out what are all the projects to be completed in the State of Tamil Nadu. He says, "I am happy to note that under your able and efficient stewardship the Railway Ministry has been making steady progress not only in terms of providing and upgrading wider railway network but also ensuring impressive increase in the revenue. Against this background, I would like to bring to your notice that a number of important railway projects pertaining to Tamil Nadu are suffering from either inadequate provision of funds or slow physical progress. As you are already aware, all these railway projects are very essential to cater to the long felt needs of the public of Tamil Nadu.

For instance, in respect of projects relating to gauge conversion, against a Budget grant of Rs.240 crores provided for the year 2009-10, an additional grant of Rs.280 crores will be required to complete the works on time. Most importantly, Mayiladuthurai-Thiruvavur-Karaikudi and Thiruthuraiipoondi and Nagapattinam-Thiruthuraiipoondi via Thirukkuvilai gauge conversion works are still pending completion because of inadequate funding.

Similarly, in respect of doubling of railway line, eight projects have been taken up for execution at a Budget outlay of Rs.112 crores during the year 2009-10, whereas an additional grant of Rs.77 crores will be required to complete the doubling of Chengalpattu-Villupuram line alone in this year itself.

Same is the situation in respect of projects for laying new lines. For example, Karur-Salem new railway line project covering a distance of 85 kilometres is being carried out in the State. As against a Budget grant of Rs.36 crores for the year 2009-10, already an amount of Rs.34 crores has been spent as on date. The estimated requirement of funds for the full year is Rs.140 crores. Hence, an additional grant of Rs.104 crores will be required for this project in order to maintain the pace of progress in the work. I understand that there is certain slowness in the execution of this project. Similar is the situation in respect of the remaining five new lines projects namely Thindivanam-

Thiruvannamalai, Thindivanam-Nagari, Attipattu-Puttur, Erode-Palani and Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram. Mahabalipuram is the place of Pallava kings and it is a pilgrimage and tourist spot in India. So, taking into consideration everything, I would request the hon. Railway Minister, Mamataji to give some kind of help to Tamil Nadu. At the same time, she has to look after the welfare of the Tamilians. The Tamilians are always taking a very great place in the UPA Government. Tamil Nadu and our Chief Minister, Dr. Karunanidhi are standing like a colossus in protecting the UPA Government. I request the hon. Minister to render justice to us by providing funds for all the projects about which I have made a mention here. Thank you very much.

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अनुपूरक बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। संसद में पहले जो धन दिया है, वह भी पूरी तरह से समुचित खर्च नहीं हो पाया, लेकिन फिर से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने लगभग 7 अरब 31 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपए की आवश्यकता बताई है। भारत की संचित निधि में से यह धन रेलवे के प्रशासन को ठीक करने के लिए, भारत में नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने के लिए और अन्य कार्यों के लिए स्वीकृत करने की अपेक्षा की है। जब आदरणीय ममता जी रेल मंत्री बनी थीं, तो उनसे बड़ी आशाएं बंधी थीं, लेकिन जैसे ही उन्होंने पहला बजट प्रस्तुत किया, तो बजट पेश होने के बाद ये आशाएं धूमिल हुईं, निराशा उत्पन्न हुई। ऐसा लगा कि वे सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष के रेल विभाग की मंत्री नहीं हैं, उनका रेल विभाग छोटा होकर केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल का रेल विभाग हो गया है। मानों वह अखिल भारतीय बंगाल रेल मंत्रालय तक सीमित हो गया है, ऐसा लगा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको सम्पूर्ण देश के विकास की दृष्टि से बात करनी चाहिए। अभी उन्होंने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि लगभग 358 रेलवे स्टेशंस आदर्श रेलवे स्टेशंस के लिए चिन्हित किए गए हैं। जब मैंने उन सारे रेलवे स्टेशंस को देखा, तो मुझे उसमें यह दिखाई दिया कि 358 में से 200 रेलवे स्टेशंस पूर्वी क्षेत्र के हैं और सारे देश के लिए केवल 158 आदर्श रेलवे स्टेशंस का चयन किया गया है। यह आदर्श रेलवे स्टेशन चयनित करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है, इसका आधार क्या है? किस आधार के ऊपर आपने इन्हें चिन्हित किया है? उनको चुनने का कोई आधार होगा। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो यूपीए के राज्य नहीं हैं, उन सब राज्यों को बाहर निकाल दिया गया है और आपने ऐसे राज्यों को, जो केवल यूपीए के राज्य थे, उन्हीं को अपनी लिस्ट में सम्मिलित किया है। एनडीए के सारे राज्य आपकी प्रक्रिया से बाहर हो गए हैं। आपका सारा समय अभी बंगाल में ही जा रहा है। कुछ मित्र दलों ने आपको अभी से मुख्य मंत्री घोषित कर दिया है। मैं आपको इसके लिए पूर्व में बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप रेल मंत्री हैं, तब तक आप सारे देश का ध्यान रख कर चलेंगी, तो सारे देश के लोगों के विकास की अपेक्षा पूरा करने का जो सपना है, वह पूरा हो जाएगा।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, रेलवे के करीब 8 हजार रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आज भी PCT प्रणाली है। बुकिंग क्लर्क के हाथ से छपे हुए टिकट पर जो किराया लिख दिया जाता है, वही किराया उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल किया जाता है। वह बुकिंग क्लर्क कितना लिखता है, स्टेशन के ऊपर उसकी कोई सूची नहीं लिखी हुई है और उसकी जेब से वह सारा किराया देना पड़ता है, उपभोक्ता को लूटा जाता है। इसमें फर्जी entries भी होती हैं और यात्रियों को गलत तरीके से पैसे का भुगतान करना पड़ता है। आज के युग में हम यदि आधुनिकतम टेक्नोलॉजी के अनुसार रेलवे टिकट की

व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते, तो वहां पर आधुनिकतम किराए की व्यवस्थित सूचियां लगा कर दे सकते हैं, ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को वास्तविक किराए की जानकारी प्राप्त हो।

इसी प्रकार आपका रेलवे भूमि विकास प्राधिकरण बना हुआ है। उस रेलवे भूमि विकास प्राधिकरण में वाणिज्यिक कार्यों का उपयोग होना है। इस हेतु प्राधिकरण को 3,744 एकड़ भूमि सौंपी गई है, जिनमें से केवल 41 एकड़ भूमि के करार हुए हैं, काम नहीं हुआ है। काम nil है और आपको जितना चाहिए, उतना पैसा हम आपको संसद के माध्यम से देते जाते हैं, आपको संचित निधि से खर्च करने की अनुमति देते जाते हैं, लेकिन जब विकास कार्य की बात आती है, तो वहां पर शून्यता, रिक्तता दिखाई देती है। मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। गत तीन वर्षों में समर्पित माल गलियारा निगम लिमिटेड (Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) को 351 करोड़ रुपए अंतरित किए गए, किन्तु वह पूर्वी-गलियारे और पश्चिमी गलियारे के निर्माण कार्य के लिए तीन वर्षों में केवल 126 करोड़ रुपए ही खर्च कर पाया। गति इतनी धीमी है। यह कार्य वर्ष 2007 से प्रारम्भ हुआ है और 2017 में पूरा होना है। केवल 10 वर्षों में इतना सारा काम होना है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस गति को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा देश इतना बड़ा है। हम नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाना चाहते हैं, नये मार्गों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, छोटी रेलवे लाइनों को बड़ी रेलवे लाइनों में बदलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उस ओर हमारा ध्यान ही नहीं जा रहा है। हमारी गति बहुत ही मंद है।

आपकी विज्ञापनों से प्राप्त आय भी घटी है। आपने चालू वित्त वर्ष में 307 करोड़ रुपए का लक्ष्य रखा है कि विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से हम यह राशि एकत्र करेंगे, लेकिन अभी अक्टूबर तक आपके पास केवल 45 करोड़ ही प्राप्त हुए हैं। यह आय पिछले वर्ष की आय के मुकाबले 14% घटी है। यह वित्त वर्ष 2007-08 में 156 करोड़ रुपए थी और 2008-09 में 173 करोड़ रुपए हो गई। मुझे लगता है कि विभाग के कार्यों के प्रति आपकी चिंता कम हो गई है। आपकी प्रशासनिक दक्षता, जिसका सारा देश कायल है एवं हम भी आपके प्रशंसक हैं, लेकिन लगता है कि आप कहीं न कहीं उलझी हुई हैं और प्रशासनिक कार्यों के प्रति बेखबर हो गई हैं। मैं आपसे अपेक्षा रखता हूं कि जैसा आपके बारे में सोचा जाता है, उसी के मुताबिक आप रेलवे को गति प्रदान करेंगी।

सूत्रों का दावा है कि 18,000 नये वैगन खरीदने और नई ट्रेनों को चलाने के लिए आपकी योजनाएं कोच फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने की हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए कई अरब रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी। इसके लिए आपको बैंकों से धन लेना होगा, साथ बांड के माध्यम से भी धन जुटाना होगा और बंगाल की राजनीति से फुर्सत निकाल करके आपको धन जुटाने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): शर्मा जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं और उस बात के साथ ही अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। दाहोद से लेकर मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर तक की रेलवे लाइन, पन्द्रह वर्षों से सर्वे हो करके पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन उसका काम अभी तक भी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है। इसी प्रकार से रामगंज मंडी से लेकर भोपाल तक की रेलवे लाइन 20 वर्षों से सर्वे के इंतजार में है, लेकिन वह काम भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। गति यदि यही रही तो इस देश का क्या होगा? रेल के प्रति हम आशान्वित हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बस, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : यदि देश में हम रेलों का जाल फैला सके, तो निश्चित रूप से हम अपने इस देश को विकास की एक नई दिशा दे सकते हैं और नई गति प्रदान कर सकते हैं। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Thank you, Sir. I am an MP from Jharkhand, adjacent to the Minister's State, home State. She is doing wonderful work, a lot of work, a lot of projects she is taking there, increasing infrastructure and also establishing industrial units to create jobs there. Brindaji is looking at me trying to say as if I am saying something wrong. Brindaji, she is creating jobs and she is helping West Bengal. Please do not look at me like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, my request...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Remember your time.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Yes, Sir. I am aware of the time, I have only two or three points. My request to the hon. Minister is that she should take care of Jharkhand as well. She knows Jharkhand is a nascent State, hardly of nine years, and she knows Jharkhand requires infrastructure. Sir, there are five projects. In the year 2002, the State Government of Jharkhand signed a Memorandum with the Railway Board and these projects were supposed to be completed in the year 2007. But they are not completed due to various reasons and now again Jharkhand Cabinet has taken a decision in the month of February 2009 to sign again a Memorandum with the Railway Board and to take this project forward by five years and complete it. But my request to the hon. Minister is that when the Memorandum was signed in the year 2002, at that time for what reasons, I do not know, the State Government was forced to contribute 'two is to one share', that is, 66 per cent State will give to the project and 33 per cent, that is, one third the Railways will contribute.

Sir, this is very, very unfair for a poor State like Jharkhand. It should be on the basis of 50:50 share. I have already given it in writing to the hon. Railway Minister and, I am sure, she would definitely consider it being a neighbouring and poor State. She would bring up the sharing to 50:50 level.

The second point is, the original cost, when the agreement signed, was Rs. 1,997 crores. Now, there is cost escalation. As a result, it has gone up to Rs. 3,300 crores and the State Government does not have that much money to contribute. Therefore, I request that the hon. Railway Minister should contribute more and complete these projects very early.

Sir, the Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Ranchi takes 19 hours, But, if a small stretch of 25 kms. between and Lohagadha to Changua in district Palamu, is completed, which is a missing link, then the journey can be reduced by four hours. The travel time between Delhi and Ranchi can, at best, be about 12 to 13 hours. Now, it takes almost 18 to 19 hours. Similarly, Daltangunj to Kolkata the journey can be reduced by 5 hours. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to take up this particular link of 25 kms. and complete it urgently.

3.00 P.M.

Sir, in the same way, there are six projects signed with the Railway Board. They are all hanging fire. They have taken a lot of time for land acquisition and other things. That is how the projects got delayed and there is cost and time overrun. As a result of that, none of the projects have seen the light of the day.

Hence, I request the hon. Railway Minister to direct the Railway Board to sign once again MoUs with the State Government and complete these projects without any further delay. Thank you.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

सर, हिन्दी में एक मुहावरा है, जिसे मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। "सधे साधे तब सधे, सब साधे सब जाए।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं, वह आपका है। मेरा उससे अलग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा मतलब यह है कि पहले जो हमारे रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने इसमें साधना की तो उनका स्टेट चला गया। अब आप रेलवे में ऐसी साधना कर रही हैं, रघुनन्दन बाबू ने ठीक कहा, कि आपको एक जगह की चिन्ता है। उस जगह का नाम मैं नहीं लेता हूँ। उसे लोग बाद में समझ जाएंगे। जब आपको एक जगह की चिन्ता होगी तब आपको रेल में कमी दिखाई पड़ेगी। यह पक्की बात है। इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। इसीलिए रेल के बजट को अलग से रखा गया और उसको आम बजट के साथ जोड़ा नहीं गया, क्योंकि रेल में महत्वपूर्ण उक्तियाँ, महत्वपूर्ण चीजों का समावेश होता है।

अगर आपकी एक साल बाद की कोई योजना है तो उसके लिए हम आपको congratulate करते हैं। आपको हम भी सहायता करेंगे। हम लोग भी आपको मदद करेंगे। हम लोग भी आपके बारे में जरूर सोचेंगे कि आप अच्छा काम कीजिए, लेकिन आप जरा रेलवे के बारे में सोचिए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारे लोग या कोई एक आदमी project issue नहीं करता है, बल्कि रेल मंत्री project issue करते हैं। अब आप बताइये कि मुंगेर में जो रेलवे पुल है, उसका क्या हुआ? दीघा में जो रेलवे पुल है, उसका क्या हुआ? छपरा में जिस coach factory का उद्घाटन किया गया था, उसका क्या हुआ? ये सब समस्याएँ हैं। इनके बारे में आप जरूर सोचिए। क्योंकि आपको समय नहीं मिलता तो आप कैसे सोचेंगी? यही दिक्कत है। तो आप समय निकालिए। यह जो प्रोजेक्ट रेल मंत्रालय के द्वारा, कैबिनेट के द्वारा शुरू किया गया है, उसके बारे में आप क्या विचार करेंगी। इसके बारे में आप देखिए।

दूसरी बात, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आये दिन ट्रेनों में डकैती हो रही है। इसके बारे में आप विचार कीजिए कि ट्रेनों में डकैती क्यों होती है? आप कहेंगी कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है, लेकिन आपके यहां भी तो force है, आपके यहां भी तो RPF है और आपके बटालियन भी हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको सुरक्षा के बारे में भी विचार करना पड़ेगा।

आपने कुछ अच्छे काम भी किये हैं, लेकिन "इज्जत पास" को लेने के लिए लोगों को बेइज्जत होना पड़ता है। आपने हमें लिखने के लिए कार्ड दिया है। हमारे लिखने के बाद भी उन लोगों को "इज्जत पास" के लिए बेइज्जत होना पड़ता है। तो ऐसा "इज्जत पास" आपने क्यों दिया, जिसमें लोगों को बेइज्जत होना पड़े? जो गरीब लोग जाते हैं, वे जा ही नहीं पाते हैं, उनको भगा दिया जाता है।

सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि समय कम है, जब कभी मैं ट्रेन से जाने की सोचता हूं, जब "राजधानी" से जाने के लिए सोचता हूं और जब पटना-राजधानी से जाने के लिए सोचता हूं - वह ट्रेन तो अच्छी है, वह टाइम से जाती है और वह ठीक ट्रेन है। कभी-कभी वह लेट होती है, उसको तो आप ruled out नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम उसमें जाते हैं और हमारी पत्नी जाती हैं तो सबसे ज्यादा कठिनाई यह होती है कि हम लोग जब उसमें खाना खाने के बारे में सोचते हैं तो हमारे शरीर के पूरे रोएं कांप जाते हैं, क्योंकि खाना तो वही मिलेगा। इसके बारे में मैंने मंत्री जी को कहा है कि उसमें आप जो पनीर देते हैं, उसको देखने के बाद आदमी को बाथरूम जाने को मन करता है, यानी vomiting करने का मन करता है। पनीर तो अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन वह कितने दिन का बना होता है, कितने दिन उसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखा जाता है, वह इतना खराब होता है कि यह पता नहीं चलता। मैंने इसके बारे में उनसे कहा है और उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने तुरन्त जाकर कहा कि पनीर को बंद करो। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं।

सर, हम लोग जब Frist AC में जाते हैं, तो उसका bedroll तो बहुत बढ़िया है, वह बड़ा सुगंधित महकता है, यह अच्छा लगता है कि उसमें सेंट-वेंट सब दिया है, लेकिन जो आम लोग हैं, आप Second AC में जाइए, Third AC में जाइए या गरीब रथ में जाइए, जैसा श्री मोती लाल वोरा जी ने भी कहा, अगर आप उनमें जाइए तो वहां उतनी ही दुर्गन्ध होती है, जितनी First AC में सुगन्ध होती है। आप bedroll को बंद कर दीजिए। हम तो यह कहते हैं कि ट्रेन में खाना ही बंद कर दीजिए। ट्रेन की खिड़की खोलिए और हर ट्रेन को रोकिए। ट्रेन के बाहर जो पूड़ी मिलती है, वह अच्छी होती है, क्योंकि वह सामने बनी होती है और आपका भोजन कब का बना होता है, कब का नहीं, उसका पता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप इसके बारे में जरूर विचार कीजिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी जो GRP पुलिस है, जो RPF है, वे लोग टिकट check करते हैं। वे लोग टिकट check ही नहीं करते, बल्कि जो गरीब लोग बाहर कमाने के लिए जाते हैं, या बाहर से कमा कर आते हैं, वे उनसे पैसे छीन लेते हैं और उनका सामान ले लेते हैं। वे लोग डकेती वगैरह में भी पाये गए हैं। तो आप इसके बारे में जरूर विचार कीजिए कि यह कैसे दूर होगा?

अंतिम बात, जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं, मैं देख रहा हूं कि आपकी उंगली घंटी की तरफ ही जा रही है। सर, अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर तीन महीने पहले भी आप टिकट कटाएंगे तो आपको waiting टिकट ही मिलेगी। हम लोगों के लिए तो अब waiting नहीं होता है, क्योंकि हम लोगों के लिए extra coaches वगैरह भी लगते हैं।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर तीन महीने पहले भी आप टिकट बुक कराएंगे, तो उसमें आपकी 100वीं वेटिंग लिस्ट रहती है। 100वीं वेटिंग लिस्ट होगी, तो क्या होगा, कैसे होगा? सर, दलालों की संख्या भी बढ़ गई है और इसको आपको check करना पड़ेगा and by these words, I congratulate you. आप थोड़ी मेहनत और कीजिए। वैसे मेहनत तो आप कर रही हैं, थोड़ी और मेहनत करेंगी, तो दोनों काम हो जाएंगे। उधर आप स्टेट में भी संभाल लेंगी और इधर भी थोड़ा ज्यादा ध्यान देंगी, तो यहां ठीक-ठाक हो जायेगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल सूत्र रूप में बात करूंगा, यदि घंटी बजाएंगे, तो तकलीफ हो जाएगी, मैं अपने समय का ध्यान रखूंगा।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पहले वे बजट लाई थीं और अब सप्लीमेंट्री बजट लाई हैं, वह पास हो जाएगा, किंतु सप्लीमेंटरी बजट को देखने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि जो आम आदमी है, कॉमन मैन है, उसकी चिंता कम की गई है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन करूंगा कि उसकी चिंता करें। उसके कारण क्या हो रहा है? आम आदमी को सुविधाएं नहीं मिलने के कारण सड़क परिवहन बढ़ रहा है और वह 40 प्रतिशत हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया कोई Expert Committee बनाएं, जो यह देखे कि आज यह सड़क परिवहन इतने परिमाण में क्यों बढ़ रहा है और रेल से यात्रा करने वाला कॉमन मैन कम क्यों हो रहा है? मैं इसके लिए नौ सूत्र आपकी सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ, जिन पर आप चिंता करें।

नंबर एक, लोकल गाड़ियों की संख्या बहुत कम है। दिन आवागमन में अधिक होता है, इसलिए लोकल गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाएँ। लोकल गाड़ियों का जो समय है, कई बार छोटी दूरी तक जाने वाली गाड़ियों का समय रात में रहता है, उनका कोई फायदा नहीं होता है और निश्चित रूप से लोग सड़क परिवहन से जाते हैं।

दूसरा निवेदन मेरा यह है कि यदि कोचेज की संख्या 24 करना तय किया है, तो 24 कीजिए, पर कम से कम पांच-छः कोच तो जनरल व्यक्तियों के लिए बढ़ाएँ, क्योंकि कॉमन मैन घूमने जाता है। मेरा एक और निवेदन यह है कि गाड़ियों के जो फेरे हैं, उनको कृपा करके बढ़ाएँ। अभी-अभी एक माननीय सदस्य, जिनको यहां अभी बोलने का समय नहीं मिलेगा, मुझे कहकर गए हैं कि देवघर-बैद्यनाथ धाम से बनारस, दो तीर्थस्थलों को जोड़ने के लिए जो काशी-विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस चलती थी, उसे बंद कर दिया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह तीर्थस्थान है और फेरे बढ़ाने की बात तो दूर, उल्टा उसको बंद कर दिया गया है! मैं माननीय दीदी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और उनकी घोषणाओं को बताना चाहता हूँ। स्वच्छता के विषय में कई लोगों ने चर्चा की है। उन्होंने भी अपनी नीति घोषित की थी कि पर्यावरण हितैषी ग्रीन शौचालय बनाए जाएंगे। मंत्री महोदया आप जवाब दें कि ये पर्यावरण हितैषी ग्रीन शौचालय कहां-कहां बने हैं?

महोदय, पैंट्री कार की अभी बहुत चर्चा की गई। पैंट्री कार न होने से लंबी दूरी के यात्रियों के लिए बड़ी असुविधा होती है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकतर ट्रेनों में पैंट्री कार है ही नहीं और कुछ में तो वे बीमार हैं, खस्ता हाल है। मैं उन ट्रेनों के नाम बताना चाहता हूँ और मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उन सबकी जांच कराएं और देखें कि वे कब से खस्ता-हाल और बीमार पड़ी हैं। वे ट्रेनें हैं - हैदराबाद-दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस, अर्नाकुलम-बंगला एक्सप्रेस - यह तो आपके क्षेत्र से संबंधित है, फिर है, चेन्नई-तमिलनाडु एक्सप्रेस, बरौनी-वैशाली एक्सप्रेस और इस्लामपुर-मगध एक्सप्रेस। आप कृपया इनकी जांच करवाएं और समस्या का निदान करें।

एक और निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूँ - अभी चर्चा की गई कि छोटी दूरी तक चलने वाला जो कॉमन आदमी है, उसको वेंडर चाहिए, कुछ लेने के लिए खोमचा चाहिए, लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय ने आदेश पास कर दिया कि खोमचे पर गर्म पूरी नहीं बनाई जाएगी, पूरी बाहर से बनाकर लाइए। चाय नहीं बनाई जाएगी, अपने घर से बनाकर लाइए। पकौड़ी नहीं बनाई जाएगी, घर से बनाकर लाइए। तो व्यक्ति क्या खाएगा? वह बासी खाएगा। यह आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है? कम से कम कॉमन आदमी की तो चिंता कीजिए।

छठी बात मैं आरक्षण की कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आरक्षण Origin to destination लिया जा रहा है।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अगर मैं बीच में ट्रेन में बैठता हूँ तो क्यों origin to destination हो और अलग-अलग रेलों की व्यवस्थाएँ क्यों हों? जहाँ से जाता हूँ, कहीं दो ट्रेनों बदलता हूँ तो आरक्षण दो बार कराऊँ, तीन बार कराऊँ ! यह व्यवस्था किसी भी दृष्टि से कॉमन आदमी के लिए उचित नहीं है। रेलों के प्लेटफॉर्म बहुत छोटे हैं, कम संख्या में हैं। जब स्टेशन पर ट्रेन रुकती है तो वहाँ कॉमन आदमी क्या करेगा? आपसे अनुरोध है कि प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊँचा करिए, उनकी लम्बाई बढ़ाइए। लम्बाई बढ़ाने का काम नरेगा में आसानी से हो सकता है, वहाँ मिट्टी डलवाई जा सकती है। आप वहाँ खड़े खुदवा रही हैं, आप वहाँ पर मिट्टी डलवाने का काम क्यों नहीं करते? आपकी रेल लाइन बन जाएगी। यहाँ पर बहुत चर्चा की गई कि जो टारगेट तय किए जाते हैं, जो लक्ष्य तय किए जाते हैं, वे पूरे नहीं होते। मेरा आरोप है कि निश्चित रूप से जो श्वेत पत्र लाने की बात आप कर रही हैं, उसमें पिछले 6 साल के जो टारगेट रेल पथ के हैं, नई रेल निर्माण के, दोहरीकरण के, इलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन के, आमाम परिवर्तन के - उनके संबंध में बताइए। मेरा आरोप है कि 1/3 टारगेट भी पूरा नहीं होता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में बताया था कि बांदीकुई-अलवर ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसका रेट ऑफ रिटर्न 14 प्रतिशत है। कह रहे हैं कि इसका दोहरीकरण हो रहा है। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों नहीं निश्चित रूप से इसकी स्वीकृति दी जाती? महोदय, दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद जाने वाली ट्रेन इतनी बिजी ट्रेन हैं, उसका इलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन क्यों नहीं किया जाता? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उन्हें उनके भाषण की बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सिग्नलिंग के विषय में उन्होंने कहा था कि जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किए, नई प्रणाली के लिए वांछित सामान समय पर नहीं आने से देरी होती है। इसके लिए समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। ऐसा उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था, मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ। माननीय दीदी ने सैम पित्रोदा की अध्यक्षता में जिस विशेषज्ञ समिति का उल्लेख किया था, वह अफवाह थी या हो गई? आज वह ज़मीन पर है, जो ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल नेटवर्क बिछाने की दिशा में कोशिश करेगी, प्रयत्न करेगी, व्यवस्था करेगी? मैं चाहता हूँ, माननीय मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब दें तो इस पर जरूर प्रकाश डालें। समपार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं केवल दो छोटी-छोटी बातें संक्षिप्त रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 23,000 कोचेज़ की आवश्यकता है। आपने अपने भाषण में कहा कि 18,000 कोचेज़ बनेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विशेष 5000 कहां से आएंगी? आप क्यों नहीं प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाते? पीपीपी में जाइए, वहाँ पर उन्हें बनाने की टेक्नोलॉजी आज उनके पास है। आप कोशिश कीजिए, उससे वह संख्या पूरी होगी और उसके कारण आगे बढ़ा जा सकेगा। महोदय, जहाँ तक संरक्षा का सवाल है, मैं एक दो बिन्दुओं पर निवेदन करके समाप्त करूँगा। अभी आपने पढ़ा होगा, हमने देखा कि रेलवे के ऊपर पाइप टूटकर गिर गयी। रेलवे कमेटी का सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे बहुत जगह जाने का मौका मिला है। लाइनें आउटडेटेड हो गई हैं, पुल आउटडेटेड हो गए हैं, उन पर लिखा हुआ है कि इस डिब्बे को, इस चीज़ को इस तारीख को रिटर्न करना है, वे होते नहीं हैं, उनकी मरम्मत नहीं होती है। कैसे काम चलेगा? एक अंतिम बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक नई स्कीम "इज्जत" शुरू की गई थी। उसकी चर्चा यहाँ पर हुई थी। लेकिन यह कहा गया कि 1500 रुपए प्रति माह आय होनी चाहिए। यानी, जो व्यक्ति एक दिन में 50 रुपए कमाए, उसको तो यह सहूलियत है। सौ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर कौन पचास रुपए कमाने जाएगा? माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको तीन हजार तो करें। अगर नहीं करेंगी तो काम कैसे चलेगा? निश्चित रूप से मेरा मत है कि इसकी चिंता करिए और इसको ठीक करने की कोशिश कीजिए। एक और

बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। पहले तो कुलियों को गैंगमैन बना दिया। आज हालत क्या है? दिल्ली स्टेशन पर कुली नहीं मिलते। अनाप-शनाप चार्ज ले रहे हैं। आप नई भर्ती क्यों नहीं करते? नई भर्तियां नहीं हुईं और दूसरी ओर भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें आ रही हैं। उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे में रिश्वत लेकर भर्ती, रेलवे भर्ती के समय पर्चे लीक हो जाना और भर्ती में कुछ विशेष वर्गों को प्रमुखता दिया जाना, ऐसे मामले हैं जो सारी व्यवस्था पर प्रश्न चिह्न लगाते हैं। मेरा मंत्री महोदया से अनुरोध है कि इसकी जांच करें और जांच करके कॉमन व्यक्तियों को राहत देने की कोशिश करें। यही मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Honourable Members, I am getting a number of requests for participation in the debate. I think, either you are not reading the Bulletin or conveniently forgetting what you read. It is already informed to every Member that those who would like to speak should give their names, at least, half-an-hour before the commencement of the debate. Now, I have got a number of Bills, I don't know what to do. If there is time, I can call one or two hon. Members because I want to accommodate also. But, keep this in mind and give the names in advance so that time will be adjusted and more Members will get chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): This debate will go on till what time?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We want to finish it before 4.00 p.m. But, more names are coming in. That is my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Ms. Sushila Tirya.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) : थैंक्यू सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ। सर, यह रेलवे एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल नं. 4 2009-10 को सपोर्ट करते हुए मैं ममता जी को, अहमद जी को तथा मंत्रालय को बधाई देना चाहूंगी कि कम समय में एक साल भी पूरा नहीं हुआ, उसके बावजूद उन्होंने कोशिश की तथा अभी भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जनरल रेलवे बजट में जितने मुद्दे हम रखते हैं, प्रस्तावित डिमांड रखते हैं, उतना डिमांड न रखते हुए मैं केवल कुछ पॉइन्ट्स एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल के तहत रखना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि उस समय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि social viability को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलवे लोगों की सेवा और रिमोट इलाका, गरीबों की, दलितों की और जहाँ हमारे लोगों ने रेल को देखा नहीं है, जहाँ रेल की पहुंच नहीं है, उस क्षेत्र तक पहुंचाने, लोगों को रेलवे की सेवा देने की और लेने की रेलवे काम करेगी। इसलिए social viability को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलवे केवल इकॉनॉमिकल viability को देखते हुए social viability को भी वे देखेंगे। सर, उन्होंने खान-पान की व्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए उस समय जनरल बजट में कहा था। तो उन्होंने इस तरफ खुद ध्यान रखते हुए पार्लियामेंट की जो खान-पान की व्यवस्था है उसमें भी कुछ सुधार लाई हैं। रेलवे में भी कुछ अच्छा खान-पान इंट्रोड्यूस किया है। इसके अलावा पार्लियामेंट के सेंट्रल हॉल और कैंटीन में काफी भीड़ हो रही है। इसलिए ईस्ट, वेस्ट, साउथ एवं नॉर्थ का जो खाने का प्रबंधन है, उसे उड़िया, बंगाली खाने से लेकर साउथ और नार्थ खाना को पार्लियामेंट में इंट्रोड्यूस किया है। इसलिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहूंगी।

सर, मैं इसमें दो-चार मुद्दे और जोड़ना चाहूंगी। सर, रेलवे में जो सिक्योरिटी का प्रावधान है, मेरे हिसाब से वह काफी नहीं है। अगर कोई भी महिला आज के दिन में रेलवे में सफर करना चाहेगी, किसी को इंटरव्यू के लिए

जाना है या किसी को नौकरी में जॉइन करने जाना है या किसी महिला को teenager गर्ल्स को पढ़ने जाना है, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि रेलवे में सफिसिएंट सिक्योरिटी है। इसलिए जो जेंट्स आर.पी.एफ. है उसके साथ-साथ महिला आर.पी.एफ. को भी उसमें रखना चाहिए, उनको नियुक्त करना चाहिए, ताकि वे कुछ करें या न करें, लेकिन महिला यात्री को एक साइक्लोजिक सेटिस्फेक्शन रहेगा कि रेलवे में उनकी सिक्योरिटी देखभाल करने के लिए एक व्यवस्था है, क्योंकि अगर हमें कुछ दिक्कत आती है तो हम उनको जाकर बतला सकते हैं।

हमारे उड़ीसा से जो ट्रेन आती है, उसमें रेलवे स्टाफ के द्वारा कुछ मिस-बिहेव होता है। जब कोई स्टूडेंट इंटरव्यू वगैरह के लिए जाता है तो कभी-कभी उनको टिकट नहीं मिलता है या रिजर्वेशन नहीं हो पाता है, तो उनसे मिस-बिहेव करने के साथ-साथ उनको ट्रेन से भी फैंक दिया जाता है। तो इससे किसी का पैर टूट जाता है, किसी का हाथ टूट जाता है। इस तरह के केसेज लगातार पिछले तीन महीनों से देखने को मिले हैं। तो उसकी अल्टीमेंट इन्वेस्टिगेशन के तहत नौकरी से सस्पेंड कर देना, मेरे हिसाब से किसी नौजवान जिसका पैर कट जाता है, हाथ कट जाता है और किसी टी.टी.आई. व रेलवे स्टाफ के द्वारा ऐसा होना उसको अल्टीमेटली एक पनियामेंट, सस्पेंड करना मेरे हिसाब से सफिसिएंट नहीं है। चाहे हम ऐसे जख्मी को या जिसकी डैथ हुई है उसको कितना ही मुआवजा दें, किस वजह से हुआ है तथा आइन्दा से दोबारा ऐसी घटना नहीं होगी, उसको हमको ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलवे स्टाफ के प्रति भी ध्यान देना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

सर, मैं एक और दूसरी चीज कहना चाहूंगी कि आपने आदर्श स्टेशन पिछले बजट में रखा है। मैं आपके सामने एक-दो मुद्दे रखना चाहती हूँ। वहाँ की जरूरतमंद लोगों की डिमांड है, उस हिसाब से मैं उसे आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगी। बारीपदा स्टेशन को भी आदर्श स्टेशन की लिस्ट में शामिल करना चाहिए क्योंकि आपने उड़ीसा से अन्य स्टेशन को भी आदर्श स्टेशन की लिस्ट में रखा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रही हूँ। मैं इधर उधर की बात नहीं कह रही हूँ। Only one or two points more; nothing else. I will not say hither or thither; I will just make pointed suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take one minute more.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, मैं दूसरी चीज यह कहना चाहूंगी कि लालू जी से लेकर आप तक रेलवे ने कुछ प्रगति की है और बारीपदा-हावड़ा ट्रेन की मांग हमेशा से होती रही है। आप जानती हैं कि मैं उड़ीसा से हूँ और आप बंगाल से हैं। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि जो अभी ट्रेन भुवनेश्वर से बारीपदा चल रही है, उसकी आरिजनल मांग पुरी तक की थी। पुरी सभी के लिए बहुत ही पवित्र और तीर्थ जगह है। काफी लोग पुरी जाना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि जो बारीपदा-भुवनेश्वर ट्रेन है, उसको थोड़ा extend कर देना चाहिए। खुर्दा से जो पुरी है, हर साल एक-एक करोड़ रुपया उसके लिए आप देते हैं, उसके लिए इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल से बहुत कम चाहिए, मात्र 1.2 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए, उसको भी आप पुरी तक कनेक्ट कर दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

श्रीमती सुशीला तिरिया : पिछली बार आपने राजधानी ट्रेन हफ्ते में चार दिन चलाई। ममता जी, चार दिन ट्रेन चलाने से कुछ सेवा नहीं होगी। आप उस ट्रेन को पूरे हफ्ते चलाने का कष्ट करिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): हो गया।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, यह लास्ट है। रूपसा-बांगरीपुर से एक ट्रेन है, जब से मैं सांसद बनी हूँ। मेरी आपके साथ मुलाकत यूथ कांग्रेस के समय से है, तब से मैं हर साल एक चीज़ की मांग करती रही हूँ और मैं आशा करती हूँ कि आपके समय में मेरी मांग पूरी हो जाएगी। कुछ ऐसी ट्रेनें हैं, जो बाकी लोगों की सेवा में लगती हैं और इधर से इकॉनामी वायबली सम्पूर्ण भी आता है। रूपसा-बांगरीपुर से जो रेलवे लाइन है, उसको बादामहाड तक जोड़िए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और बारीपदा में बढ़ामरा है, उसका धर्मगढ़ तक जोड़ दीजिए। यह मैं आपसे मांग करती हूँ...।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Shri N.K. Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Now take your seat.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, लास्ट है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): हो गया। आप समाप्त कीजिए।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, लास्ट है। सर, एक गुड्स ट्रेन चलाने के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी जो कि बारीपदा से भुवनेश्वर तक है, उस गुड्स ट्रेन को वहां तक चलाने की मेरी मांग है...।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): रेलवे मंत्री महिला हैं। हो गया। समाप्त कीजिए। मंत्री जी, महिला हैं, फिर आपका क्या चाहिए।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, कुछ गुड्स ट्रेनों में कुछ प्रोहिबिटेड एनिमल्स एंड गुड्स without any permission लाने की इन्फोरमेशन है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगी कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri N.K. Singh, please. Unless you get up, she will continue to speak!

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, let me begin by complimenting the enormous patience of the Minister for Railways in listening through endless debates, successive debates, in both Houses, on making demands for more trains, more railway stoppages, changing of the small line to a broad gauge line and endless series of demands. I can assure her, Sir, that I am not going to add to any of those demands. Instead, I am going to make four or five points that have a long-term relevance for the future of Railways as a core infrastructure in the country.

First and foremost, Sir, having had the privilege of being a member of the expanded Railway Board and, therefore, having every sympathy for the Railway Minister, my first request is: will you look at the rationalisation of your Railway portfolio? How many railway lines did your many illustrious predecessors promise in 1970, in 1972 and in 1975, on which even the elementary railway service or the railway survey is yet to be completed? I urge you, therefore, through you, Sir, that please have a

look at rationalising the Railway portfolio, looking at your finances, privatising them and coming to the conclusion how much overflowing is your basket to be able to do what you can conceivably do in the next few years. I urge you, Minister, before you present the next Railway Budget, please have a look at your existing Railway portfolio; otherwise, that will prevent you from making your promises fulfilled, and they will remain only 'idle' promises.

My second important request to you, Minister, is that when you look at the structure of your tariffs you will find an anomalous situation where goods and men who are supposed to travel by road are travelling by train, and those things which are supposed to travel by train are putting an undue burden on the roads. This is because tariff rebalancing is an issue which successive Railway Ministers have for some reason or the other evaded. This is because of the politicisation on the part of the Railway Ministers to fix tariffs on freights and railways. The decision has been really taken by rational economic considerations. It has been based on the populist mood of that moment. So, please have a look at the need for rebalancing the railway tariff in the interest of the long-term finances of the Railways.

My third point is: Would you consider an outstanding demand which economists have successfully made that in this process of depoliticising the working of the Railways to create an independent Railway Regulatory Body which will enable you and free you from the burdens of too many populist pressures and too many kinds of conflicting demands. The successive Expert Committees have recommended this. Would you, Minister, like to give some consideration to this?

My fourth point is this. Please have a look, Minister, at the Railways' finance, its long-term health. How much money is needed for your track upgradation? How much money is needed for faster trains? How much money is needed for improving the safety standards, to benchmark them with safety standards which are necessary? How much money is needed by way of mitigation for internal cross-subsidies? When you have a look at the overall Railways' finances, then you will, Minister, naturally, come to the conclusion what is realistically possible in terms of borrowing and how much are you over leverage and what manner, let us say, in the course of the next five years you will be able to manage the finances of the Railways which fulfil the important need for safety, track upgradation and improving the consumer amenities. This is something which we would like you to attend to.

My next point is this. Would you, in the process like to concentrate on the core business of the Railways? The core business of the Railways is providing passenger service from one point to the other in a proper and efficient way. It does not contain the core business of the Railways to run canteens, hotels, fibre optical cables because these are regarded as extraneous business of the Railways detached from what the Railways are meant to do, namely, to provide efficient and safe means of transportation for people from one point to the other. This is a distortion for which I don't

blame you, Minister. Your predecessor had left behind a legacy which you have to clean. When I come to the predecessor point, let me add that you had in this House indicated that you were going to come up with a White Paper on the Railways. We are awaiting that White Paper. We hope by the time you present the Budget you will present that White Paper also. That White Paper will bring out dramatically, Minister, one important fact, that is, how much of the improvement in Railways' finances have come from over-flogging your assets and from neglecting the necessary investment for a long-term need for making the Railways a viable entity. I end here. It is time Mamataji to blow the whistle and attend to some long-term important pending issues of the Railways. Thank you.

SHR1 PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would commend all the advices of my colleague, Shri N. K. Singh, to the hon. Minister of Railways, excluding the populism part. Please remain populist. Be populist and be pro-poor. Look at the poor people and at the poor States and see that your policies are accordingly attuned not only to one State but also to the whole poverty-ridden India.

In your Budget speech you said, "Uplift of the poor and downtrodden is the primary task of any welfare Government and society and the mindset of economic viability. should be substituted with social viability." We would like you to go in for economic viability. Surprisingly, your most important railway project in Orissa, my State, is being neglected on the ground of economic viability, that is, Khurda-Bolangir railway line. It connects the heartland of western Orissa with coastal Orissa, Even it passes through Kandhamal about which you have heard.

Sir, from 1 to 36 kilometres, the work is in progress; from 36 to 112 kilometres, land acquisition is not being done because you are refusing to place the money. You are also not connecting it from the other end; you are not starting the work on the Bolangir side. Please start it. There are a number of power plants wishing to come on the south of Mahanadi. They would love to come there if a railway line passes through there. They need some reassurances.

Then placement of funds for land acquisition also is necessary. The Angul-Sukinda Road is one railway line and Lanjigarh-Junagadh is the second railway line, which are industrially very important. Projects are suffering. No problem is there regarding viability. Do please look after these projects.

In the case of Banspani-Barbil, which is a small stretch of 14-15 kilometres, again in the interest of mining and industry, kindly sanction the project and give money for it.

My friend, Ms. Sushila Tiriya, referred to the Puri line. There is one Delang-Puri stretch, a very short stretch, where not even a single inch has been covered. Doubling has been done for the rest. Puri is a very important place. From tourist point of view, Puri is a very important place in my State, Do please look after it.

The East Coast Railway has given you a bunch of proposals for electrification. All those proposals are lying with you. I would like to mention a few of them, that is, Rayagada to Jharsuguda; Rayagada to Koraput; Rayagada to Vijayanagaram; Jakhapura to Baspani and Angul-Sambalpur-Jharsuguda. These are the five main lines for electrification which you have not touched.

There are nine very important links and missing links in the State. Voraji mentioned 19 railway lines. They were promised, then sanctioned but are not taking off. Naxalism has come up in these areas. To combat Naxalism and for the growth of industry and agriculture, do please look after these very vital lines, that is, Talcher-Bimlagarh; Jaypur-Malkangiri; Nowrangpur-Umerkote-Raigarh; Gunupur-Raygada; Bangriposi-Keonjhar; Bangriposi-Tatanagar and Gopalpur-Raygada.

There is 180 per cent increase in new railway lines in your Railway Budget. But in the case of Orissa, it is the same allocation as it was before. Doubling is down by 51 per cent. Electrification is also down and for new links also, it is less. I would like to point out about the Jharsuguda Station which is in the South Eastern Railways. Bilaspur, Division starts within 100 kilometres. East Coast Railway also is within 100 metre. Please bring Jharsuguda in the East Coast Railway. Please extend Rourkela-Berhampur Intercity to Palasa to cover southern Orissa. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, firstly, I would request the hon. Minister to implement the programmes that have been announced by her.

Sir, in her earlier stint as Railway Minister, in 1999-00, -- I was in the Lok Sabha at that time -- based on our request, she, immediately, announced in the Budget broadgauge conversion of certain railway lines in my State. But, unfortunately, she was not there in the Ministry in the subsequent years. Therefore, the project got delayed. Then, during the period when Shri Lalu Prasad and Shri Velu were there as Ministers, the project was implemented, and the broadgauge work was completed from Tiruchirapalli to Rameswaram. At the same time, the trains, which were already running, have not been restored. There are only two trains. One is chord line, that is, in the Villupuram-Tiruchirapalli-Karaikudi-Rameswaram route, and the other is through the Thiruvannamalai route, that is, the Mayiladuthurai route. Now, the broadgauge conversion work is on in the Mayiladuthurai route. Therefore, the train is now running through Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai and Karaikkal route. In the Time Table that was published recently, there is mention about the Bhubaneswar-Rameswaram Express and Varanasi-Rameswaram Express, and the time is also fixed. This has been mentioned in page 134 of the Time Table. The indication is that the date of introduction will be notified on completion of the broadgauge conversion of the Villupuram-Mayiladuthurai section. Now, Sir, this broadgauge conversion is going to take more than one year. But, as the Rameswaram Express has now been diverted from this route, through the Tiruchirapalli-Villupuram route, these two trains can also be started, as promised by the hon. Minister, and these

have also been listed in the Time Table. This will create a lot of tourism to Rameswaram, and it can also help in industrial development there. Secondly, I would like to stress upon the fact that till yesterday there was only one passenger train, running from Tiruchirapalli to Manamadurai. This has been stopped with effect from yesterday night. So, this is not running now. I do not know whether it is because of this Supplementary Demands for Grants or not. I would request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to restore that passenger train, which was serving the students and other people coming from the backward area, Manamadurai, to Tiruchirapalli. Sir, another thing is that the Rameswaram-Kanyakumari Express has already been announced, but the time has not been notified. This has also been indicated in the Time Table. Hence the time also has to be fixed, and we would like to know whether the inauguration will be made. I note that the hon. Chief Minister is going to inaugurate two or three projects next week. If these three projects are also included in the Inauguration Programme that is to be held at Chennai, then, that will be a great boost for us. It is only now that we are getting some concentration towards the Southern part of Tamil Nadu, which remained totally backward for the past so many years.

Sir, another important thing which I want to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister is this. We had made a request for the doubling of the Villupuram-Tiruchirapalli line. Even though the Railway Board gave its permission for that, the Planning Commission was refusing it. Then, a delegation represented our case before them, and, finally, the Planning Commission also accepted it. But the doubling work has not at all started because of non-sanctioning of the amount. In the earlier UPA Government, a lot of projects were accepted for the State of Tamil Nadu. But, now, an amount of Rs.240 crores alone has been sanctioned for this year. But the project has to be completed by adding Rs.280 crores more. This is a very small amount of money. But, the Southern Railways, normally, earns huge money, and it is a very successful route.

It is a very successful route. I request that Villupuram-Tiruchirapalli line should be taken up immediately. Similarly, doubling of Bangalore-Tirunelveli line has been a long-pending demand. That should also be considered. At present, it goes through Thiruvananthapuram route which takes about 200 kilometres more. This train can go to Kanyakumari, but there should be a new train via Madurai.

Finally, I thank the hon. Minister for helping the candidates coming from ordinary, poor families, candidates who could write only in their mother tongue, particularly in Tamil Nadu. They have been suffering from this handicap because they study up to the tenth standard in Tamil; then, they pass through the industrial Training Institute; they do not understand English or Hindi; so, they do not get jobs in the railways.

The success rate of candidates coming from northern India is always higher. The hon. Minister has now announced that Tamil will also be one of the languages in which a candidate can write his examination. I congratulate her for making this announcement. I hope more and more Tamils will now get this opportunity, as also people belonging to other regions where candidates have their mother tongue as their first language. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I just thought, at the spur of this moment, that I should say something very briefly about the development of the rail network in Kashmir. It has been a long battle over 25 years that myself and many others sought Kashmir to be on the railway map of India. Today, fortunately, in some measure, Kashmir is on the map but I want Kashmir to be fully on the railway map of India. It was a very fortunate occasion for us when Kum. Mamata Banerjee, two-and-a-half months ago, travelled to Kashmir to organise the linking of Qazigund with Anantnag and Baramulla. It became a historic event when the UPA chairperson, Soniaji, and the hon. Prime Minister were there. They flagged off the train from Qazigund to Anantnag and, via Anantnag, to Baramulla. It became historic also because of Soniaji and the hon. Prime Minister having taken personal interest in the development of the rail network in Kashmir. It became historic in another way. The Valley is 82 miles long and 24 miles wide; but this railway link has connected the entire length of 120 kms. We had congratulated Kum. Mamata Banerjee at that time for having organised that event. The UPA Government had responded to the Railway Department in full measure. It is only in these years that a powerful effort has been made to bring the Kashmir Valley on the railway map of India.

But, today, I have a question for Kum. Mamata Banerjee. This is my personal experience. Whenever the Railway Minister takes interest in any project or service, things get done. Whether it was Ghani Khan Chaudhary or whether it was Shri Jaffer Sharief or anybody else right up to Kum. Mamata Banerjee, I have seen this. It does not happen with the other Ministries so soon. But, with the Railway Minister, there must be some inner mechanism in the Railway Department that things get done once the Railway Minister makes up his or her mind. Therefore, I hope the hon. Minister of Railways will respond to what I am saying. My case before the Government of India and before the bar of the people is to connect Kashmir with New Delhi and other metropolis, because once you

connect Kashmir, that will be one single and powerful instrument of social and emotional integration. I am now reporting to this House that rail development in Kashmir, already from Qazigund to Baramulla, has been celebrated by Kashmiris, and in no other field the celebration was of this level. People pay readily for the railway ticket. There is no ticketless travel in Kashmir. It is the most disciplined type of travelling in trains there, cheap, dignified and time saving.

Therefore, I feel charged with emotion and argument before Mamataji that now with the railway construction and rail development there rail should connect Kashmir Valley with Katra. From Katra, you are not moving. There are difficulties. Tunnelling may be a difficult proposition. At Sangaldan, you have difficulties so reconsider the alignment. You see, a lot of money was wasted previously. But, I would now request Mamataji, through you, Sir, to respond to the situation, rather with vigour and connect Katra with Qazigund. And once you have done that, you will have done tremendous service to the people of Kashmir. I have already told you that it is a potential instrument of social and emotional integration. You kindly do that. I would request you to respond in some measure to my question.

Second, I would say that we don't have anything to mention, as far as public sector in Kashmir is concerned. So, I will not go into details. But, I will request you to consider to set up a coach factory in Kashmir because that will be a contribution by way of employment also. If coach factory cannot be established there, you can think of any other factory which will produce accessories required by the Railway Department. That is needed and it will give you quite a lot of boost as far as rail development is concerned, and as far as people's aspirations in respect of rail development are concerned.

Now, I have a general suggestion. I had these two points for Kashmir. I have a general suggestion for railway reforming. This is not now; this is a traditional thing. Railway platforms are not cleaned. Even in the 1st AC, there are lot of mosquitoes. You have provided all the facilities there, but the maintenance is one of the poorest. We provide jobs; we have so many lifts working in Government buildings, but the liftmen are not working. There should be discipline. He is not on the job. So, sweepers and other staff that is required to give clean drinking water are not doing their

duty. The staff that is required to keep the environment clean must be asked to do its duty. I raised a general question also for the House. It happens only in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal and India that you have stray dogs everywhere. I see on the platforms tens of dogs enjoying their sleep. We are human beings. We must not disturb them. But, you find a solution to the problem. Even in railway compartments, I have seen dogs. So, kindly do something for that. You cannot keep the environment clean unless you have dealt with this problem. I don't raise any question on which there will be a reaction. You see, anybody who wants to have a dog, that fellow is free to invite it inside his house ...(Time-bell rings)... but there is a problem in our country that everywhere the dog population is on the increase and the Railway Department is a great sufferer. Kindly consider it. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, I have some names which have been received after commencement of the discussion. I am allowing them two or three minutes each; in any case, not more than three minutes. Now, Mr. Pany. आपने वायदा किया है कि तीन मिनट में खत्म करेंगे, इसलिए "जो वादा किया, वो निभाना पड़ेगा।" ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा) : ममता जी अपने किए हुए वायदों को निभा दें, ये अपना वायदा निभा देंगे।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर सभी सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, शायद इसीलिए रेल बजट को अलग से रखा जाता है। सभी सदस्यों के मन में है कि कैसे-कैसे अपने इलाके की समस्या को उजागर करें और आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

महोदय, उड़ीसा इस देश का एक गरीब राज्य है और पहले बंगाल, उड़ीसा और बिहार - एक Presidency हुआ करता था। आपको पता है, बिहार से कितने रेल मंत्री हुए और बंगाल से कितने रेल मंत्री हुए? केदार पांडे जी से लेकर ललित नारायण मिश्रा, जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज़, नीतीश जी और लालू जी तक और अब्दुल गनी खां चौधरी जी से ममता जी तक, सब के सब रेल मंत्री बिहार और बंगाल से हुए। उड़ीसा neglected रह गया।

महोदय, उड़ीसा से केवल दो ही रेल राज्य मंत्री बने थे - एक चन्द्र शेखर साहब की सरकार में 4 महीने के लिए और दूसरे रेल राज्य मंत्री नरसिंहराव जी की सरकार में दो-तीन साल के लिए बने थे। महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी, जो देश में शासन कर रही है, उस पार्टी की ओर से सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया जी ने अपनी बात कही। इन्होंने अपने राज्य के लिए जो कुछ मांगा, उसके अलावा भुवनेश्वर में, मेरे राज्य में, जो पार्टी शासन करती है, बीजू जनता दल की ओर से प्यारीमोहन महापात्र जी ने अपनी बात कही। जो-जो मांग हमारी स्टेट की ओर से की गई, मैं उन दोनों वक्ताओं की सभी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस संबंध में फिर से सरकार पर प्रेशर डालना चाहता हूँ। महोदय,

आज इस चर्चा के दौरान मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी स्टेट से जितने भी प्रस्ताव आए हैं, सभी प्रस्तावों पर माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदया ध्यान देंगी, ऐसा मेरा आग्रह है। दूसरा, मेरा जो होम टाउन है, उसको ढिकानाल कहा जाता है, वह कटक से एक लाइन से साठ किलोमीटर और भुवनेश्वर से एक लाइन से साठ किलोमीटर है। न केवल ढिकानाल एक जिला केन्द्र है, बल्कि लोक सभा क्षेत्र का केन्द्र भी है, वहां से पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री स्वर्गीय नंदनी सतपाठी चुनाव लड़ते थे। अभी के कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट भी उस टाउन को बिलॉग करते हैं। महोदय, भुवनेश्वर से जो मुम्बई ट्रेन जाती है, उसका ढिकानाल स्टेशन पर न रुकना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कटक से ढिकानाल होते हुए संभलपुर तक जितने भी स्टेशंस हैं, सबका अपग्रेडेशन किया जाए। महोदय, मैं लेबर सेक्टर से आता हूँ। रेल के अंदर जो तीन-चार लाख कांटेक्ट लेबर्स हैं, उनके बारे में भी माननीय मंत्री महोदया ध्यान दें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब समाप्त करिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : इसके अतिरिक्त छठे वेतन आयोग में रेलवे के इंजीनियरों के प्रति अन्याय किया गया है। कल देश भर के एक लाख से अधिक रेलवे के इंजीनियर्स जंतर-मंतर पर धरना प्रदर्शन के लिए आ रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन करूंगा कि छठे वेतन आयोग के ...**(व्यवधान)**... रेल के इंजीनियरों के साथ न्याय किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I confine myself to three points. There was already a long-pending demand for Dindigul-Sabarimala train route, which passes through my place; and, fortunately, the railways have approved, as a first phase, from Dindigul to Podimattu; Planning Commission-said that the State Government should share 50 per cent of the project cost. Therefore, the project is not implemented. I request the hon. Minister to see to it that the 50 per cent is waived off as the State Government is not able to bear this cost. Therefore, personally request the hon. Minister to look into that matter.

On platforms, everybody has said that there should be a medical store, STD facilities, and wherever possible, there should be a tie-up with a private hospital, and that ambulances should be there.

On security matter, I have already spoken on several occasions when Railway Budget was taken up. Porters and attenders must be trained so that when people are boarding, they help them. At the originating station there can be scanning and other things, but in the intermediary stations, when people are boarding, the attenders and porters can be trained in such a way so that they help passengers in security measures.

The encroachment of railway land must be removed and the land got back. There should be a Temple Train as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned because Tamil Nadu is known for many temples — Muslim, Christian and Hindu. Chennai Metro Rail project must be speeded up. Chennai-Puducherry East Coast should also be implemented immediately.

One more point is, the manufacturing of first class non-AC compartment is stopped. I request the hon. Minister, since there is a lot of demand from the sick people who prefer only the first-class

non-AC, to re-introduce non-AC first class coaches. You may expand the seat capacity because that seems to be the main concern for withdrawing that facility.

There is one more problem regarding a trade union. The Southern Railways Employees Union, affiliated to INTUC in Tamil Nadu, has got 25,000 votes. Two other unions who got 30,000 votes have been recognised. They have got no problem because they have got 30 per cent votes. The problem is, all the office-bearers have surrendered the facilities. Even the offices, on the instruction of other unions, have been closed. I request the hon. Minister to see to it that they are allowed to have their offices in that place. Thank you, Sir.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि इस समय कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स की दिल्ली में शुरुआत होने जा रही है। इसलिए ट्रेन की दशा सुधारी जाए और खान-पान का अच्छा इंतजाम किया जाए, जिससे कि आने वाले विदेशी और पर्यटक ट्रेनों का लुत्फ उठा सकें। मैंने माननीया मंत्री जी को एक अनुरोध किया था, एक पत्र भी लिखा था और उन्होंने सहमति भी दी थी कि दिल्ली से खजुराहो रेलवे लाइन बनकर तैयार हो गई है, उस पर यदि शताब्दी ट्रेन चल जाए तो बहुत ही बेहतर रहेगा, क्योंकि जो विदेशी पर्यटक आएंगे, वे भारत में आकर खजुराहो जरूर देखना चाहेंगे, क्योंकि खजुराहो इंटरनेशनल टूरिज्म सेंटर है। अभी वहां जाने के लिए ट्रेन की कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां एक पैसेंजर गाड़ी जाती है, जो महोबा से खजुराहो लिंक पैसेंजर है। इस बारे में मैंने बहुत ही सरल तरीका बताया था कि जो शताब्दी ट्रेन नई दिल्ली से भोपाल जाती है, उसमें कुछ कोचेज बढ़ा दिए जाएं और झांसी से उसके आधे कोचेज डिवाइड कर दिए जाएं, क्योंकि वह झांसी के बाद भोपाल तक खाली जाती है। इससे सारे फॉरिनर्स और टूरिस्ट झांसी में उतर जाते हैं और फिर वहां से बार्ड-रोड खजुराहो जाते हैं। इससे रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी तथा जो खजुराहो के पर्यटक हैं, उनको भी सुविधा होगी।

दूसरे, मेरा अनुरोध है कि बुन्देल खण्ड प्रांत बनने जा रहा है, हमारी मुख्य मंत्री सुश्री मायावती जी ने घोषणा की है कि बुन्देलखण्ड प्रांत बनाया जाए। इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जो हमारे नेता बैठे हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के नेता हैं, अगर मध्य प्रदेश से भी प्रस्ताव आएगा तो अच्छा रहेगा। तो प्रांत बनने के लिए अच्छे रेल ट्रेक की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अभी जो बुन्देलखण्ड है, आजादी के 60 साल बाद भी वहां केवल 60 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन महोबा से खजुराहो तक बिछाई गई है, जो माननीय अटल जी ने 1996 में स्वीकृत की थी। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि झांसी से कानपुर सिंगल ट्रैक है, जो लखनऊ से मुम्बई वाली ट्रेन हैं, उनको झांसी आने में 6 घंटे लग जाते हैं, जबकि तीन घंटे का सफर होना चाहिए, 300 किलोमीटर का फासला है। यह सिंगल लाइन है, इसका चौड़ीकरण और विद्युतिकरण किया जाए। इसमें ग्वालियर-बरोनी-छपरा मेल है, जो अक्सर 24 घंटे लेट चलती है। आपसे अनुरोध है कि इसमें रैक बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे यह समय से चल सके। मेरा निवास स्थान उरई जालौन है, वहां से दिल्ली आने के लिए कोई डायरेक्ट ट्रेन नहीं है। एक ही ट्रेन है जो ग्वालियर तक आती है। अगर इसको निजामुद्दीन तक कर दिया जाए तो दिल्ली जाने के लिए सुविधा हो जाएगी। इस समय जालौन से 5 सांसद हैं।

4.00 P.M.

महोदय, झांसी में कुलियों का एकदम अभाव है, वहां एक भी कुली नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैंने अनुरोध किया था, हमारी दीदी बहुत ही दयालु हैं, हमारे लिए, नेताओं के लिए बहुत ही आदर्श हैं, ईमानदार हैं। आपसे मेरा अनुरोध है कि कुलियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए। लखनऊ से खजुराहो तक कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। लखनऊ से भी काफी लोग खजुराहो जाना चाहते हैं। लखनऊ से बांदा तक ट्रेन है। यदि बांदा से खजुराहो वाया महोबा होते हुए जोड़ दिया जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया है इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। माननीया रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने अनुपूरक बजट में 500 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है, जो कम राशि है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस 500 करोड़ की राशि से रेलवे का पूरा विकास नहीं हो पाएगा, क्योंकि हम लोग भी अपनी-अपनी मांगें इस हाउस में रख रहे हैं, हम झारखंड से आते हैं। पूर्व में अटल जी के समय में जिस समय ये ही रेल मंत्री महोदय थीं, झारखंड में पांच-छः नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का काम प्रारम्भ किया गया। लेकिन कोई भी लाइन अभी तक बन नहीं पाई है।

देवगढ़ से दुमका-रामपुरहाट, देवगढ़ से बांका-सुल्तानगंज, गिरडी से कोडरमा, देवगढ़ से बांका की लाइनें नहीं बन पाई हैं, इन सब का काम पेंडिंग है। जो एक सौ, दो सौ करोड़ की योजनाएं थीं, काम बंद रहने से हजार करोड़ रुपये का एक-एक काम हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि इस काम को अविलम्ब पूरा किया जाए। देवगढ़ में जसिदीह मुख्य रेलवे स्टेशन है। मुख्य स्टेशन में रेलवे समपारक बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। करीब 12 से 15 हजार की आबादी रेलवे स्टेशन को क्रॉस करके जाती है। पुराना भौरा के नीचे से लोग जाते थे, वह अवरुद्ध हो गया है। मैंने सांसद निधि से इसका डेवलपमेंट करने के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय को लिखा था, लेकिन अभी तक उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। मेरी मांग है कि उसको बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। पहले राजधानी हफ्ते में तीन दिन चला करती थी, दिल्ली-हावड़ा राजधानी वह मात्र एक दिन चलती है, जबकि हावड़ा से तीन-चार राजधानी ट्रेन दिल्ली के लिए आती हैं। इसलिए मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि 2301 राजधानी को कम से कम मैन लाइन होकर तीन दिन चलाया जाए।

एडवांस टिकट पहले होती थी, लोग टिकट लेकर जाते थे, पहले लम्बी लाइन नहीं लगती थी, क्या वजह है कि हम पहले टिकट लेना चाहते हैं, पहले टिकट लेकर पैसेंजर ट्रेन या किसी भी ट्रेन में यात्रा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन एडवांस टिकट नहीं मिलता है। मेरी मांग है कि इसको पुनः चालू किया जाए। काशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस को बंद कर दिया गया है। दो तीर्थ धाम मशहूर हैं, उनको पुनः रेल से जोड़ा जाए। मुंगेर गरहरा हॉल्ट का उपयोग बंद हो गया है, उसको डेवलप किया जाए, उसको चालू किया जाए। जमालपुर रेलवे वर्कशॉप को माडर्नाइज किया जाए। साहेबगंज में जो रेल का डिवीजन बंद कर दिया गया है, उसे चालू किया जाए। यही मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है। यहां राज्य सभा में सदस्य अपने-अपने यहां रेल की मांग कर रहे हैं, नई-नई लाइनों की मांग कर रहे हैं,

आप अपने एप्रोप्रिएशन को पांच सौ करोड़ से एक हजार करोड़ करके सभी की मांग को पूरा किया जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया चेयरमैन साहब। मुझे आपने इस पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आभारी हूँ। मैं मोहतरमा मंत्री जी के रेलवे बजट की तारीफ करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, मैं मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि कई सालों से आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स पेंडिंग हैं, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी क्लियर किया जाए। क्योंकि आन्ध्र प्रदेश से जितना रेवेन्यू आता है, यह आवाम की ख्वाहिश है कि इस रेवेन्यू को देखते हुए आन्ध्र प्रदेश के साथ काफी दिनों से, काफी सालों से नाइन्साफी हो रही है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मोहतरमा के इस दौर के अंदर आंध्र प्रदेश की जो शिकायत है, वह दूर होगी और मैं उनसे इस उम्मीद के साथ गुजारिश करूंगा। मैं मोहतरमा का दो बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। पहली बात यह है कि सिकंदराबाद से अजमेर शरीफ के लिए एक ट्रेन चलती थी, वह ट्रेन मीटर गेज से ब्रॉड गेज में तब्दील करने के लिए तकरीबन पांच साल से सारी रियासत के लोग, बल्कि रियासत के नहीं, दूसरे मुकाम से आने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको अजमेर शरीफ जाने के लिए काफी तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उस मीटर गेज को ब्राड गेज करने में अगर रेलवे को तकलीफ है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जो लिंक ट्रेन सिकंदराबाद से मुम्बई है, वाया मुम्बई से या नहीं तो भोपाल से जाती है, उस ट्रेन को लिंक ट्रेन में तब्दील किया जाए तो मुसाफिरों को जाने में बड़ी सहूलियत होगी।

दूसरी बात, मैं मोहतरमा से दरखास्त करूंगा कि शमसाबाद का जो रेलवे स्टेशन है, No doubt कि सिकंदराबाद से मैट्रो रेल चलती है, लेकिन मुसाफिरों की सहूलियत के लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जो मैट्रो रेल चलने की औकात है, उस औकात को थोड़ा कम वक्त के अंदर चलाया जाए, ताकि लोगों को सहूलियत हो। मुसाफिर एयरपोर्ट आसानी से पहुंचे और सफर के दौरान जो तकलीफें मुसाफिरों को होती हैं, उनको दूर किया जा सके। मैं आखिर में आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए मोहतरमा से दरखास्त करूंगा कि रेलवे बोर्ड के जो एम्पलाइज हैं, वे कई सालों से टेम्परेरी बेस पर काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आप तवज्जो दें और अवाम की सहूलियत के लिए काफी मेम्बरों ने यह मुतालबा किया है कि फुटपाथों के ऊपर और रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों के ऊपर जो गंदगी होती है, उसकी तरफ खासतौर से तवज्जो नहीं दी जाती है। दूसरी बात, गए साल भी मैंने इसी हाउस में मुतालबा किया था कि catering का जो मामला है, मोहतरमा उसको सुधारने की कोशिश करेंगी, क्योंकि food ऐसा होता है कि बाजवक्त मुसाफिर जो उसमें सफर करते हैं, उनकी सेहत के लिए नुकसानदेह होता है। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि मुसाफिरों की सहूलियत का जो ख्याल है, उनकी सेहत के लिए catering की तरफ आप ज्यादा तवज्जह दें।

...(समय की घंटी)...

आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, मैं उसका शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए मोहतरमा से दरखास्त करूंगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जो रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनको जल्द से जल्द पायातकमील तय कराने की कोशिश करें। शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : بہت بہت شکریہ چیئرمین صاحب، مجھے آپ نے اس پر بولنے کا وقت دیا، اس کے لئے میں ابھاری ہوں۔ میں محترمہ منتری جی کے ریلوے بجٹ کی تائید کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں آندھرا پردیش سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں، میں منتری جی سے گزارش کروں گا کہ کئی سالوں سے آندھرا پردیش کے جو پروجیکٹس پینڈنگ ہیں، ان کو جلدی سے جلدی کلینر کیا جائے۔ کیوں کہ آندھرا پردیش سے جتنا ریونیو آتا ہے، یہ عوام کی خواہش ہے کہ اس ریونیو کو دیکھتے ہوئے آندھرا پردیش کے ساتھ کافی دنوں سے، کافی سالوں سے ناانصافی ہو رہی ہے۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ محترمہ کے اس دور کے اندر آندھرا پردیش کی جو شکایت ہے، وہ دور ہوگی اور میں ان سے اس امید کے ساتھ گزارش کروں گا۔ میں محترمہ کا دوباروں کی طرف دھیان دلانا چاہوں گا۔ پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ سکندرہ آباد سے اجمیر شریف کے لئے ایک ٹرین چلتی تھی، وہ ٹرین میٹر گیج سے براڈ گیج میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے تقریباً پانچ سال سے ساری ریاست کے لوگ، بلکہ ریاست کے نہیں، بلکہ دوسرے مقام سے آنے والے جو لوگ ہیں، ان کو اجمیر شریف جانے کے لئے کافی تکلیفوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ اس میٹر گیج کو براڈ گیج کرنے میں اگر ریلوے کو تکلیف ہے، تو میں چاہوں گا کہ جو لنک ٹرین سکندرہ آباد سے ممبئی ہے، وایا ممبئی سے یا نہیں تو بھوپال سے جاتی ہے، اس ٹرین کو لنک ٹرین میں تبدیل کیا جائے تو مسافروں کو جانے میں بڑی سہولت ہوگی۔

دوسری بات میں محترمہ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ شمس آباد کا جو ریلوے اسٹیشن ہے، نوٹاؤٹ کہ سکندرہ آباد سے میٹرو ٹرین چلتی ہے، لیکن مسافروں کی سہولت کے لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ جو میٹرو ریل چلنے کے اوقات ہیں، اس اوقات کو ٹھوڑا کم وقت کے اندر چلتا جائے، تاکہ لوگوں کو سہولت ہو۔ مسافر انرپورٹ آسانی سے پہنچے اور سفر کے دوران جو تکلیفیں مسافروں کو ہوتی ہیں، ان کو دور کیا جا

سکے۔ میں آخر میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہوئے محترمہ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ ریلوے بورڈ کے جو ایمپلائز ہیں، وہ کئی سالوں سے ٹیمپریری بیس پر کام کر رہے ہیں، انکی طرف بھی آپ توجہ دیں اور عوام کی سہولت کے لئے کافی ممبروں نے یہ مطالبہ کیا ہے کہ فٹ پاتھوں کے اوپر اور ریلوے پلیٹ فارموں کے اوپر جو گندگی ہوتی ہے، اس کی طرف خاص طور سے توجہ نہیں دی جاتی ہے۔ دوسری بات، گئے سال بھی میں نے اسی ہاؤس میں مطالبہ کیا تھا کہ کیئرنگ کا جو معاملہ ہے، محترمہ اس کو سدھارنے کی کوشش کریں گی، کیوں کہ فوڈ ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ بعض وقت مسافر جو اس میں سفر کرتے ہیں، ان کی صحت کے لئے نقصان دہ ہوتا ہے۔ میں آپ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ مسافروں کی سہولت کا جو خیال ہے، ان کی صحت کے لئے کیئرنگ کی طرف آپ زیادہ توجہ دیں۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔

آپ نے مجھے جو وقت دیا، میں اس کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہوئے محترمہ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ آندھرا پردیش کے جو ریلوے پروجیکٹس ہیں، ان کو جلد سے جلد پایہ تکمیل طے کرانے کی کوشش کریں۔ شکریہ۔

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir I thank you for having given me the opportunity, rise to support the Bill. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Udhampur-Baramulla railway line, which has been done twice earlier by my colleagues. It is a national project but it is not getting the deserved attention. We have seen that funds have been allocated for this project, but they are not being spent. Last year, the work was stopped due to some problem of realignment but I am told that the realignment issue has now been solved and orders have been issued to re-start the work, but on ground, the work has not started. That is because the Railways have not been able to get clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. By the original schedule, Sri Nagar should have been connected to New Delhi and Jammu by 2007. The date was then fixed as 2009, then, 2011 and today, we are given to understand that this railway project will be completed by 2015, but the ground reality is different. There is a 15 kilometre tunnel at Banihal which is being constructed and we hope it will be completed soon. But, another tunnel, 12 kilometre long is also to be constructed at Sangal Dam. Approach roads to these tunnel points have not been constructed as yet. The tunnel-boring machine takes one year to bore one kilometre length of a tunnel. If we employ two tunnel-boring machines from two points, it will take a minimum of six years to construct this tunnel. And, before that, it will take at least two years to construct the

approach roads to these tunnel points. If the work has not yet been started-even though the project is already allotted to contractors it is because of lack of permission or clearance from the Ministry of Forests, with such State of affairs I wonder when this project will be completed. Prof. Soz sahib said that this is a very important project which is of a national importance. It is important for social integration of the people of the Valley with the rest of the country. To us, there may be many wonders in the world but to the majority of the people of Kashmir, who have never travelled outside Kashmir, the five coach DMU is the only wonder in the world. Picnics are being arranged on this train. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... They are not regular passengers. It is the people overwhelmed by the train. I hope that hon. Railway Minister will give the deserved attention to this project and would ensure that it is completed by 2015, at least, which is the date they are giving today. Thank you.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to think of the railway projects pending in the North-Eastern region. I will also request the hon. Railway Minister to use her good offices to see that the on-going projects in the North-Eastern regions are executed expeditiously, including the National Projects. There are two National projects in Assam, i.e. Bogibeel project and conversion of broadgauge between Rangiya and Murkongselek.

These things are going very slow for reasons best known to the Railway Department and for which people in that area are very much disappointed to see that these projects are rarely materialised on time.

Secondly, Sir, the long-pending demand of the people of Assam is doubling of the present single track from Bongaigaon to Lidu. These tracks are to be doubled as early as possible in a phased manner. I suggest the Railways to take up the first phase from Bongaigaon to Guwahati and the second phase from Guwahati to Lidu because there is a need of double track. I also suggest the Railway Department to introduce an express train from Guwahati to Delhi to give more facilities to people for coming by faster train than the Rajdhani Express from Guwahati to Delhi and Delhi to Guwahati.

Sir, I would also like to remind the Railway Ministry that ...**(Time-bell rings)**... maintenance of waiting rooms at the railway stations is very poor. An inspection department was there when I was there in the Railways about 40 years ago. I could see inspecting people moving frequently to see that

railway stations were properly maintained, waiting rooms were properly maintained. But now, the other day — it is my own experience - about one month ago, I went to a railway station. I was looking for the toilet. ...(Time-bell rings)... The toilet, to my utter disappointment, was in a very poor condition. ...(Time-bell rings)... That is on the Rangia Rangapara track. ...(Time-bell rings)... These are just examples. These are the bitter experiences we are having. What would be the experiences of the passengers who are using it frequently? ...(Time-bell rings)... With these words, when the Chair is giving no more time, thanking you very much for whatever time you have given me, I request the Railway Ministry to consider what I submitted.

श्री नंदी येल्लैया (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, आज हरेक आदमी यह बात कर रहा है कि backward है, backward है। तब forward कौन-सा है, यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है? आज भी मुझे forward की बात समझ में नहीं आयी। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तीन regions हैं। उनमें से एक तेलंगाना area भी है। शायद आप अखबार में तेलंगाना के बारे में रोज पढ़ते होंगे। वहां से 7th Lok Sabha के समय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी लोक सभा चुनाव लड़ी थीं। उसके बाद वह भारत की प्रधान मंत्री बनीं। मैं जब 7th Lok Sabha में वहां का local leader था, तब उस वक्त वहां के मुखामी लोगों ने जाकर request की कि मेडक district एक backward area है। उसके backward area होने के कारण उन्होंने वहां एक new railway line डालने के लिए उनसे request की। लेकिन, उसके बावजूद भी मैं देख रहा हूं - मैंने जाफर शरीफ को देखा है, नीतीश कुमार को देखा है, लालू प्रसाद को भी देखा है और ममता बनर्जी को भी देख रहा हूं।

मैडम, आपके रेलवे बोर्ड के अन्दर एक planning होनी चाहिए जैसे कि आप backward areas के लिए एक special fund बनाइए, एक survey करिए और एक master plan बनाइए, जैसे कि corporation के अंदर एक master plan होता है। मैं कई बार आपके Consultative Committee में, Standing Committee में, बोल-बोल कर थक चुका हूं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज आप देख रही हैं कि जहां-जहां backward areas हैं, वहां पर कई किस्म की बातें हो रही हैं, जैसे आज तेलंगाना के बारे में बातचीत हुई कि वह backward है। उसे forward बनाने के लिए कई बातें सामने आ रही हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि मेडक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मनोहराबाद से कोतपलि, वाया सिद्दीपेट, यह 149 किलोमीटर का रूट है और इसका सर्वे भी हो चुका, लेकिन आज तक इसका काम चालू नहीं हुआ है। मैं मैडम से अनुरोध करूंगा कि लोक सभा में highest majority के साथ हम 32 लोग चुन कर आए, इसलिए आपको भी हमारा ख्याल रखना चाहिए। इसके लिए हमारे मरहूम चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री राजशेखर रेड्डी जी ने भी आपको लैटर लिखा था और बाद में श्री रोशैया साहब ने भी लैटर लिखा। मुझे स्वयं भी कई बार आपसे मिलने का मौका मिला। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो बैकवर्ड एरिया है, उसके लिए आप एक स्पेशल फंड रखिए ...(समय की घंटी)...

One minute, Sir.

दूसरा, एक चीज बहुत जमाने से पेंडिंग है, वह यह है कि वाल्टेयर को South Central Railways के अन्दर ज्वाइन करने के लिए बहुत रिक्वेस्ट किया गया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat.

श्री नंदी येल्लेया : केवल तेलंगाना में ही नहीं, आन्ध्रा के अंदर भी काफी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। मैं उन तमाम लोगों की तरफ से बोलना चाहता हूँ। हालांकि अभी तो हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ही हैं, लेकिन तेलंगाना की मांग भी उठ रही है और उसके लिए आवाज उठ रही है। यह बहुत लम्बा सफर है। इसमें फ़ज़ल अली कमीशन का भी जिक्र किया गया और बहुत बार ये सब बातें हुई कि जहां अनडेवलप्ड एरिया है, उसकी ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए। उसी वजह से यह तमाम मांगें उठ रही हैं...(व्यवधान)... ममता जी, हम चाहते हैं कि आप इनीशिएटिव लीजिए क्योंकि वहां पर भी आपके पास कुछ प्रॉब्लम हो रही हैं। इसलिए आप एक चीज़ का ध्यान अवश्य रखिए कि बैकवर्ड एरिया को ग्रैफरेंस दीजिए। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में "जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस" की परम्परा समाप्त हो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please take your seat.

श्री नंदी येल्लेया : यह कहां तक हकीकत है और कहां तक नहीं है, इसे आप स्वयं समझ सकती हैं। एक बार रेल मंत्री बनने के बाद उनकी पूरी कॉस्टीट्यूएंसी डेवलप हो जाती है। धन्यवाद, सर।

श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले तो मैं ममता बनर्जी जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने एक नया लक्ष्य और एक नई चुनौती ली है और अपना अधिक समय वह बंगाल में दे रही हैं। हम सब आशा करते हैं कि उन्होंने जो नया लक्ष्य रखा है, उसमें उनको पूरी सफलता मिले। हमारी ऐसी आशा भी है और दुआ भी है। इसके अलावा जो कुछ समय वह रेलवे में दे पा रही हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि उसमें से वह थोड़ा समय वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश की तरफ भी दें।

मैडम, हमने एक मांग रखी थी। हैदराबाद एक बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट सिटी है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की कैपिटल भी है, लेकिन वहां से एक भी शताब्दी ट्रेन नहीं चलती है। हैदराबाद के नजदीक ही मुम्बई करीब 600 किलोमीटर है, चेन्नई 650 से 700 किलोमीटर है, बेंगलूर भी नजदीक है। विजयवाड़ा वाइज़ाक भी नजदीक है, नागपुर भी नजदीक है, लेकिन इन सभी शहरों को कनेक्ट करने के लिए अगर फास्ट शताब्दी ट्रेन्स चलाई जाएं, तो हैदराबाद एवं Deccan Plateau की बहुत अच्छी एवं शीघ्र तरक्की हो सकेगी। इससे वहां के व्यापार में और लोगों के आने-जाने में काफी मदद मिलेगी।

इसके अलावा रेलवेज़ ने एक प्रोग्राम और लिया था, जिसका नाम था, Role-on-Role-off Programme का। यह एक बड़ा ही अच्छा प्रोग्राम था, लेकिन पता नहीं किस वजह से यह आगे नहीं चल पाया है। इस Role-on-Role-off Programme के तहत एक लोडेड ट्रक आप फ्लैट वैगन के ऊपर ले जा सकते हैं और उसे पार्क कर सकते हैं और वह लोडेड ट्रक रेलवेज़ के थ्रू हॉल करता है। इससे बहुत ज्यादा सुविधा होती है एवं रोड पर ट्रैफिक की भी कमी होती है साथ ही इससे goods transport बहुत फास्ट हो सकता है।

रेलवेज़ में एक स्कीम और थी 'Multi-model Railways' to link road, rail and waterways. यह भी बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट स्कीम है और मैं चाहूंगा कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में मंत्री जी इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की रेलवेज़ तरक्की के रास्ते पर बढ़ती जा रहे। जब हम विदेशों में जाते हैं, चाइना इत्यादि देशों में जाते

हैं, वहां हम maglev trains देखते हैं, जो 575 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की स्पीड से चलती है। उस तरह की ट्रेन क्या हम देख पाएंगे या हमारे बच्चे देख पाएंगे? कब देख पाएंगे? हमारी जो स्पीड और सेफ्टी है, क्या उसके ऊपर ये ध्यान दे रही हैं? इसके ऊपर मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

सर, एक अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी हाल में मैं अपनी family के साथ रेल से कानपुर गया। वहां पर एक बड़ा बुरा experience यह हुआ कि हमने ट्रेन में जो blanket use किये, उससे मेरे लड़के के पूरे बदन पर allergy हो गई और आठ दिनों तक वह allergy से पीड़ित रहा। मैं चाहूंगा कि सफाई और सुविधा पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए।

रेल मंत्री (कुमारी ममता बनर्जी) : सर, मैं आपकी आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। I want to thank all the hon. Members for raising important points. But, sometimes, I feel hurt when they raise issues not from the point of view of policy decision, but, politically and personally as to where I will be staying, where I won't be staying, for how many days I will be staying, etc. That is wrong. Everybody is staying. I am not a Delhiite. I cannot stay in Delhi every time. But, whatever time I am giving, I am giving 99 per cent time to Delhi because Railways is a rough and tough Department. Making comments without knowing the details, is not fair. It is not fair even on my part if I do wrong things. I want to thank all the Members. I appreciate their concerns. Every Member wants a station. It is good for them. They want a new train; they want new stoppages; they want new stations; they want new lines; they want doubling; they want other stations; they want electrification. It's very good. I have no objection. Sir, kindly allow me to say that we need one-time grant to clear all the pending projects. First clear them, then ask new things from me. Otherwise, if I sanction some new project, it will also be kept pending because we have to give Rs.5 crore or Rs.10 crores. Then, please don't blame us. Why? You are asking from me why different projects have not been sanctioned. You see the status paper, the situation. What is the current status? Sir, if you want to clear the pending projects including new lines, gauge conversion and doubling, etc., up to 4th of April 2009, then, how much money is needed for that? Only Rs.79,000 crores. We need about Rs.1,00,000 crore if you also add pending projects from April to November. So, we need only Rs.1,00,000 crore. And what are we provided? Let me tell the Members. You have to know it. What is the Budget provision for new lines? Maybe, Rs.2000 crores which we have to divide throughout the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you have to know the situation. ...*(Interruptions)*... The solution is, first you finish all the projects and then, you go in for new ones. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has to give. You are the Members of Parliament. You can fight. Let the Planning Commission sort out this problem first. Then, you go in for new ones or sanction whatever you like. Solution is in your hands, in the hands of Parliament. If you ask me, give this, give that, etc.

...(Interruptions)... If I don't give it, you will do this and that. ...(Interruptions)... I am a Minister and whatever is in my capacity, I will do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): It is with the Cabinet, not with Members. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I know.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : आपसे नहीं मांगेंगे तो किससे मांगेंगे:...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No interruptions.

...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Don't shout like this. You have made your point. Let me put forward my point. ...(Interruptions)... आपने जो कहा वह मैंने सुना, अब मुझे अपने point बोलने दीजिए। You have made your point. But, you must know where do we stand now. What is our situation? What is the status? How do we solve this problem? You have to know all these things. I am not that type of Minister that I will say something and do something else. I am not like that.

Whatever I say, I am transparent; I have the accountability and that is why I am saying all these things. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am grateful to all my Members. Yes, they said regarding passenger amenities. I am grateful to them, Sir. Yes, that is a fact if you see the passenger amenities, the cleanliness, the security, the safety, the punctuality. I am interested to see that my rail should be colourful, that the station should be very good, that the drinking water should be pure. With just a Rs.400/- *kiraya*, how could you get the Korean *kumble*? आपको वह भी देखना पड़ेगा। Railway coach is not like an Air India or Indian Airlines flight. Railway is not like that, देखिए, कितनी flights होती हैं ! एक दिन में 30,000 people, the passengers, used to travel by the Airlines. Rail journey is much cheaper than any other mode of transport in this country; the cheapest one. रेलवे में cheapest और क्या होता है? रेलवे में 1.8 million people, every day, travel. It is a big transport system. Sir, yes, it is a fact that it is for the people; it is environment-friendly; it is eco-friendly also, and this railway is specially for the downtrodden people; it is for the poor people, for the common people. Sometimes, big people can avail of its services, like Rajdhani or Durgam or Geentanjali type of Shatabdi Express trains, some important trains. But the poor people used to travel by the railway trains. You cannot increase their fares like anything. Whatever fare we are charging, from that fare we cannot build many things because the fund is not available. So, what is the important criterion? We have to take care of the point whether the common people will like to travel with cheaper fares through the railway trains or whether they want to it to continue. But if you want a colourful luxurious train, then you have to

increase the fares; then, the common people cannot avail of railway services. Sir, there is a problem about passenger amenities. Here, sometimes, I am Railway Minister-if there is a mistake, 'I won't even allow our railway officials to neglect that. Yes, there are some areas which, after the sanctioning of Budget money, we have to take care of, that we should not neglect them. One, wherever the Budget provision is there, we have to spend the entire sanctioned Budget money within that financial year itself; I will do so and इसमें lagging तो है, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इसको budgetary year में ही complete करें। इसको complete करना है, लेकिन all the passenger cleanliness, इसमें आपको vision में जाना है। एन.के. सिंह जी ने कहा, मैं उनकी आभारी हूँ कि it is a fact कि रेलवे को चलाने के लिए long term vision होना चाहिए, short term vision होना चाहिए। Yes, for a tribal area, I love to see that railways should be there, लेकिन आप मुझे बताइए कि अगर पैसा नहीं आएगा, तो कैसे होगा? तो इसके लिए आने वाले दिनों में short term में हम क्या कर सकते हैं, long-term में क्या कर सकते हैं? पैसेंजर तो खुश होता है coaches ज्यादा देने से, लेकिन coaches आएंगे कैसे? मैं जब रेल मंत्री बनी, तो मैंने पूछा कि क्या coaches available नहीं हैं? Wagons available नहीं हैं? डिमांड तो है, लेकिन rakes available नहीं हैं। मैंने मेट्रो में शुरू किया, तो बोले कि coaches नहीं हैं। मैंने सोचा और कहा कि थोड़े new coaches तो दो, एक-दो new coaches दो, new rakes दो, तो बोलते हैं कि नहीं हैं, "not available", "NA" - "Not available", तो "NA" कैसे "Yes" होता है? उसको ऑर्डर करना पड़ता है। आज से पांच साल बाद क्या होगा, इसको अगर हम आज नहीं सोचेंगे, तो पांच साल के बाद जो मिनिस्टर आएगा, वह वैसे ही कहेगा, कोई कुछ नहीं कर पाएगा। पांच साल में हमको कितने coaches बढ़ाने हैं, कितने rakes होने चाहिए, कितने पैसेंजर बढ़ेंगे, कैसे senior citizens के साथ हम adjust कर सकते हैं, physically challenged people रेल में चढ़ेंगे, कोई railway platform तो छोटा है...

किसी जगह पर ऊंचा है। बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। जो कोचेज हैं, उनको फिर से डिजाइन करना है, ग्रीन टॉयलेट्स बनाने हैं। यह सब एक दिन में नहीं होता है। हम अगर कपड़ा खरीदते हैं, हमें कपड़े की जरूरत है, एक शादी वाले घर में हमें जाना है तो हम दुकान में जाएंगे, कपड़ा खरीदेंगे और वह हमें मिल जाएगा। रेल की कोच तो नहीं मिलती है, कोचेज तो तैयार करनी पड़ती है। वैगन तैयार करने में टाइम लगता है, rake तैयार करने में टाइम लगता है। कोई नई कोच हमारे पास नहीं है। आप सुन लीजिए। नहीं है। कोच फैक्टरीज ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। वे नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पेन्नुमल्ली मधु : हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं।

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : आप हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please, no comments. ... (Interruptions)...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The problem is with you people. ... (Interruptions)... Now, there is no wagon production. ... (Interruptions).....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Madhu, please, no comments. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Madhu, please.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Don't shout. I know all these things. ... (Interruptions)...

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

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : देखिए सर, I am not accusing or abusing anybody, Sir. Whatever we have drawn, it is for the future. I think that we have to take care of the future. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Madhu, please, no comments. Let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We have to take care of the future, सर, जब कोई सच जानना चाहता है तो सच बोलने का भी मौका देना चाहिए। अगर हम अभी से नहीं सोचेंगे तो कल भी नहीं मिलेंगी। हमें कोच बनाने के लिए ऑर्डर देना पड़ता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अच्छा !

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : हां। ऐसा ही होता है। यही सच है। आप लोग राजनीति ज्यादा करते हैं, आपको कुछ पता नहीं चलता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कोच बनाने के लिए ऑर्डर देना पड़ता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कोच का ऑर्डर देना पड़ता है, rake का ऑर्डर देना पड़ता है।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please, ...*(Interruptions)*... She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rao, आप बैठिए ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is not yielding. Nobody should disturb. The Minister is not yielding. So, nobody should disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: We are not disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are interrupting.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is listed, Sir. Tomorrow I will lay on the Table of the House the "Vision 2020". ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. Tomorrow I will lay on the Table the first phase of "Vision 2020", Long term and short term, and also the "White Paper", i.e., Status Paper on the Railways. I will lay them tomorrow. इसके लिए जो थोड़ी-थोड़ी ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतना आसान नहीं है।

The Railways is a vast department. It has got more than 63,000 route kilometres. It runs 17,000 trains every day. We have 8,241 Stations. We have got urban trains, suburban trains, metro trains, mono-rail and others. We have EMU, DEMU, MEMU, etc. There are many. That is why there are some problems. I feel that we have to take care of safety. We are taking special safety measures. The House will be happy to know that when I was the Railway Minister in 1999-2001 March, for one

year and five months, I marked 24,000 unmanned level crossings. It is very difficult to man them. Sometimes there were accidents. Human life is very important. At that time, I took up the issue and it was sorted out in some places. Out of 24,000, now we have 16,000 unmanned level crossings. From this Supplementary Budget I have taken Rs.3,000 for unmanned level crossings. They should be manned. Out of this Rs.15,000 crores, I have taken Rs.3,000 crores for this purpose so that within five years we will be able to make all the unmanned level crossings as manned level crossings, it will be done within five years. We want it. But we have to provide funds for that. As regards the anti-collision devices, ten years ago I gave the orders for anti-collision devices for the Konkan Railways. So many years have passed now. It is there only in three parts of the country. But we are examining the case.

Tomorrow, you can see the 'Vision'. Therefore, I am not giving all the details here. I do not want to waste the time of the House. The hon. Members are also busy. All are busy. Regarding the ROB's and RUB's, there are some problems of the States also. The system is, the State Government has to provide 50 per cent money for ROB's and RUB's and the Central Government has to provide the remaining 50 per cent. Now my Department took up this matter with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission was kind enough because after our persuasion, they have agreed, in principle, that the Planning Commission would provide 80 per cent money and 20 per cent would be provided by the State Government in order to solve the problem of ROB's and RUB's. These are the things: safety, unmanned level crossings, ROB's and RUB's and this device also. This time we have provided Vigilance Control Device. There will be Vigilance Control Device along with the driver. In the Supplementary Budget, we have kept a provision for this. Next time, we will see to it that all the trains are covered by this. Now, at least, we can start with 'A', if we cannot cover from 'A' to 'Z' in a year. But let us start the process so that we can cover all the trains in future.

So far as punctuality is concerned, yes, there are some problems. I am not attacking anybody. I am just giving an example. In Andhra Pradesh, the problem is going on. 'United Andhra Pradesh' movement is going on in Andhra Pradesh. There was a bandh for three days. The trains were bandh for three days. Then Telangana - three-day bandh. In Bihar, if a local police officer is shifted, the train engine is separated. Then there is the Maoist movement. The bandh is going on and the train operation is bandh. In these six months, we have lost Rs. 500 crores because of these reasons. The roads are obstructed, the rail lines are obstructed. Please remember that the rail goes through small and interior parts. If the people gherao the rail, how will the rail pass through? The train cannot cut

the people and chop the people to pass through. The Railways cannot do it. The Railways always respects the people. The security of the passengers is very important. That is why I appeal to all the Members across all sides that please allow the rails to run; please allow people to go from one part to the other part. Sir, I am a political person. I may be here today; I may not be here tomorrow. But this Department will continue. This Parliament will continue. The rail will continue because it is a lifeline of the nation and it is a lifeline of our national integration also. We have to take care of it.

So far as accidents are concerned, we are very much concerned about it. If you look at road accidents - if one person dies, it is very unfortunate - in the case of road accidents, generally, all cases are not registered. In the case of roads, the number is 1,30,000 every year. But in the case of rail, if there is a big accident - even one death is very unfortunate; I must say it is very unfortunate; we are sorry for that if there is even one death - if there is a big accident, it can cause a lot of damage. This is the situation. The Railways is environment-friendly and passenger-friendly. In spite of all these things, if you compare it with last ten years, the number is coming down because of the signalling system, because of the modern system. Everybody in the Railways is taking care. Ten years ago, the number was 463 or so. Right now, in the last one year, the number has come down, the number is 177. I can give you the figures of these ten years. Yes, there are some problems about punctuality. We want the railway to be very punctual. लेकिन सर, हम किसी की जिदगी तो बर्बाद नहीं कर सकते, कोई मूवमेंट होता है तो ट्रेन विजिबल है। इसी के लिए गांव के नजदीक में ट्रेन ही मिलती है। एलीगेशन दिखाने के लिए, तो बेचारा क्या करेगा। लोकतंत्र में ऐसा होता है, हम उसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। देखिए, विजिलेंस क्या करेगा, गवर्नमेंट को कैसे पकड़ेगा, इस कारण तो वह रेल को पकड़ता है। यह इफार्मेशन जल्दी-जल्दी टी.वी. में आ जाती है। तो यह भी होता है। पहले तो इतने टेलीविजन चैनल नहीं थे, पहले इसका पता किसी को नहीं होता था। अभी हमारा बिजनेस भी बढ़ता है, ट्रेन भी बढ़ती हैं, पैसेंजर्स भी बढ़ते हैं। इसलिए ऐसा कभी-कभी होता है। सर, पैसेंजर्स ट्रेन बढ़ाने के लिए हमारा भी दिल करता है और इसके लिए हम लोगों ने सोचा है। अभी से ज्यादा आर्डर करने से उनको क्लियर करने में दो-तीन साल का समय लगता है। स्थिति खराब है, हम रेलवे मिनिस्टर हैं, क्या हम सच नहीं बोलेंगे? हम सच कहना चाहेंगे, हां वह तो है, लेट है, dirty है, खराब है, नये नहीं हैं, बहुत सारे पुराने हैं, प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, लेकिन इन प्रॉब्लम्स को हल करने के लिए हम लोग एक साथ इकट्ठा होकर काम करेंगे, सभी को मिलकर काम करना पड़ेगा, जिससे आने वाले दिनों में यह सॉल्व हो सके, लॉग टर्म प्लानिंग में और शॉर्ट टर्म प्लानिंग में भी। जो पैसेंजर्स का लॉस होता है, हमारे पास पैसेंजर्स कोच का अभाव है। सर, अभी कुम्भ मेला आ रहा है, हमने हरिद्वार के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपया पैसेंजर्स amenities के लिए क्रिएट किया है। सर, पूरे साल में 35,000 हमारी स्पेशल ट्रेन चलती हैं - चाहे सबरी मेला हो, चाहे कुम्भ मेला हो, चाहे गणपति पूजा हो, चाहे उर्स हो, जितने भी हमारे देश में फेस्टिवल होते हैं, उनकी भीड़ को क्लियर करने के लिए 22,000 आलरेडी चली है और आगे 35,000-45,000 का टारगेट भी है। Special trains will run.

सर, बजट कमिटमेंट के रिगार्डिंग बात है। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हम जो कहते हैं, वह करते नहीं हैं, that is also a problem. लेकिन हमें अभी जून महीने में जो बजट दिया गया है, उस बजट के अंदर हमने 120 दिन की बात की थी। These include increase in frequency of trains, extension of trains and introduction of new trains. Forty-three new trains have already been introduced; in case of forty-five more, they are

already ready, but the Members of Parliament are busy and, that is why, we are taking some time. We will complete it by the end of next month, that is, by end of January. Then, only thirty will be left out, and in case of these thirty also, after the gauge conversion work is completed, a team will be there. And, in respect of 27 others, these are under process. We will complete them within the Budget year. This is our commitment. Whatever we have said in the Budget, we will do them. Out of the committed 93 trains, 30 trains are already there, and in respect of the rest 63, they are under process. It is a continuous process. But whatever we have committed in the Budget, we will fulfil them. As regards 'Ijjat', it has already been started. Also, to students attending Madrasa, High Madrasa and Senior Madrasa, concessions will be given. The notification has to be issued. Again, in respect of 'Ijjat', the notification is being issued. - Then, Sir, regarding RRB exams, the House is aware that we are allowing students to take up exams in their regional languages. This will give a greater chance and importance to people, who want to give exams in their regional languages. So, apart from Hindi and English, the exams can be given in Urdu and other regional languages.

Sir, as regards Duronto trains, out of fourteen, six trains have already been introduced. These will be cheaper than the Rajdhani Express. We have got four new rakes, and whenever we get the other rakes for other parts of the country, these will be included. People love these trains very much.

Regarding transport of perishable products, we have ten coaches, A/c coaches. But we have to build new coaches and have better cold chain facilities. We have picked up some places. We are working in this regard, and we will do it.

Then, regarding the Dedicated Freight Corridor, it has already been set up; out of 1,13,000 acres of land that we have, 21,000 acres of land have been earmarked for the Dedicated Freight Corridor. This will also be very helpful for the industrial corridor. Automobile hubs and logistic parks will come up along the Dedicated Freight Corridor. We will set it up under the PPP mode. We have already set up a monitoring committee for execution of the projects and also for better monitoring of the work.

So far as the other pending projects are concerned, I have deployed one person from the Experts Committee to examine each case and find out how we can clear those projects. After we get the report, we will take up the matter with the Planning Commission. I will be very happy if the whole House extends support; we will try to clear all the pending projects pertaining to the remote areas, like that of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, the North-Eastern Region and all the rest of them. Within six months of my tenure in the Railways, I went to Jammu & Kashmir, along with Soniaji; Manmohan Singhji, the Chief Minister of J&K, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Prof. Soz and others. We had all inaugurated the new railway line there. Also, Sir, I went to Sivok-Rangpo also. I

am grateful also to the hon. Chairman, who also went to Sivok-Rangpo, that new project in the North-East, in Sikkim and, then, to the other project, Bogibeel Bridge to Lumding-Silcher in Assam. In the North-East, we have completed 44 km rail link from Chalkhowa to a place called Moranhat. So, those two trains would start running in the North-Eastern Region by 1st January. As regards the proposals we have with us for the other stations, the Multi-Functional Complex and the World-Class Station, Sir, we have already given instructions to our Department; they are working on these projects. IRCON and RLDA are taking care of the other stations. The Railway Department is taking care of the other stations; the Multi-Functional Complex is under process. I think, they would start the work on it in January. For construction work, the period is January, February and March, if you include December also, then, these four months are used for construction purpose. Anybody engaged in construction work would know this. Since, this is not the rainy season, this time could be utilised for construction. As for the construction of the World-Class Station, we are processing the tenders. Regarding other budgetary proposals for sundry expenses, innovative ideas like commercial utilisation of land etc., we have already set up an Experts Committee, known as the Amit Mitra Committee. They are on the job. Also, we have set up a Railtel Corporation. We have set up a Committee for Optic Fibre Cables also. Mr. Sam Pitroda is taking care of that also. So, Sir, whatever we have announced in our budget proposals, except one or two, we have fulfilled all our commitments. Our catering policy is under review. We want the quality of our catering to be good. We have so many trains. Out of all those, there are 13 Rajdhani Express trains, which have pantry car facilities. There are two to eight long-distance trains which also have pantry car facilities. But there are also 139 long-distance trains which have no pantry car facilities. That is also there. So, we have to take it up phase by phase. As regards catering policies and issues relating to vendors and small stalls, the matter is under review. An hon. Member from the CPI Party had raised this issue. I can assure you that it is under review and we shall try to do it as early as possible. There should not be any monopoly. We started with the Janata khana, janahar, lochi-puri for Rs.10; the poor people should utilise this opportunity also. Talking of Maharashtra, somebody said that accidents हो रहे हैं, इसमें कुछ करना चाहिए। You will be happy to know that I will be writing a letter to the hon. Chief Minister for fencing; I am also sending my GM to him; so, if they sit together, they can do something for fencing. Sometimes, what also happens is, if there is fencing but there is a slum area too, after encroaching, they just break the guard wall. We cannot take care of all that because law and order is

not the Railways' subject; law and order is the responsibility of the State. So, we will take up the issue with the hon. Chief Minister so that we go in for another option in order to avoid accidents. We are trying to do that. Also, we should go in for fencing and plant more and more trees.

We love plantation of trees. We will take care. Next time, we are examining this case. If we can use it for fencing also, then, we can even plant crores-and crores of trees.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: What about food?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have already said about the food. ...*(Interruptions)*... About food, I said that the Catering Policy is under review. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, Janata khana is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this time, because of ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): What about Shatabdi? ...*(Interruptions)*... Train from Hyderabad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Yes, Shatabdi is there; khana is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let her finish.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Are you asking for a new train? No, this is not for that. This Supplementary Demands are only for the North-Eastern Region and for some technical points. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप छोड़िए न। जब न्यू प्रोजेक्ट आएगा, तभी न्यू ट्रेन्स होंगी। पहले तो जो बजट में आया है, उस काम को खत्म करना है ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं-नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Then, Sir, I think, it will be completed. Regarding the other things ...*(Interruptions)*... Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this time, the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Rs.731,30,60,000 for the current financial year have mainly been presented for the budgetary support from the Central Government for the national projects and to seek the approval of Parliament for 15 new works consisting of operational requirements, improving amenities, security and safety for the passengers. This is the main thing in the Supplementary Demands. I will be very happy Sir, if the hon. Members allow us to do it. I request that this should be returned.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, have a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no; everybody was given the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody was given the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Chaturvedi, one question.

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड) : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यद्यपि आपने केटरिंग को रिन्यू करने की बात कही है, किन्तु जो वैंडर्स हैं, उनसे यह कहा गया है कि आप सब्जी मत बनाइए, पूरी मत बनाइए, घर से चाय बना कर लाइए और फिर यहां स्टेशन पर बेचिए। कम से कम आप इस बात को विद्वज्जों तो करिए। नम्बर एक ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have spoken, then, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you only put a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... One question, nothing more.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से केवल एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। सुबह हाउस में एक क्वेश्चन हुआ था कि handicap के साथ जो एक एसिस्टेंट जाता था, शायद उसका प्रोवीज़न वापस ले लिया गया है। सुबह मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया था, उसमें वह श्योर नहीं थे कि इस प्रोवीज़न को वापस लिया है या नहीं लिया है। इसलिए हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या वह सुविधा वापस ले ली गई है और अगर ली है, तो क्या उसे वापस बहाल करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, just one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, अभी तो मेर क्वेश्चन पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अभी पूरा तो होने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One question ...*(Interruptions)*.... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, यह क्वेश्चन भी उसी के साथ है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के नज़दीक TTs के लिए एक गैस्ट हाउस बनाया हुआ है। वह गैस्ट हाउस बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन मेंटेनेंस और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बहुत वीक और पुअर है। क्या उसमें कोई इम्पूवमेंट की गुंजाइश हो सकती है?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister about the workload of the loco running staff.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, several railway stations are full of dogs. Stray dogs are there. What is the hon. Minister going to do to overcome the menace of stray dogs?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, she has replied more than we wanted and she has given more than we wanted in this Budget. I have only one question. We are celebrating the Silver Jubilee of gauge conversion between Rangia and Murkongchelang in Arunachal Pradesh. This project is a 25-year old project but it is not yet complete. Will the Minister take steps so that this project is completed within her tenure?

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): I am a hundred per cent supporting the project proposal given by the Members of Orissa would be taken up and completed. But, there is an allegation that the project money which is given to Orissa railway projects is not being spent. I want a categorical assurance from the Railway Minister that whatever money has been given to the railway projects in Orissa would be utilised in time.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Sir, so many projects have been going on in Bihar. I would like to know whether the attention towards the projects is there or not.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is no disturbance in Tamil Nadu. But, all outgoing trains from Chennai Central and Egmore and incoming trains are regularly running late. Would the Minister look into the matter? There is no disturbance in Tamil Nadu.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : सर, हमने पहले ही सब्जी बनाकर लाने के लिए बोला है, जो आपने पूछा है। गैस सिलिंडर से आग लग जाती है, इसीलिए उधर बनाना मना है। केन में गैस सिलिंडर लेकर जाना मना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No interruptions, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : सर, मैं प्लेटफार्म के लिए कह रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : प्लेटफार्म पर भी तो उससे आग लग जाती है न? ...**(व्यवधान)**... पेट्रोल, गैस सिलिंडर, केरोसिन तथा ऐसी चीजें जो inflammable हैं, वे इसी कारण allowed नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You may listen to the Minister. If you are not satisfied, you can write to the Minister.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Regarding locos, the railways is fully taking care of that. You do not need to worry, we are fully taking care of it. Regarding dogs, सर, हमारे घर के आंगन में भी street dogs हैं। I love street dogs. लेकिन उसे रेल में नहीं रहना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन, अगर कोई ले जाएगा तो क्या ...**(व्यवधान)**... You send them to my house, no problem! ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You address the Chair, please.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : सर, अगर कहीं dog है, dog को तो हम पसंद करते हैं, वहां Dog नहीं रहना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर कहीं रास्ते का कुत्ता भी है, तो उसको भी हम नहीं मारते हैं। वह नहीं रहना चाहिए। They should not disturb. Everybody should take care of them. But, at the same time, we have to note that if there is a dog, some people give food to it also, उसको लोग पसंद करते हैं। They are travelling with the passengers too. But, we will take care, Sir.

Regarding Arunachal Pradesh, the north-eastern project, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita raised it, the railways have already fixed the target. We will take care of the north-eastern region project and the national projects. This is our moral duty. We will do it.

With regard to the rail project of Orissa, of course; I have already said in my Budget Speech that whatever the Budget provisions are there, it is to be implemented within the financial year. This instruction has already been issued.

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no, nothing. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri E. Ahammed. The question is:

That this House in the Recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to the nomination by the Chairman of six Members from the Rajya Sabha to the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance vis-a-vis General Finance and to make recommendations thereon.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I shall now put the motion moved by Kumari Mamata Banerjee to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move: That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up the National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2009

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, आपने मुझे जो बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। यह एक छोटा-सा बिल है। इसमें थोड़ा सा नाम का परिवर्तन किया गया है। "राष्ट्रीय" के बदले "महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम" शब्द इसमें रखा गया है। किसी व्यक्ति ने कहा है कि नाम में क्या रखा है? What is there in the name? तो दूसरे ने कहा कि नाम में ही तो सब कुछ रखा है। तो महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर इस अधिनियम को रखा गया है। महात्मा गांधी इस देश में ही पूज्य नहीं थे...(व्यवधान)...

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए)

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, देखिए...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : शांति बनाए रखिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, यहां तो इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है और उन लोगों का कुछ ध्यान ही नहीं है कि कौन बोल रहा है, वे सब आने-जाने में लगे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : Order please. ... (Interruptions)...

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर : दुनिया के लोगों ने भी महात्मा गांधी को इस शताब्दी का सबसे बड़ा आदमी कहा। अलबर्ट आइंस्टीन ने कहा कि आने वाली पीढ़ी यह कभी समझ नहीं पाएगी कि हाड़-मांस का बना हुआ आदमी इतना काम कर सकता है?

एक बार मैं अमरीका के अटलांटा में घूम रहा था। वहां दो मूर्तियां लगी हुई थीं, एक मार्टिन लूथर किंग की और उसके बगल में महात्मा गांधी की। वे दोनों एक ही तरह की मूर्तियां थीं। एक आदमी से मैंने पूछा कि तुम लोगों को महात्मा गांधी के प्रति क्या भावना है? उसने कहा कि मैं मानता हूँ कि वे इस शताब्दी के सबसे बड़े आदमी हैं। क्योंकि उनका तरीका अपनाकर कितने ही देश स्वतंत्र हो गये। इसलिए हम उनकी पूजा करते हैं। अगर वैसे आदमी के नाम पर आपने इस बिल का नाम रखा है, तो आपको कुछ तो ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा कि इस बिल के साथ कम से कम भ्रष्टाचार न हो। इतना आप ध्यान में जरूर रखिएगा कि अगर आप इसमें महात्मा गांधी का नाम दे रहे हैं तो इसमें भ्रष्टाचार न हो। अभी इस बिल को आये हुए जुमा-जुमा आठ दिन हुए हैं, अभी तो केवल पांच वर्ष ही हुए हैं और इन पांच वर्षों में भ्रष्टाचार का यह आलम है कि Comptroller and Auditor General of India ने एक बहुत बड़ी फेहरिस्त लगायी है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि इसकी हर चीज में भ्रष्टाचार है। Selection में corruption है, पैसा देने में corruption है, यहां तक कि बैंक में खाता खोलने में भी corruption है।

इस देश के चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया ने भी कहा कि NREGA में भी corruption है, उन्होंने भी कह दिया। जब चीफ जस्टिस ने कह दिया, तो एक तरह से इस पर मुहर लग गई, final judgment है, अब तो पार्लियामेंट ही उसको चेंज करेगी, नहीं तो वह final हो गया। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने भी कहा कि यह गरीबी उन्मूलन नहीं, गरीबी को बढ़ाने वाली स्कीम है। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि विशेष प्रयास करके यह देखा जाए कि इसमें कुछ corruption न हो, यह शुद्ध हो। मैं गांव से आता हूँ, मैंने गांव की गरीबी को भी देखा है, मैं

अभी भी देख रहा हूँ कि गांवों की गरीबी और गरीबों की हालत में बहुत सुधार नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस योजना में corruption हुआ, यह बात ठीक है, बहुत से लोगों ने इस पर चर्चा की है, लेकिन इसमें जो methods हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत एक परिवार में से एक व्यक्ति को 100 दिनों का काम दिया जाता है। शहर की जो पढ़ी-लिखी family है, उसका परिवार तो individualistic हो जाता है - एक बेटा है, वह पढ़-लिखकर अमरीका चला गया, वहां शादी कर ली, एक लड़की है, वह इंग्लैंड में गई, उसने वहां किसी से शादी कर ली, लेकिन जो गांव का गरीब परिवार है, उसके यहां तो सभी लोग हैं - बाप भी है, मां है, बाबा है, बेटा है, पोता है, ये सब एक ही घर में हैं। इसलिए अगर इस परिवार के एक आदमी को काम दीजिएगा, तो उससे उसकी गरीबी के उन्मूलन की दिशा में कुछ काम नहीं होगा। इसलिए इस शर्त को हटा लेना चाहिए और यदि उसके परिवार में पांच आदमी काम करने वाले हैं, तो पांचों को काम दिया जाए, इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है, इस तरह का कुछ परिवर्तन इस बिल में करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दूसरा विषय यह है कि कौन-कौन से काम इसमें होने चाहिए। कामों का selection इस तरह होना चाहिए ताकि इसमें कुछ permanency रहे। अगर घपले भरा काम होगा, तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा और गरीबी भी दूर नहीं होगी। इसलिए कौन-कौन से काम इसके अंतर्गत लिए जाएं, इनका selection भी होना चाहिए। बहुत से काम इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत हो सकते हैं, जल के क्षेत्र में water resources के क्षेत्र में बहुत से काम हो सकते हैं। गांवों के जितने नदी, नाले, पोखर वगैरह थे, वे सब समाप्त हो गए हैं, उनको फिर से बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जिस तरह से global warming हो रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए इन सब चीजों की आवश्यकता होगी। इसलिए इन कामों को करना चाहिए और इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी जो बहुत सी नदियां हैं, उनका भी शुद्धिकरण करना चाहिए। मैं दो नदियों का उदाहरण दूंगा - गंगा नदी है, जिससे हमारी संस्कृति जुड़ी हुई है, वह कितनी गंदी होती जा रही है, हम लोग उसके लिए कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह यमुना नदी है, गंगा नदी को तो कुछ ही लोग देखते होंगे, क्योंकि वह यहां से दूर है, लेकिन यमुना नदी को तो सभी लोग देखते हैं, यहां बगल में है। मैं एक बार जब स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था, तो एक आदमी दौड़ा-दौड़ा आया कि इस व्यक्ति ने यमुना नदी में स्नान किया है, उससे उसको इतनी जबर्दस्त एलर्जी हो गई कि लगता था कि वह मर जाएगा। मैंने उसको ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में भर्ती कराया, तब जाकर उसकी जान बची। आज यमुना की यह हालत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब शाहजहां कैद थे, तो उन्होंने अपने बेटे से कहा कि हमें यमुना नदी का पानी पीने दीजिए, इस पर औरंगजेब ने अपने advisors से सलाह की कि इनको यमुना का पानी दिया जाए या न दिया जाए। इस पर सलाहकारों ने कहा कि यमुना का पानी पीने से इनकी आयु बढ़ जायेगी, इसलिए यमुना का पानी इन्हें पीने के लिए न दिया जाए। इस पर जब शाहजहां ने एक शेर लिखा - "आफरी बाप हिंदु हुआ बरद आब, ऐ पी सर तू अजब मुसलमानी, जिन्दा बाप दर्शानी।" यानी ये हिंदू कैसे हैं, जो मरने के बाद भी बाप को पानी देते हैं, तुम कैसे मुसलमान हो, जो जिंदा मुसलमान को पानी नहीं दे रहे हो? सोचिए कि उस वक्त कैसी यमुना रही होगी, कितना अमृत जैसा उसका पानी रहा होगा, आज कैसा हो गया है। इसलिए हमारे यहां जितनी भी नदियां हैं, गंगा, यमुना

समेत जो दूसरी नदियां हैं, उनका निर्मलीकरण करने के लिए जो योजना है, हम उसको भी इसमें जोड़ सकते हैं, शुरुआत तो कर ही सकते हैं। यदि यह विभाग, दूसरे विभागों के साथ मिलकर काम करेगा, तभी यह हो पाएगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर पचास दिन का पैसा मिल जाता है, तो क्या उससे गरीबी दूर हो जाएगी? उससे गरीबी समाप्त नहीं होगी। उसके लिए तय करना चाहिए कि सरकार के जितने एंटी पॉवरटी प्रोग्राम्स हैं, उनसे जोड़ना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि एक घर में जितने आदमी काम करना चाहे, उनको काम देना चाहिए। एक आदमी अगर पचास दिन काम करता है, तो उसको पांच हजार रुपए हो जाता है और अगर तीन आदमी काम करता है कि उसको पन्द्रह हजार रुपए जमा हो जाता है। अगर वह उससे कुछ बचा कर उससे गाय खरीद ले या बकरी खरीद ले, ऐसा दूसरी योजनाओं से तय करके किया जा सकता है, तब गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में कुछ कारगर कदम होगा।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए हम लोकपाल बहाल करेंगे। यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जब तक लोकपाल को कुछ पावर नहीं मिलेगा, तो लोकपाल बहाल करने से क्या फायदा होगा? अगर आप लोकपाल बहाल करते हैं, तो उसको कुछ पावर दीजिए, ताकि वह सजा दे सके और भ्रष्टाचार को रोक सके। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सड़क बनाने में भी "प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना" वगैरह का जो कच्चा काम होगा, उसमें आदमी को involve करना चाहिए। इस योजना से भी काम हो सकता है। उन्होंने यहां तक कहा कि अगर कोई गृहस्थ है और वह काम करना चाहता है, तो उसको भी इसमें काम दिया जा सकता है। अब तो सड़क बनाने में बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें लगती हैं, इसलिए उसमें गरीब को कुछ काम नहीं मिलता है। कुछ ऐसा करना चाहिए कि ये जो सड़क बन रही हैं, उनमें गरीबों को भी जोड़ा जा सके। इसमें शुरू में जो मिट्टी का काम होता है, उस काम में गरीबों को काम दिया जाएगा, तो इस योजना से गरीबी दूर होगी और इससे कुछ फायदा भी होगा। जैसे बिहार प्रांत है, वहां सड़क में केन्द्र सरकार पैसा ही नहीं देती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि बिहार में तो दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार है, इसलिए वहां के जितनी भी स्कीम्स हैं, वे सारे यहां पड़े हुए हैं, तो सड़क कैसे बनेगी? यह भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए कि कहां पर किसी पार्टी की सरकार है। देश एक है, इसलिए समग्र देश की बात होनी चाहिए और यह सोचना चाहिए कि कैसे सभी जगह की गरीबी दूर हो। मैं इसमें देख रहा हूं कि जो राज्य धनी हैं, वहां पर कम काम हुए हैं, जैसे पंजाब, हरियाणा। अगर वहां के लेबरर को दूसरी जगह 150 रुपए मिलेंगे, तो एक सौ रुपए में कौन काम करने जाएगा? बिहार और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ज्यादा काम हुआ है। मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि कहीं पर 65 रुपए मिलता है, कहीं पर 80 रुपए मिलता है, कहीं 90 रुपए मिलता है, तो कहीं 100 रुपए मिलता है। इसमें एक यूनिफॉर्मिटी होनी चाहिए कि नरेगा के तहत कहीं भी काम करेगा, उसमें मिनिमम एक सौ रुपए हर जगह मिलेगा। इसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। सभी प्रांतों में एक समान मिलना चाहिए, चाहे वह नागालैंड में काम हो या पंजाब, हरियाणा में काम हो या केरल में काम हो। इससे सबको सुविधा होगी। गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, इसमें अगर भ्रष्टाचार को रोक दिया जाए और काम का चयन ठीक से हो तथा वर्क का कुछ परमानेंट क्रीएशन हो तो बहुत अच्छा काम होगा। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : श्रीमन्, यहां के बेरोजगारों को, देहात में रहने वाले बेरोजगारों को काम देने के लिए यह कानून बनाया गया है उसके नाम में तब्दीली लाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम इसमें जोड़ा जा रहा है। यह बहुत ही खुशी की बात है और इसके लिए मैं मंत्रालय को और सरकार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं। महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हमारा दायित्व होगा कि हम हर आंख के आंसू पोंछ डालें। यह काम बहुत बड़ा है। यह काम आसानी से नहीं हो सकता है। हम जो काम इस देश में कानून के जरिए कर रहे हैं, उसकी मदद से यह काम आसानी से किया जा सकता है। हम इतना जरूर कह सकते हैं। इस कानून को बनाने के पीछे उद्देश्य क्या था? उद्देश्य यह था कि अगर कोई देहात में रहता है, उसकी जमीन नहीं है, उसकी दुकान नहीं है, उसका कोई उद्योग नहीं है, वह शरीर से काम करने के लिए तैयार है, वह चोरी नहीं करना चाहता है, वह आत्महत्या नहीं करना चाहता है, तो उसको काम देने की जिम्मेदारी पूरे समाज की और समाज का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली सरकार की होती है। इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए ही यह कानून लाया गया है और इस कानून को इसी दृष्टि से देखना बहुत जरूरी है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं।

महोदय, मैंने आज बोलने के लिए जब समय मांगा, तो उसका एक उद्देश्य यह है कि 1974 में महाराष्ट्र में इस प्रकार की एक योजना बनाई गई थी। उस समय वह योजना वहां के मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं बनाई थी, बल्कि वहां के अपर हाउस के जो चेयरमैन थे, पागे साहब, उन्होंने बनाई थी और उस योजना को "Employment Guarantee Scheme" का नाम उन्होंने दिया था, "रोजगारी हमी योजना" उसको कहा गया। जब उस काम को हाथ में लिया गया, तो बहुत ओर से बहुत सारे विचार प्रकट हुए। किसी ने कहा कि जो प्लानिंग से नहीं किया जा सकता, वह आप इस स्कीम से करना चाह रहे हैं। किसी ने कहा कि इतने पैसे कहां से लाओगे? कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि इस पैसे में करप्शन बहुत होगा, इसलिए एक प्रकार से यह पैसा रास्ते पर फेंक देने जैसी बात हो जाएगी, इसलिए यह कानून नहीं बनना चाहिए। उस समय जो ये सारी कंप्लेंट्स आई थीं, उनको देखने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई और उस कमेटी का एक सदस्य मैं भी था। वहां पर क्या चर्चा हुई, किस प्रकार से चर्चा हुई और उसके बाद क्या हुआ, यह मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं। वह स्कीम 1974 में चालू हुई और 1980 तक मैं वहां था, इसलिए उसका क्या अनुभव है, वह हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। जब यह स्कीम बनी और वहां लागू की गई, तो हर तरफ से उसके खिलाफ कंप्लेंट्स आती थीं। अभी यह कहा जाता था कि हाथ के अंगूठे का निशान लगवाए जा रहे हैं, पैर के अंगूठे के निशान लगवाए जा रहे हैं और लोग पैसा ले रहे हैं। कभी यह कहा जाता था कि पैसा देते समय लोगों से पैसे वसूल करने का काम किया जा रहा है। यह कहा जाता था कि काम ही नहीं हो रहा है, मगर पैसे उठाए जा रहे हैं और इस प्रकार से बहुत सारी कंप्लेंट्स वहां पर आती थीं। उनको दूर करने के लिए उस वक्त की सरकार ने और उस वक्त के Legislature ने कुछ steps उठाए थे। एक step तो यह था कि अगर पैसा दिया जा रहा है, तो कितना काम हो रहा है, इसको ध्यान में रखकर भी दिया जा सकता है। यह कहा गया कि 10/10 का एक गड्ढा तैयार करना है। उसके लिए अगर विचार-विनिमय होता है और अगर उसके रोज के पचास रुपए होते हैं, तो दो सौ रुपए उसको दिए जा सकते हैं। तो काम पर पैसा दिया गया, रोजगार पर नहीं। रोजी के नाम पर नहीं, पर काम पर पैसा दिया गया।

उसके बाद उसका निरीक्षण करने के लिए वहां के जिला परिषद् के अधिकारियों को और चुनकर आए हुए लोगों को अधिकार दिया गया। उसके बाद Legislature की एक कमेटी बनाई गई, Employment Guarantee Scheme का निरीक्षण करने के लिए कि किस प्रकार से वह स्कीम काम कर रही है और उसमें सुधार सुझाने के लिए, जिसका नाम "Employment Guarantee Scheme Committee" रखा गया। उसके जो चेयरमैन थे, उनको हर जगह जाने का अधिकार दिया गया, वहां पर देखने के बाद सूचनाएं करने का अधिकार दिया गया और कुछ मायनों में, कुछ तरीके से action लेने का भी अधिकार उनको दिया गया। उसके बाद आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता यह स्कीम चलती रही। अब यह स्कीम जो बनाई गई है, इस स्कीम के बारे में कुछ गलतफहमियां भी हैं। वे गलतफहमियां ऐसी हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब से यहां कहा जाता है कि इतना पैसा दिया गया, इस स्कीम के लिए 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए रखे गए थे। जब पहले साल 10 हजार खर्च करोड़ रुपए नहीं हुए, तो बोले कि पैसे तो हैं, मगर काम नहीं हो रहा है, तो क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? यह स्कीम काम देने के लिए है, काम मांगने के लिए आने के बाद काम देने के लिए है।

अगर कोई काम करने के लिए तैयार है - उसको अगर काम खेती में नहीं मिलता है, उद्योग में नहीं मिलता है, दुकान पर नहीं मिलता है और वह काम करने के लिए तैयार है, वह मजबूर है, उस समय सरकार को पैसा देना है। उतना पैसा देने के बाद अगर खर्च नहीं होता है, इसीलिए हमारी सरकार ने बहुत समझदारी से, कुछ जिलों में यह जो स्कीम लागू की गई थी, उसे सारे हिन्दुस्तान के पूरे जिलों में लागू किया गया। आज भी यहां पर जितना पैसा दिया जाने वाला है - कहते हैं कि 30 हजार, 40 हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया जाएगा - अगर 30 हजार या 40 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ तो कहेंगे कि यह स्कीम अच्छी नहीं चली। पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ, इसलिए स्कीम अच्छी नहीं चली, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन काम मांगने के बाद किसी को काम नहीं मिला तो उस स्कीम में कहीं गलती हुई है, ऐसा मैं जरूर कहूंगा। उसे देखना जरूरी भी है। काम करने वालों को पैसा नहीं दिया गया तो स्कीम अच्छी तरह से नहीं चली, यह जरूर कहा जाएगा। लेकिन सिर्फ पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ, इसलिए ऐसा कहना उचित नहीं है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसके बारे में सरकार की ओर से जांच-पड़ताल जरूर की जा सकती है। अगर 30 हजार करोड़ आप देने जा रहे हैं या करीब-करीब इतना पैसा देने जा रहे हैं, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इतना पैसा खर्च होने वाला नहीं है। अगर नहीं है तो जैसे आपने आधे जिलों में यह स्कीम चालू की थी, बाद में पूरे जिलों में स्कीम चालू की, उसी प्रकार से अगर घर के एक आदमी को काम देने के लिए इस स्कीम का उपयोग कर रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि इतना पैसा अगर आपके हाथ में है तो किसी घर के सभी लोग भी अगर काम पर आने लिए तैयार हो जाएं तो उनको काम देने की स्कीम लागू करनी चाहिए। क्यों नहीं करनी चाहिए? कौन आपके पास काम मांगने के लिए आ रहा है? जिसके पास दुकान नहीं है, जिसके पास खेत नहीं है, जिसका कोई उद्योग नहीं है, जो सरकारी नौकरी में नहीं है, जो निजी नौकरी में नहीं है, जो भूखा मर रहा है, जिसके घर में बहुत सारे आदमी हैं, वहां एक ही आदमी को क्यों, सबको काम दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस संबंध में जांच-पड़ताल जरूर की जा सकती है और उसके बाद अगर आपको लगे कि जो पैसा आपको बजट में से मिल रहा है, उस पैसे में यह काम कर सकते हैं या थोड़ा सा कम या ज्यादा होने पर काम कर सकते हैं तो उसको देखना बहुत उपयुक्त होगा, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। महोदय, इस

स्कीम के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ एक दफा मिला था और मैंने उनसे कहा था कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि 1974 में जिस प्रकार के आरोप इस स्कीम के खिलाफ लगाए जा रहे थे, उसी प्रकार के आरोप इस स्कीम के खिलाफ भी हो सकते हैं। वे सारे आरोप गलत हैं, ऐसा मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

बहुत सारे लोग हैं जो इसका दुरुपयोग करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह भी मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उसको बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर, अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण रूप से सामने रखा जा रहा है कि यह स्कीम ही बदनाम हो जाए, यह स्कीम ही malign हो जाए। एक दफा स्कीम बदनाम हो गई - कुत्ते को मारना है तो नाम रखो और फिर उसको मार दो। इस स्कीम को खत्म करना है तो यह कहो कि ये गलतियाँ हैं और स्कीम को खत्म करो। अगर इस प्रकार से होगा तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। गलतियाँ हो रही हैं तो उनको दुरुस्त करना पड़ेगा, जो भी मार्ग हम अपना सकते हैं, अपनाना पड़ेगा। आज गलती हो रही है तो उसको दुरुस्त करना पड़ेगा, उसके बाद भी अगर गलती होती है तो उसका भी इलाज हमें ढूँढ़कर निकालना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद उसको हमें दुरुस्त करना पड़ेगा। मगर यह स्कीम बदनाम न हो, इसका ध्यान रखना बहुत जरूरी है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। कुछ लोगों को यह तत्व ही मान्य नहीं है - इस प्रकार से काम देना। कुछ लोग तो ऐसा कहते हैं कि काम पर आदमी आएँ इसलिए आपको unemployment तो रखनी ही पड़ेगी। जब unemployment रहेगी तो लोग हमारे कारखाने में काम करने के लिए आ जाएंगे। इसलिए unemployment जरूरी है, ऐसा कुछ लोग कहने वाले हैं। लेकिन उसका जीना necessary है, इसको मानकर सरकार को और समाज को काम करना जरूरी है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। इस दृष्टि से विचार होना चाहिए। इस समय महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर जो स्कीम बनाई जा रही है, उसके संबंध में हम सोच सकते हैं। महात्मा गांधी का नाम इसे दिया गया है। वे सारे संसार का सोचते थे, हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान का सोचेंगे, सारे बेकारों का सोचेंगे, सभी घरों के बेकारों का सोचेंगे, तभी महात्मा गांधी का नाम इसे देना सार्थक होगा, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। एक आखिरी मुद्दा मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और उसके बाद मैं अपने विचारों को विराम दूँगा। जब यह स्कीम महाराष्ट्र में 1974 में बनी थी, उस वक्त मैं कभी टाइम मांगने के लिए नहीं जाता था लेकिन उस समय मैं पागे साहब के पास गया और मैंने उनको कहा कि पागे साहब, क्या मैं इस स्कीम पर बोलूँ? उन्होंने कहा, क्यों नहीं, आप बोलो। मैंने कहा कि आप मुझे क्या सुझाते हैं, किस मुद्दे पर बोलने के लिए कहते हैं तो उनकी आंखों में पानी आ गया। और मुझे बोला कि देखो, यह स्कीम हम एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर से बना रहे हैं। मेरी इच्छा थी कि यह Statutory scheme बननी चाहिए, कानून बनाकर यह स्कीम लानी चाहिए। उसके बाद उन्होंने बोला कि यह स्कीम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू होनी चाहिए।

आज खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि यह स्कीम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू हो गई। उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर से स्कीम आई, एक Statute बन जाएगा, एक कानून भी बन जाएगा, प्रांत का लेजिस्लेचर कानून बनाएगा या पार्लियामेंट बनाएगा, मगर वह भी पूरा नहीं होगा। उसके बाद जो होना है वह कांस्टीट्यूशन के अंदर इसका उल्लेख होना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि राइट टू वर्क अगर चैप्टर-3 में हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में आ जाएगा, तो मेरा समाधान होगा और उस समय मैं अपनी आंख शांति से बंद कर लूँगा। उन्होंने

आंख में पानी लाकर कहा। वह बात आज भी यहां पर है। हमारा जो कानून है, यह जो हमने यहां पर बनाया है इसका उल्लेख तो हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट के चैप्टर में तो नहीं है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि फंडामेंटल राइट टू एजुकेशन हमने हमारे कानून में लाया है। उसमें देर हो रही है, कानून बनने में देर हो रही है, संस्थाएं बनाने में देर हो रही है, मगर वह कानून आ गया है, वह आगे चलेगा, उसको चलाना पड़ेगा। उसी प्रकार से अगर राइट टू वर्क हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट के चैप्टर में आ गया तो बहुत ही अच्छी बात होगी। यह जो कानून हमारे पास आ गया है, हमारा जो Directive Principles of State Policy के चैप्टर में जो कहा गया है, उसके मुताबिक है। उसके अंदर कहा गया है कि जिस प्रकार से यह करना है, हम कर सकेंगे, उस प्रकार से फंडामेंटल राइट हमको लोगों को देना होगा। जिस प्रकार से पैसा देना है, कितने लोग मांगने वाले हैं, इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर फंडामेंटल राइट, जितना हम दे सकते हैं, उतना हम देंगे। हम यहां पर ये सारी चीजें ध्यान में रखकर एक फैमिली में एक को और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर और साल में सौ दिन के लिए हम यह दे रहे हैं। वह Directive Principles of State Policy चैप्टर के अंदर जो कुछ भी कहा गया है, वह बिल्कुल उस तरीके से यह किया गया है और खुशी की बात है कि वह जो कहना था Directive Principles का, वह हो गया है। वह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि एक-एक कदम हम आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता से आगे जा रहे हैं। मगर उस वक्त जबकि फंडामेंटल राइट्स का चैप्टर बन रहा था, बहुत सारे लोग थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि right to education, right to food, right to shelter और right to work भी देना चाहिए। ये तो फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं, ये बेसिक फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं। खाने का अधिकार न हो, पढ़ाई का अधिकार न हो, आरोग्य का अधिकार न हो तो किस प्रकार के राइट्स हैं। सिर्फ बोलने का अधिकार लेकर कैसे चलेगा। यह देना बहुत जरूरी है, यह तो बेसिक हैं, उसके बाद में दूसरे राइट्स आते हैं। उस समय लोगों ने कहा कि इतना पैसा कहां है, इतनी अन्तरणा कहां है, हम बोलेंगे तो काम चलेगा।

इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कोर्ट के अंदर केसेज चले जाएंगे और उसकी चर्चा कोर्ट के अंदर होगी मगर उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं होगा। इसलिए फंडामेंटल राइट की जो कल्पना है, वह फंडामेंटल राइट के चैप्टर में नहीं आई और वह हमारे Directive Principles में आ गई है। मगर इस पर विचार पागे साहब ने किया था तथा दूसरे कुछ लोगों ने किया और हम सब लोगों ने उसके ऊपर कुछ किया। क्या फंडामेंटल राइट कंस्टीट्यूशन में लाया जा सकता है या नहीं, यह implementable होगा या नहीं, feasible होगा या नहीं, यह सवाल इसके अंदर है। मुझे आज लगता है कि यह हो सकता है। आप पूछेंगे कि कैसे हो सकता है? अगर हम दुनिया के कांस्टीट्यूशन निकाल कर देखें तो उसमें हमको पता चलेगा कि कुछ देश ऐसे हैं जिनके अंदर फंडामेंटल राइट टू वर्क दिया गया है, जो कम्युनिज्म को एक्सेप्ट करते हैं या सोशलिज्म को एक्सेप्ट करते हैं, उसमें तो दिया गया है, मगर जो capitalist philosophy को एक्सेप्ट करते हैं उसमें भी यह दिया गया है। आपको सुनकर अजीब लगेगा कि जापान के कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो कि communist philosophy और socialist philosophy को मानने वाला राष्ट्र नहीं है, एक ही आर्टिकल के अंदर उन्होंने लिखा है कि "The citizen shall have right and duty to work." यह बहुत अहम चीज है। उन्होंने सिर्फ राइट टू वर्क नहीं कहा। उन्होंने कहा है "right and duty to work."

आपको यह सुनकर अजीब लगेगा कि कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज में या जो खुद को सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज मानते हैं, उनके कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी जिसमें right to work दिया गया है उसमें duty to work भी कहा गया है। duty to work के सिवाय right to work किसी भी कांस्टीट्यूशन में दुनिया के आज तक आया हुआ नहीं है। इसीलिए हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी हम right to work और duty to work अगर देंगे, तो यह implementable हो सकता है। यह कैसे implementable हो सकता है? मैं इसके बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि आज ही इसके ऊपर कदम उठाने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह सर्वोच्च सदन है इसके सामने हम अपने विचार रख रहे हैं। आज, कल, साल में, दो साल में, पांच साल में, जब भी आवश्यक हो, यह सोचकर, अगर आपको लगता है कि यह होना चाहिए, तो इसको करना चाहिए। Duty to work कांस्टीट्यूशन में देने की वजह से हमारा जो duty का चैप्टर है, वह भी स्ट्रेंथन हो जाएगा। हमारा right का जो चैप्टर है, वह भी स्ट्रेंथन हो जाएगा और duty to work देने से क्या होगा? एक अगर पीएचडी है, वह प्रोफेसर बनना चाहता है, वह काम मांगता है, तो शायद सरकार उसको प्रोफेसर नहीं बना सकती है। मगर उसमें duty to work दिया गया है, तो सरकार कहेगी कि आप एक क्लर्क का काम कीजिए, आपको जीने के लिए जितना जरूरी है, उतना जरूर देंगे, हम उसको डिनाइ नहीं करेंगे। जीने के लिए उसको काम देने के बाद, हर आदमी को काम दिया जा सकता है, अगर जगह है, तो जगह दे दीजिए। अगर नहीं है, तो बनाकर दे सकते हैं, तो दे दीजिए, नहीं है, तो कम से कम उसको जीने के लिए आप उतना दीजिए कि यह हो सकता है। ऐसा होने पर right to work यह जो है, duty to work के साथ देने से एक तो हर आदमी काम पर लग जाएगा और हर आदमी को काम मिलेगा और उसकी वजह से हमारी उपज की जो शक्ति है, वह बहुत बढ़ेगी।

मैं आखिरी बात कहना चाहूंगा। मैं Egypt का कांस्टीट्यूशन पढ़ रहा था, उसमें लिखा है, और वह Egypt जैसे कंट्री में सोचने की बात है। Egypt में एक बात जो की गई है, वह यह है कि वहां खाने का सामान मुफ्त देते हैं। वहां ब्रेड बनाकर रास्ते में रख देते हैं और जिसको जरूरत हो, वह ले जाकर खा सकता है। हम भी उस प्रकार का कदम उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, कुछ पैमाने पर कर रहे हैं। तीन रुपये किलो के हिसाब से हम अनाज देंगे, या उसकी ओर चला हुआ कदम है। मगर Egypt के कांस्टीट्यूशन में right to work और duty to work के साथ-साथ उन्होंने 'honour to work' कहा है। उन्होंने एक ही आर्टिकल के अंदर रखा है, The citizen shall have the right, duty and honour to work. Let us have right, duty and honour to work. If we can do it today. आज कर सकते हैं, तो करिए, नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उसके बारे में सोचिए। आने वाले पांच साल के अंदर सोचिए, दस साल के अंदर सोचिए। मगर उस रास्ते पर आज के दिन में जाना, जबकि हम जमीन की उपज की जो शक्ति है, उसका उपयोग करके, समुद्र में जो उपज की शक्ति है, उसका उपयोग करके और आकाश में जो शक्ति है उसका उपयोग करके, हर आदमी को काम देना, मनुष्य की शक्ति के बाहर नहीं है, भारत के मनुष्य की शक्ति के बाहर भी नहीं होना चाहिए। इतना ही मैं इसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : थैंक्यू सर। आज इस बिल के साथ महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम सरकार जोड़ना चाहती है, निश्चित रूप से यह बिल पारित होगा, लेकिन यह नाम का सवाल नहीं है। महात्मा जिन नीतियों

के सिम्बल हैं, वे symbolise करते हैं, जो इस कानून की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन एजेंसी हैं, मंत्रालय के तमाम आफिसर्स, मंत्री स्वयं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स, वे भी उसी भावना के साथ incentivise होंगे कि इस समय जो भी खामियां इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में हैं, उसको दूर करने के लिए महात्मा जी के नाम के सिम्बल को सामने रखकर वह होगा, यह मैं उम्मीद करती हूं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस बहस में, मैं चार मुद्दे रखना चाहती हूं। एक है - यह कानून जब बनाया गया, शायद मंत्री जी जानते होंगे, उस समय यूपीए सरकार वामपंथियों के सहयोग से चल रही थी, तो वामपंथी दलों की इसमें बहुत अहम भूमिका थी। इसको मजबूत करने में, इसके तमाम प्रावधानों को और मजबूत करने में, इसको सार्वजनिक करने में वामपंथियों की बहुत अहम भूमिका थी। इसलिए मैं इस कानून की बहुत मजबूत पक्षधर हूं। इसलिए मैं जो भी कहूंगी, वह कानून को और मजबूत करने के लिए कहूंगी। अगर आज कुछ मुद्दे पर किसी प्रकार के confusions हैं, तो उन्हें मैं उठाना चाहूंगी। मैं ये बातें केवल आलोचना के रूप में नहीं रख रही हूं, मैं पहले मंत्री जी को बता देना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि इस सदन में जब क्वेश्चन ऑवर में इस प्रकार बहस हुई, तो कुछ ऐसे comments हुए थे, जो मैं समझती हूं कि इसको मजबूत करने के लिए हम लोगों की जो भावना है, उसका कहीं तालमेल नहीं हुआ।

पहली बात, यह कानून मजदूरों के लिए है। यह कानून मजदूरों के 'जीने के अधिकार' के लिए है। यह सीमित है। शिवराज जी ने बहुत ही बढ़िया सुझाव दिया 'Right to Work' का। जब हम लोगों ने शुरू में इस पर बहस की, जब यूपीए सरकार के Common Minimum Programme में इसको रखा गया, तब हमने भी इसको 'Right to Work' के लिए एक कदम उठाया जा रहा है, उस रूप में देखा। अगर सरकार 'Right to Work' की संवैधानिक बात रखना चाहेगी, तो हम उसका दोनों हाथ उठा कर समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन अभी जो हाल की स्थिति है, मैं वह बताऊंगी। फाइनांस मिनिस्टर जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में दो बातें कही। एक, हम वेतन को 100 रुपए तक बढ़ाएंगे। दो, हम real wage देंगे। जब real wage की बात आती है, तो real wage का मतलब है price index के साथ लिंक करना। अगर आप agricultural workers की price index देखेंगे, तो आप देखेंगे कि शायद 22 प्रतिशत उसकी बढ़ोतरी हुई। यह बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इसका मतलब price index का लिंक, जब real wage की बात आती है, इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से हमें सोचने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। असंगठित क्षेत्र के social security की बात हम करते हैं, लेकिन जो मजदूर श्रम के आधार पर manual labour के साथ अपना काम करता है, क्यों नहीं उसका वेतन price index के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है? यह एक सवाल है। उसी सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूं। मंत्री जी, तब आप मंत्री नहीं थे। लेकिन जनवरी, 2009 में wage freeze का circular निकाला था। Wage freeze के circular में सिर्फ जनवरी में नहीं, लेकिन कई महीनों में जो gazetted हुआ, मेरे पास उस Gazette की कॉपी है, अगर हम उस मई महीने के हिसाब को देखते हैं, तो 20 ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहां उनका वेतन आज 100 रुपए से कम है। बंगाल सरकार ने जनवरी महीने में जब उनका वेतन बढ़ाया, मैं एक मिसाल दे रही हूं, बाद में जब मई महीने का Gazette आया, उसके बाद पत्र लिखा कि मई महीने के Gazette में आपने 75 रुपए बंगाल का वेतन दिखाया है, आप इसको हटा दीजिए। इस पर जब हम लोगों ने सदन में सवाल उठाया, तो मंत्री जी का बयान था कि नहीं, अभी

तो हम लोग 100 रुपए दे रहे हैं, जो भी प्रदेश मांग कर रहे हैं, हम उनको 100 रुपए देंगे। सर, हम लोगों ने RTI के द्वारा इसी wage के संबंध में कुछ प्रश्न किए। आप इस बात को सुन कर हैरान होंगे, उस RTI के द्वारा हमें पता चला कि जुलाई महीने में मंत्रालय में वेतन के संबंध में एक मीटिंग हुई थी, जिसमें तमाम आफिसर्स थे। जब इस 100 रुपए की बात उस जुलाई की मीटिंग में उठाई गई थी, तब वहां के जो पदाधिकारी थे, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहती हूं, उन्होंने कहा, "The Finance Minister has said that we are committed to provide real wage of hundred rupees; he has not said that we shall provide real wage of hundred rupees." यानी भाषा के हेर फोर और seamantics के रूप में यह कहा गया। इसके बार जो बात की गई, जो मेरी समझ में कुछ और भी खतरनाक सा है, उन्होंने कहा, "Let us decide that if the State should come forward and request for enhancement of their wage rate to hundred rupees to the Government of India, then, we can consider it." The meeting concluded that "The issue of notifying hundred rupees as wage rate, will be on the basis of States approaching to enhance their wage rate up to hundred rupees, and, shall be, subsequently, examined by the Government of India." फिर हमने पूछा कि क्या आपने किसी स्टेट को कहा कि आप 100 रुपए की मांग कीजिए, हम आपको देंगे, आज तक हमें उसका जवाब नहीं मिला। मेरे साथी प्रशांत चटर्जी जी यहां बैठे हैं, वे Consultative Committee के सदस्य हैं। जब उन्होंने यह पूछा, तो अक्टूबर महीने में उनको एक पत्र दिया गया, जिसमें लिखा गया, "If the States ask for it, it will be examined." अगर 100 रुपए की यह स्थिति है कि आप स्टेट्स को बताएंगे नहीं, आपका notification अभी भी पुराना notification है और फिर आप कहेंगे कि नहीं, हमने 100 रुपए दे दिए, तो मंत्री जी के सामने मैं हाथ जोड़कर कहती हूं कि ऐसा मत कीजिए। अगर आपकी नीयत है कि 100 रुपए minimum देंगे, तो kindly आप notify कीजिए। आप हर स्टेट को कहिए कि अगर आपको 100 रुपए तक बढ़ाना है, तो हमें चिट्ठी दीजिए, ताकि स्टेट्स को पता चले। आज तक स्टेट्स को नहीं बताया गया। मैं मंत्री जी से यही अपील करना चाहती हूं कि इसको notify कीजिए, स्टेट्स को बताइए। जब स्टेट्स कहेंगे, तो kindly do not examine.

इसके साथ एक और बात जुड़ती है। मिसाल के तौर पर, अगर यह notification आता है, तो 20 स्टेट्स में, जहां आज 100 रुपए से कम है, वहां के मजदूरों को बहुत फायदा होगा। दूसरी बात, केरल जैसे कुछ ऐसे स्टेट्स हैं, जहां already 125 रुपए दिए जा रहे हैं। अब इस 100 रुपए का अर्थ यह नहीं होना चाहिए, कल हमारे केरल के वित्त मंत्री ने भी यह चिंता जाहिर की कि हम 125 रुपए दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह स्टेट का minimum wage है, Central Government उस minimum wage को इस कानून के मुताबिक स्वीकार कर रही है। एक हाथ से तो वह 100 रुपए दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां पर ऑलरेडी 125 रुपए हैं, उनको कम करने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सर, मेरा जो दूसरा मुद्दा है, वह schedule of rates का है। इस सदन में मैंने बार-बार यह मुद्दा उठाया है। बहुत अच्छी बात है कि हमारे देश की महिलाएं नरेगा का कुछ फायदा उठा कर अपने परिवार की परवरिश के लिए अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाएं, लेकिन आप उनको कौन सा काम दे रहे हैं? सर, अभी मैं चुनाव प्रचार के लिए एक प्रदेश में गई थी, मैं उस प्रदेश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहती हूं।

वहां मैंने देखा कि नरेगा के आधार पर एक सड़क बन रही है। वहां पर एक औरत पत्थर तोड़ रही थी और उसके साथ एक बच्ची भी थी। मैंने गाड़ी रोक कर उस महिला के साथ बात-चीत की। सर, मेरे पास वह सब कैल्कुलेशन है, ट्रक के मेज़रमेंट के हिसाब से उसको 100 क्यूबिक फुट पत्थर तोड़ना पड़ता है। वहां पर कम से कम सौ बड़े पत्थर रखे थे, जो उस औरत को बड़ा सा हथौड़ा लेकर तोड़ने पड़ते हैं। एक पत्थर को 50 पीस में तोड़ना पड़ता है, क्योंकि SORs के मुताबिक हर पत्थर के पीस को एक साइज़ होता है। उस साइज़ के मुताबिक उनको उस पत्थर के 50 पीस तोड़ने पड़ते हैं। एक पत्थर को पचास पीस में तोड़ने के लिए उसको कम से कम 50 बार उस पत्थर को एक बड़े से हथौड़े के साथ मारना पड़ता है। यानी एक दिन के वेतन के लिए उस औरत को 5000 बार उस भारी हथौड़े को उठा कर मारना पड़ता है। सर, 5000 बार हम तो कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। 5000 बार में उस हथौड़े से पत्थर तोड़ कर जब वह औरत घर जाती है, तब उसकी क्या हालत होती होगी? उसने हमें बताया कि दीदी, अगर मैं दो दिन यह काम करती हूं, तो पांच दिन मुझे बिस्तर में आराम करना पड़ता है। हम उठ नहीं पाते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी इस कमजोर शरीर को खींच कर, उठ कर हम यहां जाते हैं। सर, हकीकत यह है। मैं मानती हूं कि आपने रोजगार देने का काम किया। रघुवंश जी जब मंत्री थे, उन्होंने इस काम को किया। उन्होंने SORs के संबंध में स्टेट्स से एक Time motion Studies करवाया। लेकिन सर, आज भी हकीकत है कि जहां पर औरत काम कर रही है, उस औरत का काम का independent measurement नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूं कि महिलाओं को अलग से time-rate पर पैसे दे दीजिए। अगर आप यह सोचते हैं कि फिर तो औरतें काम पर ही नहीं जाएंगी, ऐसा नहीं होता है। फिर भी मैं आपसे यह कहती हूं कि आप SORs के बारे में एक नैशनल पॉलिसी बना कर उनके काम को कम करने का प्रयास कीजिए।

मेरा जो तीसरा मुद्दा है, Sir, I have got only two small points. मेरा तीसरा मुद्दा सौ दिन के रोजगार की सीमा के सवाल पर है। हालांकि मैं मानती हूं, चूंकि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मांग कम है और हम 100 दिन ही मुश्किल से काम दे पा रहे हैं तब हम इसे और कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं? लेकिन मेरा एक सवाल है। आपने अभी convergence के norms बनाने का फैसला किया। आज जहां मंत्री जी शैड्यूल में इतनी सारी बुनियादी बातों को बदल रहे हैं, लेकिन अच्छा यह होता कि कम से कम पार्लियामेंट में हम लोगों को भी उन बदले हुए मुद्दे पर बहस करने का मौका मिलता। शायद उससे कुछ मदद ही होती।

लेकिन, उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में बहस नहीं की। Convergence ठीक है। हम convergence के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन convergence का मतलब NREGA में जो SORs हैं, जो NREGA का वेतन है, उसमें किसी भी प्रकार से कोई compromise नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सर, इसमें दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर convergence होगा तो हो सकता है कि दो अलग-अलग सरकारी sites पर एक ही परिवार के दो लोग काम कर रहे हों। अगर convergence हो जाएगा तो उस परिवार का केवल एक सदस्य ही काम कर सकेगा। इस समय मैं जानती हूं कि कितने परिवारों में से एक ही गांव में या दो गांवों में

husband कहीं काम कर रहा है और उसकी बेटी या पत्नी किसी और government site पर काम कर रही है। लेकिन, अगर convergence हो जाएगा तो उसके आधार पर उस परिवार का केवल एक ही सदस्य काम पाएगा। इसलिए, सर convergence के आधार पर परिवार के एक सदस्य की जो सीमा है, या तो आप उसको समाप्त कीजिए या सौ दिन की सीमा को समाप्त कीजिए, वरना convergence का जो एक अच्छा सुझाव है, उसका अच्छा असर होने के बजाए गलत असर पड़ेगा।

सर, अभी small and marginal farmers के काम के लिए इन्होंने उल्लेख किया है। मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूँ। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि small and marginal farmers का भी करना चाहिए। लेकिन, मैं सिर्फ यह अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि जो regular cultivation के काम हैं, जैसे मजदूरों का वेतन देना इत्यादि, इन्हें आप NREGA के अन्दर मत लाइए। यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि जो asset building काम है, small and marginal farmers की जमीन पर, उसके लिए जरूर कर सकते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर केरल में हम लोगों ने एक scheme दी थी। वहां बहुत-से ऐसे coconut trees हैं, जो बहुत पुराने हो गए हैं। वह scheme उन trees को काटने के लिए और वहां replant करने के लिए थी, क्योंकि वह homestead land में होता है तथा जो खेत मजदूर होते हैं या जो बहुत गरीब किसान होते हैं, उनकी जीविका का एक आधार होता है। इसलिए इस NREGA के अन्तर्गत उन small and marginal farmers के plots पर उनकी replanting के लिए इस प्रकार की कुछ schemes हैं, जिन्हें हम इसमें जोड़ सकते हैं। बंगाल में इतने closed tea gardens हैं...।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : वहां बहुत मुश्किल हो रही है। हम लोगों ने आपको कई बार सुझाव दिया है, लेकिन अभी भी Central Government ने उसको नहीं माना है। मुझे अभी खुशी है कि हमारे बंगाल के भी मंत्री उस Rural Development में हैं। मैं उनसे भी अनुरोध करूंगी कि आप उस पर थोड़ा ध्यान देकर, उस स्कीम का विशेष ध्यान देकर, यह करेंगे। ऐसा मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ।

सर, मैं last में एक बार कहती हूँ। यह उत्तराखंड की hills में रहने वाली औरतों की है...।

श्री उपसभापति : अब नहीं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, यह बिल्कुल इसके साथ है।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, मगर समय कम है।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : अच्छा ठीक है, मैं अब नहीं बोलूंगी।

सर, last में मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहूंगी कि आप लोग परिवर्तन के जो भी मुद्दे इस NREGA के schedules में लाना चाहते हैं, उसमें मैं आपसे उम्मीद करती हूँ कि आप लोग पहले पार्लियामेंट की बहस करवाइए और उसके बाद आप final फैसला कर लीजिए। यही मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ कि महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम इसमें जोड़ा जाए, मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री भगवती सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, यह "राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम" शब्दों के स्थान पर "महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम" शब्दों को जोड़ने का सवाल है।

मान्यवर, महात्मा गांधी हमारे राष्ट्रपिता हैं। दुनिया उनको बड़े सम्मान के साथ देखती है। इसमें विस्तार में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिस तरह का उनका सम्मान है और हमारे आदर्श हैं, उसको देखते हुए इस अधिनियम के साथ उनका नाम जोड़ा जाना मैं उचित नहीं मानता। महोदय, कल्पना की उड़ान में यह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन व्यवहार में जो दिखाई पड़ रहा है, उससे बड़ी निराशा हो रही है।

मान्यवर, इसके उद्देश्य में यह कहा गया है कि एक वित्तीय वर्ष में रोजगार देने की गारंटी एक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को है।

मान्यवर, 100 दिन काम करने के लिए मिलेंगे और 100 दिनों में मोटे तौर पर उसकी आमदनी 10000 रुपए होगी। गांवों में आम तौर पर पांच लोगों का परिवार होता है और पांच लोगों के परिवार में एक साल अगर 10000 रुपए में निर्वाह करना होता है तो 1000 रुपया प्रति माह भी नहीं पड़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, आज दाल 90 रुपए किलो है, चीनी 40 रुपए किलो है, सब्जी मंहगी होती जा रही है, आलू-प्याज साधारण आदमी को नहीं मिल रहा है। गरीब आदमी का जो भोजन दाल और रोटी थी, अब वह नमक और रोटी में बदल गया है। आज लगता तो यह है कि हम गांधी जी के सपनों को साकार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि यह गारंटी देकर झुठलाया जा रहा है कि हम एक साल में 100 दिन उसको काम दे रहे हैं। बाकी परिवार बेकार रह जाता है और परिवार का निर्वाह नहीं होता।

मान्यवर, इसी के साथ-साथ अभी तक यह भी नहीं निर्धारित हो पाया कि कौन-से उपयोगी काम हैं, जिनमें उनसे मजदूरी करायी जाए और जो काम गांव के लिए श्रम के हिसाब से उपयोगी भी हों। अभी एक दिन मैं रायबरेली गया। वहां एक तालाब की खुदाई हो रही थी। तालाब देखने में बहुत अच्छा खुदा। वहां जो अधिकारी थे, उनसे मैंने पूछा कि इस तालाब में पानी कहां से आएगा? तो मुझे यह बताया गया कि नहर से और ट्यूबवेल से तालाब भरा जाएगा। अब जो तालाब बन रहे हैं, यह कहा जाता है कि पुराने तालाबों को पुनर्जीवित किया जाए, लेकिन स्थिति बदल गयी है। जो पुराने तालाब थे, हर साल से खोदे जाते थे और उनमें से लोगों के घर बनाने के लिए मिट्टी निकाली जाती थी। अब गांवों में कच्चे घर कोई नहीं बनाता। अब वहां पक्के घर बनते हैं जिसकी वजह से पुराने तालाबों की मिट्टी नहीं निकल पाती। परिणाम यह होता है कि वे सब पटते चले जा रहे हैं। बरसात का पानी जो उन तालाबों में इकट्ठा होता था, उनका बहाव बदल गया है, क्योंकि वहां विकास के काम हुए हैं। कहीं सड़क बन गयी है, कहीं मकान बन गये हैं और कहीं और भी विकास के काम हो गये हैं, जिसकी वजह से पानी जिस बहाव में आता था, वह अब बह कर उन तालाबों में नहीं आता। परिणामस्वरूप, उन्हें खोदने के बाद भी वे किसी काम के नहीं रहेंगे, उनमें पानी इकट्ठा नहीं हो पाएगा। इस तरह के जो काम होते हैं, वे काम उपयोगी नहीं हैं। मान्यवर, होना यह चाहिए कि ऐसे काम जिसमें श्रम भी उपयोगी हो और उसमें जो पैसा लगे, उसका भी कोई अर्थ निकले। जैसे, जो गांव की बंजर भूमि पड़ी है, वहां तमाम जमीनें अभी भी बंजर और अनुपयोगी पड़ी हैं, उनको उपयोगी बनाने के लिए, जो

भूमिहीन हैं, उनको पुरस्कृत किया जाए। उनको आर्थिक मदद देकर कहा जाए कि वे उनको उपयोगी बनाएं, उपजाऊ बनाएं। इससे वह जमीन भी उपजाऊ होगी और जो पैसा लगेगा, वह भी सार्थक होगा।

मान्यवर, इस योजना, यानी "नरेगा" में बड़े भ्रष्टाचार हैं। ... (समय की घंटी)... मैं आज ही के अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि जयपुर में एक प्रदर्शन हुआ है कि जिसका एक मकसद था कि इस भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म किया जाए। वहां के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने भी यह स्वीकार किया कि भ्रष्टाचार हैं, इनको समाप्त करना होगा और यह भ्रष्टाचार खत्म होना चाहिए। मान्यवर, यह उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है। इस तरह से गांधी जी का नाम भ्रष्टाचार के साथ और इस तरह के अनुपयोगी कामों के साथ जोड़ना उपयोगी नहीं होगा।

श्री सभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री भगवती सिंह : बस, अब खत्म कर रहा हूं। मान्यवर, इस तरह से गांधी जी के नाम को सार्थक नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। अन्य तमाम नेता हैं, बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए हैं, अच्छा होगा कि उनके नामों में से किसी एक को इसके साथ जोड़ दिया जाए तो यह उचित होगा, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी का नाम इसके साथ जोड़ना उचित नहीं होगा, यही मेरा अनुरोध है।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी द्वारा जो संशोधन लाया गया है कि गांधी जी के आदर्शों को प्रतिबिंबित करते हुए अधिनियम में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का नाम सम्मिलित हो और इसे महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम के रूप में संशोधित किए जाने का जो प्रस्ताव मंत्री जी ने रखा है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। आज जब हम संशोधन के माध्यम से महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम इस योजना में जोड़ने जा रहे हैं, तो हमें काफी सतर्कता बरतनी होगी। गांधी जी हमेशा कहा करते थे कि कोई भी योजना बनाने से पहले हमारा ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिए कि उस योजना का लाभ समाज के सबसे कमजोर व्यक्ति को कहां तक पहुंचेगा। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि पंक्ति में खड़े अंतिम व्यक्ति तक हम उस योजना का लाभ पहुंचाने में सफल होते हैं या नहीं, यह हमें देखना चाहिए। गांधी जी के सपनों का भारत शायद अभी पूरी तरह नहीं बना है और उसको बनाने के लिए, उस सपने को साकार करने के लिए यह अच्छा कदम हमारे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी की ओर से आया है और इस योजना को गांधी जी के नाम के साथ जोड़ने का उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है।

उपसभापति जी, गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि हमारे देश में असली स्वराज्य तब आएगा जब हम गरीबी के अभिशाप को पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त कर देंगे, लेकिन आज़ादी के बाद एक लंबा समय गुजर जाने के बाद भी हम गरीबी से जूझ रहे हैं और हमारे सामने बहुत सारी समस्याएं मुंह बाए खड़ी हैं। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे देश का जो आर्थिक विकास हो रहा है, उसके अनुपात में हमारे समाज के जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग हैं, गरीब हैं, उनको उसका लाभ पहुंच रहा है या नहीं, इस बात पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब यह योजना

6.00 P.M.

2005 में लाई गई थी, तो उसके पीछे मकसद यही था कि जो समाज के सबसे गरीब लोग हैं, पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनको किस तरह से लाभ पहुंचाया जाए और किस तरह से रोजगार मुहैया किया जाए। आज हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या पलायन की है और उसको रोकने के लिए भी NREGA की योजना बहुत लाभदायक हो सकती है। आज भी जो गरीब राज्य हैं, वहां से पलायन करके लोग बड़े-बड़े शहरों में और दूसरे राज्यों में अपनी रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में चले जाते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, कोई भी व्यक्ति अपना घर, अपना परिवार, अपने बच्चों को छोड़कर पलायन नहीं करना चाहता है, दूसरे शहर और दूसरे राज्य में जाकर नौकरी की तलाश नहीं करना चाहता है, लेकिन यह उसकी मजबूरी बन गई है और इसीलिए आज हमारे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर पलायन होता है, जिससे उनको अपमानित भी होना पड़ता है, जिसको वे अपने बच्चों के पेट की आग को बुझाने के लिए झेलते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस योजना के माध्यम से अगर हम पलायन को भी रोक सकें, तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

उपसभापति जी, यहां कई बातें सुझाई गई हैं, अभी वृंदा जी ने मिनिमम वेजेज की बात कही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात पर सरकार को और मंत्री जी को विचार करना चाहिए कि राज्यों में जो मिनिमम वेजेज मिल रहे हैं, कम से कम उतना तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत जरूर मिले, क्योंकि जिस तरह की महंगाई है और जिस तरह का बोझ है, उसको झेलने के लिए जरूरी है कि उनको आर्थिक रूप से मदद मिलनी चाहिए। दूसरी, इसमें जो बंदिश है कि एक परिवार के एक ही व्यक्ति को इस योजना में शामिल किया जाता है, उसे हटा देना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज गांव की जो स्थिति है, वह हम लोग देखते हैं कि वहां एक-एक परिवार में 12 सदस्य भी होते हैं और 15 सदस्य भी होते हैं। अगर उस परिवार के एक ही सदस्य को इस योजना में शामिल किया जाएगा, तो बाकी लोग उससे वंचित रह जाते हैं और उनकी पेट भरने की जो बुनियादी समस्या है, वह पूरी नहीं होती है। इसलिए इस काम को पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है। अगर इसको ठीक ढंग से और सही ढंग से लागू किया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छी है। भ्रष्टाचार को हम रोक सकते हैं, बहुत से राज्यों में यह बहुत अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है और बहुत से राज्यों में शिकायतें भी आ रही हैं। इसके लिए जो मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम है, उसको हमें दुरुस्त करना चाहिए। मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह उस पर विचार करने की कोशिश करें। इन्हीं बातों के साथ जो संशोधन लाया गया है और महात्मा गांधी का नाम इस योजना के नाम के साथ जोड़ा गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री आर.सी. सिंह। आपके पास तीन मिनट का समय है।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, तब तो मैं खड़ा होकर बैठ जाऊँ।

श्री उपसभापति : यह आपकी मर्जी है, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी/ आपको तीन मिनट का समय एलोट किया गया है। आप बैठें या बोलें, यह आपकी मर्जी है।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, जब भी मैं खड़ा होता हूँ, तो तीन मिनट का ही समय मिलता है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपना नंबर बढ़ाकर ज्यादा समय लीजिए, इसमें मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, अगर नंबर बढ़ जाता, तो इसका सवाल ही नहीं रहता। मैं तीन मिनट में समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूंगा। सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो यूपीए के फ्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम में महात्मा गांधी का नाम जोड़ने के लिए बिल लाए हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। "नरेगा" का उद्देश्य बीपीएल के हाउस-होल्ड्स को रोजगार देना और उसमें पूरी transparency और accountability हो, यह रहा है। हालांकि इस योजना द्वारा बीपीएल हाउस-होल्ड्स को रोजगार देने में कुछ हद तक सफलता मिली है, लेकिन जब transparency और accountability की बात आती है, तो उसमें पूर्ण सफलता नहीं मिली है। योजना आयोग के आंकड़े के अनुसार बीपीएल category में 88.5 मिलियन हाउस होल्डर्स हैं।

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : यह बीपीएल के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि यह सब के लिए है।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : मैं अभी बीपीएल की बात कह रहा हूँ और बाकी लोगों की बात छोड़ दीजिए। सरकार ने इस साल "नरेगा" के लिए 39,600 करोड़ रुपए एलोकेट किए हैं। अगर आप calculate करेंगे, तो इस हिसाब से प्रत्येक हाउस-होल्ड को 4450 रुपए एक साल में मिलने हैं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि हर परिवार को साढ़े चवालीस दिन काम करने के लिए मिलेंगे। यानी चार सौ रुपए प्रति माह से भी कम होगा। अगर इसको दैनिक हिसाब से देखें तो यह प्रति परिवार प्रति दिन तेरह रुपए होता है, यानी अगर तीन आदमी का एक परिवार है, तो लगभग चार रुपए प्रति व्यक्ति मिलेंगे। आज बाजार में महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है। पिछले महीने की तुलना आज बीस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा महंगाई बढ़ी है। इस कारण से उनके लिए परिवार चलाना दूभर हो गया है, जीवन-यापन करना कठिन हो गया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इसमें कम से कम दो सौ दिन रोजगार देने के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए। वह स्टेट्स से बात करें, अन्यथा गरीब लोगों का जीना दूभर हो जाएगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि "नरेगा" एक प्रकार से लोगों को अपने आय में कुछ सेविंग्स करने और इनकम करने का अवसर देती है। यह एक बहुत छोटा amount है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उनके लिए बहुत ही लाभकारी है। उन लोगों की आर्थिक सुरक्षा की लिहाज से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान में आधे से अधिक सेविंग्स इस प्रकार के हैं कि वे एक्स्ट्रा मनी घर में रखते हैं। आश्चर्य की बात है कि 34 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हाउस-होल्ड्स के पास bank account है, लेकिन इनमें से ज्यादातर inactive हैं और नौ प्रतिशत हाउस-होल्ड्स के पास ही active account है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...। सर, मैं प्वाइंट ही बोलता हूँ, इसलिए कृपया आप घंटी न बजाएं।

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने घंटी बजा दिया है, अब आप जल्दी से अपने प्वाइंट्स बोल दीजिए, मैं दूसरी घंटी नहीं बजाऊंगा।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, इसमें कुछ additional काम के स्कोप जोड़े जाएं, जिससे कि इनको दो सौ दिन का काम मिल सके। जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही transparency और accountability की बात कही है, इसमें इनके पास कोई पे-रजिस्टर नहीं होता है। बैंकों में सिर्फ इनकी स्लिप चली जाती है, वहां से इनको मिलता है, इसलिए Pay Register शुरू हों, इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। Master Rolls ही नहीं, Pay Registers भी होने चाहिए।

सर, इनको रोजगार के लिए एक comprehensive card देने की भी बात थी, अगर वह दिया जाता, तो बहुत अच्छा होता और महंगाई के साथ इसे जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before saying anything, I must congratulate Dr. C.P. Thakur, Shri Shivraj Patil and the other Members, who have spoken on this subject.

सर, डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि इस योजना को कई जगहों पर समायोजित करना चाहिए, कई जगहों में लाना चाहिए और शिवराज जी. पाटिल जी ने भी बताया कि इसको हम लोग कैसे लागू करें। सर, मेरा मानना है कि आने वाले एक हजार वर्ष के बाद महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम लोग भगवान के रूप में जानेंगे कि भगवान भी यहां होते थे, लेकिन सर, इस हाउस में और इस देश में राम को भी लोगों ने बदनाम किया है। राम को बदनाम करने का प्रयास इस हाउस और इस देश में हुआ है, किसी के द्वारा हुआ है और किसी पार्टी के द्वारा हुआ है और हम नहीं चाहते कि महात्मा गांधी का नाम भी इस तरह आप लोग बदनाम करें, क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी एक symbol हैं, इस देश के ही नहीं, इस दुनिया के। तो जो यह नरेगा है, इसमें जो 39 हजार करोड़ रुपया आपने दिया है, उसमें कितना व्याभिचार हुआ है, कितना करप्शन हुआ है ! हम यह नहीं कहते कि आप इसको खत्म कर दीजिए, लेकिन आपका अगर कोई monitoring system नहीं है, अगर आप इसको पूरे देश में इंप्लिमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो इसके कर्णधार हैं, जो इसको लागू करने वाले हैं, उन्हीं को अमीर बनाने के लिए आपने इस योजना को लागू किया है और अगर ऐसा है, तब तो वह unfortunate है and I must say that this is a good scheme, but its implementation is very bad.

सर, आप ब्लॉक में जाइए। हम तो बिहार से आते हैं, हमने देखा है और लोगों से पूछा है कि कितने लोगों को काम मिला है? गांवों में लोगों को काम मिलता नहीं है, क्योंकि क्या होता है कि जो ठेकेदार होता है, वह उसको पच्चीस रुपया, चालीस रुपया, पचास रुपया देता है और जो वहां का बी.डी.ओ. होता है, प्रोग्राम अधिकारी होता है, उसकी इसमें सहभागिता होती है। तो इस तरह इस राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना का इतना नाश किया जा रहा है। हम यह नहीं कहते कि यह खराब है, यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है।...(व्यवधान)... जरा शांत हो जाइए, बोलने दीजिए। सर, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि बहुत नाश किया जा रहा है। जहां भी जाते हैं, कोई आदमी ऐसा नहीं बोलता है कि मैंने काम किया और मुझे एक साल में सौ रुपया रोज का तीन महीने काम मिला - ऐसा कोई नहीं बोलता है। वह बोलता है पच्चीस रुपया मिला, चालीस रुपया मिला, पचास रुपया मिला। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह पवित्र स्कीम है और हम लोगों ने तो समाजवादी आंदोलन में नारा दिया है कि "रोजगार दो, नहीं तो रोजगारी भत्ता दो।" उत्तर प्रदेश में तो मुलायम सिंह जी ने कुछ ऐसा शुरू भी किया था। आपने पूरे देश में लागू किया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मैं हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने 39 हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया है, तो उसको इंप्लिमेंट करने के लिए अपना monitoring system बनाइए, वरना आने वाला समय आपको माफ नहीं करेगा, हमें माफ नहीं करेगा कि इतना रुपया बाजार में फेंक दिया और इंप्लिमेंट करने वाले लोगों को करप्ट किया।

सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इस स्कीम के तहत कौन सा काम करना है और कौन सा काम नहीं करना है, इसके बारे में भी विचार कीजिए, क्योंकि वहां कौन सा काम होता है और कौन सा नहीं होता है, यह लोगों को मालूम नहीं है और रोजगार गारंटी योजना में आपने कहा है कि कोई भी नौजवान जाएगा और कहेगा कि हम बेरोजगार हैं, हमको काम चाहिए, तो उसको काम दिया जायेगा, लेकिन काम कहां मिलता है? उसको जॉब कार्ड कहां मिलता है? साथ ही जो पैसा आपने राज्यों में भेजा है, हमें लगता है कि उसका भी इंप्लिमेंटेशन सर्टिफिकेट आपको नहीं मिल रहा होगा, क्योंकि वे लोग काम देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और काम मिलता नहीं है।

इस पवित्र नाम के आगे - जब आप इतना पवित्र नाम ले रहे हैं तो हमारे शरीर का रोआं भी इस पवित्र नाम से जाग्रत हो जाता है कि महात्मा का नाम ले रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि महात्मा के नाम से, एक दिन ऐसा हो कि यह स्कीम खराब थी, इस स्कीम को करप्शन के साथ जोड़ दिया गया था, इसलिए जिस तरह से राम को लोगों ने बदनाम किया, वैसा न हो। इसलिए इनको छोड़ दिया जाए ...(व्यवधान)... यही मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : राजनीति प्रसाद जी, किसके नाम से करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री प्रभात झा। आपके पास सात मिनट हैं।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बर्धई देना चाहता हूं कि असली गांधी का नाम, महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम अब आया है। उनके नाम पर ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं डिस्टर्ब हो रहा हूं।

श्री तारिक अनवर : आप बोलते जाइए, हम लोग बहुत गौर से सुन रहे हैं।

श्री प्रभात झा : राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की इज्जत सिर्फ कांग्रेस के लोग नहीं करते, सारा देश करता है। महात्मा गांधी ने एक लंगोटी पहनकर अंग्रेजों को भगाया था, लेकिन कांग्रेस के लोग पूरी वर्दी पहनते हैं, किन्तु ये लोग साठ साल में बेरोजगारी नहीं भगा पाए। अब कौन महान है, यह आप तय करें। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि महात्मा गांधी का नाम यदि आप इससे जोड़ते हैं तो निश्चित तौर पर आपको बहुत सारे नियम और कायदे बदलने होंगे। महात्मा गांधी एक दर्शन का नाम है, महात्मा गांधी किसी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी कहते ही आप नरेगा के पाप को ढक नहीं सकते हैं। नरेगा के संबंध में आपकी नीयत खराब है, आपने उसको चुनावी हथकंडा बनाया। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि अगर आपकी नीयत ठीक होती तो नरेगा बहुत अच्छी योजना हो सकती थी। लेकिन आज नरेगा की क्या स्थिति है? मैं सी.पी. जोशी जी की ही constituency, भीलवाड़ा की बात लेता हूं। उनके यहां नरेगा का चालीस लाख रुपए का घपला पकड़ा गया है और यह अखबारों में छपा है। किस नरेगा की हम बात करें? हमारे राज्य के एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री हैं, अरुण यादव जी, वे खरगोन के रहने वाले हैं, कसरावत के हैं। मजेदार मामला है कि नरेगा में केन्द्रीय मंत्री अरुण यादव, उनकी पत्नी नम्रता यादव और उनके पिता सुभाष यादव जी मजदूरी लेते हैं। यह सच नहीं, यह केन्द्र की वेबसाइट पर है। नरेगा की आधारभूत योजना क्या है, इसकी संरचना क्या है?

आखिर कहीं न कहीं इसका infrastructure तो तैयार करिए। मैंने साधू-महात्मा को छोड़कर अन्य किसी को कभी सीधा कपड़ा दुकान से लाए और लपेट लिया, ऐसा नहीं देखा है। सब अपने नाम का कपड़ा सिलाते हैं, दर्जी के पास जाते हैं, देते हैं। इसकी कोई ऐसी आधारभूत योजना नहीं है। कौन देखेगा, कौन-कौन से काम होंगे, क्या-क्या होगा, ऐसे क्यों नहीं तय हुआ? आप क्या चाहते हैं कि महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम लेने से सब लोग इसको भूल जाएंगे। शायद महात्मा गांधी जी के साथ, जितनी अन्य लोगों ने बात नहीं कही, कांग्रेस बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करेगी, अगर ऐसा नाम वह रखती है। नाम तो आपको रखना ही है, आपको कोई मना नहीं कर सकता, आप अधिनियम लाए हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले आपको तय करना होगा। महोदय, नरेगा का सोशल ऑडिट हुआ है। उस सोशल ऑडिट में जो बातें आयी हैं, उन्हें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जॉब कार्ड से शुरुआत होती है। जॉब कार्ड बनाने बनाने में पूरी धांधली होती है। मृतकों को मजदूरी दे दी गई और जीवित लोग तरस रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटिया : कौन देता है? केन्द्र सरकार देती है या राज्य सरकार देती है? ...(व्यवधान)... उसका सलैक्शन कौन करता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : सवाल यह नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप सुनिए तो सही। मजदूरों की बात हो रही है ...(व्यवधान)... बाहर घूमकर आने के बाद यहां नम्बर बनाने की कोशिश मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी। आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... वे भी बैठेंगे, आप भी बैठिए। खूंटिया जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, फिर मुझे एक मिनट और लगेगा।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं लगेगा।

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, इसके बाद अन्य लोगों के द्वारा जॉब कार्ड रखने की शिकायत इसमें आती है। जो सोशल ऑडिट की रिपोर्ट आई है, मैं उसको रख रहा हूँ और योजना ठीक चले, मैं उसकी बात कर रहा हूँ। इसमें मेरी नीयत में कोई खोट नहीं है, सत्ता पक्ष की नीयत में क्या है, मुझे पता नहीं। उपसभापति महोदय, इसमें गलत योजनाओं का चयन किया जाता है, स्वीकृत राशि की निकासी कौन करता है, आप बताइए चैक देने में धांधली, बैंक में रखे पैसे की धांधली होती है। इतना ही नहीं है, सूचना पट्ट पर योजनाओं की जानकारी देने में आनाकनी की जाती है। जिन चीजों से यह योजना सफल हो सकती है उन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में जो बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए, वे सारी बातें होती हैं। अब काम देने में विलम्ब होता है, इसमें विलम्ब क्यों होता है, कौन रोकता है काम देने के लिए? आखिर क्यों? तो सिर्फ कमीशन के लिए काम देने में विलम्ब किया जाता है और कमीशन कौन लेता है, यह कागजों का खेल है नरेगा। आप इसे मगरेगा करिए, मगरेगा करिए, नरेगा, मरेगा क्या-क्या मुझे पता नहीं। आखिर हम कहाँ से ले जाना चाहते हैं। इतनी ही बातें नहीं हैं, हमारी नीयत ठीक होनी चाहिए। विश्व बैंक ने क्यों अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा

है कि हमें बहुत नाखुशी है इस चीज से। क्यों चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया को कहना पड़ता है कि भ्रष्टाचार का नाम है नरेगा। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उन्होंने भरी सेमिनार में कहा था। अब बताइए, उसके बाद भी यदि आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश की करंसी पर जिसका फोटो है, जिसको देखकर आज भी हिम्मत होती है, वैसे तो माननीय शिवराज जी. पाटिल जी ने पता नहीं, आज वे क्यों फूट पड़े, बहुत तरीके से कहा है कि नरेगा में क्या-क्या होता है, उन्होंने दोनों तरफ थोड़ी बचने की कोशिश की। वास्तव में नरेगा एक नई धांधली का नाम है और यह धांधली कम से कम अगर महात्मा गांधी का नाम आप जोड़ेंगे तो पहले धांधली बंद कर दीजिए, सारे नरेगा के उन तापों को कम से कम बंद कर दीजिए, उन चीजों को बंद कर दीजिए, जिनसे यह नरेगा योजना फेल हो रही है, अन्यथा लोगों को विश्वास वैसे ही दिनों-दिन महात्मा गांधी से उठता जा रहा है, उनसे नहीं, उनके अनुयायियों से उठता जा रहा है।
...(समय की घंटी)....

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कम से कम नरेगा के जो नार्म्स हैं, पहले वह तय कर लीजिए, इसकी आधारभूत संरचना को पूरी तरह से व्यवस्थित कीजिए कि कैसे होगा, कौन करेगा, क्या करेगा, किस का काम है, कैसे-कैसे होगा, किन-किन योजनाओं में होगा, आपके पास कोई शैड्यूल नहीं है। आप लगातार और कम से कम नीयत साफ रखिए, अन्यथा नीयत भी आपका साथ नहीं देगी। नाम कुछ भी रखें आप, नाम रखने से आप कम से कम महात्मा गांधी को छोड़ देंगे तो लगेगा, क्योंकि आपने पहले ही कहा है - राष्ट्रीय नरेगा, उसको नेशनल कहा है और अब आप महात्मा गांधी जी कह रहे हैं, उसके लिए सारे नार्म्स ठीक कर लें। मुझे लगता है कि ऐसा करें तो शायद आप अपने साथ, कांग्रेस के साथ, देश के साथ, हम सब के साथ न्याय करेंगे, इतना ही मुझे कहना है। धन्यवाद।

श्री भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि इस चर्चा का मैं आखिरी वक्ता हूँ, अगर मैं चाहता तो बहुत समय बोल सकता था। मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जिस प्रदेश ने इस योजना की नींव रखी है। रोजगार हमी योजना, महाराष्ट्र में पैदा हुई और उसी से आदर्श लेकर यहां पर यह नरेगा योजना आ गई है, इसके लिए मुझे महाराष्ट्र के ऊपर बहुत गर्व है। मुझे यह भी अच्छा लगता है कि आपने इसे महात्मा गांधी का नाम दिया। कुछ सालों के बाद इस सरकार को महात्मा गांधी की याद आई, यह मुझे लगता है कि एक अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन सिर्फ नाम बदलकर काम नहीं बदलेगा। अगर आपको महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेना है, उससे जो कुछ पॉलिटिकल माइलेज लेना है, वह आप जरूर ले लो, लेकिन उस नाम के साथ कुछ जिम्मेदारी आपके पास आती है, उसका भी कुछ ख्याल रखो, इतना ही मेरा कहना है। मुझे बहुत बोलना था, लेकिन समय कम है इसलिए मैं कुछ बिन्दु आपके सामने रखता हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, जैसे मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने बोला कि नरेगा योजना यह भ्रष्टाचार का डैम बन गया है, यह कांटेक्टर का पैराडाइज बन गया है। मैं जिस राज्य से आता हूँ, जहां से शिवराज जी. पाटिल जी आते हैं, इस मराठवाड़ा में एक गांव की आबादी है तीन हजार। उसमें काम करने को ऐसे सक्षम लोग हैं जो 16 से 60 वर्ष के मेल एंड फीमेल, पुरुष और औरतें, उनकी संख्या 1200 है। लेकिन उस गांव में इस योजना के ऊपर काम करने वाले लोगों की संख्या 2500 दिखाई गई है। ये लोग कहां से आए? ये कांटेक्टर लोग ट्रक भरकर लोग लाते हैं, उनको एक तरह का एक मेहनताना दिया जाता है, उसमें से 30 परसेंट, 40 परसेंट और कभी-कभी 50 परसेंट रकम काटकर लोगों को मजदूरी दी जाती है। मेरा सुझाव है, जिसको मैंने माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी को पहले भी बताया था। आप उनको जो रकम देते हैं, वह उनके हाथ में न दो, यह रकम near by बैंक में, अगर बैंक नहीं है, तो गांव-गांव में पोस्ट ऑफिस हैं, आप इसको पोस्ट ऑफिस में जमा करेंगे, तो जितनी रकम उनको मिल रही है, उतनी ही रकम उनके खाते में जाएगी और उनको बचत करने की भी आदत हो जाएगी।

मेरा दूसरा बिंदु यह है कि यह एक सोशल कॉज है, एक नोबल कॉज है। आप ग्रामीण बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं, उनको रोजी-रोटी दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ उनके आरोग्य की चिंता करने की जिम्मेदारी भी इस सरकार की है। जो आदमी, जो औरत आपका काम कर रही है, वह अगर बीमार हो जाए, तो उसके आरोग्य की चिंता कौन करेगा? अगर वह काम पर नहीं आता है, तो उसे रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। अगर उसको रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, तो उसके घर में रोटी नहीं पक रही है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उसके आरोग्य के लिए अगर कोई इंश्योरेंस स्कीम तैयार करेंगे, जिससे वह अगर बीमार हो जाए, तो उसको कुछ कम्पनसेशन मिले, तो एक गरीब आदमी आपको बहुत दुआ देगा।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो मजदूर हैं, उनमें से बहुत सारे बिना पढ़े-लिखे हैं, उनकी अगली जनरेशन को शिक्षित करने की जिम्मेदारी अपनी ही सरकार की है। हमारे पास ऐसी स्कीम्स हैं, लेकिन ये जो मजदूर हैं, इनके बच्चों के लिए अलग एजुकेशन स्कीम बनाने की जरूरत है। उनके लिए ऐसे स्कूल चाहिए जहां पर उनके माता-पिता काम कर रहे हैं, उसके नजदीक क्लास रूम हो जाए, तो इनके बच्चे पढ़ सकते हैं। आपके स्कूल अगर जिला के गांव में हैं, आपके स्कूल अगर तालुका के गांव में हैं, तो इनके बच्चों के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि वे वहां जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तीसरा, मैं एक ही मुद्दा आपको बताता हूं। यहां पर जो मजदूर काम करने के लिए आते हैं, विशेषकर जो औरतें काम करने के लिए आती हैं, उनके जो छोटे बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए क्रेच की व्यवस्था करना भी इस सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है। अगर आप महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम ले रहे हैं, तो अगली जनरेशन का विचार उन्होंने किया था, जो छोटे बच्चे हैं, जो चार-पांच साल तक की उम्र के बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए जहां पर काम चल रहा है, वहां पर अगर आप उनके लिए क्रेच तैयार करेंगे, बच्चों की देखभाल करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, तो लोग आपको दुआ देंगे और महात्मा गांधी भी ऊपर स्वर्ग से आपको दुआ देंगे, नहीं तो वह आपको नहीं बख्खेंगे। इतना ही मैं आपको बताता हूं और अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is extreme paucity of time and I have ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is great paucity of time.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: So, next time, I will not try to speak within five-seven minutes. But, I have a suggestion for the hon. Minister, through you, Sir. I would appeal to him to kindly revisit the Scheme himself. I heard Shivraji and Brinda Karatji and many others. Very good suggestions have been made. And this is the point of time when the hon. Minister should accept to revisit the Scheme and start thinking how best we can implement it because so many complaints of corruption and non-transparency are there. One cannot go in this short time into all that. But, I will try to आपके हुक्म से मैं दरिया को कूजे में बंद करने की कोशिश करूंगा। I have a couple of suggestions. With social audit as an instrument, a powerful instrument, and the Right to information Act, the UPA Government has done a laudable thing to give this measure to the country. I saw some foreigners praising this

NREGA. When you give right to work, that means you have organised a great revolution and this is the first step. I have no hesitation in saying that the UPA, for all times to come, have given to this country an idea; and, we have added another idea, that is, Mahatma Gandhi. This is a laudable scheme. All of us must try to make it transparent. We are public representatives. Cutting across party-lines, I find interest in proper implementation of NREGA. And, we shall do it. The social audit and Right to Information Act, both are powerful instruments and there would be a day when this scheme would be accepted by people and implemented properly, I have no doubt in my mind.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to reach the Minister to say that there are States where there is confusion on how to give work to the people. It is not organised. NREGA is not dovetailed with economic situations. Therefore, I have a suggestion, I have some experience in the Ministry of Water Resources. Rain water harvesting and restoration of water bodies throughout the country is a must these days. Because of global warming you do not have much rains in the country. Therefore, whatever rain water is available, every drop of water must be harvested and used for drinking purposes and for irrigation. In this regard, a model Bill has been circulated and accepted except Punjab. The whole country has accepted rain water harvesting as a measure. So, rain water harvesting has to become a people's movement, and NREGA can be dovetailed with rain water harvesting; it is required in every State. We also have to have restoration of water bodies. We have five lakh water bodies. Some are defunct. Therefore, you have to come forward to this House where you will say how many schemes, how many economic situations will be dovetailed with NREGA.

With regard to association of Mahatma Gandhi with the scheme, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have no doubt in my mind, with every passing day in future, Mahatma Gandhi's name will be stronger as an idea. He would be greater in history in the days to come. I come across the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi every day. I find that those teachings are relevant to our lives. For instance, in this scheme, who are indulging in corruption? It is the greedy people. Much money is not required to live honourably. But, there is greed. Some people want money and get money for the sake of money, not for the comforts that the money gives to people. Mahatma Gandhi had alerted people and I cannot go deeper into it. But, I would like to quote Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to quote him, more or less, in the same words: "There is enough for everybody's need, but there are not enough resources for everybody's greed." So, that dictum, that philosophy can apply throughout the country.

Therefore, I congratulate the Government for associating his name with NREGA, which is a revolutionary step, Mahatma Gandhi wanted the rural India to have amenities of life. He never wanted the rural India move towards the slums of cities. He wanted all amenities to be created for the 80 per cent population of the country. Therefore, it is the right time that the Government has associated

Mahatma Gandhi's name with this scheme. I hope, from this House and that House, a message would go to the country that we shall see the day when NREGA is implemented to the advantage of the whole nation, Thank you.

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम जोड़ने के संबंध में इस बिल का समर्थन किया। जब मैं यह बात कहता हूँ, तो यह onus हम पर है कि हम महात्मा गांधी जी के ideal को fulfil करने के लिए अपने आपको समर्पित करें। इसलिए मैं सदन के माध्यम से भारत की सारी जनता को यह आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हम, जो भारत सरकार में हैं, वे महात्मा गांधी के ideal के अनुरूप इस एक्ट को लागू करेंगे और इस एक्ट की भावनाओं को लागू करके जनता के लिए वह सब करने का काम करेंगे, जिनके लिए हमसे आशा की गई थी। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसके साथ कुछ अन्य मुद्दे भी उठाए गए हैं, जिनके ऊपर चर्चा करना आवश्यक है, इसलिए मैं महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम के संबंध में ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। इसमें consent है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें उठाई हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर पर हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रभात झा जी ने जो कहा, उसके बारे में मैं उन्हें यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐक्ट की धारा 13 से 17 तक हमने envisage किया है। इसके अनुसार इसमें जो सारा कार्यक्रम होगा, उसे लागू करने एवं उसकी मॉनिटरिंग करने का पूरा काम ग्राम सभा, ग्राम पंचायत, पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषद के द्वारा होगा। इसमें से मैं कुछ कोट भी करना चाहूंगा, जिससे यह बात साफ रहे कि यह जो 2,50,000 ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, जिनमें से चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को यह काम करना है। इस ऐक्ट में यह प्रोवीज़न भी है कि इसमें 50% काम पंचायत के चुने हुए सरपंच को करना है एवं सुपरविजन और मॉनिटरिंग का काम भी पंचायतों को ही करना है। मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य होता है कि 2,50,000 ग्राम पंचायतों में चुने हुए सभी सरपंच किसी न किसी पार्टी के हैं। वे सब अपने-अपने ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं, इसलिए अगर हम भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायत के संबंध में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जैसा कि हमारे माननीय श्री शिवराज पाटिल साहब ने कहा, तो क्या इसके पीछे हमारे मन में इस योजना को बदनाम करने की मंशा तो नहीं है? हम ईमानदारी से इस योजना को लागू करना चाहते हैं। निश्चित तौर पर सबसे पहले मैं ऐक्ट की धारा 13 को कोट करना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें लिखा हुआ है, 'The Panchayats at district, intermediate and village level shall be the principal authorities of planning and implementation of the scheme made under this Act.'

अब पंचायत में पंचायत समिति, जिला परिषद के जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनकी यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वे इस योजना का प्रारूप बनाएं और प्रारूप बनाकर लेबर का जो बजट जाता है, उस पर पूरा डिस्कस करने के बाद उसे सभिट कराएं। इसके बाद ऐक्ट के अन्दर जो शैड्यूल्ड काम दे रखे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन कामों के संबंध में भी मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐक्ट में ऐसे कौन-कौन से काम हमने envisage किए हैं, जो उन्हें करने हैं। प्राथमिकता के आधार पर हमने कहा है, 'Water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing including tree plantation and afforestation, irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works, provision of irrigation facilities to nearby houses belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to the beneficiaries of land reform and the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India, renovation of traditional water bodies

including de-silting of tanks, land development, flood control and production work including drainage in water logging areas, rural connectivity and other works notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments.'

हमने शैड्यूल में ये सब काम आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं, जिनकी चर्चा हम करना चाहते हैं। यही वे काम हैं, जिन्हें योजना बना कर पंचायत और पंचायत समिति के माध्यम से उनके द्वारा किए जाने हैं। इस योजना को लागू करने का काम हमने पंचायत और पंचायत समिति के सदस्यों को सौंपा है। इसी ऐक्ट में एक प्रोवीज़न और भी किया गया है, जिसे ऐक्ट की धारा 19 में लिखा गया है, 'The State Government shall by rules determine appropriate grievances redressal mechanism at the block level and district level for dealing with any complaint by any person in respect of implementation of this scheme and lay down the procedure for disposal of complaints.'

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भारत में अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में अलग-अलग राजनैतिक पार्टियों की सरकार है, उन सरकारों की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि उन्हें जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उन अधिकारों का उपयोग करके एक redressal mechanism डेवलप करें। इनमें से कोई एक स्टेट तो आइडियल बन सकती है, जिसके आधार पर हम यह कह सकें कि redressal mechanism का जो तरीका अमुक राज्य की सरकार ने अपनाया है, वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर लागू हो सकता है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने एक social audit का कार्यक्रम लागू किया, जिसे राजस्थान में भी लागू करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस तरह यह खुशी की बात है कि किसी एक स्टेट ने तो कोई अच्छा काम किया है। इसी तरह redressal mechanism का काम भी अगर सब स्टेट्स करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि करप्शन के बारे में हम जो बहुत बड़ी disproportionate बात कर रहे हैं, उसको हम address कर सकेंगे। मंत्री बनने के पश्चात् जो आंकड़े मेरे पास आए हैं, उनके अनुसार अभी तक हमने कुल 1,010 complaints रिसीव की हैं और मुझे यह जानकर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि जहां हम 30,000 या 40,000 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट कर रहे हैं, वहां मात्र 7.32 करोड़ रुपये के गफले के बारे में ही शिकायत आई है। बाकी सब शिकायतें इस प्रकार की हैं, जैसे जॉब कार्ड नहीं मिल रहे हैं या जॉब कार्ड नहीं बन रहे हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस बात पर गंभीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है और महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम रखने के पीछे हमारे मन में यही कल्पना है कि इसमें सारी पार्टियों का consent है। गांव का वह गरीब आदमी जो distress में रहता है, इससे उसे मदद मिलेगी। आप कल्पना करिए कि गांव के नौजवान आदमी को जब गांव में काम नहीं मिलता है, तब वह मजदूरी करने के लिए शहर में जाता है। कोई ठेला चलाता है और कोई मजदूरी करता है। वह अपनी पत्नी से दूर रहता है, अपने भाई से दूर रहता है, अपनी मां से दूर रहता है और केवल चार या पांच हजार रुपये कमा कर लाता है। आज कम से कम हमने इसके माध्यम से उस गरीब आदमी को भरोसा तो दिलाया है कि वह गांव में रह कर ही काम कर सकता है। Lean period के अंतर्गत हम उसे सौ दिन का काम अवश्य देंगे। इस ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत हमने इसी चीज़ की गारंटी देने का काम किया है और इसीलिए हमने महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम इनमें रखा है। इससे गरीब आदमी को काम मिलाने का भरोसा रहेगा। इसी तरह योजना बनाने का काम भी वही करेंगे। पंचायत के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि fund functionaries का काम कर सकें, यही सोच करके हमने इसे महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस भावना से हम इसे आपके सामने लाए हैं, निश्चित तौर पर उस भावना को आप appreciate करेंगे।

हालांकि टाइम कम है, लेकिन दो-तीन बातें जो वृंदा जी ने कही है, मैं उनको address करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने भीलवाड़ा के social audit की बात की है। मुझे उनकी बात सुन कर खुशी हुई, क्योंकि मैं वहीं का सांसद हूं, साथ ही भारत सरकार में मंत्री भी हूं। राजस्थान में कांग्रेस की सरकार है। वहां पर Social Audit करवा कर हमने यह समझाने की कोशिश की है कि Social Audit का मतलब preventive measure नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि corrective measure होना चाहिए।

सर, Act के अन्दर यह provision है कि social audit करने का काम पंचायत के चुने हुए सरपंच करेंगे। लेकिन, social audit कोई दूसरी NGO कर सके, इसे हमने प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लेकर जिस क्षेत्र से मैं सांसद चुन कर आया हूं, वहां पर हमने social audit का काम करवाया, जिससे भारत सरकार इसमें परिवर्तन कर सके तथा यदि इसमें कोई कमी हो, खामी हो या loop holes हो, उसे हम address कर सकें। प्रभात झा साहब ने जो 40 लाख की बात quote की वह बात सही है, लेकिन प्रभात झा साहब ने यह quote नहीं किया कि भीलवाड़ा में total जो खर्चा हुआ वह 346 करोड़ है। NREGA योजना में 346 करोड़ रुपए का एक district में भारत सरकार से मिले हैं। उसमें 40 लाख रुपए का एक घपला नजर आया है। निश्चित तौर पर 40 लाख भी address करने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन 346 करोड़ से 40 लाख का मुकाबला करें और 30 हजार करोड़ का मुकाबला करें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जैसा पाटिल साहब ने कहा, हमें गम्भीरता से इस योजना को बदनामी से बचाने की आवश्यकता है। कैसे हम इस योजना को ठीक ढंग से लागू करें, यह काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं दो-तीन बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। वृंदा जी ने जो बात कही कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक जगह पर 346 करोड़ नहीं हो सकता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI : I am saying Rs. 346 crores. ...**(व्यवधान)**... जी, मैं जो कह रहा हूं, वह बड़ी गम्भीरता से कह रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, it cannot be Rs. 346 crores ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI : I am saying Rs. 346 crores. ...**(Interruptions)**... मैं कोई विवादित बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please, let me say, ...**(Interruptions)**... आपको अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है। I am saying this as Minister that in Bhilwara district Rs. 346 has been spent.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : During which period? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI : In one year. ...**(Interruptions)**... You go to Banswara, you go to Dungarpur. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : क्या आप सुनेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Are you aware of how much money we had spent? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इनको सुनिए न? ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनिस्टर अपनी बात बोल रहे हैं। उनको बीच में रोक रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनके पास authentic figure रहता है या आपके पास रहता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (उड़ीसा) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... यह 346 करोड़ नहीं होगा, सर ...(व्यवधान)... इस figure में गड़बड़ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : अच्छा। आप इसको correct कर लीजिएगा ...(व्यवधान)... आपको अधिकार है न? ...(व्यवधान)... I am holding the portfolio and the floor. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह यहां इस चर्चा में नहीं पड़ेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह इस चर्चा में नहीं पड़ेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह मंत्री हैं। यह figure दे रहे हैं। अगर वह गलत है, तब बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... अगर वहां 346 करोड़ हो गया, तो सारा पैसा भारत सरकार का ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : पाणि साहब, आप विराजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप विराजिए। मैं बताता हूं आपको। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए न? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखण्ड) : सर, 346 करोड़ में संशय इसलिए पैदा हो रहा है, संदेह इसलिए हो रहा है कि पूरे देश में 600 जिले हैं। इन 600 जिलों में NREGA लागू नहीं हुआ। जितने जिलों में यह लागू हुआ वहां पर minimum और maximum amount के कुछ parameters हैं क्या? अगर यह है, तो यह सबसे ज्यादा किस जिले में apply हुआ है और किसमें नहीं हुआ है? यह जरा सदस्यों को बता दें तो यह संशय दूर हो जाएगा।

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : हमारे माननीय सदस्य जब सदन में चर्चा करते हैं तब मुझे बहुत खुशी होती है। सही बात भी सुनना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री साहब के हिसाब से जवाब दे रहा हूं। It is a demand-driven scheme. जिस demand-driven scheme के अंतर्गत यह है, उसमें वहां पर काम मांगने वाले जितने आदमी आते हैं, उनको काम देते हैं। आज आप राजस्थान का आंकड़ा उठाकर देखेंगे तो डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, भीलवाड़ा और बाड़मेर, these are the four districts where we are giving money to the tune of Rs. 300-400 crores. But, there are districts like Ganganagar and Alwar where there is no demand. We are not giving money. So, you have to appreciate this thing. Sir, it is a demand-driven scheme. जहां पर, जिस जिले में जितनी demand आएगी, वहां job cards बने हुए हैं और लोग काम करने वाले हैं, उतने आदमियों को हम काम देंगे। मैं जो आंकड़ा दे रहा हूं, ऐसा आंकड़ा कहीं नहीं मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... Let me complete my reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete the reply. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI; Sir, I will reply to every query. ... (Interruptions)... I am very happy that Brindaji is very particular about this. May I refer to Section 29 of the Act? I will quote Section 29. It says, "If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient to do, it may, by notification, amend Schedule I or Schedule II and, thereupon, Schedule I or Schedule II, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly."

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I know that.

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: You are aware about this. You are one of the supporters of this Act. And, Schedule I and II need not come before Parliament. But, today, you are saying that it should be brought before Parliament.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You have made sweeping changes.

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: We have not made any sweeping changes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete it. Madam has said कि महिलाएं जो काम कर रही हैं, उनको time-bound नहीं देते ...*(व्यवधान)*... Madam, please have patience. You listen to my reply.

Now, let me come to Kerala. Section 6 says like this. Let us be clear about it. Section 6 says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of this Act provided that the different rates of wages may be specified for different areas. Provided further that the wage rates specified from time to time under any such notification shall not be the rate (a) less than Rs.60/- per day (b) until such time as the wage rate is fixed by the Central Government in respect of any area in a State, the minimum wage fixed by the State Government under section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers shall be considered as the wage rate applicable to the area."

माननीय सदस्य महोदया, केरल में 125 रुपए notified wage effective from 1st January, 2009 से पहले है। हमने इस एक्ट के अंतर्गत कहा है कि यह एक्ट लागू होने के समय जिस स्टेट का जितना minimum wage है, केरल में जब यह 125 रुपये था, तब पूरे भारत को हमने 60 रुपये दिये। पंजाब को हमने 140 रुपये दिये। आज हम दूसरे स्टेट्स को 100 रुपये दे रहे हैं और केरल को हम 125 रुपए उस समय से दे रहे हैं, जब और सब स्टेट्स को 60 रुपये दे रहे हैं। केरल ने उसके बाद wage rate को revise नहीं किया है। यह बात समझने की आवश्यकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I have to seek one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I cannot understand ...*(Interruptions)*... What is wrong with this Minister?

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Sir, you may raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? See, you cannot get a reply ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : आप सदन को यह बात तो बताइए कि जब यह एक्ट लागू हुआ तो उस समय केरल में यह रेट 125 रुपये थी। जब हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान को 60 रुपए दे रहे थे, तब हम केरल को 125 रुपए दे रहे थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will not be able to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, there is a doubt. There is also a campaign going on in Kerala that by the new notification the Central Government will give only Rs.100/- to NREGA workers in Kerala, whereas, today, the Central Government is giving Rs.125/-, which is the minimum wages. I want the hon. Minister to specifically clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has clarified now.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: ...whether Rs.125/- which is being given there as minimum wages will continue for NREGA workers hereafter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I understand is, he has said that.

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : महोदय, आज नहीं बल्कि जब तक दूसरे states को 100 रुपए मिलेंगे, तब भी केरल में 125 रुपए ही मिलेंगे और पूरा का पूरा पैसा भारत सरकार देगी। यह कानून का part है। इसे बदलने की आवश्यकता कहां पड़ गई? मैं समझता हूं कि आपके मन में यह confusion है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I do not know why the Minister is being confrontationist about this. We are not coming into any quarrel. This is our Act. There is no question of confrontation. We have asked for certain clarifications pointing out where the contradictions lie. I do not know why the Minister is in confrontationist mood. I am, really, sorry about it. It spoils the entire spirit of this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us understand ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, if this is the way they want to conduct a discussion; okay, we are prepared to ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this way? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... यह इनका क्या तरीका है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute Brindaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying something, Dr. Keshava Rao. What I have understood is this. The Minister has said that whatever may be the rate but the minimum wages of that State is being given. In Kerala, he said, the minimum wage is Rs.125/-*(Interruptions)*... If the minimum wage is Rs.125/-, they are giving Rs.125/- . Now you are saying that the minimum wage is more. But if it is Rs.125/-, then he is right.

SHRI C.P. JOSHI : Madam, I am sorry, I am not confronting; let me say very frankly. जब यह एक्ट लागू हुआ तब केरल में 125 रुपए था। उस समय जिस स्टेट में जितना था, इस एक्ट में उतना दिया गया। बाकी जगह हम 60-70 रुपए भी दे रहे थे। अब हमने दूसरी बार इसमें 100 रुपए का revision किया। हम यह कह रहे हैं कि एक्ट लागू होने से केरल में जो 125 मिल रहा है, वह अभी भी मिलेगा और यह पूरा का पूरा पैसा भारत सरकार देगी। इसमें क्या confusion है? What else do you want?

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप उस बात को देखिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: You want to create a confusion. We do not want to create a confusion. माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक बात जो माननीय ...(व्यवधान)... Let me complete it. I have not yielded. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way to ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can he complete the reply? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vijayaraghavan, first let him complete, then I will allow you; but. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, he has completed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he has not completed. ...(Interruptions)... Thakur Sahib, he has not completed. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, I have a point of information. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Let me complete it. ...(Interruptions)... उपसभापति जी, वृंदा कारत जी ने एक बात कही कि यह जो 100 रुपए का real wage है, उसके संबंध में आपने भी कहा, उसके संबंध में विभाग ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि NREGA के लिए अलग से index बनना चाहिए। हम लोग इस बात से सहमत हैं, आपने सभी विभागों को लिखा है कि NREGA के Act के अंतर्गत हम जो 100 रुपए दे रहे हैं, इसका index अलग बनना चाहिए और इसका price index से कोई संबंध नहीं होना चाहिए, इसके लिए एक नया index बने, जिससे लोगों के साथ न्याय हो सके। इसलिए इस पर हमने decision ले लिया है और हम पूरा आशा रखते हैं कि इसके संबंध में कुछ निर्णय होगा, जिसका लाभ लोगों को मिलेगा। अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I want to seek only one clarification from the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: On 3rd December, 2009, we have already notified it. We have informed the State Government. They will get hundred rupees. It is more than this. Then, whatever was fixed on the first term, it will be given. Now, we have said that every State Government जो हमसे demand करेगी, हम उसे 100 रुपए देंगे और एक अप्रैल, 2009 से हमने कहा है कि इस तारीख से सभी स्टेट्स में 100 रुपए तक की wages हम उनको देंगे, जो काम मांगेंगे, यह मैं घोषणा करता हूँ। मैं एक आखिरी घोषणा और करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आपने केरल में कोकोनट के मामले के संबंध में बताया, हम इस बात पर बिल्कुल redress कर रहे हैं कि अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में जो variation है, उनके शैड्यूल में काम को इस तरह से बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि वहां पर उनके कामों को मौका मिल सके, लोगों को मजदूरी मिल सके और लोगों को इसका लाभ मिल सके, इसको भी हम redress कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, अंत में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, मैं confront नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, आप बाहर confront करते हैं, मैं अंदर confront करता हूँ, दोनों का attitude एक ही है, मन में चिंता रखने की जरूरत नहीं है, हम सब मिलकर महात्मा गांधी जी की आशा के अनुरूप इस योजना के अंतर्गत लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने का काम कर सकें, यह अपील मैं आप सबके माध्यम से जनता से करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : बिहार का minimum wage कितना है, यह बता दीजिए।

श्री तारिक अनवर : उपसभापति जी, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको समान रूप से पूरे देश में क्यों नहीं लागू करते हैं? आप केरल में 125 रुपए देंगे और बिहार में 60 रुपए देंगे, यह कौन सा तरीका है?

श्री उपसभापति : बिहार में minimum wages कम है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : Minimum wages सारे हिंदुस्तान में अलग-अलग हैं।

श्री तारिक अनवर : आप कानून बनाइए, कानून में संशोधन करिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हर स्टेट के minimum wages लिखे गए हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर : बिहार का, राजस्थान का, उत्तर प्रदेश का मजदूर क्यों suffer करेगा?

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : उपसभापति जी, बिहार ने 100 रुपए मांगे हैं और 100 रुपए minimum wages देने की सहमति हमने दी है...(व्यवधान)...

DR. C.P. THAKUR : ... for the whole Bihar and Rs. 346 crore for one district. There is great disparity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is demand-driven. He is saying, it is demand-driven. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: You know how much money we are giving to Madhya Pradesh, how much money we are giving to ...*(Interruptions)*... how much money we are giving to Rajasthan. It depends upon the demand of the people. If they are demanding more, we are giving more money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : उपसभापति जी, मैंने एक सवाल schedule of rates के बारे में उठाया और विशेषकर महिलाएं जो काम करती हैं, उसके बारे में उठाया, इसके बावजूद बहुत सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने यह किया है, फिर भी चूंकि nature of work लगभग एक ही है, soil की differentiation अलग-अलग है, लेकिन बहुत जगहों पर common है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना करूंगी कि महिलाएं जो काम करती हैं, उसके schedule of rates के बारे में आप सेंटर की तरफ से एक स्टडी करके स्वयं देखें कि वे जो काम करती हैं और जो वेतन पाती हैं, उसमें कितना बड़ा गैप है। अगर आप यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं, तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा।

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : उपसभापति जी, हम निश्चित तौर पर इसकी स्टडी करवाएंगे।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारे सामने unorganized sector की एक रिपोर्ट है, अर्जुन कुमार सेनगुप्त हमारे ही सांसद हैं, उनकी अध्यक्षता में यह रिपोर्ट बनी थी। इसके माध्यम से हमें पता लगता है कि unorganized sector में, rural areas में लोगों की income क्या है और उनकी संख्या क्या है। अब Employment Exchange में तो आपको पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के job cards के बारे में या Employment Exchange के नंबर के बारे में पता लगता है, लेकिन जो unorganized sector के unskilled और अनपढ़ लोग हैं, उनके बारे में पता लगाना असंभव होता है, इस पर आप कहते हैं कि यह demand-driven scheme है। उससे ज्यादा के जॉब कार्ड बने। यह आपके सीएजी ने लिखा है कि वहां जनसंख्या से ज्यादा जॉब कार्ड बने। उस जॉब कार्ड के बेसिस पर demand-driven scheme का पैसा ले लिया जाए, तो इसमें जो लूप होल्स हैं, इनको रोकने के लिए और specially "नरेगा" के लिए मिनिमम वेज एक्ट पास कराने के लिए कोई पहल कर रहे हैं?

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि demand-driven और जॉब कार्ड में अंतर है। अभी हिन्दुस्तान में 15 करोड़ जॉब कार्ड बने हुए हैं और काम करने वालों की संख्या 4.7 करोड़ है, इसलिए जॉब कार्ड का संबंध इससे नहीं है। जो demand-driven होता है, वह उस समय दिसंबर के महीने में पंचायत के सरपंच और उन सबके साथ मिल कर चर्चा करने के बाद लेबर कंपोनेंट देखते हैं। इन दोनों के बीच में gap है, don't confuse with this. मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी बात का सीधा संबंध यही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to amend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Sir, I move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2009.

**The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws
(Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2009**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to 31st day of December, 2010, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, if he just reads out the memorandum, the contents of the Bill, we would pass it without discussion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Thank you very much, I must thank all sections of the House, particularly, all sections of the Opposition, for the unstinted support in this area.

Sir, I shall briefly refer to the features. In order to address the issues such as problems of encroachment on public land, growth of slums, inadequacy of housing stock, unauthorized construction, commercialization of residential areas, etc. in Delhi and keeping in view several directions and orders passed by the Supreme Court and High Court of Delhi which were affecting the lives of millions of people in the city, The Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was enacted for a year on 19th May, 2006.

The Act, inter alia, required the Central Government to take all possible steps within a period of one year to finalise norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies to deal with the problem of certain categories of unauthorized development; provided for status quo as on 1st day of January, 2006 to be maintained in respect of certain categories of unauthorized development, subject to certain conditions notwithstanding any judgement, decree or order of any court, and also that all notices issued by the local bodies for initiating action against these categories of unauthorized developments shall be deemed to have been suspended; and mandated that no punitive action shall be taken during the said period of one year.

The Act has been followed up with subsequent legislations over the last three years to provide relief from avoidable hardship and irreparable loss to a large number of people from various sections, the latest being The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2009, the provisions of which are in force up to the 31st December, 2009.

During the period the Act has been in force, the MCD and NDMC have formulated the Hawkers and Urban Street Vendor Scheme and have started implementing the same, but some more time is needed to ensure its orderly implementation. Similarly, the guidelines and regulations for regularisation of unauthorised colonies including villages in Delhi have been issued, according to which, the work relating to regularisation would be undertaken, coordinated, monitored and supervised by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Government of Delhi has initiated further action in this regard, but some more time is required for its orderly implementation.

Some more time is also required to finalise norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies to deal with the problem of unauthorised development in the form of encroachment by slum dwellers and jhuggi-jhompri clusters; existing farm houses involving construction beyond permissible building limits and schools, dispensaries, religious institutions, cultural institutions; storage, warehouses and godowns used for agricultural inputs or produce (including dairy and poultry) in rural areas built on agriculture land.

It is, therefore, proposed to enact a law for a period beginning from the 1st day of January 2010 and ending at the 31st day of December 2010 to give continued effect to the aforesaid plan, scheme and policies. The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2009 seeks to achieve these objectives.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period upto 31st day of December, 2010 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I beg to move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, move the Bill, but adjourn the House at 7.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It's okay. You move the Bill.

The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 17th December, 2009, has allotted time for the Government Business as follows :

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Without discussion
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Commercial Division of High Courts Bill, 2009.	2 Hours
(b) The Civil Defence (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	2 Hours
(c) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Without discussion
(d) The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	2 Hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at seven of the clock till eleven of
the clock on Friday, the 18th December, 2009.