

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 4th March, 2010/13th Phalgun, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri V.M. Surendra Ram and Shri Chimanbhai Mehta, former Members of this House.

Shri V.M. Surendra Ram passed away on the 16 June, 2009 at the age of 88 years.

Born in Ooty in March, 1921, Shri Ram had his education at Municipal High School, Ooty and P.S. High School, Mylapore, Chennai.

An agriculturist and planter by vocation, Shri Ram was involved in several social activities including welfare of Scheduled Castes and development of cottage industries. Shri Ram was the president of the Nilgiri District Depressed Classes League and Secretary of the National Volunteer Corps. He also served as the Member of the Rubber Board, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Board.

Shri V.M. Surendra Ram represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House from April 1952 to April 1958.

In the passing away of Shri V.M. Surendra Ram, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a noted social worker.

Shri Chimanbhai Mehta passed away on 26th January, 2010, at the age of 84 years.

Born in Burma in June 1925, Shri Mehta was educated at Mohandas Karamchand Vidyalaya, Rajkot.

A social worker, Shri Mehta participated in 'Responsible Government' movement at the early age of 12 and underwent imprisonment several times during the 'Quit India Movement'. He was president of the Saurashtra Kisan Sangh and Chairman of the Gujarat High Powered Forest Committee in 1973 and Gujarat Housing Board from 1981 to 1984.

Shri Mehta was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwa Vidyalaya, Hardwar in 1991. Shri Mehta also had some publications to his credit.

Shri Chimanbhai Mehta started his legislative career as a Member of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly from 1975 to 1980 and served as Cabinet Minister holding the portfolio of Labour, Transport and Jail in the Government of Gujarat.

Shri Chimanbhai Mehta represented the State of Gujarat in this House from April 1984 to April 1990 and April 1990 to April 1996. He served on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, Rajya Sabha from 1984 to 1985. He also served as Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development from 1989 to 1990.

In the passing away of Shri Chimanbhai Mehta, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, a noted social worker and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri V.M. Surendra Ram and Shri Chimanbhai Mehta.

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

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

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा वीजा आवेदनों पर रोक

*101. श्री प्रभात झा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम बार्डर एजेंसी ने उत्तर भारतीयों के वीजा आवेदन मंजूर करने पर रोक लगा दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार की जानकारी में ऐसा कोई मामला आया है, जिसमें यूनाइटेड किंगडम स्थित अवैध शिक्षण संस्थानों में भारतीय पढ़ रहे हों; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा): (क) और (ख) ब्रिटेन ने घोषणा की है कि 1 फरवरी, 2010 से वह उत्तर भारत (नई दिल्ली, जालंधर और चंडीगढ़) में 3 वीजा आवेदन केन्द्रों पर विद्यार्थी वीजा आवेदन स्वीकार करना अस्थायी रूप से बंद कर देगा। 13 फरवरी, 2010 को की गई घोषणा में ब्रिटिश प्राधिकारियों ने कहा कि 1 मार्च, 2010 से उत्तर भारत स्थित ये 3 (तीन) वीजा केन्द्र उन विद्यार्थियों से वीजा आवेदन स्वीकार करने शुरू कर देंगे, जो उच्च शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों अर्थात् फाउन्डेशन उपाधि, स्नातकपूर्व अथवा स्नातकोत्तर में अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं। तथापि, जो निचले स्तरों पर अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं उनके लिए अस्थायी आस्थगन बना रहेगा।

घोषणा के अन्य ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं:-

- अन्य वीजा वर्गों हेतु आवेदक उत्तर भारत (नई दिल्ली, जालंधर और चंडीगढ़) में स्थित 3 केन्द्रों पर अभी भी निरंतर आवेदन कर सकते हैं।
- पश्चिम और दक्षिण भारत में स्थित आवेदन केन्द्र, विद्यार्थी वीजा सहित सभी वीजा वर्गों के लिए खुले रहेंगे।
- उत्तर भारत से विद्यार्थी वीजा हेतु आवेदक पश्चिम और दक्षिण भारत स्थित वीजा केन्द्रों में आवेदन कर सकते हैं। भेंट के लिए ई-मेल भेजकर पहले से समय लेना अनिवार्य होगा।
- आस्थगन अस्थायी कार्यवाई थी तथा फरवरी, 2010 के अंत में यू.के. बार्डर एजेंसी इसकी समीक्षा करेगी।

(ग) और (घ) यूनाइटेड किंगडम के अवैध शिक्षण संस्थानों में अध्ययन कर रहे भारतीयों के बारे में ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, यूके के प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया कि हाल ही में यूके के कई शिक्षा प्रदाताओं को शिक्षा प्रायोजक के रजिस्टर से हटा दिया गया है।

Restrictions on Visa Applications by U.K.

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the United Kingdom Border Agency has put a restriction on accepting the visa applications of North Indians;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any such matter has come to the notice of Government wherein Indians are studying in illegal educational institutes located in the United Kingdom; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Britain has announced that with effect from 1 February 2010 it would temporarily stop accepting student visa applications at 3 Visa Application Centres in North India (New Delhi, Jalandhar and Chandigarh). In an announcement on 13 February 2010, the British authorities have said that from 1 March 2010, these three visa centres in North India will start accepting visa applications from those students who want to study higher education courses, whether foundation degrees, undergraduate or postgraduate. The temporary suspension, however, remains in place for those wanting to study at lower levels.

Other details of the announcement are as follows:

- Applicants for other visa categories could continue to apply even at the 3 centres in North India (New Delhi, Jalandhar and Chandigarh).
- Application centers in West and South India would remain open for all visa categories including student visas.
- Applicants for student visas from North India could apply to visa centres in West and South India. Prior appointment by email would be mandatory.
- The suspension was a temporary act and the UK Border Agency would review this at the end of February 2010.

(c) and (d) No such matter has come to specific notice of Indians studying in unauthorized institutions in the UK. However, UK authorities have informed that recently a number of UK education providers have been suspended from the education sponsors' register.

श्री प्रभात झा : सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उससे लगता है कि आज भी भारत और यहां की सरकार विदेशी गुलामी की मानसिकता से बाहर नहीं आई है। मेरा प्रश्न था कि

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

वीजा किन कारणों से नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उसका ब्योरा दें। उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है, बल्कि उत्तर यह दिया गया है कि उत्तर भारत के लिए अलग नियम और दक्षिण भारत के लिए अलग नियम होगा। हम तो समझ सकते हैं कि भारत में ये बातें चल रही हैं, लेकिन विदेश में भी नार्थ इंडिया और साउथ इंडिया की बात पहुंच गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से उन कारणों को जानना चाहता हूं कि वीजा रद्द क्यों हुआ? क्या भारत सरकार की तरफ से, क्या हमारे विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से कोई गलती हुई थी या कोई और बात थी? वह कौन-सा कारण था, जिसकी वजह से ब्रिटेन ने हमारे वीजा पर रोक लगाई?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the visa regulations are entirely the concern of the United Kingdom. The hon. Member has asked me as to why these restrictions were imposed by the United Kingdom. I would like to point out that in the month of October to December, 2008, there were only 1800 applications for visa to the United Kingdom. But, in the year 2009, the figures suddenly rose to 13500, almost 650 per cent higher than the number of corresponding period in the previous year. As a result of this heavy rush, this abnormal number, the immigration authorities of the Government of United Kingdom thought that it was necessary for them to take a second look in terms of issuing visas for various courses for which our students go to the United Kingdom. But, we do recognise that educational initiative between the United Kingdom and India is one of the strongest sectors in our bilateral relationship with the United Kingdom.

श्री प्रभात झा: सभापति महोदय, माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 650 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया। सवाल यह है कि भारत के छात्रों के मन में हीनता पैदा न हो, उनको काम्प्लेक्स नहीं हो, उसके लिए आपने कौन-से कदम उठाए हैं? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि...

श्री सभापति: आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: प्रतिबंध के दौरान पांच-सात हजार विद्यार्थियों के पैसे वहां पर फंस गए, उन पैसे का क्या होगा? क्या उनका शोषण जारी रहेगा? क्या इसके लिए आपने कोई कारगर उपाय किए हैं, कोई कदम उठाया है? दूसरी बात यह है कि...

श्री सभापति: आप एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: क्या वे मजबूरी में नहीं जाते हैं? हमारे यहां अच्छे शिक्षण संस्थान नहीं हैं। जब अच्छे शिक्षण संस्थान नहीं होते हैं, तो उनमें सीटें कम होती हैं, इसलिए हमारे छात्र बाहर स्टडी करने के लिए जाते हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने उनकी हीनता को दूर करने के लिए कौन-सा कदम उठाया है? उनके जो वहां पर पैसे फंसे हुए हैं, उनका जो शोषण हो रहा है, उसके लिए आपने क्या किया है?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have taken it up with the Government of United Kingdom, and they have again drawn our attention to the fact that in only three centres - New Delhi, Chandigarh and Jalandhar - where there has been a spurt of applications, an increase in terms of applications for visa, they had to take a second look at the whole process of issuing visas. However, we are in touch with the Government of the United Kingdom, and I would like to assure this hon. House that any genuine student who wants to go to the United Kingdom to pursue higher studies, I am sure that the United Kingdom Government will not stand in his way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्री प्रभात झा: सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। जिन छात्रों का वहां पर पैसा फंसा हुआ है...।

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आपने दो प्रश्न पूछ लिए हैं। आप मंत्री जी को लिखकर प्वाइंट-आउट कर सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I am sorry I have not answered the second part of hon. Member's question. We have taken up the matter with the authorities, appropriately expressing our deep concern and also about the refund that the students are entitled to, if they are not able to pursue their studies. We will continue to take it up and see that justice is done to those who have paid the fee.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि नई दिल्ली, जालंधर और चंडीगढ़ सेंटर्स में स्टूडेंट्स की स्ट्रेन्थ बहुत ज्यादा हो गई थी, इसलिए बंद है। क्या यू.के. ने कोई ऐसा प्रावधान रखा है कि इतने परसेंट से ज्यादा इन सेंटर्स से स्टूडेंट्स नहीं लिए जाएंगे? क्या उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी सूचना दी है, जिससे कि वहां पर ज्यादा एप्लीकेशन्स न आ सकें? उसी तरह से यह भी है कि वेस्ट, साउथ और नॉर्थ के भी एप्लीकेशन्स दे सकते हैं, तब यह कैसा डबल स्टैण्डर्ड है, मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहूंगी?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I would like to convey to the hon. Member that this was only a temporary measure to which the Government of United Kingdom resorted to. By and large, I think, the United Kingdom has been very fair, and, because of certain abnormalities, which I have pointed out to this House, the United Kingdom had to revisit the whole question of issuing visas. I am sure that we will be able to take it up with the Government of United Kingdom, and, the candidates from these three centres, even though, they are barred but they could as well make their applications from other centres; there is no bar on that.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask about the students going to Australia. Is there any improvement?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does that relate to this question? I am afraid, it does not. ...*(Interruptions)*... It does not relate to this question.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the United Kingdom became separate from Australia long time back.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, India, after Independence, became a member of the Commonwealth. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what benefits we are getting by being a member of the Commonwealth for our students who are studying in various other Commonwealth countries, especially, the United Kingdom.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, Sir, I think, we are conscious of the fact that our membership of the Commonwealth entitles us to certain advantages vis-a-vis the bilateral relationship not only between the United Kingdom and India but also with other members of the Commonwealth countries. And, if the hon. Member were to ask me a separate question, which does not arise from the main question, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it arises. We are a member of the Commonwealth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, it mainly confines to student visas from the United Kingdom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 102.

*102. * [The questioner Dr. Prabha Thakur was absent]

राजस्थान में जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन

*102. डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन (जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम.) के तहत चुने गए राजस्थान राज्य के शहरों में हो रहे विकास कार्य निर्धारित समयावधि में हो रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन के तहत राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित अन्य शहरों को भी इसमें शामिल करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौगात राय): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) शहरी अवस्थापना और शासन (यूआईजी) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के लिए समग्र 7 वर्षीय नियतन 748.69 करोड़ रु. है। राज्य में 1290.16 करोड़ रु. की कुल लागत पर कुल 14 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 777.43 करोड़ रु. की वचनबद्धता है जिसमें से 379.08 करोड़ रु. जारी कर दिए गए हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन निर्धारित समय सीमा से पीछे चल रहा है। राज्य स्तरीय नोडल एजेंसी, राजस्थान द्वारा यथा सूचित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा और परियोजना निष्पादन में विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण-1 संलग्न है। (नीचे देखिए)

इसके अतिरिक्त 150.52 करोड़ रु. की कुल लागत पर जयपुर के लिए 400 (चार सौ) बसें तथा अजमेर-पुष्कर के लिए 35 (पैंतीस) बसें अनुमोदित की गई हैं जिसमें 77.75 करोड़ रु. की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता अनुमोदित कर दी गई हैं। राज्य सरकार को 36.68 करोड़ रु. की पहली किश्त जारी कर दी गई है।

(ग) से (ङ) राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने 4 नए शहरों नामतः जोधपुर, बीकानेर, कोटा और उदयपुर शहरों को जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन (जेएनएनयूआरएम) के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। मंत्रालय, 2001 की जनगणना अनुसार 5 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों को मिशन शहरों के रूप में शामिल करने का प्रयास कर रहा है। राजस्थान के तीन शहरों नामतः जोधपुर, बीकानेर तथा कोटा की आबादी 5 लाख से अधिक है। उदयपुर शहर की आबादी 5 लाख से कम है इसलिए इस शहर तथा मिशन शहरों से भिन्न अन्य शहरों को छोटे तथा मझौले नगरों हेतु शहरी अवस्थापना विकास स्कीम (यूआईडीएसएसएमटी) में शामिल किया गया है।

विवरण-I

राजस्थान राज्य में जेएनएनयूआरएम के शहरी अवस्थापना और शासन (यूआईजी) घटक के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(लाख रु. में)

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमोदित लगात	वचनबद्ध अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता (एसीए केन्द्रीय अंश)	जारी अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता (एसीए)	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि	राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा इंगित संभावित पूरा होने की तिथि	राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा सूचनानुसार विलम्ब के कारण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	अजमेर शहर के लिए जलापूर्ति ट्रांस मिशन	18,873.00	15,098.40	15,098.40	दिसम्बर, 2008	मार्च, 2010	1. वन विभाग द्वारा वन भूमि में पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि की मंजूरी देने में विलम्ब 2. संसदीय/विधान सभा/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब
2	अजमेर पुष्कर के लिए जलापूर्ति	16,642.00	13,313.60	3,328.25	दिसम्बर, 2009	सितम्बर, 2011	क) रेलवे क्रॉसिंग के लिए अनुमति में विलम्ब ख) संसदीय/विधान सभा/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब ग) निविदा किस्त
3	दरगाह क्षेत्र अजमेर का शहरी नवीकरण	3,841.80	3,073.44	768.36	मार्च, 2010	सितम्बर, 2010	क) कार्य की धीमी प्रगति ख) संसदीय/विधान सभा/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब ग) निविदा किस्त

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	अजमेर-पुष्कर के लिए सीवरेज प्रणाली	11,080.00	5,200.00	1,300.00	सितम्बर, 2010	मार्च, 2011	सीवरेज और वर्षा जल निकास परियोजना के पुनः मूल्यांकन में विलम्ब के कारण
5	अजमेर-पुष्कर के लिए वर्षा जल निकास	6,108.00	4,886.40	1,221.50	फरवरी, 2011	मार्च, 2011	सीवरेज और वर्षा जल निकास परियोजना के पुनः मूल्यांकन में विलम्ब के कारण
6	चौकड़ी सरहद वाल्ड सिटी, जयपुर का शहरी नवीकरण	1,159.66	579.83	434.88	अक्टूबर, 2008	जून, 2010	क) संसदीय विधान/सभा/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब ख) निविदा किस्त
7	जयपुर के लिए ठोस कचरा प्रबंध	1,319.74	659.87	494.91	दिसम्बर, 2008	सितम्बर, 2010	क) सैनिटरी लेण्ड फिल के भूमि के आबंटन और मशीनरी खरीदने में विलम्ब ख) निविदा किस्त
8	जयपुर के लिए सीवरेज प्रणाली (फेज-I)	7,495.97	3,747.99	2,811.00	मार्च, 2010	दिसम्बर, 2010	क) 2 एसटीपी के कार्य आबंटन में विलम्ब और 1 पैकेज में भूमि अनुपलब्धता ख) निविदा किस्त
9	जयपुर के लिए सीवरेज प्रणाली (फेज-II)	11,086.00	5,543.00	4,107.25	मार्च, 2010	दिसम्बर, 2010	क) डेलवास एसटीपी के लिए भूमि के आबंटन में विलम्ब ख) परियोजना लेखांकन में यूएलबी द्वारा पूर्ण अनुपाती यूएलबी अंश और निविदा किस्त का समेकन नहीं होना। ग) संसदीय/विधान सभा/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब
10	सीकर होते हुए "सी" जोन बाईपास क्रॉसिंग से पानीपेच तक बीआरटीएस परियोजना प्रस्ताव (पैकेज 1बी)	7,519.00	3,759.50	2,819.64	सितम्बर, 2008	मार्च, 2010	क) प्रस्तावित मेट्रो/मोनो रेल परियोजना के आलोक में रि-रूटिंग

11	बस रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम का निर्माण (पैकेज-2)	14,400.00	7,200.00	1,800.00	अक्टूबर, 2009	दिसम्बर, 2010	ख) संसदीय /विधान सभा/ शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब क) प्रस्तावित मेट्रो/मोनो रेल परियोजना के आलोक में रि-रूटिंग
12	पन्ना मीणा बावड़ी और इसके परिप्रदेश अम्बेर, जयपुर का संरक्षण और प्रचार	431.00	215.50	107.76	मार्च, 2009	जून, 2010	ख) संसदीय /विधान सभा/ शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब क) कार्य की धीमी प्रगति ख) संसदीय /विधान सभा/ शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब ग) निविदा किस्त
13	बीआरटीएस (पैकेज IIIए और IIIबी), जयपुर	26,035.94	13,017.96	3,254.49	जनवरी, 2011	मार्च, 2011	क) प्रस्तावित मेट्रो/मोनो रेल परियोजना के आलोक में रि-रूटिंग ख) संसदीय /विधान सभा/ शहरी स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के कारण विलम्ब
14	जयपुर फेज-1 की वाल्ड सिटी का रिवाइटलाईजेशन	2,896.00	1,448.00	362.00	जून, 2010	दिसम्बर, 2010	क) फैकेट सुधार तथा पुराने शहर में वाल्ड सिटी में 3 बाजारों के संरक्षण का कार्य शामिल करने के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट में संशोधन। ख) परियोजना लेख में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय अंश और टेंडर प्रीमियम का पूरा अनुपातिक भाग जमा न करना।

JNNURM in Rajasthan

†*102. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether development works in cities of Rajasthan identified under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission are going on as per the schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is also considering to include other cities proposed by Rajasthan Government under JNNURM;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The overall 7 year allocation for Rajasthan under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) is Rs.748.69 crore. A total of 14 projects have been sanctioned in the State at a total cost of Rs. 1290.16 crore. The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed is Rs.777.43 crore, out of which Rs.379.08 crore has been released. Execution of most of these projects is behind schedule. Details showing projects and reasons for delay in project execution as informed by State Level Nodal Agency, Rajasthan is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

In addition, 400 (Four hundred) buses for Jaipur & 35 (Thirty five) buses for Ajmer-Pushkar at a total cost of Rs. 150.52 crore with an ACA commitment of Rs. 77.75 Crore has been approved. First installment of Rs. 38.68 crore has been released to the State Government.

(c) to (e) The State Government of Rajasthan has proposed to include 4 new cities namely Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Ministry is making efforts to include cities with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 census as Mission cities. Three cities of Rajasthan namely Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kota have a population of more than 5 lakh. The population of Udaipur city is less than 5 lakh and as such this as well as towns other than mission cities are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM in Rajasthan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Project Title	Approved Cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed (Central Share)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Released	Schedule date of completion	Likely Completion date indicated by Govt. of Rajasthan	Reasons for delay as informed by Govt. of Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Water Supply Transmission for Ajmer City	18.873.00	15,098.40	15,098.40	December, 2008	March, 2010	1. Delay in clearance of land for laying pipe lines in forest land by forest department. 2. Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections
2	Water Supply to Ajmer -Pushkar	16,642.00	13,313.60	3,328.25	December, 2009	September, 2011	a) Delay in permission for Railway Crossing. b) Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections. c) Tender premium.
3	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer	3,841.80	3,073.44	768.36	March, 2010	September, 2010	a) Slow Progress of work. b) Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections. c) Tender premium.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Sewerage System for Ajmer-Pushker	11,208.00	5,200.00	1,300.00	September, 2010	March, 2011	Delay due to re-appropriation of sewerage & storm water drainage project.	
5	Storm Water Drains for Ajmer-Pushker	6,108.00	4,886.40	1,221.50	February, 2011	March, 2011	Delay due to re-appropriation of sewerage & storm water drainage project.	
6	Urban Renewal of Chowkdi Sarhad, Walled City, Jaipur	1,159.66	579.83	434.88	October, 2008	June, 2010	a) Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections. b) Tender premium.	
7	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	1,319.74	659.87	494.91	December, 2008	September, 2010	a) Delay in allotment of land for sanitary land fill and purchase of machinery. b) Tender premium.	
8	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)	7,495.97	3,747.99	2,811.00	March, 2010	December, 2010	a) Delay in award of work of 2 no. STP & non-availability of land in 1 package. b) Tender premium.	
9	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II	11,086.00.	5,543.00	4,107.25	March, 2010	December, 2010	a) Delay in allotment of land for Delavas STP. b) Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender premium amount by ULBs in project account c) Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections.	

10	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass corssing to Panipech via Sikar Road	7,519.00	3,759.50	2,819.64	September, 2008	March, 2010	a) Re-routing in light of proposed metro/mono rail project. b) Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections
11	Construction of Bus Rapid Transit System (Package 2)	14,400.00	7,200.00	1,800.00	October, 2009	December, 2010	a) Re-routing in light of proposed metro/mono rail project. b) Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections
12	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Baori and its environs Amber, Jaipur	431.00	215.50	107.76	March, 2009	June, 2010	a) Slow Progress of work. b) Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections. c) Tender premium.
13	BRTS (Package IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur	26,035.94	13,017.96	3,254.49	January, 2011	March, 2011	a) Re-routing in light of proposed metro/mono rail project. b) Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections
14	Revitalisation of Walled City of Jaipur-Phase-I	2,896.00	1,448.00	362.00	June, 2010	December, 2010	a) Revision of DPR for including work of facade improvement & conservation of 3 bazars in walled city. b) Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender premium amount by ULBs in project account

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not present. Is there any supplementary question no. 102?

Question No. 103

Uranium mining in Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya

*103. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Uranium Mining by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) in Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya;

(b) the estimated uranium reserves in these area; and

(c) the constraints if any, in starting Uranium mining in these areas and steps taken by Government to address the same?

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

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

Statement

(a) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) is constructing a new mine and processing plant at Tummalapalle in the Kadappa District of Andhra Pradesh. It is also proposed to set up new mines and processing plant at Lambapur-Peddagattu in the Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh and at Kylleng Pyndengsohiong Mawthabab in West Khasi hills district, Meghalaya. These projects are being processed for approvals and would start after due approval from the State Government and the Government of India.

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy has so far established uranium resources amounts to 17,252 tonnes in Meghalaya and 60,244 tonnes in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Proposed Projects in Andhra Pradesh & Meghalaya have been held up due to:

- i) Lambapur Project was held up due to an appeal filed by an NGO against the environmental clearance for the mines granted by MoEF. The matter was pending before the National Environment Appellate Authority (NEAA). Pursuant to the dismissal of the appeal, the Detailed Project Report has been revised and is being further processed.
- ii) Kylleng Pyndengsohiong, Mawthabab - The major constraint for the Project has been environment, economic and health concerns perceived by some NGOs and local people. 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. Visits to the operating units of UCIL in Jaduguda were also arranged to provide assurance on safety and best environment management practices adopted by UCIL.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, let me first draw attention of the hon. Minister towards the reply given. The status of Tummalapalle Uranium Project in Andhra Pradesh has not been given in the reply although that is very much within my question. Secondly, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question at a time please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have not put my question at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am doing, Sir. Please allow me to do it Secondly, Sir, as per the report, it is revealed that all the three projects in Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya are having a reserve of 77,496 tonnes of uranium. As per the Annual Report for the year 2007-08 of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, which was laid before Parliament, although the projects have been undertaken well before 2007, and, it started in 2007, but till 2010, practically, no progress is there. The Annual Report of the UCIL says that the foundation stone of the Tummalapalle project was laid after making advance arrangements for project approval in 2007 itself. But in 2010, it is not there. My specific question, Sir, is that during this period, we have seen that for power generation in the country, the priority was so much for procurement of uranium that there are aggressive initiatives on the part of the Government of India to seek uranium reserves resources abroad, and in that anxiety, the Government did not bother even when the stability of the Government was rocked.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a statement or a question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: My question, Sir, is that जो गली-गली में घूमते रहे, मकान के पिछवाड़े को छोड़ दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ask the question, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: With respect to our country's 77,496 tonnes of uranium resources, what is the specific priority of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Are they for importing uranium or are they to first explore the reserves we do have in our command? What is their priority? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask the question. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the priority of the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, do not make a statement.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am not making a statement, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question and you will get an answer.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, that is my specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am afraid, you have taken so much time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the priority before the Government, the imported uranium or the national reserves?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I would like to assure the House that the Government gives highest priority to explore whatever uranium that is available in the country and to mine it. Already there are projects going on in Jharkhand region. We have opened up new projects in Andhra Pradesh, Tummalapalle being one where a mine is being opened up. A Bill is being worked on a mill being started. There are very good prospects in Lambapur region of Nalgonda District in Andhra Pradesh. We have already got environmental clearance. That project will start soon. We are also expecting to start a project in Meghalaya very soon. Not only that, the Atomic Minerals Directorate of Department of Atomic Energy is actively prospecting and exploring whatever other resources of uranium that we can find. Sir, you can rest assure that the Government will give highest priority to finding maximum sources of uranium in the country. But it is not easy to start a uranium project. There are many concerns that have to be met. There are land acquisition issues; there are public concerns; there are public sharing issues. All that is being done. There is a delay in the Meghalaya project. We have not yet got the clearance. But I would like to assure again, Sir, that the Government will give highest priority to finding out whatever uranium is available in the country, it is a very important strategic material and is also important for our energy security in the future. So, first priority will be given to whatever we find in our country.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has just stated that it is not very easy to find uranium. My only point to him is whether that is more difficult than finding uranium abroad with uncomfortable conditions.

My second supplementary is whether the hon. Minister can give us a general timeframe of exploring our own indigenous reserve of uranium for converting it into nuclear power to reach every village of our country.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, as you are aware, finding uranium from abroad was difficult for about four-five years. But we finally succeeded in getting that. So, Sir, while the source of importing uranium is on now, we are getting uranium from other countries or friendly countries. Sir, I told you about the three projects that we are seriously looking at. Apart from the existing project in Jharkhand region, is Singhbhum District of Jharkhand where new mines and new mills work is in progress. We have already got five mines working there. More mines and more mills are being started. But the Kadappa District project at Tummalapalle is in advanced stage of construction, a

mine and a mill. Except that, Lambapur, that is, the Nalgonda District project has not yet started because of the clearances and other processes. Also, the Meghalaya Project, the KPM site, has also not yet started. We are hopeful to start that very soon.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, थोरियम और यूरेनियम, ये दोनों ही परमाणु ऊर्जा के महत्वपूर्ण मिनरल पार्टिकल्स हैं। महोदय, पिछले सत्र में केन्द्र सरकार ने स्वयं माना है कि उड़ीसा के पुरी एवं कोणार्क के sea beach में 1.82 मिलियन टन मोनाजाइट स्रोत युक्त थोरियम है। वहां पर आखिर सरकार इसकी माइनिंग सरकारी उपक्रम के माध्यम से न करवाते हुए प्राइवेट पार्टीज को लीज पर देने के लिए क्यों आतुर है? मैं विशेषकर यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक वेदान्त नाम की एक विवादित कंपनी है, जो कि एल्युमिनियम का काम करती है। इसके साथ ही उसके दो-तीन अन्य धन्धे भी हैं, लेकिन उनका शिक्षा के साथ कोई नाता नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, सवाल क्या है?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: फिर भी वहां की राज्य सरकार उस वेदान्त विश्वविद्यालय को उस भूमि को लीज-आउट कर रही है। महोदय, यह सुरक्षा का मामला है, लेकिन फिर भी पुरी एवं कोणार्क के समुद्र के किनारे की इतनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमि राज्य सरकार की ओर से एक विवादित कंपनी को लीज-आउट की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकार ने ऑलरेडी इस भूमि को दे दिया है? या फिर केन्द्र सरकार अपने सरकारी उपक्रम के माध्यम से वहां पर माइनिंग करवाएगी?

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण: सर, पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न यूरेनियम के बारे में है, लेकिन आपने उड़ीसा के जिस मोनोजाइट सैंड के बारे में पूछा है, उसमें से थोरियम निकलता है। मैं आपको यह अवश्य बताना चाहूंगा कि यदि वहां पर कोई विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाना है, तो वह काम केन्द्र सरकार नहीं करेगी, क्योंकि जमीन देने का काम राज्य सरकार करती है। अगर राज्य सरकार उस सैंड से ऐटॉमिक मिनरल निकालने का काम करना चाहती है, तो उसकी परमिशन केन्द्र सरकार से मिलेगी, लेकिन अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव हमारे पास नहीं आया है और न ही हमने वहां पर किसी को परमिशन दी है। विश्वविद्यालय खोलने अथवा जमीन देने का काम राज्य सरकार ही करेगी।

श्री बलबीर पुंज: सर, थोरियम तो आपके अधिकार में है न।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interventions, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No interventions, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: थोरियम और यूरेनियम में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us stick to the question.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, यह राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का मुद्दा है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, our country is rich in thorium. Uranium is a basic necessity for nuclear energy. A recent research, which has been conducted in Nagercoil by a woman scientist, has come out with a fact that uranium can be extracted from sea sand. I want to know whether the

Government is aware of that research. And if it is worthy of having a continuing process, will the Government work on it to make the country enriched in indigenous production of uranium instead of depending upon the foreign countries for imports?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member is right. Monazite sand available in the beaches of Kerala and Orissa is a very rich source of thorium. But the amount of uranium present in the sand is very miniscule. So, mining uranium from beach sand is quite expensive. We look for uranium only in uranium mines, as I explained the areas that we are looking at. But lot of thorium is being taken out of beach sand and the Rare Earths Limited, another public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, looks at that area. The work of extracting thorium from beach sand is going on and we have plenty of thorium now. Except that, generating power out of thorium will take some time. That is part of our Phase III programme of power generation.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the hon. Minister must have heard very recently that during the drilling for crude oil, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission discovered uranium in Titabor, upper Assam. This was widely published in the regional and national newspapers, and it got coverage in the electronic media also. I want to know from the hon. Minister about the quality and quantity of uranium extracted from upper Assam.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the work of exploration of uranium is exclusively done by the Atomic Minerals Directorate of the Atomic Energy Commission. If any finds of uranium are reported by any other agency, I am sure they would pass on the information to the Department of Atomic Energy.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: They have already passed on the information.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: That will then be studied. But I cannot give you information whether anything is found. I need a separate notice for this question.

Flow of Ganga

*104. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a few kilometers up stream of Farakka, River Ganga is trying to find a way out of the obstruction created by the barrage and return to its old route between Rajmahal and Farakka in a desperate effort to flow freely;

(b) if so, whether the major flow of Ganga would bypass Farakka and proceed towards Bangladesh through Pagla and Chhoto Bhagirathi and subsequently meet Mahananda, leaving the Bhagirathi-Hooghly channel dry, resulting in end of Farakka Barrage and Kolkata port; and

(c) Government's reaction on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to the Reports recieved from the State Government and Farakka Barrage Project as per the present indication, there is .no possibility of river Ganga by-passing Farakka Barrage and proceeding towards Bangladesh through river Pagla and river Chhoti Bhagirathi.

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

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the question from the Minister. From my practical experience, I would like to say that in this Farakka region, there are some places where courses of these two particular rivers, Ganga and Padma, national and international rivers respectively, come closer due to erosion. In many places, it is only 150 metres right from the main course of Ganga or that of Padma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Could you please repeat the second?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Padma. It is an international river. It is going right from Farakka to Bangladesh. If it is mixed, many inhabitants, villagers and the Railways will be affected. If it is so, the geographical scene of this particular area would get changed. I would like to ask from the hon. Minister: Is there any action plan to protect these people and the erosion of the river banks of Ganga and Padma?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, initially anti-erosion was not part of the mandate of the Farraka Barrage Project and before 2005, there were some occasions when some erosions were felt. Thereafter, the Government of India in consultation with the Government of West Bengal extended this reach. Earlier, it was 20 kilometres which was necessary to protect the work of Farakka Barrage. From there, it was raised to 40 kilometres upstream and 80 kilometres downstream. After the work was taken up, I would like to allay the fears of the hon. Member, there is no likelihood of any erosion taking place. Sir, when we talk of the schemes, both under the Tenth Plan as also under the Eleventh Plan, adequate provisions have been made to take into account these things and some works have been done in three different stretches - one measuring about five kilometres, another 1600 metres, another 593 metres and another 700 metres. So, there is no fear of any such eventuality.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, it is a fact that not only in these two rivers, Ganga and Padma, but also in other eight rivers which are in this particular area of West Bengal and other parts of Bihar and UP., erosion takes place and many people are evicted from their residences and villages. But, there is no comprehensive package for rehabilitation of these evicted people. They are living on the streets under open sky and they have become unauthorised occupants. Through you, may I ask:

What is the plan so far as the rehabilitation of these people evicted due to erosion of river bank is concerned, not only in West Bengal but throughout the country?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, actually, this supplementary does not arise out of the main question, but, I would like to again assure the hon. Member that as far as the Malda District is concerned, where these two rivers, Chhoti Bhagirathi and Pagla, which used to offtake from Ganga flow, are concerned, as I said earlier, there is no likelihood of any erosion taking place in that stretch. As far as the rest of the country is concerned, this question does not fall within the ambit of the jurisdiction of this Ministry.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप मुझे क्षमा करिएगा। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न था और आपके उत्तर से मुझे बहुत निराशा हुई है। बांग्लादेश के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों, फरक्का बैराज हो, इन सब बातों से हम सब की सहमति है। लेकिन, गंगा इस देश की जीवनदायिनी नदी है और फरक्का बैराज के कारण गंगा की प्रकृति या उसके स्वभाव पर क्या खराब असर पड़ा है, क्या इसको परखने की कोशिश कभी आपके विभाग ने की है?

मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। मेरे मित्र ने अभी मालदा और राजमहल की चर्चा की। एक बार आप अपने ऑफिसर्स के साथ कटिहार, राजमहल और मालदा के इलाके में जाइए और देखिए कि गंगा कितना अकुला रही है, उसकी गहराई कितनी कम हो गई है, उसमें सिल्टिंग कितनी बढ़ चुकी है? उसका रुख बदल रहा है। पहले उसमें fishery का movement हुआ करता था, लेकिन अब वह सब बंद हो गया है। मैं आपसे बहुत विनम्रता के साथ एक ही आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि फरक्का बांध के कारण गंगा की प्रकृति पर जो खराब असर पड़ा है इसकी जाँच करने के लिए क्या आप कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बताएंगे? यह मेरा आपसे विनम्र आग्रह है। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। मैंने वहाँ की परेशानियों को देखा है। उसको समझते हुए आप गम्भीरता से उत्तर देंगे।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, क्योंकि सप्लीमेंट्री का इस विषय से ताल्लुक नहीं है, मैं नहीं जानता कि किस कारण उनको मेरे उस जवाब से निराशा हुई, लेकिन मैं उनकी गम्भीरता के साथ सहमत हूँ। इससे पहले कि मैं उनकी बात पर कुछ कहने की कोशिश करूँ, बेशक वह मेरे मंत्रालय में नहीं आता, लेकिन मैं उनको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि फरक्का बैराज बंगला देश के लिए नहीं बनाया गया था, फरक्का बैराज उस कारण बनाया गया था, अगर आपको उस वक्त की बात याद हो, जिस बात का जिक्र उस मूल सवाल में किया गया है, तो उस वक्त गंगा से छोटी भागीरथी और पागला रिवर के जरिये ज्यादा पानी उधर चला जाता था। उस वक्त यह सम्भावना थी कि यह पानी महानन्दा में मिल कर बंगला देश में चला जाएगा, इसलिए उसको रोकने के लिए और इस बात के लिए कि कोलकाता का जो पोर्ट है, वह ठीक काम कर सके, वह खत्म न हो, यह बनाया गया था। उसके साथ-साथ जो हमारी भागीरथी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : जब आपने बनाया था, यह तब की बात नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: भागीरथी, हुगली, जो इसका वाटर-वे है, उसकी जो गहराई है, उसके जरिये वह काम आ सके, इसके लिए यह बुनियादी तौर पर बनाया गया था। उसके बाद इन्होंने जो जिक्र किया है, उसके साथ

सब सहमत हैं। उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर गंगा रिवर बेसिन अथॉरिटी बना रखी है और इसमें बहुत ज्यादा एनजीओज को शामिल किया गया है। यहां हम यह भी कहना चाहेंगे कि अगर यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार उसके लिए गम्भीर नहीं है, तो मैं अदब के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इल्जाम सही नहीं है। उस पर जो कदम उठाये जाने की जरूरत है, वह यह सरकार उठा रही है।

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, we are very happy to hear from the hon. Minister that the apprehended danger or threat or erosion is not going to occur. We are very happy about that. My question is: Will this kind of erosion or danger occur in the later part, I mean, in future? As on date, what you say may be correct. Some time later, it may not be there. In such a situation, I am inclined to ask whether you are taking any preventive action in advance so that you can prevent the future damage or the future catastrophe.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the damage could occur from those two points to which I referred earlier. And as I stated earlier, adequate care has been taken of that. Earlier, the anti-erosion was not a part of the mandate of the Farakka Barrage Project, and there were only 10 kms., 4 kms. upstream and 8 kms. downstream which were included in this for the anti-erosion works only to protect this Barrage Project. After that, some damage was caused in 2005. Thereafter, the mandate was revised. This was taken to 120 kms. Thereafter, it was revised. Besides this, there is a very important programme of the Ministry of Water Resources known as the Flood Management Programme. Under that, whenever we receive any proposal from the State Governments, that is considered and allocations are made according to the rules thereunder.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, मैं अपने विद्वान साथी रवि शंकर जी की सप्लीमेंट्री पर आता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने तरीके से फरक्का क्यों बना था, उसका जवाब दिया, किन्तु जो मूल प्रश्न था, वह यह था कि क्या गंगा रिवर, फरक्का बैराज को बाइपास कर रही है या नहीं? आपका जवाब आया कि नहीं कर रही है। इनकी भी मांग है और मेरी भी यह मांग है कि आप जाकर खुद देखें कि यह बाइपास कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है? आपने जो जवाब दिया है, वह सरासर गलत है। फरक्का बैराज को गंगा बाइपास कर रही है और वह इसे बाइपास कर ही नहीं रही है, बल्कि सैंकड़ों गांवों को निगल गई है। वह दूसरी तरफ से निकल रही है। गंगा के माध्यम से होने वाले व्यापार में फरक्का irrelevant हो गया है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या ये इसकी उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराएंगे या ये खुद वहां जाकर देखेंगे? आपने हुगली नदी के पानी लेवल को ऊंचा किया, किन्तु जो बैराज बेड है, उसमें ऊपर तक गाद जम गई है और पानी दूसरी तरफ जा रहा है। हमारे सामने कोसी का उदाहरण है, जिसके कारण बिहार ग्रसित हुआ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No statement please.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: यह गंगा भी अपना रुख बदलकर सैंकड़ों गांवों को निगल रही है, इसके लिए क्या आप कोई inquiry करेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह मेरे साथ जाने को तैयार हैं तो हम दोनों जाना चाहेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : चलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: लेकिन, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)... Let me answer the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर सवाल है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: लेकिन जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह बाई-पास कर गई है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसने बाई-पास नहीं किया है। जब-जब भी संभावना उठी, इसका जिक्र मैंने किया था कि 2005 से पहले भी, उस वक्त वे कदम उठाए गए थे और उस वक्त उसमें ये प्रावधान किए गए थे, उसके dykes बनाकर, दोनों rivers पर, जो छोटी भागीरथी है और पागला ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : छोटी भागीरथी और पागला रिवर।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: दोनों के bouts suddenly बंद कर दिए गए हैं और जो दूसरी बात मैं इनको बताना चाहता हूं, इनको जरूर इल्म होगा, मैं उस जगह का नहीं, आप जानते हैं कि उन दोनों का riverbed main river से तीन से चार मीटर ऊंचा है, तो संभावना ही नहीं होती कि यहां से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : Riverbed ऊंचा है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if they go on interrupting me like this, then, I possibly cannot answer the question. I am trying to satisfy him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I give him an assurance when I say I will go there, when possible, and I will take him along!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: But I can say, Sir, that there is no damage caused and the arrangements have been made. And the Flood Management Programme of West Bengal has been included under the Scheme here.

Bhakra Beas Management Control Board

*105. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that daily requirement against share of water decided by Bhakra Beas Management Control Board is not being delivered to Rajasthan by Punjab and fluctuations/short supplies are the normal practice on account of unilateral over withdrawal by Punjab;

(b) whether fluctuations/short supplies so caused result in resentment among farmers and give rise to Dharnas, Andolan and law and order situations in Rajasthan;

(c) whether Government intends to resolve the issue regarding transfer of control of headwork; and

(d) if so, by when Government proposes to appoint a Member from Rajasthan to represent in the Board?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Rajasthan receives Ravi-Beas waters and a part of Sutlej waters from Harike head works and a part of Sutlej waters via Bhakra Main Line. Periodical supplies to the partner States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are decided in the monthly meetings of the Technical Committee of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), taking into account the water releases via Madhopur-Beas Link by Punjab. The head works at Harike and Madhopur and the Madhopur Beas Link are under the control of Punjab. In accordance with the decisions taken in the Technical Committee meetings of BBMB, Punjab is required to deliver water into the off-taking canals at Harike and also through Madhopur-Beas Link.

As informed by Government of Rajasthan, short and erratic supplies are passed on by Punjab to Rajasthan. As informed by Government of Punjab, releases are being made by Punjab to Rajasthan, as per decisions taken in the meetings of Technical Committee of the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and any excess/ short supply at Harike Head Works is shared in the same ratio as decided by BBMB on pro rata basis and it is incorrect to state that Punjab withdraws more water than its share at Harike Head Works. According to BBMB, Rajasthan has received shortages during some period due to fluctuations in supplies from Ranjit Sagar dam which is under the control of Government of Punjab.

(b) Government of Rajasthan has reported about such reactions in the State.

(c) Transfer of control of head works at Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur to BBMB has been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the matter is sub judice.

(d) Appointment of a Member from Rajasthan in BBMB has been considered from time to time and a view has been taken that at this juncture, no useful purpose would be served by amending Section 79(2)(a) of Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 to accommodate this request.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया है, वह केवल एक रिपिटिशन है, जो कई वर्षों से इस विषय पर चर्चा में आता रहा है, लेकिन समस्या का समाधान किसी प्रकार से निकला नहीं है। मेरा मूल मुद्दा यह है कि राजस्थान राज्य को रीवा-व्यास जल रंजीत सागर बांध, पोग बांध एवं भाखड़ा बांध से प्राप्त होता है। सभापति महोदय, इस पानी को प्राप्त करने के लिए ही वहां पर नहरों का निर्माण किया गया और नहरों के निर्माण के साथ-साथ यह तय किया गया कि प्रतिदिन 72000 क्यूसिक पानी की सप्लाई इन जगहों से की जाएगी। उसके बाद निर्णय किया गया कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, यह प्रश्न से ही संबंधित है। नहरों का पानी आखिरी जगह तक पहुंचे, उसके लिए यह निर्णय किया गया, समझौते हुए पंजाब सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच में और उसके अग्रेस्ट ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make a statement. Ask a question.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: I am not making a statement. Sir, 2200 क्यूसिक पानी मिलना चाहिए था, उसकी जगह पर केवल 1100 क्यूसिक पानी मिल रहा है, उसके कारण राजस्थान की नहरों के आखिरी छोर तक पानी नहीं जाता है, जिसके कारण पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं होता, किसानों को भी पानी नहीं मिलता और यह मामला भाखड़ा बांध मैनेजमेंट के साथ उलझा हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: उसका जो निर्णय होता है, उससे भी कोई समाधान नहीं होता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ramdas Agarwal. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, you cannot make a statement.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked the question. Let the hon. Minister answer the question.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है कि इस सारी समस्या के समाधान के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ, इन्होंने जो फैसले किए थे, उनको लागू करवाने के लिए इन्होंने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

श्री सभापति: आपने एक सवाल पूछा है या दो सवाल पूछे हैं?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक ही सवाल पूछा है। क्या व्यवस्था वे कर रहे हैं, मेरा एक ही सवाल है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ठीक है।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, माननीय सदस्य अपने अनुभव के कारण जानते हैं कि जो अंतरप्रान्तीय समझौते होते हैं उनको लागू कौन कर सकता है। यहां मैं उनके मूल सवाल का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। यह समझौता 31.12.1981 को हुआ था मुख्य मंत्री पंजाब, मुख्य मंत्री हरियाणा और मुख्य मंत्री राजस्थान के बीच में और उसके तहत जो 1921 से लेकर 1960 की flow series थी, उसके आधार पर इसमें पानी की allocation की गई थी। भाखड़ा-व्यास मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड की एक टेक्निकल कमिटी होती है, जो समय-समय पर दस-दस दिनों के लिए इस बात का फैसला करती है कि कैसे पानी आगे के दिनों के लिए दिया जाएगा और उसमें हमेशा राजस्थान के representatives, नुमाइंदे होते हैं, उसके तहत फैसला होता है कि दस दिन के लिए पानी कैसा-कैसा जाएगा। सर, अब सवाल यह आता है कि पंजाब के सोचने और राजस्थान के सोचने में फर्क है। राजस्थान यह कहता है कि उसको उसका पूरा पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, जबकि पंजाब यह कहता है कि जो समझौता या एग्रीमेंट water allocation का technical committee कर देती है, उसके तहत हम दस-दस दिन के लिए करते हैं, जो पानी का normal gap है, अगर पानी उससे ऊपर हो या कम हो, फिर pro-rata basis पर उसी के हिसाब से कर देते हैं। इस पर आपस में झगड़े चल रहे हैं। माफ कीजिए, यह मसला sub judice है, कोर्ट में गया हुआ है और माननीय सदस्य

कह रहे हैं कि इस सवाल का जवाब एक रूटीन टाइप का आता रहा है। बल्कि, मैंने इस बात यह सुनिश्चित किया कि यह सवाल हम पार्लियामेंट में ल आएँ और मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, जब आप इस बात को कहते हैं कि हम लागू क्यों नहीं करवाते। आप यहां अधिकार दीजिए, ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारा कोई प्रपोज़ल है। हम सब चीजों में, we express our pious intentions on these grounds, Sir, but when it comes to the specifics, you know what really happens.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्वयं केन्द्रीय मंत्री को और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अभी फरवरी में ही पत्र लिखे हैं और उसमें उन्होंने बड़ी गंभीरता से यह कहा है कि अगर नहरों में पानी नहीं मिलता है, किसानों को पीने के लिए भी पानी नहीं मिलता है, तो इससे law and order situation खराब हो सकती है। इसलिए इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए उन्होंने माननीय मंत्री जी को और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक जो पीने की सप्लाई है, वह बराबर नहीं हो रही है। किसान agitated हैं, परेशान हैं और उनके लिए पीने का पानी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसमें intervene करें और कम से कम राजस्थान को agreement के मुताबिक जो 2200 क्यूसेक पानी मिलना चाहिए, वह तो मिले। राजस्थान को इसका आधा भाग ही मिल रहा है और इसके लिए आपको तुरंत व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आपके ही मुख्य मंत्री ने लिखा है कि हम चाहते हैं कि राजस्थान की जनता को उसका हक मिले और उसके हिस्से का पानी मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no statements.

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सभापति जी, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने मुझे हिदायत दी है और राजस्थान की तरफ से उनको जो पत्र आया थे, उसके बाद मुझसे कहा गया कि आपस में बैठकर उनके बीच में बात करवाई जाए। उन पत्रों में जो भी मुझे राजस्थान के माननीय चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने उठाए थे, मैंने उनका जवाब भेजा है और मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि BBMB में जब यह मसला उठा था, उनकी एक मीटिंग partner states के साथ हुई थी और बीच में उनको यह सलाह दी गई थी, उसमें राजस्थान के नुमाइंदे भी थे, 29 जुलाई, 2009 को यह मीटिंग हुई थी और उसमें यह तय हुआ था कि आपस में जो भी मसले हैं, उनको आप fortnightly meetings के जरिए सुलझाने की कोशिश कीजिए और उन्होंने यह बात मान भी ली थी, लेकिन दोनों प्रांतों के बीच में कोई ढंग का समझौता नहीं हो पाया। जैसा मैंने कहा कि आपस में उनके मतभेद काफी तीव्र हैं और आपस में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, पीने का पानी तो चाहिए ही और अगर समाधान 2 सालों के बाद मिलेगा, तो उसका अर्थ क्या रहेगा, उस समाधान की कोई कीमत नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: एक अच्छे वातावरण में इसके समाधान की जरूरत है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: किसान की फसल खराब हो जाती है, उनको पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramdasji, please. This is not an occasion for argument.

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: इसी कारण जब कि इस सवाल पर अंकुश भी लग सकता था, मैंने चाहा कि हम पार्लियामेंट में यह सवाल लाएं और इस पर यहां चर्चा हो पाए और दोनों प्रांतों के बीच में जो मसले हैं, उनको

सुलझाया जाए। राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट ने एक समय पर एक फैसला दिया, उसके बाद उस फैसले को एकदम पंजाब सरकार, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लेकर गई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस पर स्टे दिया और इसी वजह से वह रुका है। मसला सिर्फ इतना नहीं है कि केन्द्र सरकार यहां से हिदायत दे सकती है और पानी छूट सकता है, मसला इससे ज्यादा गंभीर है और काफी जटिल है। इसलिए आज जरूरत है कि अच्छे माहौल में बातचीत के द्वारा इस मसले को सुलझाया जाए।

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया: सभापति जी, एक सवाल का जवाब तो मंत्री जी ने पहले ही दे दिया है कि Technical Committee में राजस्थान का एक representative रहता है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। मंत्री जी मुझे यह बताएं कि यह कौन decide करता है कि BBMB में कौन मेंबर बनेंगे और उनको क्या सुविधा है? कई बार discuss किया गया, आपने लिखा है कि - "no useful purpose will be served." अगर आप एक मेंबर राजस्थान को दे दें, जिसका उसमें interest है, जिससे कि वह discuss कर सके, उसको समझ सके, तो आपको इसमें क्या असुविधा है? अगर उनको कोई असुविधा होगी, तो वे अपनी सरकार को बता भी सकेंगे। आप इसको छिपाकर क्यों रखना चाहते हैं?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सभापति जी, BBMB, Punjab Reorganisation Act के तहत बना था और पंजाब का यह कहना है कि राजस्थान एक successor state नहीं है। जब reorganisation हुआ था, उस वक्त BBMB, पंजाब के तहत था और पंजाब उसे manage कर रहा था। उसके बाद पंजाब और हरियाणा, दो प्रांत बने और आज तक पंजाब का यही stand है कि इसमें राजस्थान एक मेंबर नहीं हो सकता। आपने पूछा है कि कौन तय करता है, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह पार्लियामेंट तय करती है। Punjab Reorganisation Act is an Act of the Parliament. इसके तहत एक चेयरमैन है, जिसे Government of India nominate करती है, दो परमानेंट सदस्य हैं, उनमें से मेंबर (पावर) पंजाब के हैं और मेंबर (इरिगेशन) हरियाणा के हैं। उसके बाद जब राजस्थान की ओर से यह मांग उठी थी, समय-समय पर यहां जिक्र हुआ है, सरकार की तरफ से, हमारे मंत्रालय के द्वारा बातचीत करवाकर हम इस फैसले पर पहुंचे थे कि राजस्थान को सदस्य बनाने से कोई काम नहीं होगा, उसमें अगर काम करवाने हैं तो बोर्ड से और Technical Committee के द्वारा ही काम हो सकते हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया था कि Technical Committee में उनके सदस्य होते हैं।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि "भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंधन नियंत्रण बोर्ड" के द्वारा पानी के हिस्से का जो निर्धारण किया गया है, उसमें हरियाणा के हिस्से की आपूर्ति हो रही है? और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं हो रही है? और राज्यवार इसमें कितने सदस्य लिए गए हैं?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, जहां तक राज्यवार सदस्यों की बात है, उसका जवाब मैंने तो अभी दिया है कि उसमें तीन परमानेंट मेंबर होते हैं। चेयरमैन केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से बनाया जाता है और दूसरे जो दो परमानेंट मेंबर होते हैं, उनमें एक पंजाब का होता है और दूसरा हरियाणा का होता है। इसमें दूसरा जो होता है, उनमें केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से हमारे कमिश्नर होते हैं और Joint Secretary होते हैं। वे उसमें पार्ट टाइम मेंबर होते हैं। पार्ट टाइम मेंबर के साथ-साथ तीनों प्रांतों, हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान, के irrigation के Principal Secretaries होते हैं। ये भी बोर्ड के बतौर पार्ट टाइम मेंबर होते हैं। हमारे कमिश्नर (इंडस) उसके मेंबर होते हैं।

सर, इन्होंने दूसरे सवाल में हरियाणा के शेयर का जिक्र किया है, वह सही मायने में इस सवाल से नहीं उठता है।

श्री सभापति: आप एक ही सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I share the anguish and anxiety of Shri Ramdas Agarwal because it is very genuine. We expected by putting this question before this august House that we will be able to get some relief. If we are not able to get relief from the Centre, from where would we get it? Water is not a monopoly of one State, water is a national asset. Rivers are not a monopoly of any State, rivers are god's given and for the whole country. The signatories were the State of Punjab, the State of Haryana, the State of Rajasthan, and the representative of the Centre, I think, was the highest man in the Centre, the Prime Minister himself. Isn't it? The signatories who were there, have they and the Centre no role in this matter? This is my specific question.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am quite sure that Shri Pilania knows the way these agreements are worked out, the way the agreements are arrived at and the way the agreements are finally executed. He is aware of it. I know it for certain that he is also aware of the disputes between various States pending at different levels. But there is no denying the fact that the anguish which he has expressed is, in fact, the anguish of everybody. We all wish that the surplus water in one basin could be utilised for the deficit basins of another part of the country. We all say so. That is the sentiment that I had expressed earlier of this Government that we do wish it like that, we do want that the entire 1123 BCM of utilisable water of this country, we should be able to utilise every drop of it, keeping in view the criticality of the sector, the increasing need of water and the falling per capita availability of water. That is one aspect on which we all have to work together. But when it comes to the specific inter-State issues, the matters are not just solved this way here.

*106 * [The questioner Shri Y.P. Trivedi was absent.]

हांगकांग के रास्ते चीन जाना

***106. श्री वाई.पी. त्रिवेदी :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या कश्मीर के लोगों ने हांगकांग के रास्ते चीन जाना शुरू कर दिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा): (क) से (ग) सरकार को यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि कुछ भारतीय राष्ट्रिक अपने पासपोर्ट के साथ एक अलग कागज पर चीनी वीजा स्टैपल करवाकर हांगकांग के रास्ते चीन की यात्रा कर रहे हैं। स्टैपल किए गए ऐसे वीजा को सरकार द्वारा विदेशों में यात्रा के लिए वैध नहीं माना जाता है। भारतीय राष्ट्रिक हांगकांग पहुंचकर एक 14 दिन का वीजा प्राप्त करते हैं। स्पष्ट है कि हांगकांग आप्रवासन प्राधिकारी चीन की आगे की यात्रा के लिए स्टैपल किए गए वीजा को स्वीकार करते हैं। भारतीय आप्रवासन प्राधिकारियों को इस संभावना के बारे में सजग किया गया है।

Travel to China via Hong Kong

†*106. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether people of Kashmir have started going to China via Hong-Kong;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) It has come to the notice of the Government that some Indian nationals with a Chinese visa on a separate sheet of paper stapled to their passport are undertaking travel to China via Hong Kong. Such stapled visas are not considered valid for travel abroad by Government. Indian nationals receive a 14-day visa on arrival at Hong Kong. Apparently, the Hong Kong Immigration Authorities accept stapled visas for onward travel to China. The Indian Immigration authorities have been sensitized to this possibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any supplementaries on this?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Yes, Sir. Is it on account of the attitude of China, in issuing a different kind of visa to Kashmiris for going to China and treating Kashmir as a disputed territory, that Kashmiris are going to China through Hong Kong?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the Government is aware of the Chinese position on this particular question. But we have stated that as far as the Indian Government is concerned, we refuse to accept any visa which is stapled on a white paper, attached to the Indian passport. We have taken a definite stand that it will not amount to a valid visa. That is the position of the Government of India.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the issue of Chinese visa. The people of Arunachal Pradesh have always been denied Chinese visa. I would like to know whether this matter has been taken up by the Government of India at the political level with the Chinese Government.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Yes, Sir. We have taken it up with the Chinese Government. The Prime Minister himself, when he met the Premier of China in Thailand at a multilateral conference, on the sidelines, took it up with them. Subsequently, when the Chinese Foreign Minister visited India, we took it up in Bangalore. The Chinese perception seems to be that they have continued this practice for some time. But our impression and our perception is that it is only in the last two years that Chinese have resorted to this.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलग से कागज़ पर वीज़ा की स्टैम्प लगाकर कुछ लोग चीन में प्रविष्ट हो गए हैं, क्या इसकी जानकारी आपको है? Stapled Visa लगाकर कुछ लोग चीन में चले गए हैं, इसकी जानकारी क्या मंत्रालय को है, कृपया यह बताइए।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Well, they used to. But when it was brought to the notice of the Government of India, we have taken a position that anything stapled on a piece of paper, unless it is stamped on the Indian Passport, is not going to be considered as a valid visa.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I just want to ask him in the light of what he has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am afraid. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. I won't depart from the 'three-supplementary rule'. Ravi Shankarji, you know the position. Question No. 107.

तारापुर परमाणु संयंत्र में यूरेनियम की कमी

*107. **श्रीमती माया सिंह :** क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या तारापुर परमाणु संयंत्र यूरेनियम की कमी के कारण अपनी क्षमता से कम पर कार्य कर रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यूरेनियम की मात्रा को बढ़ाकर संयंत्र की क्षमता का संवर्धन करेगी;
- (ग) यूरेनियम की मात्रा कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं; और
- (घ) यूरेनियम की कमी के कारण विद्युत उत्पादन में कुल कितने मेगावाट की कमी आई है?

प्रधानमंत्री कार्याल में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण): (क) महाराष्ट्र स्थित तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के चार रिएक्टर प्रचालनरत हैं। यूनिट-1 तथा 2 (2x160 मेगावाट) में आयातित यूरेनियम उपयोग में लाया जाता है वे अपनी पूर्ण विद्युत-क्षमता के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। यूनिट-3 तथा 4 (2x540 मेगावाट) में स्वदेशी यूरेनियम उपयोग में लाया जाता है और इन्हें अपेक्षित मात्रा में स्वदेशी यूरेनियम के उपलब्ध न होने की वजह से उनकी निर्धारित विद्युत-क्षमता की लगभग 70% क्षमता पर परिचालित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) नई यूरेनियम खानों को खोलने और यूरेनियम अयस्क संसाधन मिलों को कमीशन करने में विलंब हुआ है।

(घ) उत्पादन क्षमता में 324 मेगावाट की गिरावट आई है।

Lack of uranium in Tarapur Nuclear Plant

† *107. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tarapur Nuclear Plant is operating at a low capacity due to lack of Uranium;
- (b) if so, whether Government would increase its capacity by increasing the quantity of Uranium;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the reasons for decreasing quantity of uranium; and
- (d) the total megawatt decline in power generation due to lack of uranium?

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

(a) Tarapur Atomic Power Station located in Maharashtra has four reactors in operation. Units 1&2 (2X160 MW) use imported uranium and are operating at full power. Units 3&4 (2X540 MW) use domestic uranium and are operating at about 70% of their rated power due to non availability of domestic uranium in the required quantity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There has been a delay in opening of new uranium mines and commissioning of uranium ore processing mills.

(d) The decline in generation capacity is 324 MW.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, देश जो विद्युत-संकट झेल रहा है, सरकार की तैयारी को देखते हुए मुझे नहीं लगता है कि विद्युत की सप्लाई और आपूर्ति में जो अंतर है, उस अंतर को हम पाट पाएंगे, बल्कि मुझे लगता है कि यह और बढ़ेगा। अमेरिका से 123 Nuclear Deal और फ्रांस के साथ एटमी सहयोग समझौते के बाद भी यदि सरकार को यूरेनियम ठीक समय और पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिल पा रहा है, तो इसे यू.पी.ए. सरकार की नाकामयाबी कहूं या क्या कहूं, समझ में नहीं आता है, लेकिन संबंधित देशों पर आप दबाव नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। यदि सरकार कोशिश करे...

श्री सभापति : समय खत्म हो रहा है, जल्दी से सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: यदि सरकार कोशिश करे तो 61,000 टन स्वदेशी यूरेनियम का उत्पादन हमारे देश के अंदर ही हो सकता है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितना यूरेनियम हम विदेशों से आयात करते हैं और कितने यूरेनियम का उत्पादन हमारी स्वदेशी इकाइयां करती हैं? महोदय, सरकार ने खुद माना है कि विद्युत क्षमता में 324 मेगावॉट की गिरावट आई है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी नीति या पॉलिसी बनाई है कि हमारे देश के अंदर जो स्वदेशी यूरेनियम के भंडार हैं, उनमें हम अधिक मात्रा में यूरेनियम पैदा कर सकें?

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण: सर, आदरणीय सदस्या ने दो-तीन प्रश्नों को मिला दिया है। पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में यूरेनियम के पर्याप्त भंडार नहीं हैं और हमारे पास जो यूरेनियम के भंडार हैं, उनका ग्रेड बहुत poor है, इसलिए हमने जो अब तक prospect किया है, उसमें 1,37,000 टन यूरेनियम क्षमता उपलब्ध हो सकती है, लेकिन वहां पर अभी हमें कई mines open करनी हैं, वहां पर permissions की कोशिश की जा रही है, कई हम कर रहे हैं और उनका आधुनिकीकरण हो रहा है, लेकिन जो दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्या ने कही कि 123 समझौते के अंदर हम जो अंतराष्ट्रीय सहयोग करेंगे, उसके चलते हमारा अमेरिका से समझौता हो गया है, फ्रांस से हो गया है, रशिया से हो गया है और इसकी तैयारी चल रही है। इसके चलते आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु में विदेशी सहयोग से हम नए-नए परमाणु संयंत्र खड़े कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इसमें

बातचीत चल रही है। कुछ legislative steps अभी हमें लेने हैं लेकिन पूरी तैयारी और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग से हम अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाना चाहेंगे। जहां तक हमारे देश के यूरेनियम की उपलब्धता का सवाल है, उसके संबंध में जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि हम लोग पूरी तैयारी कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूरेनियम जो हमारे पास है, उसको हम बाहर निकाल सकें, उसको परीक्षित करके उसका उपयोग कर सकें। इस संबंध में मैं आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं। साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि परमाणु ऊर्जा मात्र कुछ प्रतिशत ऊर्जा की ही आपूर्ति कर सकता है, बाकी ऊर्जा के लिए हमें अन्य स्रोतों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। लेकिन एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और clean ऊर्जा स्रोत परमाणु ऊर्जा स्रोत है इसलिए हम उस पर जोर दे रहे हैं।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: महोदय, जैसा आपने जवाब दिया है कि महाराष्ट्र स्थित तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के चार रिएक्टर काम कर रहे हैं। रिएक्टर एक और दो आयातित यूरेनियम से बिजली का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और तीन तथा चार के लिए स्वदेशी यूरेनियम उपयोग में लाया जाता है। अपेक्षित मात्रा में सप्लाई न होने के कारण यहां से बिजली कम उत्पादित हो रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि माध्य प्रदेश को तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर से कितना हिस्सा मिलता था? अगर प्रोडक्शन में कमी आई है तो क्या आपने उसको पूरा बंद कर दिया है? अगर आप 30 प्रतिशत माइनस करें तो कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से तो मध्य प्रदेश को हिस्सा मिलना ही चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण: सभापति महोदय, तारापुर एक और दो प्रकल्प आयातित यूरेनियम से चलते हैं। वे पूरी क्षमता पर चल रहे हैं। उसमें जो 320 मेगावाट बिजली बनती है, वह महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात ही बांटता है। जो प्रकल्प तीन और चार हैं, वे हमारी तकनीक से बने हुए हैं - 540 गुणा 2 यानी 1,080 मेगावाट की क्षमता के दो प्रकल्प बने हैं। इनमें से जो ऊर्जा मिलती है, वह महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के साथ मध्य प्रदेश को भी दी जाती है। उसमें से 19 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश का है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि यूरेनियम की कमी के कारण जो तीन और चार प्रकल्प हैं, वे 55 से 70 प्रतिशत कैपेसिटी पर चल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: मध्य प्रदेश का पूरा हिस्सा काट लिया है।

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण: जनवरी, 2010 तक का जो औसत है, वह 57 प्रतिशत है — हमारी यूरेनियम की उपलब्ध होने के बाद यह औसत और भी बढ़ेगा लेकिन availability फैक्टर जो है, कितनी क्षमता से चल सकते हैं, उसके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यूरेनियम उपलब्ध हो तो 92 प्रतिशत तक availability फैक्टर हमारे तारापुर तीन और चार प्रकल्प का है। उसी प्रतिशत में मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली मिलेगी जो कि पूरा प्रतिशत है, लेकिन अगर कम उपलब्ध होगी तो उसके अनुपात में उसको कम बिजली मिलेगी।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: आपने मध्य प्रदेश का पूरा हिस्सा काट लिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि यूरेनियम की उपलब्धता कम होने के कारण पचास प्रतिशत के लगभग विद्युत उत्पादन हो रहा है। क्या हेवी वॉटर बोर्ड फॉस्फेट राख से यूरेनियम निकालने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN : Sir, there is an on-going research project to take uranium out from phosphoric acids, but the quantity of uranium available from that source is very miniscule. But, even then, the research is going on. But, no significant quantities have been taken out of phosphoric acid process.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government of India...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question very quickly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government of India for trying to explore all the possibilities of making uranium available to our power projects, including Tarapore. Sir, the Tarapore Plant is suffering on account of shortage of uranium, as has been stated by the Minister, and the decline in production is nearly 324 MW. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the measures taken by the Government to substitute the shortage of this 324 MW, particularly in Maharashtra.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, this shortage of 324 MW is not only in Tarapore; it is in the whole country. But, Sir, as you know, after the international Civil Nuclear Agreement for importing uranium. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: But, this reply pertains to Tarapore. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: This figure of 324 MW refers to the whole country. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are trying to get uranium also from other countries and reactors which are under safeguards be used for imported uranium so that Indian uranium is available for non-safeguarded reactors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Methodology for determining poverty

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

- (a) the existing procedures for determining official estimates of poverty;
- (b) whether an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar was constituted on 2nd December, 2005 by the Planning Commission to review this methodology;
- (c) if so, its recommendations;
- (d) definition of poor at present; and
- (e) the number and percentage of poor in the country, State-wise?

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

- (a) Planning Commission estimates poverty from a sample survey of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization after an interval of approximately

5 years. Since 1997, poverty estimates are based on the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Number and Proportion of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee). Poverty Line was defined as per capita consumption level of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per capita per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at the national level which corresponds to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. The National Poverty Line is disaggregated into State-wise poverty lines in order to reflect the State-wise price differentials and these poverty lines are updated using Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Workers (CPIAL) in rural areas and Consumer Price Index for Industrial (CPIIW) workers for urban areas.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group in December, 2005 under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report in December 2009 and some of the major recommendations are as under:

- Poverty estimates to continue to be based on private household consumer expenditure of households collected by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).
- Need to move away from anchoring the poverty lines to a calorie intake norm.
- Need to adopt the Mixed Recall Period (MRP) based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines as against the practice of using Uniform Recall Period (URP) estimates in order to capture the household consumption expenditure of poor households on low-frequency items of purchase more satisfactorily.
- MRP equivalent of the urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7 per cent urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB to be provided to rural as well as urban population in all the States after suitable adjustments.
- The proposed reference PLB takes into account all items of consumption (except transport and conveyance) for construction of price indices. Separate allowance for private expenditure on transport and conveyance has been made in the recommended poverty lines.
- Poverty lines derived by the Committee at the all-India level are an expenditure level of Rs. 446.68 per capita per month for rural areas and Rs. 578.8 per capita per month for urban areas at 2004-05 prices.
- The all-India rural headcount ratio and all-India combined headcount ratio using the recommended procedure is 41.8 per cent and 37.2 per cent in comparison with the current official estimates of 28.3 per cent and 27.5 per cent respectively.

(d) and (e) The latest poverty estimates were released for the year 2004-05 and poverty lines adopted an all-India expenditure level of Rs. 356.30 per capita per month for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 per capita per month for urban areas at 2004-05 prices. State-wise number and percentage of poor in the country based on the present methodology (Lakdawala Committee) are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Number and percentage of Population below poverty line by States - 2004-05

(Based on URP-Consumption)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number (Lakh)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	126.10	15.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03	17.60
3	Assam	55.77	19.73
4	Bihar	369.15	41.35
5	Chhattisgarh	90.96	40.88
6	Delhi	22.93	14.73
7	Goa	2.01	13.83
8	Gujarat	90.69	16.75
9	Haryana	32.10	14.03
10	Himachal Pradesh	6.36	9.96
11	J&K	5.85	5.43
12	Jharkhand	116.39	40.35
13	Karnataka	138.89	24.98
14	Kerala	49.60	15.04
15	Madhya Pradesh	249.68	38.29
16	Maharashtra	317.38	30.75
17	Manipur	3.95	17.34
18	Meghalaya	4.52	18.52
19	Mizoram	1.18	12.62
20	Nagaland	3.99	19.05
21	Orissa	178.49	46.37
22	Punjab	21.63	8.41
23	Rajasthan	134.89	22.06
24	Sikkim	1.14	20.06
25	Tamil Nadu	145.62	22.53
26	Tripura	6.38	18.94

1	2	3	4
27	Uttar Pradesh	590.03	32.81
28	Uttarakhand	35.96	39.63
29	West Bengal	208.36	24.72
30	A & N Islands	0.92	22.62
31	Chandigarh	0.74	7.07
32	D&N Haveli	0.84	33.17
33	Daman & Diu	0.21	10.45
34	Lakshadweep	0.11	16.02
35	Puducherry	2.37	22.41
	TOTAL	3017.20	27.54

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Proposal for Kochi Metro Rail

*109. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for "Kochi Metro Rail" to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Government's reaction thereto;

(d) the reasons for delay in giving approval; and

(e) whether Government would give clearance without any further delay?

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

(a) and (b) Government of Kerala had submitted the proposal of Kochi Metro Rail project to the Ministry of Urban Development. The proposal for setting up of Kochi Metro Rail in Kochi was received from Government of Kerala on 12th September, 2005 covering a total length of 25.3 kms. (fully elevated) from Alwaye to Petta at an estimated cost of Rs. 2991.5 crore (excluding State taxes). Details are given in Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) As per the policy, cities having a population of four million plus (2001 Census) may require Metro Rail systems on high demand corridors (which have a demand of 20,000 Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic (PHPDT) or more) and sufficient operational sustainability, if duly supported by Comprehensive Mobility Plan. The proposal of Kochi Metro Rail Project is at present under examination by the Government.

Statement

Kochi Metro Rail

Salient features of Metro from Alwaye to Petta

Total length	25.253 Kms (all elevated)
Stations	21 (3 future stations in 2020)
Traffic forecast	3.8 lakh passengers/day in 2011

Year	PHPDT	Trip Length
2011	13681	7.33
2015	17663	8.46
2020	21065	9.55
2025	23621	10.02

Train operation 3 cars @ 5 min. headway in 2011 to 3 cars @ 3 min. headway in 2025

Completion cost excluding taxes & land - Rs.2991.5 crore

- Funding pattern

Rs. in crore

	Govt. of India	Govt. of Kerala
Equity	15% (450)	15% (450)
Subordinate debt	10% (299.1)	15% (450)
JBIC loan		45% (1350.4)

Total - Rs.2991.5 crore (excluding State taxes)

FIRR	5.30%
EIRR	17.76%

Illegal structures around protected monuments

*110. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to clear all the illegal structures which have been constructed within the banned 100 metre radius of protected monuments;

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

(c) whether the issue of protection of monuments has not been taken up seriously by Government resulting in poor maintenance of monuments; and

(d) if so, the plans formulated by Government to provide adequate maintenance to historical monuments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Any building, a part thereof, which has been constructed in a prohibited or regulated area in contravention of the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959 (AMASR Rules 1959) is liable to be removed and the AMASR Rules 1959 are very categorical and provide for removal of such buildings under the provisions of rule 38 which provide -

(1) The Central Government may, by order, direct the owner or occupier of an unauthorized building in a prohibited area or in a regulated area or of a building or part thereof which has been constructed in contravention of any of the conditions of a licence granted under rule 35 to remove such building or part thereof within a period specified in that order.

(2) If the owner or occupier refuses or fails to comply with an order made under sub-rule (1), the Central Government may direct the District Magistrate to cause the building or part thereof to be removed, and the owner or occupier shall be liable to pay the cost of such removal.

The Archaeological Survey of India regularly issues notices and orders for removal of unauthorizedly constructed illegal structures as per the existing rules.

The protection and maintenance of monuments, declared as of national importance, by way of structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development around the monument is a regular and ongoing process and the required works are taken-up on need basis as per the established principles of conservation, however, subject to availability of manpower and financial resources.

The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation, and maintenance of all the centrally protected monuments across the country during the last three years is as under:

2006-07	Rs.10816.89 lakhs
2007-08	Rs. 12886.19 lakhs
2008-09	Rs.13498.60 lakhs

People living below poverty line in Odisha

*111. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of people living Below Poverty Line in Odisha as on date; and
- (b) whether Government has any specific concrete action plan to eradicate poverty from the State within a specific time period?

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

(a) Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of people living below the poverty line at the National and State Levels from a large sample survey on household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation after an interval of approximately five years. The latest poverty estimates have been released for the year 2004-05 and according to these estimates, 178.49 lakh persons, i.e., 46.37% of the total population of Odisha were living below the poverty line.

(b) The central vision of the Eleventh Plan is to trigger an inclusive development process, which ensures broad based improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minorities, etc. in all the States, including Odisha. Towards this end, the Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation as well as sectoral programmes. The major programmes include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, Integrated Child Development Services, Mid-day Meal Scheme, etc. in addition to sectoral programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, etc. In addition, the State is allocated funds under both the components of the Backward Regions Grant Fund, namely the Special Plan for the KBK districts and the Districts Component under which 19 districts of Odisha are covered.

Auction of 3G spectrum

*112. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the auction of 3G spectrum has been delayed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when, it is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) EGoM on 'Auction of 3G spectrum' had several meetings on 31 July, 2009, 27th August, 2009, 19th November, 2009, 21st December, 2009 and 12th January, 2010 and decided for auction of 3G spectrum. There have been some issues about availability of 3G spectrum for auction in different service areas causing delay in finalizing number of 3G slots to be auctioned.

(c) As per the time table given in the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) published on 25th February, 2010 by Department of Telecommunications, the 3G Auction is scheduled to start on 9th April, 2010.

Grants-in-aid to NGOs

*113. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to reduce grants-in-aid in the next financial year for the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working among the youth;

(b) if so, the reasons for reducing grants-in-aid to the NGOs;

(c) the budgetary support under grants-in-aid to NGOs in the last three financial years;

(d) the amount of grants already sanctioned during the last three financial years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Details are given in statement.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Schemes	Budget allocation					Utilization		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (proposed)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Promotion of National Integration	1000.00	1300.00	**	**	**	1127.00	**	**
Promotion of Adventure	350.00	400.00	**	**	**	305.00	**	**
Promotion of Youth Activities and Training	700.00	400.00	**	**	**	357.00	**	**
Development and Empowerment of Adolescent	900.00	1100.00	**	**	**	1073.00	**	**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	-	-	2100.00	2050.00	2300.00	The scheme came into existence w.e.f. 1.4.08.	2010.00	2001.00

** This programme is now one of the components of the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)

India's ties with China

*114. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adopted new policy for improvement of bilateral ties with China in trade and other fields in order to defend the borders in the North Eastern region;
- (b) if not, the reason therefor;
- (c) the steps that has been taken by Government for early solution to the border dispute with China; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. There are regular high-level political contacts between the two countries. The two sides have established a dialogue architecture at all levels to discuss the entire gamut of bilateral relations, including economic, commercial and defence ties. Despite the global financial crisis, bilateral trade between the two countries reached \$43.27 billion in 2009. During the visit of Commerce and Industry Minister to China in January 2010, the two sides signed a MoU on Expansion of Trade and Economic Cooperation. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

(c) and (d) The two countries have appointed Special Representatives to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been thirteen meetings of the Special Representatives. The first five meetings resulted in the signing of the "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question" on April 11, 2005 during the visit of the Chinese Premier to India. The talks are now focused on exploring the framework for a final package settlement covering all sectors of the India-China boundary.

Deaths in 'Asha Kiran', Delhi

†*115. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who have died so far in the year 2009-10 in 'Asha Kiran' home for mentally retarded children situated at Rohini in Delhi;
- (b) the reasons for the death of these persons;
- (c) the capacity of 'Asha Kiran' for accommodating inmates and the number of persons living there at present; and
- (d) the arrangement to provide protection from cold to the persons living there in winter season?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) "Asha Kiran" is a home run by the Government of NCT of Delhi for severely mentally retarded persons. 49 inmates of the Home died during 2009-10 i.e., from 01.04.2009 to 28.02.2010.

- (b) The death of these persons has been due to medical reasons, mostly sudden epileptic seizures.
- (c) The capacity of 'Asha Kiran' is 350 inmates. At present, there are 739 persons living there.
- (d) The inmates are provided woollen clothing and blankets. In addition, each dormitory has heat-convectors for indoor heating, and geysers in bathrooms.

Facilities for visitors to Commonwealth Games

†*116. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around one lakh tourists are expected to visit India during the Commonwealth Games;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government for providing facilities to tourists during the Games; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, About one lakh visitors are expected for the Commonwealth Games. Around 90,000 visitors visited Melbourne during the Commonwealth Games held in 2006.

- (c) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has assessed that approximately 40,000 rooms would be required in the National Capital Region of Delhi to meet the demand of the visitors coming for the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commonwealth Games, Delhi, 2010. The Ministry of Tourism is coordinating with various land owning agencies viz. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for expeditious completion of the ongoing new hotel projects for the Games. Additionally, it is proposed to use 'Bed & Breakfast' establishments and DDA housing Flats located at Vasant Kunj and Jasola, which would be furnished and operated by India Tourism Development Corporation for the Games. A 'Task Force' has also been constituted in the Ministry of Tourism to monitor the position of accommodation for the Games on a regular basis.

GDP factors

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

- (a) the factors that constitute Gross Domestic Product (GDP) together with the share of each factor;
- (b) whether it is a fact that share of agriculture has dropped to 17 per cent of GDP from 25 per cent;
- (c) if so, the reasons for the drop in share; and
- (d) whether it has any impact on the implementation of the ongoing Central schemes like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)?

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

(a) to (d) The Gross Domestic Product(GDP) comprises three broad sectors namely; Agriculture, Industry and Services. While the share of agriculture in GDP (at 1999-2000 prices) has declined from 25% in 1999-2000 to 17% in 2008-09, the share of industry has increased from 39.5% to 41.5% and services sector from 35.5% to 41.6 % over the same period. Details of the share of these sectors along with their major sub-sectors are given in statement (See below).

The decline in the share of agriculture in GDP over the years has been due to a rapid growth in the services sector and a lower growth rate in agriculture. The growth rate in agriculture has fluctuated between -7.2% to 10% from the period of 1999-2000 to 2008-09, whereas the growth rate in the services sector has been consistently positive and ranged between 6.3% to 11.6% during the same period. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) provides a safety net through a guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to rural households which volunteer to take up manual work. The priorities of works taken up under MGNREGS are drought proofing, flood control, land development etc. The convergence of MGNREGS with agriculture through effective planning of works is aimed at enhancing the productivity of the agricultural sector.

Statement

Table 1: Sectoral Growth Rates (in %) (At 1999-2000 prices)

Sectors	1999- 00	2000- 01	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09
Agriculture	2.7	-0.2	6.3	-7.2	10.0	0.0	5.8	4.0	4.9	1.6
Industry	5.1	4.6	2.5	7.1	6.6	10.2	8.8	9.4	6.7	4.2
Services	9.6	6.3	7.4	8.2	9.1	9.7	10.9	11.6	11.0	10.0
GDP at factor cost	6.4	4.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.5	9.7	9.0	6.7

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

*Table 2: Gross Domestic Product at Constant (1999-2000) Prices -
Distribution of Shares in GDP (in %)*

Sectors	1999- 00	2000- 01	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	25.0	23.9	24.0	21.4	21.7	20.2	19.5	18.5	17.8	17.0
Industry										
Mining & quarrying	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Manufacturing	14.8	15.3	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.2	14.6
Electricity, gas & water supply	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Construction	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3
Trade, hotels & restaurants	14.2	14.3	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7
Sub total	39.5	40.1	39.9	41.1	41.1	41.7	42	42.4	42.3	41.5
Services										
Transport, storage & communication	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.5	10.2	10.7	11.4	12.1	12.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	13.1	13.0	13.2	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.8	14.3	14.6	14.8
Community, social & personal services	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.1	13.9
Sub total	35.5	36	36.1	37.5	37.2	37.9	38.4	39.1	39.8	41.6

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Programme

*118. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay of Prime Minister's Reconstruction Programme (PMRP) for Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the amount earmarked for projects taken up or to be taken up by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) the amount earmarked for projects taken up or to be taken up Government and/or Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(d) the details of works/projects undertaken or to be undertaken under the PMRP; and

(e) the actual amount disbursed till date under PMRP to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and also the amount expended directly by the Central Government and PSUs?

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

(a) The total outlay of Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) for J & K was Rs.24000.00 crore in November, 2004 which has been enhanced to Rs. 31839.28 crore.

(b) This outlay includes projects taken up by State Government as State Sector Schemes and Central Sector Projects that are implemented by State Agencies. The revised outlay under PMRP (State Sector) Schemes is Rs.6438.75 crore. The outlay under Central Sector Projects being implemented by the State Agencies is Rs.6268.13 crore.

(c) The outlay earmarked for projects to be taken up by Government of India & Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is Rs.19132.40 crore.

(d) The details are given in statement (See below).

(e) The amount disbursed to State Government under PMRP (State Sector) Schemes is Rs.3481.59 crore. The amount disbursed for Central Sector Projects being implemented by State Agencies is Rs. 1482.87 crore. The amount disbursed by the Government of India and PSUs is Rs.3534.25 crore.

Statement

Details of works/projects undertaken or to be undertaken under PMRP

(Rs. in crore)

Projects	Original Cost	Revised Cost	Funds released	Expd. end. Jan.2010
1	2	3	4	5
State Sector projects implemented by the State Agencies				
Baglihar HEP	630.00	630.00	567.00	630.00
Transmission & Distribution	707.00	1351.00	1180.64	647.13
Sawalkot Access Road	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Ramban- Dhamkund- Sawalkot road	Added later	78.00	35.00	35.00
Srinagar Leh Transmission line	634.00	634.00	0.00	0.00
Mughal Road	159.00	639.85	191.50	310.22
Khanabal-Pahalgam road	25.00	110.00	101.10	101.34
Narbal- Tangmarg Road	38.00	116.00	101.90	102.73
Counter part fund-ADB:I	1970.00	486.00	320.00	486.00
Counter part fund-ADB:II		925.00	10.00	10.00
Salary for third teacher	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
14 New Degree Colleges	49.00	49.00	49.60	44.38
Establishment of 10 more Colleges Phase-II	Added later	49.00	0.00	0.00
9 New Women ITI's	30.60	30.60	30.60	27.12
Establishment of 5 more ITI's Phase-II	Added later	22.50	0.00	0.00
Model Villages (119)	142.80	142.80	142.81	135.20
Infrastructure Development of LAHDC	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00

1	2	3	4	5
TRT (5242) for Kashmiri migrants	To be estimated	345.00	248.44	185.33
Land acquisition for PMGSY roads	Added later	577.00	250.00	250.00
Sub-Total	4618.40	6438.75	3481.59	3217.45

Central Sector projects implemented by State Agencies

Elect, of all villages across the state	To be estimated	821.62	345.30	349.93
Anganwadis (6817) in every habitation	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Enhanced outlay for Reh. Council	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
National Rural Health Mission	To be estimated	279.42	254.38	218.65
Construction of health centres through external assistance	To be estimated	0.00	0.00	0.00
Setting up of 50 tourist villages	31.50	35.00	11.18	4.47
12 Tourism Development Authorities	240.00	240.00	82.16	67.83
Conservation of Dal Lake	237.00	654.76	142.78	139.55
Urban Self Employment	12.52	14.43	8.49	8.25
Sewerage & drainage for Greater Jammu (Now shifted to JNNURM)	1470.00	1470.00	0.00	0.00
Sewerage & drainage for Greater Srinagar (Now shifted to JNNURM)	1741.00	1741.00	0.00	0.00
Augmentation and improvement of water supply in Greater Jammu (Now shifted to JNNURM)	552.00	552.00	0.00	0.00
Conservation of Mansar Lake	To be estimated	3.00	1.03	0.39
Conservation of Wular Lake	To be estimated	0.00	318.22	0.00
Conservation of Tsomoriri Lake	To be estimated	4.20	1.02	0.22
Extending total literacy campaign	1.00	3.19	0.91	1.15
Compensation to industries Units	0.00	10.00	2.82	2.83
Rehabilitaion of Horticulture Industry	100.00	100.00	122.33	104.64
Assistance to agriculture graduates	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Const. of food storage facilities at Leh & Kargil	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Raising of 5 IRP battalions	150.00	150.00	104.09	70.46
Reh. Of people effected by Cross Border Shelling	72.00	58.99	58.99	58.99
Reh. of Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir migrants	To be estimated	6.17	6.17	5.50
Sub-Total	4731.37	6268.13	1482.87	1055.86

Central Sector Projects implemented by Central Agencies

1000 Micro Hydro-Electric Projects	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
Pakul Dul HEP	3480.00	5577.00	99.92*	99.92
Bursar HEP	4378.00	4378.19	76.80*	76.80
Uri HEP II	1778.00	1725.00	996.31*	996.31
Kishanganga HEP	3316.00	3642.04	414.65*	414.65
Nemo Bazgp HEP	Added later	637.97	374.73*	374.73
Chhutak HEP	Added later	621.26	334.76*	334.76
Domel-Katra Road	30.00	34.46	33.66	33.66
Batote-Kishtwar Road	100.00	655.42	368.89@	368.89
Srinagar-Uri	155.00	366.56	262.81@	262.81
2-laning of Srinagar - Leh Road	250.00	834.79	273.86@	273.86
Nimo-Padam-Darcha Road	241.00	302.04	112.11@	112.11
IT Skill promotion	7.70	7.70	2.32	2.32
Tourist Circuit(Lakhanpur-Basohli-Bhadarwah-Sinthan-Srinagar)	8.00	21.97	17.41	10.82
Infr. facilities at Srinagar Airport	78.00	78.00	86.97	86.97
Upg. of Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS	120.00	120.00	35.21@	35.21
Upg. of Srinagar Medical College to the level of AIIMS	Added later	120.00	23.84@	23.84
Sub-Total	13951.70	19132.40	3534.25	3527.66
Grand Total	23301.47	31839.28	8498.71	7800.97

* Funding through IEBR of NHPC. Includes Rs.180 crore as GBS. @ Reflects Expenditure figures

Missing Indians in Malaysia

† *119. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of Malaysian Prime Minister's statement that about 40,000 Indians who went to Malaysia on a tourist visa have gone missing;
- (b) whether Government has raised this issue with the Prime Minister of Malaysia during his visit to India;
- (c) if so, the reaction of Government of Malaysia thereto; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing tourists?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The Government of India is aware of Prime Minister of Malaysia's statement that about 40,000 Indian nationals have gone 'missing' after the expiry of their tourist visas.

(b) and (c) The matter was discussed during the visit of Dato' Sri Mohd. Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Hon'ble Prime Minister of Malaysia to India from 19 to 23 January 2010.

(d) The Government of India through the High Commission of India in Malaysia is in regular touch with the Malaysian Government, including the Immigration Department, to deal with Indian nationals staying without legal travel documents. Whenever a case of Indian national overstaying in Malaysia comes to our attention, the High Commission works closely with the Malaysian authorities to secure their early return to India.

Visit of Japanese Prime Minister

*120. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Japanese Prime Minister's visit has improved relations between India and Japan;
- (b) if so, the points discussed between the two PMs and to what extent Japan has agreed to provide India all help and assistance and has also agreed to more nuclear cooperation between the two countries; and
- (c) to what extent relations between the two countries have further improved?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) During the visit to India of Japanese Prime Minister Dr. Yukio Hatoyama on 27-29 December 2009, the two sides issued a Joint Statement on the New Stage of India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership. They decided to work together to achieve early progress on the joint flagship projects such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), to deepen all-round

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

functional cooperation and to seek common positions on important international issues. An Action Plan to advance security cooperation through concrete measures and dialogue mechanisms was also issued during the visit. The visit reaffirmed the substance and vitality of India-Japan bilateral relations and took our relations to a new stage.

The two Prime Ministers had a wide-ranging and constructive dialogue on bilateral, regional and international issues. They discussed the important role of nuclear energy in meeting rising global energy demands while protecting the environment and decided to exchange views and information on respective nuclear energy policies.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Share in atomic energy production

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

- (a) the share of atomic energy in India's total production;
- (b) in what manner it compares with other advanced countries including France;
- (c) the reasons for low production of atomic energy; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government to increase atomic energy including commissioning of new plants and increased capacity of existing plants?

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

(a) The current share of nuclear energy in the total generation in the country is about 2.4%

(b) The shares of nuclear generation in other countries are:

Country	Share of nuclear energy in total electricity generation %
USA	20
France	76
Japan	25
Russian Federation	17
Germany	28
Republic of Korea	36
UK	13
China	2

Source: IAEA

(c) The reason for lower share in India is small installed capacity base of 4340 MW.

(d) The present installed nuclear power capacity of 4340 MW is expected to reach 7280 MW by March 2012 with the progressive completion of projects under construction. Projects for 2800 MW capacity addition by 2016/2017 have been approved in the year 2009. More projects are also planned in future to further increase the nuclear power capacity. The capacity utilization of the existing plants is also expected to be higher through augmentation of domestic uranium supplies and use of imported uranium.

Discovery of Monazite in Odisha

†741. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several more claimants have come forward to acquire the land on lease following discovery of contents of thorium-mixed monazite ore under the land at Puri seacoast, identified and allotted for Vedant University by the State Government of Odisha;

(b) whether it is also a fact that around 22 companies have applied for this land in the meantime;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Government can allot such land to any company or an individual on lease, under which prospects of minerals required for atomic energy production are available; and

(e) if not, in such a situation in what manner the State Government of Odisha is going to allot this disputed land to a disputed company 'Vedant' for setting up of a university?

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

(a) to (c) No, Sir. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is not involved in any manner in setting up of the Vedant University or in the allocation of land.

(d) and (e) Management of Minerals in the State is the prerogative of the State Government. Under the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, for Atomic Minerals, specified in the First Schedule of the Act, a State Government may grant reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or a mining lease to any company or individual only after obtaining previous approval of the Central Government. This case is for setting of University and not for prospecting and mining of minerals. DAE has not notified the above area for reserving for the purpose of exploitation of Atomic Minerals.

Restriction on putting nuclear power reactors

742. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any restriction imposed on putting up US nuclear power reactors in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the basis and criteria; and
- (c) the places where US made nuclear power reactors would be finally put up and by when?

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

(a) to (c) Setting up of significant nuclear power capacity through power reactors of 1000 MW or higher capacity in cooperation with foreign countries, including the USA, requires abundant cooling water and sea route for transportation of heavy equipment. Coastal sites, therefore are better suited for such nuclear power parks with eventual capacity of 6000-8000 MW. Two sites, one at Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh and another at Chhayamithi Virdi in Gujarat have been approved in principle for setting up reactors based on co-operation with the USA. Presently discussions on setting up of nuclear power plants are being held with US companies.

Cost of nuclear power technology

743. SHRI A. ELAVARSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked US to reduce the nuclear power cost and the cost of nuclear power technology it is offering to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the cost of the US nuclear power technology is Rs.15-16 crores per MW against Rs.7-8 crore per MW in India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) During informal discussions with US companies in various fora, need for commercial viability of the projects has been emphasised.

Target of atomic energy

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

- (a) the target of a Atomic Energy by the end of this Five Year Plan;
- (b) whether we have been able to achieve the target; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The nuclear power capacity addition target for the XI Plan (2007-12) is 3160 MW.

(b) A capacity of 220 MW has been added by completion of RAPP Unit-5 at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan. Another 220 MW is expected to be added through completion of RAPP Unit-6 by March 2010. Further capacity addition through progressive completion of Kaiga Unit-4 (220 MW), twin units of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project 1&2 (2000 MW) and Fast Breeder Reactor (500 -MW) at Kalpakkam which are in advanced stages of completion. They are likely to be completed in the remaining two years of the Plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

Uranium deposits in country

745 SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium Corporation of India has located high value uranium deposits in different parts of the country;

(b) the costs incurred by the Uranium Corporation of India for exploration and other expenses in the last three years;

(c) the details of such findings, State-wise;

(d) the expected revenue and the earmarked share for Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the present status of such projects in Andjira Pradesh?

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

(a) Yes Sir, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration & Research(AMD), a constituent unit under Department of Atomic Energy(DAE) has located uranium deposits in different parts of the country.

(b) The costs incurred by the AMD for exploration and other expenses in the last three years are as follows:

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Non Plan	Plan		
		R&D Sector	I & M Sector	Total
2006-2007	59.48	15.74	4.94	20.68
2007-2008	63.40	29.70	14.35	44.05
2008-2009	99.72	50.81	43.01	93.82
TOTAL :	222.60	96.25	62.30	158.55

(c) New deposits of Uranium ore have been identified in Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(d) The concerned states can expect royalty only on starting of production of Uranium from the Uranium ore by Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), which is payable @ 2% on the compensation received by UCIL as fixed by Ministry of Mines Note N0.3/1/2005.M.VI dated 19.12.2008.

(e) The Uranium Corporation of India Limited {UCIL} a Public Sector Undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy is constructing a new mine and processing plant at Tummalapalle in the Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh. UCIL also proposes to set up new mines and a processing plant at Lambapur- Peddagattu in the Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh. However, these projects can not be taken up for want of all statutory clearances and approval from the Government of India.

Exploration of uranium in Jharkhand

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

(a) the details of the regions in Jharkhand where exploration of Uranium is being carried out by agencies viz., Uranium Corporation of India, since identification of uranium reserves in the State;

(b) the details of population displaced from these regions indicating the steps taken for providing them compensation and rehabilitation;

(c) the details of population suffering from ailments caused by exposure to radioactive environment around the mines indicating steps taken, if any, for ensuring their diagnosis and rendering appropriate medical care for it; and

(d) the measures taken for rehabilitation of those rendered physically handicapped consequent to such sickness?

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

(a) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, is engaged in mining and processing Uranium minerals. Exploration of Uranium is being carried out by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration & Research (AMD), a constituent unit under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Based on AMD's report, UCIL takes up mineable Uranium reserves in the country for commercial exploitation. At present UCIL is operating five underground mines for Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih and Bagjata, one open cast mine at Banduhurang and two processing plants at Jaduguda and Turamdih all in Jharkhand state.

(b) For setting up these mines in Jharkhand, UCIL has acquired a total land of 1061 acres on payment of total compensation of Rs.5,82,23,612/- (Rupees five crore eighty two lakh twenty three thousand six hundred and twelve only) to about 814 (eight hundred and fourteen) displaced families.

UCIL has provided employment to total 1263 (One thousand two hundred and sixty three) displaced persons as per Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy of the Company.

(c) The operations of UCIL are carried out under strict surveillance of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)/State Pollution Control Board, Director General of Mines & Safety (DGMS) and International Commission of Radiological Protection (ICRP), and as such there is no adverse effect on the public health.

(d) Does not arise.

Traffic of mails

747. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decline of traffic of mails during the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantum of decline in mail traffic;

(c) the reasons for decline of mail traffic in the Postal Department;

(d) whether Government has conducted any study of handling mails by the post office and other courier services;

(e) whether Government intend to modernize the operation of postal services to render better services to customers, and

(f) if so, the measures taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in the total mail traffic (Unregistered and registered mail) from the year 2005-06 to 2007-08, but the tentative figures of 2008-09 reveal that the trend is reversing.

(b) The mail traffic increased from 639.11 crore in 2007-08 to 654.09 crore in 2008-09 (tentative) indicating a positive growth of 2.34%. However, the quantum of decline in total mail traffic from 2005-06 to 2007-08 is as under:

Year	Total Mail Traffic (in crore)	Decline in total mail traffic over previous year (in crore)
2005-06	670.06	65.97
2006-07	667.71	2.35
2007-08	639.11	28.60
2008-09	654.09*	+14.98*

* Tentative

(c) This decline has been caused by the changing nature of mail mix and market, effect of new technologies like mobile telephones, fax and e-mail and unregulated increase in competition.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Department has been making efforts to modernize operations through improved transmission of mail, parcel and logistics between major cities, setting up of Automatic Mail Processing Centres for faster processing of mail, and rationalization of the existing mail network.

(f) Dedicated freighter aircraft have been inducted for transmission of mail, parcel and logistics. Action has also been initiated for setting up of Automatic Mail Processing Centres at Delhi and Kolkata. Rationalization of the existing mail network is also being undertaken.

Broadband internet services

748. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

(a) the details of public and private sector companies which are providing broadband internet services;

(b) the details of definition of speed of broadband internet as per TRAI guidelines and broadband policy of his Ministry;

(c) whether Government is aware that some private internet service providers like Sify, MTS, IDEA, AIRTEL, AIRCEL, Tata Teleservices, etc. are marketing their services as broadband though these are not in conformity with broadband policy and norms;

(d) the details of speed provided by these companies, company-wise; and

(e) the action Government will take against such erring and misleading companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) As on 31st January 2010, 99 Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are providing broadband internet services. The details of public and private sector companies providing broadband internet services are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per the Broadband Policy 2004, Broadband connectivity has been defined as:

"An 'always-on' data connection that is able to support interactive services including Internet access and has the capability of the minimum download speed of 256 kilo bits per second (kbps) to

an individual subscriber from the Point Of Presence (POP) of the service provider intending to provide Broadband service where multiple such individual Broadband connections are aggregated and the subscriber is able to access these interactive services including the Internet through this POP."

As per the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) "Quality" of Service of Broadband Services Regulations, 2006", Broadband has been defined in accordance with the " Broadband Policy 2004 issued by the Government.

(c) TRAI's "Quality of Service of Broadband Service Regulations, 2006" contains various benchmarks for quality of service to be complied by broadband service providers. It has come to the notice of TRAI that some service providers are using the word "upto" in a misleading way and not providing minimum broadband connection speed as mentioned in above mentioned Regulation. TRAI has written to all the service providers providing broadband services not to use the word "upto" in their tariff plans and mention minimum guaranteed speed in each of their tariff plan. Service providers have been asked to prominently indicate on their websites and advertisements, the definition of broadband connection as per the Broadband Policy of the Government. Service providers have confirmed compliance with these instructions.

(d) IDEA, MTS and AIRCEL are not providing broadband services as of now. The details of speeds provided by Sify, AIRTEL and Tata Teleservices are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Action is taken as per the terms and conditions of respective Licence Agreement against the erring and misleading companies for any infringement of the provisions in the Licence Agreement.

Statement-I

Details of ISPs providing Broadband Internet Services

Sl.No.	Name of the ISP
1	2
Public Sector Companies	
1	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)
2	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)
Private Sector Companies	
3	Bharti Airtel Ltd.
4	Hathway Cable & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.
5	You Broadband & Cable India Pvt. Ltd. (You Telecom)
6	Tata Communications Internet services Ltd.

1	2
7	Reliance Comm. Infra. Ltd.
8	HFCL Infotel Ltd.
9	Sify Limited
10	Asianet Satellite Communication Limited
11	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.
12	Ortel Communications Ltd.
13	Ankhnet Informations Pvt. Ltd.
14	Tikona Digital Networks Pvt. Ltd.
15	Spectra Net Ltd.(Punj Lloyd)
16	Beam Cable System Pvt. Ltd. (Beam Telecom)
17	Alliance Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.
18	Syscon Infoway Pvt. Ltd.
19	IOL Broadband Ltd.
20	Broadband Pacenet (I) Pvt. Ltd.
21	D-Vois Broadband Pvt. Ltd.
22	IndusInd Media & Communications Ltd. (In2Cable.Com (India) Ltd.)
23	Tata Communications Ltd. (TCL)
24	Southern Online Bio Technologies Ltd.
25	Rajesh Multichannel Pvt. Ltd.
26	Hughes Communications India Ltd.
27	Hathway Bhawani Cable & Datacom
28	Spacenet Internet Services (P) Ltd.
29	Wish Net Pvt. Ltd.
30	Bhupati Hotels (VOL Broadband)
31	Trikon Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
32	Geocity Network Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
33	Den Networks Ltd.
34	Gujarat Telmlink Pvt. Ltd.
35	Swiftmail Communications Ltd.
36	Nettlinx Ltd.
37	Shyam Internet Services Ltd.
38	Quest Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
39	Cable Combine Communication (P) Ltd.
40	Meghbela Cable & Broadband Services (P) Ltd.
41	CJM Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.
42	Star Broadband Services (I) Pvt Ltd.
43	Sanchar Telenetwork Pvt. Ltd.
44	Dishnet Wireless Limited (Aircel)
45	Tulip IT services
46	Wire & Wireless (India) Ltd. (Siti Cable)
47	HCL Infinet
48	ERNET India
49	Rajdhani Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
50	North East Dataa
51	Data Infosys Limited
52	Pioneer Online Pvt. Ltd.
53	Software Technology Parks of India
54	F/X Wireless Technology Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
55	S.S Netcom
56	Trak Online Net India Pvt. Ltd,
57	City Online Services Ltd.
58	Pacific Internet india Pvt. Ltd.
59	DeIDSL Limited
60	Rida Communication Pvt. Ltd.
61	Speed Online
62	Silicon Mountains (India) Ltd.
63	Verizon Communications India Pvt. Ltd.
64	Bhiwani Communications (P) Ltd.
65	Bhaskar Broadband
66	BlazeNet Ltd.
67	Karuturi Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
68	BT Global Communications India Pvt. Ltd.
69	Aksh Broadband
70	Netcom Online Solutions India Private Ltd.

1	2
71	Nihar Internet Service
72	Quick Online Pvt. Ltd.
73	Gomti Cable Network Pvt. Ltd.
74	Kaizen Internet Pvt Ltd.
75	Harisree Cable Net Pvt. Ltd.
76	Guj Info Petro Ltd. (GIPL)
77	Space Online Ltd.
78	Aeroway Networks Pvt. Ltd,
79	Bohra Pratisthan Pvt. Ltd
80	Digital 2 Virtual ISP
81	Sab Infotech Ltd.
82	Atria Convergence Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
83	NetMagic Solutions(P) Ltd.
84	Webel (West Bengal Electronics)
85	ISP Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.
86	Value Healthcare
87	Pioneer eLabs Ltd.
88	CJ Online Pvt. Ltd.
89	ISP Services India (P) Ltd.
90	Power Grid Corporation of India
91	Essel Shyam Communications Ltd.
92	AT&T Global Network Services India Pvt. Ltd.
93	Maple PC & Peripherals (P) Ltd.
94	Opto Network
95	Viva Comm.(P) Ltd. (Mylai karpagambal)
96	Sanyog Networks Pvt. Ltd.
97	Advanced Financial Services (P) Ltd.
98	Karuturi Networks Ltd.
99	Reliance WiMax Ltd. (Gateway Sys (I) Ltd.)

Statement-II

Details of speeds of Broadband

S. No.	Name of the Company	Speeds of Broadband Plan				
1.	Sify Ltd.	256 kbps	384 kbps	512 kbps		
2.	AIRTEL	256 kbps	1 mbps	2 mbps	8 mbps	16 mbps
3.	Tata Teleservices	300 kbps	512 kbps	768 kbps	1 mbps	1.5 mbps
		3 mbps	4 mbps	10 mbps	16 mbps	18 mbps

Proposal for setting up of SSDI by Kerala

749. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to set up a State Spatial Data Infrastructure (SSDI) as a State Level progression from the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) seeking financial support from the centre; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The State Government's proposal concerns setting up of Geo-portal that provides a view into the universe of spatial content. The matter is concern of the Department of Science and Technology which is implementing the NSDI Project. Accordingly the proposal of Government of Kerala has been referred to the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

BSNL services in Rajasthan

†750. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

(a) whether according to a comparative study conducted by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India the services of BSNL in Rajasthan on all the parameters such as reserved down time, percentage and success of calls, call drop rate, quality voices is below than idea. Reliance, Vodafone and Tata Teleservices;

(b) whether despite repeated efforts of drawing attention of Government and Rajasthan officials there is no improvement and services are getting worse; and

(c) the road map to improve the situation?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the details of the comparative performance of Cellular Mobile/Service Providers of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in Rajasthan service area for key Quality of Service (QoS) parameters for the quarter ending September 2009 is given in Statement (*See below*). The performance of BSNL in some of the parameters is marginally lower than Idea, Reliance, Vodafone and Tata Teleservices. In respect of the parameter percentage of calls with good voice quality, the performance of BSNL is better than Vodafone Essar Digilink Limited. Further, BSNL is meeting the benchmark for all the key parameters.

(b) No Sir, the services in Rajasthan are not worsening and efforts are being made to improve them.

(c) BSNL is augmenting its mobile network progressively to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the Quality of Service. BSNL is optimizing its network continuously and is also monitoring its performance.

Statement

Details of Comparative Performance of Telecom Service Providers in Rajasthan Service Area, Key Quality of Service (QoS) Parameters for Quarter Ending September 2009

Cellular Mobile Telephone Service

Name of service provider	QoS Parameters (Benchmark)	BTS Accumulated downtime: Non-availability of Mobile network in a month in %age (<2%)	Accessibility %age of calls made by subscribers and successful within operators network (>95%)	Connection Maintenance billing/charging (Retainability) complaints: Call Drop Rate: %age of established calls getting disconnected due to network problems (<2%)	Resolution of billing/charging complaints: %age of Calls with good voice quality (>95%)	%age of billing/charging complaints resolved within 4 weeks (100% within 4 weeks)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bharti Airtel	Data Reported by Service Provider	0.49%	96.12%	1.69%	93.18%	100%
BSNL		2.00%	98.00%	1.97%	97.57%	100%
IDEA Cellular		0.23%	99.63%	1.25%	97.75%	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reliance Comm		0.18%	98.88%	0.88%	98.88%	100%
Sistema Shyam		0.19%	98.21%	0.63%	99.37%	100%
Tata Teleservices		0.65%	98.28%	0.82%	98.57%	100%
Vodafone Essar		0.28%	99.40%	1.13%	96.67%	100%

Basic Telephone Service (Wireline)

Name of the Service Provider	QoS Parameter (Benchmark)	Fault incidence: No. of faults per 100 subscribers per month (<5)	Fault Repair: % age of faults repaired within one day of booking ($\geq 90\%$)	Mean Time to Repair: the average time taken to repair a fault. (≤ 8 Hrs)	Resolution of billing /charging complaints: %age of billing/charging complaints resolved within 4 weeks (100% within 4 weeks)
Bharti Airtel		2.60	96.20%	7.17	NA
BSNL	Data Reported	4.99	95.58%	6.85	NR
RCOM	by Service Provider	2.30	100.00%	1.43	100%
Sistema Shyam		2.65	91.21%	5.35	Nil

Telephone/Mobile connections

751. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- whether Government proposes to provide telephone/mobile connections in all locations of the country;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- whether it is a fact that there were still 1.5 lakh villages that need telephone/mobile connectivity in the country;
- if so, Governments response thereto; and
- the time by which all the locations of the country including Maharashtra are likely to be connected with BSNL facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir, In order to introduce telephone and mobile services in the country, Government is taking the following steps:-

(i) As on 31.01.2010, 5,67,658 out of 5,93,601 inhabited villages including 39,904 villages in Maharashtra out of a total of 41,442 inhabited villages in the State, as per Census 2001 have been provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility with subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The remaining 25,943 uncovered inhabited villages in the country including 1538 villages in Maharashtra will be provided with VPT facility by February, 2011. The State-wise details of VPTs is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(ii) Subsidy support is being provided by USOF for installation of Individual Rural Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in 1,685 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) in the country, where cost of providing telephones is more than the revenue earned. As on 31.01.2010, about 72.3 lakh RDELs have been provided in the country. The State-wise details of RDELs installed is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(iii) Subsidy support is also being extended by USOF for setting up of 7,387 Shareable Infrastructure Sites in the country for provision of mobile services in rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Out of these, 7020 towers in the country have been set up under this scheme as on January, 2010. The State-wise details of the towers are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(iv) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has planned to cover the villages having population more than 1000 with Global System for Mobile (GSM) coverage progressively in next 3 years subject to techno commercial viability.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility (As on 31.1.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	No. of Inhabited Villages as per Census 2001	Total Covered Villages	Balance Uncovered Villages
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	501	314	187
2	Andhra Pradesh	26,613	23991	2,622
3	Assam	25,124	23887	1,237
4	Bihar	39,032	38563	469
5	Jharkhand	29,354	27687	1,667
6	Gujarat	18,159	18020	139
7	Haryana	6,764	6683	81
8	Himachal Pradesh	17,495	17285	210
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6,417	5963	454
10	Karnataka	27,481	27419	62
11	Kerala	1,372	1372	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	52,117	51986	131

1	2	3	4	5
13	Chhattisgarh	19,744	18033	1,711
14	Maharashtra	41,442	39904	1,538
15	North East-I			
	Meghalaya	5,782	3405	2,377
	Mizoram	707	697	10
	Tripura	858	804	54
16	North East-II			
	Arunachal Pradesh	3,863	1567	2,296
	Nagaland	1,278	1249	29
	Manipur	2,315	2078	237
17	Orissa	47,529	43207	4,322
18	Punjab	12,301	12047	254
19	Rajasthan	39,753	39372	381
20	Tamil Nadu			
	Tamil Nadu	13,837	13826	11
	Chennai Telecom District	1,655	1655	0
21	Uttar Pradesh (East)	74,161	74123	38
22	Uttar Pradesh (West)	23781	23636	145
23	Uttaranchal	15,761	14669	1,092
24	West Bengal			
	West Bengal	37062	33264	3,798
	Sikkim	450	385	65
	Kolkata Telecom District	893	567	326
TOTAL :		5,93,601	5,67,658	25,943

Statement-II

State-wise details of RDEL status as on 31.01.2010

Sl.No.	Service Area	Total number of eligible SDCAs	Cumulative number of RDELs provided since 01.04.2005
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	117	521158
3.	Assam	26	57078

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	56	316017
5.	Jharkhand	66	39979
6.	Gujarat	120	345372
7.	Haryana	16	238526
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22	87556
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	25681
10.	Karnataka	117	656011
11.	Kerala	15	221775
12.	Madhya Pradesh	230	795009
13.	Chhattisgarh	88	122229
14.	Maharashtra	228	1297039
15.	North East-I	27	38934
16.	North East-II	50	22554
17.	Orissa	96	141918
18.	Punjab	18	315887
19.	Rajasthan	203	820479
20.	Tamil Nadu	24	295956
21.	U.P.(East)	84	537143
22.	U.P.(West)	21	235418
23.	Uttaranchal	29	36250
24.	West Bengal	13	61766
TOTAL :		1685	7229735

Statement-III

State-wise details of Tower status as on 31.01.2010

Sl.No.	Area of operation	Total number of sites to be set up	Total no. of sites set up
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	598	595
2.	Andhra Pradesh	68	30
3.	Assam	87	85
4.	Bihar	469	384

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	552	550
6.	Gujarat	59	59
7.	Haryana	12	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	259	255
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	82	81
10.	Jharkhand	273	271
11.	Karnataka	382	381
12.	Kerala	46	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	932	873
14.	Maharashtra	956	956
15.	Manipur	103	18
16.	Meghalaya	108	107
17.	Mizoram	38	36
18.	Nagaland	59	22
19.	Orissa	435	431
20.	Punjab	14	14
21.	Rajasthan	403	403
22.	Sikkim	6	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	327	327
24.	Tripura	116	85
25.	Uttaranchal	186	184
26.	Uttar Pradesh	653	650
27.	West Bengal	164	163
TOTAL :		7387	7020

Manufacture of mobile telephones by PSUs

752. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to allow Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to manufacture mobile telephones since the demand for landline telephone instruments have gone down considerably; and

(b) if not, in what manner, Government plans to revive sick telephone manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Government does not put any restriction as to which item should be manufactured by the PSUs.

(b) M/s ITI Limited is the only sick Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Department of Telecommunications. To enable ITI to compete in the highly competitive environment, the Government has decided to take the following measures:

- i) Released a grant of Rs. 2820 crore to ITI to clean up its balance sheet.
- ii) To set up three Joint Venture/Special Purpose Vehicle by inducting strategic partner(s) for manufacturing new products such as WiMAX, IP Core network and Gigabit Ethernet Passive Optical Network (GEAPON) at Rae Bareilly, Naini and Bangalore. The Government also provide additional proportionate equity in the Special Purpose Vehicles/Joint Ventures apart from making some of the existing infrastructure with ITI at Rae Bareilly, Naini and Bangalore available for immediate carrying out of such activities i.e. land, building and manpower selected by the strategic partner (s).
- iii) In principle decision to provide support of Rs. 180 crore to ITI for working capital margin.

Manufacturing of telephone instruments

753. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) units for manufacturing telephone instruments are closed;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the steps being taken to restart the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. M/s ITI Limited has manufacturing facilities at its Bangalore, Naini and Srinagar Plants. However, due to fall in demand and drastic fall in prices, ITI is not able to utilize its full manufacturing capacity.

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

Growth rate of software and service companies

†754. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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 the annual growth rate of software and service companies in the country during the year 2009-10 was only 5.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is also a fact that this annual growth rate is lower than the average annual growth rate of the last five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for such decline in the annual growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Indian Software and Services export is estimated to grow at 5.5% and to generate export revenue of US\$ 49.7 billion in year 2009-10 as compared to the compounded annual growth rate of over 29 per cent for the last five years (Financial Year 2004-05 to Financial Year 2008-09).

The IT software and services exports from the country in the last five years is given below:

(in US in billion)						
Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Estimated
IT Software & Services including ITES-BPO	17.7	23.6	31.2	40.4	47.1	49.7
Year on Year Growth Rate (in %)	37.2	33.3	32.2	29.5	16.5	5.5

Source: NASSCOM

(d) The main reason for dip in the growth rate is due to deep recession in North America, UK and European markets that account for more than 85 per cent of Indian software and services exports. However, with signs of global economic recovery, healthier growth rates are expected in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Effect of increase in courier services on postal department

755. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to increase of courier services, our Postal Department has become not only inefficient but also ineffective;

(b) whether the Postal authorities are handling more letters and parcels every year during the last five years of their volume has considerably decreased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, for last five years?

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

(b) and (c) Although the volume of letters and parcels handled by the Department of Posts has fluctuated during the last five years, unregistered letters and express parcel post have shown an upward trend in 2008-09. Speed Post has shown growth in all the previous five years. However, year-wise, traffic details in respect of letters and parcels for the last five years is as under:

(in lakh pieces)

Year	Letters			Parcels		
	Unregistered	Registered	Speed Post	Unregistered	Registered	Express Parcel Post
2004-05	28901	1668	960	803	233	66
2005-06	25272	1630	1086	719	236	56
2006-07	25650	1714	1286	720	227	56
2007-08	23621	1554	1773	778	227	64
2008-09	23843	1521	2114	749	229	72

Mobile towers in country

†756. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile towers are being installed by overlooking the norms set by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy for constantly increase in number of mobile towers across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the norms set by Government for installing mobile towers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Mobile towers are being installed by the Service provider based on Siting clearances issued by this Ministry. Service providers also have to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities.

(c) and (d) Government has permitted the sharing of infrastructure by the Licensee to reduce the number of towers with following conditions:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Sharing of "passive" infrastructure.
- (ii) Provision of point to point bandwidth from their own infrastructure within their Service Area to other Licensed telecom service providers for their own use (resale not to be permitted) is also permitted.
- (iii) Sharing of switch by the Licensee for providing other licensed services is permitted.
- (e) Service Providers install the mobile towers in a service area to provide mobile phone service as per their business plan and technical requirements. They have to obtain Siting clearances from this Ministry. They also have to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities.

Bidders of spectrum

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the bidders of Spectrum are not able to make payment well in time due to the 5 days condition of his Ministry;
- (b) if so, the reasons for allowing such a short time;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Ministry of Finance has made some amendments in the external Commercial Borrowing Policy for giving relaxation to the bidders; and
- (d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) published on 25th February, 2010 by Department of Telecommunications for auction of 3G and BWA spectrum, payment of the successful bid amount should be made within 10 calendar days of the close of the relevant Auction.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The amount involved is huge and the same has to be raised within a limited period of time, the bidders may find it difficult to raise External Commercial Borrowing (ECB). Therefore, it has been decided that the fee for spectrum allocation may be met out of Rupee resources by successful bidders, to be refinanced with a long term ECB subject to:

- (i) The ECB should be raised within 12 months from the date of payment of the final installment to the Government;
- (ii) The authorized Dealers should monitor the end-use of funds;
- (iii) Domestic banks will not be permitted to provide any guarantee; and
- (iv) All other conditions of ECB, such as eligible borrower, recognized lender, all-in-cost, average maturity, etc. should be complied with.

Charging fee for service providers

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

- (a) whether the TRAI has suggested the imposition of a fee on service providers for allocation of mobile numbers to them;
- (b) whether the mobile numbers were allotted to service providers without any charges;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether charging reasonable fee would encourage the service providers for more efficient utilization of mobile numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) TRAI has released a consultation paper on "Efficient Utilization of Numbering Resources" on 20.01.2010. In the consultation paper TRAI has thrown open various issues involved in the matter *inter alia* including the issue of pricing of numbering resources for the comments from the stakeholders.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications is not charging any fee from the service providers for the allotment of mobile numbers.

(d) The recommendations of TRAI are awaited in this regard.

National Electronic Mission

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Electronic Mission which will help in synchronized functioning of the IT industry by acting as a nodal agency for electronic industry with Department of IT on the recommendation of the IT task force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the other recommendations of the task force;
- (d) whether the task force not only submit the report in time but also gave short-term, medium and long-term road map for IT industry; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Department of Information Technology (DIT) had set up a Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT, ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Industry in the country, in August 2009. The terms of reference

of the Task Force were to suggest: (a) Strategies to augment the growth of the IT software and IT enabled services sector in the context of global developments; (b) Steps needed to accelerate domestic demand for (i) Electronics hardware products and (ii) IT & IT enabled services and (c) Steps needed to boost domestic manufacturing in Electronics hardware sector. The Task Force submitted its Report on 11th December, 2009.

One of the recommendations made by the Task Force pertains to establishment of a 'National Electronics Mission' - a nodal agency for the electronics industry, within DIT, to help in the synchronized functioning of the industry for enhancing the ease of doing business.

The above recommendation and the other recommendations of the Task Force are under examination by the Government.

(c) A summary of recommendations of the Task Force is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Task Force was set up on 11th August, 2009. As per the terms of reference, the report was to be submitted in two months time. However, the Task Force submitted the report on 11th December, 2009. The road map for the years 2014 and 2020 projected by the Task Force for Electronics and IT Industry is as under:

	Existing Level (2009)		By 2014		By 2020	
	Software	Hardware	Software	Hardware	Software	Hardware
Domestic Demand (US\$)		45.0 Bn		125.0 Bn		400.0 Bn
Total Revenues/ Production (US\$)	58.7 Bn	20.0 Bn	105.0 Bn	100.0 Bn	225.0 Bn	400.0 Bn
of which, Exports (US\$)	46.3 Bn	4.0 Bn	82.0 Bn	15.0 Bn	175.0 Bn	80.0 Bn
Employment • Direct	2.2 Mn	1.4 Mn	03.9 Mn	05.3 Mn	10.0 Mn	09.3 Mn
• Indirect	8.0 Mn	3.0 Mn	12.0 Mn	10.8 Mn	20.0 Mn	18.5 Mns

(e) The details of the recommendations of the Task Force are available at DIT website (<http://www.mit.gov.in>)

Statement

A summary of the recommendations of the task force

1. Task Force recommendations pertaining to the software and service sector:

— **Fiscal Incentives:**

- Extension of income tax holiday under section 10A/10B of Income Tax for STP scheme in parity with SEZ scheme.
- Address implications of Direct Tax Code, service tax issues and resolving issue of duplicity of indirect taxes for packaged software.

- **Human Resource and Talent Development:**
 - Introducing soft skills program across universities.
 - Developing requisite skills and competencies w.r.t. all levels of employment.
 - National standards on employability assessment.
 - Structurally strengthen the education system
 - National faculty development
 - Indian student fund aid agency
 - Building domain specialisation
- **Building World Class Business and Social Infrastructure:**
 - Promoting the creation of integrated physical and social infrastructure in 10-15 Tier-II and Tier-III locations
 - Addressing the requirement of additional Power and Telecom infrastructure Developing new townships with IT/ITES savvy eco-system
 - Developing new townships with IT/ITES savvy eco-system
- **Ensuring a favourable Business Policy and Regulatory Environment:**
 - Improving labour laws in line with need of the hour
 - Strengthening off-set policy norms to include IT/ITES/BPO
- **Global Trade Development and Advocating Free Trade in Services:**
 - Free movement of professionals deputed abroad for execution of IT/ITES contracts
 - Addressing the counter protectionism measures by other countries
 - Negotiating Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties & Totalisation Agreements
 - Media campaign to promote India as a value added partner
 - Easing visa norms for India
 - Market Development Access assistance to SMEs
- **Establishing India as a Trusted Sourcing Hub for Professional Services:**
 - Developing national security strategy
 - Cyber crimes
 - Capacity building of enforcement agencies
 - Addressing the issue of perception about India Risk

- **Harnessing Growth for Inclusive and Equitable Growth:**
 - Offering ICT solutions for inclusive growth
 - Providing connectivity and access
 - Empowering education and healthcare system through providing computers and broadband connectivity
 - Improving hard and soft infrastructure
- **Catalysing Growth in the Domestic Market:**
 - Expediting implementation of National e-Governance Plan
 - Central repository of e-Governance solutions that can be used across States
 - Standardisation
 - Reusability of solutions
 - Encouraging collaboration and sub-contracting with SMEs
- **Fostering a Sustainable Ecosystem for Innovation and R&D:**
 - Tax exemption on in-house R&D expenditure
 - Innovation laws
 - Thematic innovation clusters
 - Commercialisation of technologies developed in Government labs
 - Government fund to provide grants for global patenting and copyrights
 - Green IT initiatives including standardisation
 - Centres of Excellence in the top technical institutions and universities
 - Tax incentives
- 2. **TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS, DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING ECOSYSTEM (OTHER THAN STRATEGIC ELECTRONICS)**
 - **Fiscal Incentives:**
 - Extension of income tax holiday under section 10A/10B of Income Tax for EHTP scheme
 - Stable tax structure
 - Address issues of Goods and Service Tax (GST)
 - Incentivizing R&D/ New Product Development/ Indigenisation
 - Availability of financial resources at attractive rates

- Priority status to IT purchases
- Incentivizing the consumers
- Encouraging "Made in/for India" Goods:
 - Procurement preference
 - Using made in India goods for executing National Projects
 - Specifying Value Addition for foreign investment
 - Including made in India products as part of bilateral trade agreements
 - Creating standards for voltage, frequency and thermal variations as well as EMC/EMI safety
 - Encourage development of bilingual software in order to address the language barriers
- Promote Skill Development:
 - Need to focus on skill development
 - Regulations around over-time and contracts need to be flexible
- **E-Waste Management: Announcing a dedicated legislation for e-waste management.**
- **Demand consolidation:**
 - Bulk procurement
 - Opening up defence and homeland security procurement of IT/electronics equipment to private sector with an objective of achieving valued addition/ local content
 - Promote solar PV manufacturing
 - Empowering education system with computers and broadband connectivity Digitize India
- **Establishment of National Electronics Mission:**
 - Establish National Electronics Mission with direct interface to Prime Minister's Office with an objective to help in the synchronized functioning of the industry and to enhance the ease of doing business including build and promote "Brand India", facilitate doing business in India, R&D fund management and manufacturing value addition fund management.
- **Promoting existing and creating new clusters and hubs:**
 - Promote existing and create new clusters as islands of excellence by creating a world class manufacturing ecosystem in association with State Governments.
- **Research & Development:**
 - Creation of R&D Fund
 - Creation of seed fund

- Multiplier grants for collaborative research
- Facilitating setting up of 'Centre for Research in Embedded Systems and Semiconductor Technology'
- Promoting innovation in R&D
- Setting up of focused Venture Fund to provide seed and start up capital for new ventures to undertake R&D and product development
- Amendments to the semiconductor policy
- Focus on R&D for value added products
- Promote solar PV manufacturing
- Promoting developments in a manner that IPR resides in India
- **E-Governance Projects:**
 - Monitoring, auditing and implementation of e-Governance projects
 - Encouraging replication of applications
 - Addressing the issues of standards and technology investment
- **Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS):**
 - Announcing SIPS to attract electronics manufacturing investment at various levels.
- **Green Electronics:**
 - Standards for energy efficiency for electronic products in harmonisation with international standards.
- 3. **Task force recommendations pertaining to the strategic electronics:**

The recommendations pertaining to Strategic Electronics are indicative in nature, *i.e.* what the industry looks forward to in this sector. These cover (i) Accelerating process for private sector and indigenous participation, (ii) Level playing field for private players and (iii) Collaboration with Indian manufacturers.

Mobile towers in Delhi

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

- (a) whether there is any policy of Government to install mobile towers;
- (b) the number of towers installed in Delhi with their number in residential properties;
- (c) whether these towers were installed after obtaining proper approval of the authority;

- (d) if not, in what manner, they were allowed to remain operation;
- (e) whether Government proposes to seal those towers which have been installed against the provisions of policy; and
- (f) whether Government proposes to bring any new policy under which they could be granted *ex-post-facto* approval and then saved them from sealing so as to give relief to the users of mobile phones?

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

- (b) (i) There are 128 mobile phone towers in the NDMC area in which 22 Towers are in residential properties.
- (ii) There are 4532 mobile phone towers in the MCD area, however data for towers on residential properties is not maintained separately by MCD.
- (c) (i) In the NDMC area all the towers were installed after obtaining proper approval of the authority.
- (ii) Out of 4532 towers, 2015 towers have been installed after obtaining permission from MCD.
- (d) and (e) Sealing Show cause notices are being issued by the Zonal Authorities for illegal towers in MCD area.
- (f) The existing towers can be considered for regularization by MCD on the request of applicant subject to fulfilment of guidelines as per prevalent policy.

Services of BSNL and MTNL

†761. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the BSNL and MTNL subscribers, dissatisfied with the services being provided by Government telecom companies are switching over to private companies;
- (b) the year-wise number of mobile as well as land line telephone connections which have been got disconnected by the subscribers during the last three years;
- (c) the reasons for getting land line telephone connection disconnected; and
- (d) whether the services provided by Government telecom companies are better than the services provided by private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the telecom services being provided by BSNL and MTNL are generally satisfactory and in general meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

prescribed by TRAI/DOT. However, the services at times are affected owing to legacy network and other constraints beyond the control of BSNL and MTNL, like area being technically non-feasible, cable theft, damage to cables while digging by various authorities, vandalism etc.

(b) The details of surrender of telephone connections in case of BSNL are as follows:

Year	Land line	WLL	GSM Mobile	Total
2006-07	21,35,417	2,75,933	38,07,270	62,18,620
2007-08	20,74,121	3,77,799	44,86,826	69,38,746
2008-09	22,08,248	5,24,661	68,58,719	95,91,628
2009-10 (Upto	15,25,106	4,98,547	29,53,559	49,77,212

31-01-2010)

In MTNL, the number of mobile (GSM & CDMA) as well as landline telephone connections disconnected by subscribers (surrendered) during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Landline	GSM *	CDMA (M)	Total
2006-07	233124	192856	22554	448534
2007-08	208888	348355	14247	571490
2008-09	196161	122672	15927	334760
2009-10	155899	126478	7011	289388

(upto Jan. 2010)

* The figure contains total disconnection of GSM connections as the figure of surrender is not separately maintained.

c) The main reasons for surrender of land line connections are given below:

- i) Increased use of Mobile Phones.
- ii) Closure of office/company.
- iii) Shifting of office/company/residence.
- iv) Surrender of excess land-line telephone connections.
- v) Economic reasons.

d) BSNL and MTNL are providing telecom services, which are comparable to the telecom services provided by private companies.

Details of staff of TRAI/TDSAT

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

(a) the details of all officer cadres, including members and Chairpersons except Class IV employees/steno, typists and PS/PPS etc. of TRAI/TDSAT since its inception along with names of the Ministry/Department from which these officers were deputed to the TRAI;

(b) the officers who have already left TRAI/TDSAT, with details of companies/Department/Ministry they have joined/retired after completing their term with TRAI/TDSAT; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to ensure that TRAI/TDSAT are truly independent of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (as amended) and the terms of condition of service, the Chairperson and Members of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) are appointed by the Government on tenure basis, and not on deputation, after the concerned officer resigns from their service.

The details of all officers deputed to TRAI and TDSAT excluding Members and Chairperson, Class-IV employees/Steno, typists and PS/PPS etc. since enactment of the TRAI (Amendment) Act, 2000, along with names of Ministry/Department from which these officers were deputed to TRAI/TDSAT and repatriated back subsequently to their parent organizations are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) TRAI and TDSAT has been established to regulate the telecommunication services, adjudicate disputes, dispose of appeals and to protect the interests of service providers and consumers of the telecom sector and to promote and ensure orderly growth of telecom sector. TRAI/TDSAT has been given specific powers and functions under the Act itself to discharge the duty independently of Government.

Statement-I

*List of Officers appointed on Deputation in TRAI and Subsequently
Repatriated to their Parent Organization*

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Parent Organization
1	2	3	4
1.	Smt. Anita Soni	Joint Secretary	Department of Telecommunications
2.	Shri Agrim Kaushal	Under Secretary	Deptt of Eco Affairs
3.	Shri A.S. Verma	Deputy Advisor	Department of Telecommunications
4.	Shri Ajay Kumar Gupta	Deputy Advisor	Department of Telecommunications
5.	Shri Anurag Sharma	Section Officer	Ministry of Defence

1	2	3	4
6.	Shri A.N. Saxena	Senior Research Officer	Ministry of Commerce
7.	Shri A.K. Tiwari	Joint Advisor	Deptt. of Disinvestment
8.	Shri A.K. Bhatnagar	Advisor	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
9.	Shri A. Sinha	Pr. Advisor	Ministry of Law & Justice
10.	Shri Amrish Kumar	Section Officer	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
11.	Shri A.K. Nandy	Section Officer	Deptt. of Posts
12.	Shri Abhay Kumar Sharan	Section Officer	Ministry of Defence
13.	Smt. Arunima K. Sinha	Senior Research Officer	O/o Director General of Works, Central Public Works Department
14.	Shri Balram Jain	Technical Officer	Ministry of Finance
15.	Shri Binod Kumar	Advisor	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance
16.	Shri D.K. Panda	Section Officer	Ministry of Surface Transport
17.	Shri D. Krishnan	Deputy Advisor	Central Board of Excise & Customs, Ministry of Finance
18.	Shri Dinesh Chandra	Section Officer	Armed Forces Headquarters, Ministry of Defence
19.	Shri Devendra Singh	Jt. Advisor	Department of Telecommunications
20.	Shri Ghanshyam Bisht	Deputy Director	Department of Telecommunications
21.	Shri Gautam Sanyal	Director	Ministry of Defence
22.	Shri G.R.P. Gupta	Section Officer	Department of Telecommunications
23.	Shri G.R. Meena	Section Officer	Deptt of Information Technology
24.	Shri Harihar Mishra	Under Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs
25.	Smt. Harinder Kaur	Section Officer	Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation,
26.	Shri Hemchander	Technical Officer	Ministry of Railways
27.	Smt. Indu Liberhan	Principal Advisor	O/o Controller General of Defence Accounts, Ministry of Defence

1	2	3	4
28.	Shri I.M. Gupta	Senior Research Officer	Min of Law & Justice
29.	Shri I.C. Sharma	Section Officer	Armed Forces Headquarters, Ministry of Defence
30.	Shri J.D. Sood	Assistant Account Officer	Department of Telecommunications
31.	Shri Jagat Singh Nagarkoti	Technical Officer (OL)	Ministry of Railways
32.	Shri Jeevan Dass	Joint Advisor	Ministry of North Eastern Development
33.	Shri K.R. Ranganathan	Deputy Advisor	Department of Telecommunications (While on deputation retired from Govt.Service)
34.	Shri K. Shekhar	Technical Officer	Ministry of Home Affairs
35.	Shri K.K. Sharma	Sr. Research Officer	Northern Railways
36.	Shri K Salil Kumar	Senior Research Officer	Ministry of Human Resources Development
37.	Shri K. Sanjayan	Senior Research Officer	Department of Fertilizer
38.	Shri K.J. Somashekara	Senior Research Officer	Indian Telephone Industry Ltd.
39.	Shri Kuldeep Kumar Seharawat	Deputy Advisor	Department of Telecommunications
40.	Shri M.P. Tangirala	Director	Department of Telecommunications
41.	Shri Manoj Arora	Director	Ministry of Railways
42.	Shri Manohar Lal	Senior Research Officer	Department of Telecommunications
43.	Shri Mukesh Mittal	Director	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance
44.	Shri M. Kannan	Advisor	Deptt of Economic Affairs
45.	Shri M.K. Mishra	Senior Research Officer	Ministry of Defence
46.	Shri Manis Das	Joint Advisor	Department of Telecommunications

1	2	3	4
47.	Shri Mahendra Nath	Section Officer	Directorate of Estate
48.	Ms. Meenakshi Saxena	Senior Research Officer	Deptt of Economic Affairs
49.	Shri Narinder Sharma	Secretary	Department of Telecommunications
50.	Shri N.K. Dewan	Under Secretary	Department of Telecommunications
51.	Shri Narayan Prasad	Section Officer	Ministry of Defence
52.	Shri O.S. Ashok	Senior Research Officer	Ministry of Finance
53.	Shri O.P. Sharma	Senior Research Officer	Ministry of Finance
54.	Shri P.K. Mishra	Deputy Advisor	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance
55.	Shri Praveen Sharma	Joint Advisor	Department of Telecommunications
56.	Shri P.S. Dahiya	Section Officer	Ministry of Steel
57.	Shri Peeyush Kapasi	Section Officer	Ministry of Railways
58.	Shri P.K. Ravi	Deputy Advisor	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
59.	Shri Praveen Mathur	Joint Advisor	C-DoT
60.	Shri Prakash Veer	Deputy Advisor	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
61.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	Senior Research Officer	Department of Telecommunications
62.	Shri P. Paulraj	Senior Research Officer	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
63.	Shri P.K. Datta	Joint Advisor	Deptt of Information Technology
64.	Shri Rajeev Agarwal	Joint Secretary	Department of Telecommunications
65.	Shri Rakesh Kapur	Joint Secretary	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance
66.	Shri Rajat Kathuria	Director	International Management Institute
67.	Shri R.K. Parmar	Director	Deptt of Economic Affairs
68.	Shri R.K. Bhatnagar	Joint Secretary	Department of Telecommunications

1	2	3	4
69.	Shri R.K. Jain	Junior Accounts Officer	Ministry of Agriculture
70.	Ms. Roopa R. Joshi	Advisor	Deptt of Economic Affairs
71.	Shri R.K. Sinha	Senior Research Officer	Ministry of Railways
72.	Shri Rajan Singla	Advisor	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance
73.	Shri Rakesh Kackar	Advisor	Secretariat, Govt of Tamil Nadu
74.	Shri Rakesh Gupta	Joint Advisor	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance
75.	Ms. R. Gayathri	Senior Research Officer	Deptt of Posts
76.	Ms. Ritu Pathak Kulshreshtha	Technical Officer	Ministry of Personnel and Public Grievances & Pension
77.	Shri R.K. Mishra	Senior Research Officer	BSNL
78.	Shri R.N. Choubey	Prin. Advisor	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority, Govt. of Tamil Nadu
79.	Shri Rajeev Kumar Saxena	Section Officer	Armed Forces Headquarters Ministry of Defence
80.	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Director	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance
81.	Shri Sameer Sharma	Deputy Advisor	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
82.	Shri S.S. Chaudhary	Joint Advisor	HP. State Electronics Development Corporation
83.	Shri Subhash Chander	Section Officer	Department of Telecommunications
84.	Shri Surendra Thakur	Section Officer	Department of Telecommunications
85.	Shri Sarvjeet Singh	Senior Research Officer	Armed Forces Headquarters Ministry of Defence
86.	Shri S.K. Das	Section Officer	Deptt of Posts
87.	Dr. S.M. Sharma	Deputy Advisor	Department of Telecommunications
88.	Smt. Sadhna Dikshit	Pr. Advisor	Department of Telecommunications

1	2	3	4
89.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal	Deputy Advisor	Ministry of Finance
90.	Shri Sunil Kumar	Joint Advisor Niraniyan	Department of Telecommunications
91.	Shri Trilok Kumar	Section Officer	Department of Telecommunications
92.	Shri T.K. Varada Krishnan	Deputy Advisor	Department of Telecommunications
93.	Shri V. Sivaraman	Section Officer	Department of Telecommunications
94.	Shri V.K. Bhasin	Pr. Advisor	Ministry of Law and Justice
95.	Shri Y.K. Gaiha	Advisor	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance
96.	Shri Yashir Singh	Under Secretary	Deptt. of Economic Affairs

Statement-II

*List of Officers appointed on Deputation in TDSAT and Subsequently
Repatriated to their Parent Organization*

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Office from where came to TRAI on deputation
1.	Shri S.C. Rawal	Registrar	Delhi High Court
2.	Shri B.V. Sharma	Director	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)
3.	Shri P. Jayakumar	Admn. Officer	Deptt. of Telecom
4.	Shri R.S. Negi	Accounts Officer	Office of the Director of Accounts, Cabinet Sectt.
5.	Shri Vinod Kumar Sharma	Desk Officer	Department of Telecom
6.	Shri Diwakar Kukreti	Deputy Registrar	Central Administrative Tribunal
7.	Shri N. Sriraman	Deputy Registrar	Department of Telecom
8.	Shri M.K. Jha	Desk Officer	Ministry of Home Affairs
9.	Shri A.K. Agnihotri	Registrar	Department of Revenue
10.	Shri S.K. Verma	Director	Department of Telecom
11.	Shri Ajay Singh	Accounts Officer	Office of the Director of Accounts, Cabinet Sectt.
12.	Shri Desh Raj	Accounts Officer	National Council for Educational Research and Training

Porn websites

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

(a) whether Government has seen newspaper report CJI wants ban on websites displaying porn, hate speeches appearing in Asian Age, New Delhi on 1st February, 2010;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken or propose to take to impose a ban that exclusively display pornography and hate speeches;

(c) whether Government has plans to strengthen the Cyber relates laws to control pornography and hate speeches; and

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

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

(b) to (d) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has been amended by Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008. The amendments have been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act now has additional provisions for dealing with pornography including child pornography and hate speeches and offensive messages in electronic form.

Section 66A of the Act provides for punishment for sending offensive messages through communication services. Section 67 of the Act provides for punishment for Publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form. Section 67A of the Act provides for punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form. Section 67B specifically deals with publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act in electronic form.

Stringent punishment including fine has been provided for offenders which is enhanced significantly for second and subsequent conviction.

Bihar Sharif Circle branch postmasters

764. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that relievers in place of Extra Departmental Branch Post Master (EDBPM) or Postman going on leave, are not being provided by concerned inspectors under Bihar Sharif Circle;

(b) whether Government is also aware that this is causing a lot of resentment and frustration amongst the Branch Postmasters/Postmen;

(c) if so, whether Government has received any complaints in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to take action against the erring inspectors who are indulging in such willful and illegal activities; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and by when appropriate action would be initiated against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The Gramin Dak Sevaks are expected to provide a substitute on their own responsibility before availing leave to carry on the work on his behalf, who should be a person approved by the authority competent to sanction leave to him. Therefore, relievers are not provided by Inspector. In the case of regular Departmental Postman going on leave, the work of the absentee Postman is managed by ordering double duty or combining the beat with the adjoining beats, or by providing a substitute by the Head of Office.

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

(c) No, Sir.

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

Loss due to issuing of spectrum

765. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that issuing spectrum beyond the licence agreement has cost Government thousands of crores of rupees in fees;

(b) if so, officials of Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of DoT who had been responsible for bringing thousands of crores loss to Government;

(c) the penal action being taken against these officials for acting in collusion with cellular operators and thereby making thousands of crores loss to the exchequer; and

(d) the action taken to recover the loss from operators who have hoarded the spectrum for the last many years and thereby saving thousands of crores of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. GSM Spectrum (start up and additional) to all the service providers has been allotted in accordance with the conditions of the service license and as per guidelines/orders/criteria as applicable at the time of such allotment.

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

Different MHz spectrum to different operators

766. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) delivered judgment highlighting that some of the incumbent cellular operators have been awarded spectrum over and above their entitlements and provisions of the licencing conditions;

(b) if so, the names of the GSM operators and the amount of initial spectrum allotted both 4.4 MHz & 6.2 MHz in each circle to the GSM operators; and

(c) the criteria for issuing different MHz spectrum to different operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, the detailed list of GSM operators who were allotted initial spectrum of 4.4 MHz and 6.2 MHz is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Initial spectrum of 4.4 MHz/ 6.2 MHz is allotted to the GSM operators as per the provisions of license conditions of their respective Service License Agreements. The 3rd and 4th GSM operators had an option of seeking initial spectrum of either 4.4 MHz or 6.2 MHz. The initial spectrum of 4.4 MHz/ 6.2 MHz was allotted to 3rd and 4th GSM operators as per their request but they have to pay spectrum usage charge of 1% more i.e, 3% for allotment of initial spectrum of 6.2 MHz.

Statement

Details of initial spectrum allotted to all the GSM operators (As on 31.01.2010)

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Date of allocation of spectrum	Allotment in 900MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800MHz band in MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi	Bharti	31.05.1995	4.4	
		Vodafone	05.07.1995	4.4	
		MTNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	28.08.2008		4.4
2	Mumbai	Vodafone	31.05.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	11.03.2002		6.2
		MTNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Idea	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BPL	27.06.1995	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	09.09.2008		4.4
		Datacom	09.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	09.09.2008		4.4
		TTSL	09.09.2008		4.4
3	Kolkata	Bharti	29.11.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.03.2002		6.2
		Aircel	05.04.2007		4.4
		Vodafone	29.11.1995	4.4	
		Datacom	09.01.2009		4.4
		Idea	09.01.2009		4.4
		Unitech	09.01.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.01.2009		4.4
		Loop	09.01.2009		4.4
4	Maharashtra	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Vodafone	19.12.1995	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	10.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	10.09.2008		4.4
		Spice	06.05.2009		4.4
		Loop	14.11.2008		4.4
		TTSL	14.11.2008		4.4
5	Gujarat	Vodafone	19.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	25.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	25.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	25.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	09.03.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.03.2009		4.4
6	A.P	Vodafone	11.03.2002		6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		IDEA	19.12.1995	4.4	
		Datacom	27.05.2008		4.4
		Unitech	27.05.2008		4.4
		Spice	27.05.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	27.05.2008		4.4
		Loop	27.05.2008		4.4
		TTSL	27.05.2008		4.4
7	Karnataka	Bharti	15.02.1996	4.4	
		Spice	04.04.1996	4.4	
		Vodafone	11.03.2002		6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Datacom	30.05.2008		4.4
		Idea	30.05.2008		4.4
		Unitech	30.05.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	30.05.2008		4.4
		Loop	30.05.2008		4.4
		TTSL	30.05.2008		4.4
8	Chennai	Aircel Ltd.	29.11.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	29.11.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Vodafone	30.05.2002		6.2
	Tamil Nadu	Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	31.12.1998	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
	Tamil Nadu incl. Chennai	Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	22.04.2008		4.4
		Idea	22.04.2008		4.4
		Unitech	22.04.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	22.04.2008		4.4
		Loop	22.04.2008		4.4
		TTSL	22.04.2008		4.4
9	Kerala	BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	11.03.2002		6.2
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		Dishnet	10.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	15.05.2008		4.4
		Unitech	15.05.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	15.05.2008		4.4
		Loop	15.05.2008		4.4
		TTSL	15.05.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Punjab	Vodafone	03.04.2002		4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Spice	04.04.1996	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		HFCL	10.09.2008		4.4
		Idea	06.05.2009		4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	10.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	09.03.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.03.2009		4.4
11	Haryana	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Vodafone	28.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	04.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	04.12.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	04.12.2008		4.4
		Spice	06.05.2009		4.4
		TTSL	04.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	04.12.2008		4.4
12	UP(West)	Bharti	03.04.2002		6.2
		Vodafone	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	25.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	25.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	25.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	26.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	26.12.2008		4.4
13	UP(E)	Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Idea	03.04.2002		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	10.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	10.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	21.01.2009		4.4
		TTSL	21.01.2009		4.4
14	Rajasthan	Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Idea	01.04.2002		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Bharti	22.04.1996	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Shyam Telelink	23.12.2008		4.4
		Datacom	23.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	23.12.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	23.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	23.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	23.12.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	M.P	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		Vodafone	11.02.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		IDEA	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	28.08.2008		4.4
		Unitech	28.08.2008		4.4
		Loop	28.08.2008		4.4
		TTSL	28.08.2008		4.4
		Allianz	28.08.2008		4.4
16	West Bengal	Bharti	12.08.2004	4,4	
		Dishnet	15.12.2004		4.4
		Vodafone	12.08.2004	4.4	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Datacom	09.01.2009		4.4
		IDEA	09.01.2009		4.4
		Unitech	09.01.2009		4.4
		Loop	09.01.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.01.2009		4.4
17	HP	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Dishnet	13.03.2006		4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Idea	11.03.2002		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Datacom	04.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	04.12.2008		4.4
		S.Tel	04.12.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Loop	04.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	04.12.2008		4.4
18	Bihar	Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	07.02.2006		4.4
		ABTL	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	03.10.2008		4.4
		Unitech	03.10.2008		4.4
		STel	03.10.2008		4.4
		Loop	03.10.2008		4.4
		TTSL	03.10.2008		4.4
		Allianz	03.10.2008		4.4
19	Orissa	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	24.12.2004		4.4
		Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Datacom	24.04.2008		4.4
		Idea	24.04.2008		4.4
		Unitech	24.04.2008		4.4
		S Tel	24.04.2008		4.4
		Loop	24.04.2008		4.4
		TTSL	24.04.2008		4.4
20	Assam	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Bharti	27.12.2004	1.8	
			15.03.2005		2.6
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	22.07.2004	4.4	
		Datacom	22.12.2008		4.4
		Idea	22.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	22.12.2008		4.4
		S Tel	22.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	22.12.2008		4.4
21	NE	Bharti	24.12.2004	4.4	
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	22.07.2004	4.4	
		Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	23.12.2008		4.4
		Idea	23.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	23.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	23.12.2008		4.4
		S Tel	23.12.2008		4.4
22	J&K	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2	
		Dishnet	01.09.2004	4.4	
		Bharti	22.06.2004	4.4	
		Datacom	24.12.2008		4.4
		Idea	24.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	24.12.2008		4.4
		S Tel	24.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	24.12.2008		4.4

ATM facility

†767. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is considering providing ATM facility to post office customers also;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) time by which the said scheme is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) It is proposed to introduce Core Banking Solution (CBS) in selected post offices during 11th Five Year Plan. Consequent upon setting up of Core Banking Solution in selected post offices, the question of providing ATM facility to the account holders of those post offices would arise.

Committee to help revival of BSNL

768. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of continuous deterioration in the financial health of BSNL, Government has constituted a committee to help of BSNL and draw a road map for its future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to revamp the BSNL management and to revise its schemes to make BSNL out of red; 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. Government has constituted an expert committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda to review the performance of BSNL and suggest measures for improving overall performance of the company. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government. The salient features of report made by Committee is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In addition to the above, BSNL embarked upon a systematic transformation exercise in December, 2008 with the help of a management consultancy firm, the Boston Consultancy Group (BCG), for improving overall performance.

Accordingly, the following initiatives have been taken by BSNL for Organisational Transformation:

- Redesigning the organisational structure on the basis of new verticals - consumer mobility, consumer fixed access, enterprise & new businesses, catering to changed market needs.
- Developing sales & distribution capabilities and expanding distribution channels, creating processes, systems, training and incentives to enable the sales teams and channel partners.

- Developing a system of providing Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for large enterprise customers and focusing on corporate accounts.

In addition, BSNL has taken the following steps to revitalize its financial health:

- (i) Improving customer care, and after sales service.
- (ii) Leasing of BSNL's Passive Infrastructure to other service providers.
- (iii) Commercial utilization of fixed assets.
- (iv) Exploring international business.
- (v) Introducing Fixed Mobile Convergence to add value to wireline telephone.
- (vi) Providing New Value Added Services both on wireline and wireless telephones.
- (vii) Expansion of Broadband Services by rolling out WiMAX, DSL and Fibre to Home (FTTH) services.
- (viii) Implementation of Call Data Record (CDR) based billing for wireline business.
- (ix) Implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) to streamline all business processes.

Statement

Salient Features of the Report on BSNL

The salient features of the Report are as follows:

- i. Board to have only one internal Director (MD/CEO), two Government nominees with relevant skills and three independent Directors and non-executive Chairman.
- ii. The post of Chairman is segregated from executive functions. Therefore, another person should be Chairman, preferably from private sector.
- iii. Salary at market rate to higher level management (estimated around 30-50) on three year contract basis, including the Executives mentioned at (i).
- iv. Besides above one Chief Technical Officer, one Chief I.T. Officer should also be appointed.
- v. Complete the organizational restructuring undergoing now with four business units i.e. fixed access, mobility. Enterprise and New Businesses.
- vi. Improve organizational performance and employees productivity by completing the ITS absorption, inducting new talent in technology, I.T., marketing, customer services, sales, etc.
- vii. Retire or transfer 100K employees by schemes like VRS and institute a performance driven culture.
- viii. Bring about changes in procurement processes and procedure, if required, in consultation with CVC.

- ix. Disinvest 30% in stages at appropriate time and use 20% of the proceed for VRS of employees, expansion and operation and 10% may be returned to Government.
- x. Explore new market venues of business.
- xi. Give emphasis on broadband and provide 30 million broadband connections in next three years.
- xii. Unbundle local loop for public and private companies.
- xiii. Use BSNL strength in rural areas and share active and passive infrastructure.
- xiv. Use power of I.T. for re-engineering its systems and process in finance, billing, human resource, customer services, network management, sales marketing project management and training etc.
- xv. Create two separate subsidies; one for tower related infrastructure and other for development of land bank and other real estates.
- xvi. Establish a BSNL Venture Fund for acquiring technology companies to encourage local innovation and manufacturing.

4G spectrum

769. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of the countries have already been providing 4G spectrum services to their customers;
- (b) if so, the reasons that in spite of having 50 crore subscriber base in our country, we are not able to provide even 3G services to our customers;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the EGoM met recently to finalize the auctioning of the 3G spectrum;
- (d) if so, the outcome of the meeting; and
- (e) by when the 3G is going to be auctioned and services are provided to the customers?

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

(b) In India, public sector companies Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have already started providing 3G services. However, the private sector service providers will be able to provide 3G services only after the 3G radio, spectrum is auctioned.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The EGoM has met on 12th January, 2010 to resolve some issues related to the availability of 3G spectrum in different service areas. The DoT has issued the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) on 25th February, 2010 based on the directions from EGoM.

(e) As per the timetable given in the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) published on 25th February, 2010 by Department of Telecommunications, 3G Auction is scheduled to start on 9th April, 2010 and commercial launch of 3G services by successful bidders is permitted with effect from 1st September, 2010.

Telephone facilities in Andhra Pradesh

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

- (a) whether all villages of Andhra Pradesh have been connected with telephone facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when telephone facilities would be provided to villages?

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

(b) and (c) Out of 26,613 inhabited villages as per Census 2001, 23,991 villages have been provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility as on January, 2010 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The remaining uncovered villages will be provided with VPT facility in phased manner by February, 2011.

Basis of financial assistance to cultural organization

†771. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of cultural organizations and the assistance provided to them during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10;
- (b) names of projects/programmes of these organizations on whose basis this was decided; and
- (c) the total number of applications received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Digitalisation of Kerala Sahitya Akademy

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

- (a) whether Government has received any project proposal from the Government of Kerala to set up an online Digital Library in the Kerala Sahitya Akademy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the steps taken/to be taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) The proposal aims at:
 - (i) setting up a full fledged online digital library at Kerala Sahitya Akademy, Thrissur;
 - (ii) digitizing the existing heritage archives of books, manuscripts, ancient pictures and paintings, bound volumes of journals and publishing them in the form of e-books; and
 - (iii) developing a web portal to provide and share all library resources by permitting registration of similar rural libraries.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3.44 crores.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been projected to the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi for such technical and financial support as they may be able to provide.

Theme parks

773. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is laying foundation stones of eminent personalities in the theme park;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the demands pending from States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is no provision in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 for laying the foundation stones of eminent personalities in the theme park.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

Modernisation of four premier institutions

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

- (a) whether Government has provided large sums of money for the purpose of modernization of four premier institutions, namely the Asiatic Society, National Library, Victoria memorial and Indian Museum located in Kolkata;

(b) if so, institution-wise salient details thereof indicating the outcome envisages in the proposed modernization programme and estimated cost of each agenda;

(c) whether Government have been alive to complaints of financial irregularities lodged against some key officials, particularly in the Victoria Memorial and Indian Museum;

(d) if so, outcome of investigations into those complaints; and

(e) the roles of those officials in the proposed modernization exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The following amounts were allocated for modernization of four premier institutions.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Organisation	B.E. 2009-10	R.E. 2009-2010
1.	Asiatic Society	2100.00	1000.50
2.	National Library	1850.00	1465.00
3.	Victoria Memorial Hall	2100.00	650.00
4.	Indian Museum	2900.00	950.00

The allocation had to be reduced at RE stage as timely demands were not generated by these organizations, along with requisite details.

(c) to (e) Yes, CBI has registered six FIRs on different cases against officers of Indian Museum and charge-sheets have been filed in five cases. These cases are pending before the Hon'ble courts. The officials against whom charge sheets have been filed do not have any role in the proposed modernization exercise.

In the case of Victoria Memorial Hall, CBI undertook verification of certain irregularities and has intimated that same could not be substantiated in the majority of the cases. In 3 cases CBI has reported evidence of administrative lapses.

**Amendment of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological
Sites and Remains Act 1958**

775. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider amending the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 for declaring historical cities and heritage cities/ cultural artifacts that are worth protecting; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for declaring historical cities and heritage cities/cultural artifacts, under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites & Remains Act, 1958, at this stage.

Restoration of Thirumalai Naicker Palace in Srivilliputhur

776. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether work has commenced on the restoration of the Thirumalai Naicker Palace in Srivilliputhur by the Archaeological Survey of India and details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Thirumalai Naicker Palace has been recommended to UNESCO to be put on the world heritage list and details thereof; and
- (d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The essential conservation work to the Palace like water tightening of the terrace, strengthening of stucco mouldings on the western side etc. has been taken up and is in progress.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The parameters prescribed by UNESCO for inclusion of any site/monument in the tentative list and subsequently in world heritage list, needs to be evaluated in respect of the Thirumalai Naicker Palace.

Financial support to NGO

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

- (a) whether his Ministry is financing certain Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the cultural field;
- (b) if so, the organization-wise details and scheme details since 2004-05 financial year;
- (c) whether it is a fact that number of NGOs failed to submit utilization certificates; and
- (d) if so, the measures initiated by Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) he information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

MoU between Sahitya Akademy and Samsung Corporation

778. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Sahitya Akademy, the National Akademy of Letters, an autonomous body functioning under and funded by his Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the multinational Samsung Corporation of South Korea, under which the said Samsung Corporation shall sponsor 24 new National literacy awards called "Samsung Rabindranath Tagore Awards";

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has approved this MoU;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a policy decision has been taken that all National Awards and Honours conferred by the Government and the autonomous bodies under it can henceforth be sponsored by foreign and Indian multinationals and individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) An MoU has been signed by the Sahitya Akademi with M/s Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd., a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at New Delhi. Under this MoU, Sahitya Akademi has agreed to undertake the selection of awardees for the "Tagore Literature Award", promulgated by the said company to promote Indian literary works and writers. The MoU has been signed for a period of six years, within which period eight Tagore Literature Awards will be given every year so as to cover, twice over, all the 24 languages recognized by the Sahitya Akademi. These awards are different from the Sahitya Akademi Awards in vogue.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The MoU was initiated by the Korean Embassy in New Delhi to further Indo-Korea cultural relations and was forwarded by the Ministry of Culture to the Sahitya Akademi, which is empowered, under its Constitution, to promote cultural exchanges with other countries.

Before signing the MoU, the proposal was considered by the Executive Board of Sahitya Akademi and modalities of the Award were worked out by a Committee specially constituted by the Akademi for this purpose. The MoU has since been discussed and approved by the Executive Board and the General Council of Sahitya Akademi.

(d) No, Sir.

Pilgrims visiting Katas Raj

†779. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian pilgrims could not visit Pakistan based 'Katas Raj' shrine on the eve of Shivratri;

(b) whether affidavits were demanded from them at the last moment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) In view of the prevailing security situation in Pakistan and the existing travel advisory issued by Government in the context of travel to that country, organisations arranging pilgrimages to Pakistan in the recent past

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under the "Bilateral Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines-1974" have been advised to submit undertakings by individuals willing to go on these pilgrimages that they were fully briefed about the situation in Pakistan and were visiting Pakistan at their own risk. Accordingly, the organisations which had approached this Ministry in December 2009 for facilitating Kataraj Yatra 2010 were also advised similarly. In response, all but one organisation which had initially approached this Ministry, conveyed that they were not in favour of visiting Pakistan in the prevailing situation. There was no response from the concerned organisation, despite a reminder sent on January 14, 2010.

Land occupied by China

†780. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is in possession of maps of border areas of the country;
- (b) the extent of Indian territory occupied by China during last two and a half decades, and the location thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to reclaim this territory; and
- (d) the policy of Government to provide security to herdsmen in the Ladakh region?

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

(b) and (c) China is in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq kms. of territory in the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir since 1962. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. Government does not recognize the illegal occupation of Indian territory by China and has raised this issue in all negotiations with the Chinese side including in the meetings of the Special Representatives.

(d) The State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral and inalienable part of India. The Government of India is deeply committed to ensuring the welfare and security of all its citizens across the length and breadth of our country.

Foreign secretary level talks with Pakistan

781. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indo-Pak Foreign Secretary level talks were held in the recent past;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of the agenda of said discussions;
- (c) the details of the decisions finalized by both Foreign Secretaries;
- (d) the time by which such decisions would be implemented;
- (e) whether terrorists group have increased these activities after finalization of dates for diplomatic talks; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan held on February 25, 2010 in New Delhi were aimed at reviewing India's bilateral relationship with Pakistan and to build trust and confidence between the two countries. During the meeting, which did not have a pre-determined agenda, the Indian delegation clearly conveyed India's concerns on the terrorism emanating from Pakistan and directed against India. Further information on terrorist threats and activities against India emanating from Pakistan was also handed over to the Pakistani side for investigation and appropriate action. Pakistan Foreign Secretary expressed the desire and determination of the Government of Pakistan to make all possible efforts for a successful conclusion of the Mumbai attack trial which is underway in Pakistan. He stated that Pakistan was determined not to allow its territory to be used for terrorist activity against any country, and said that the additional information provided by India on February 25, 2010 will be studied. Pakistan raised certain issues which were responded to appropriately, reiterating our national position on these issues. It was also decided to address urgent humanitarian matters.

(e) and (f) There was a terrorist blast in Pune on February 13, 2010 after finalisation of date for Foreign Secretary level talks and another attack on February 26, 2010 in Kabul on residential facilities used by, among others, Indian nationals.

Chinese encroachment beyond LAC

782. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has encroached beyond the 1962 Line of Actual Control (LAC) at places in Ladakh;
- (b) whether it is a fact that during the last six months Chinese Border patrol troops crossed the LAC more than 270 times;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that China had begun to build a railway line parallel to LAC from Lhasa to Shigatse in 2007-09 enabling China to have logistical and tactical advantage in the region; and
- (d) the effects and implications of the above said acts of China on India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) No. 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. There has been no increase in such incidents.

(c) and (d) Government has seen reports that China is planning to extend the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, from Lhasa to Xigaze. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas.

Chinese objection on construction of road

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China has objected to the ongoing construction of border roads in Ladakh area and the works have been stopped for want of support from Government of India and the State Government;

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

(c) in what manner Government proposes to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The civilian road construction project in Ladakh was being implemented under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). Such construction in the proximity of the International Boundary (IB) or in the proximity of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) cannot be undertaken without approvals from the Central Government. In the absence of such approvals, work on the NREGA road in Ladakh was halted.

Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan

784. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) at whose initiative, our or Pakistan's, is the proposed Foreign Secretary level talks being organized; and

(b) whether Minister is aware that it is being perceived by Pakistan as a case of our blinking first?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The initiative to invite the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan to India for talks was taken by the Government of India. The invitation to the Pakistan Foreign Secretary should be seen in the context of Government's desire to ensure communication between the two countries, to address the core concerns relating to terrorism directed against us from Pakistan, and pending humanitarian issues.

Visitors from Pakistan

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

- (a) the total number of visitors from Pakistan in India during last two years;
- (b) the categories of visa along with the number; and
- (c) the number of Indians who went to Pakistan under various categories, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The total number of visitors from Pakistan during 2008 and 2009, as per data compiled by Bureau of Immigration is 79,783 and 53,154 respectively. Category-wise data on foreigners visiting India is not compiled by the Bureau of Immigration.

High Commission of India, Islamabad has provided information on total number of visas issued category-wise which is given below:-

S.No.	Visa Category	Year 2008	Year 2009
1	Business	8156	2733
2	Conference	3269	1495
3	Visit	81339	42032
4	Medical/Medical Attendant	1822	1500
5	Others	526	4186
Total		95112	51946

(c) The number of Indians who went to Pakistan in 2008 and 2009 was 85672 and 44949 respectively. Figures for Indians going abroad are not compiled according to the categories of visas they hold, by the Immigration authorities.

Appointment of Punjabi knowing officers

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has appointed Second Secretary, Hindi and Cultural Attache in various countries to facilitate the NRIs;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Punjabi speaking NRIs are in large numbers in USA, UK, Canada, Thailand and Singapore;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to provide Punjabi Officers like the one mentioned above; and
- (d) whether his Ministry has also facilities to read correspondence in Punjabi and to provide reply in Punjabi in these countries since Punjabi is one of the national languages of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Posts of Second Secretary (Hindi & Culture) exist in the Indian Missions in Port Louis, Port of Spain and Suva. Posts of Attache (Hindi & Culture) exist in the Indian Missions in London, Kathmandu and Paramaribo. The purpose of these posts is to promote the Official Language of India and Indian culture in these countries in view of large PIO populations there, rather than to facilitate NRIs.

(b) to (d) Indian Missions and Posts are mandated to provide services to all PIOs and NRIs. Specific posts or facilities do not exist for targeted sub-groups within the NRI population.

Water sharing problem with Pakistan

787. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government has stated that a war between Pakistan and India may take place on the issue of stealing Pakistan's river water and can also back out the Indus Water Treaty if India tries to build any more dams that affect the Pakistan's share of water; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government has seen reports regarding the remarks made by Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Education, Sardar Aseff Ali, stating, inter alia, that India will have to stop "stealing" Pakistan's water as Pakistan will not hesitate to wage war with New Delhi if it does not stop doing so, that the distribution of water is a sensitive issue and it may trigger a war between India and Pakistan, and that Pakistan might seek international arbitration on the water issue by taking it up with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or the United Nations Security Council if India tried to construct any more dams that affect Pakistan's share of water.

(b) The allegation that India has denied Pakistan the share of water it is entitled to under the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan, is completely baseless and has been categorically rejected. The Government is in full compliance with the Treaty. All issues regarding the implementation of the Treaty should be resolved through the existing mechanisms under the IWT.

Playing of National Anthem at South Asian Games in Dhaka

†788. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a few days back India's National Anthem was abruptly played at South Asian Games in Dhaka and was immediately stopped in its track;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has tried to ascertain if it was due to human error or played deliberately; and

(c) whether organizers had apologized to Government of India for this mistake?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) As per available information, during South Asian Games in Dhaka during January 20-February 09.2010, no incident of disrespect to National Anthem was reported.

(c) Does not arise.

Chinese construction in Ladakh region

789. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has started construction work near Karakoram Range International Border in Ladakh region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that recently China has deployed about 50,000 military troops in Tibet; and

(d) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

Infiltration by Chinese army

790. SHRI RAJKUMAR DOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese army has been infiltrating into Indian territory in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North East regions;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents brought to the notice of Government of India formally during 2009-10; and

(c) the response of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) 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. Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including the Joint Working Group, the Expert Group, border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. There has been no increase in the number of incidents of Chinese intrusions. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question.

Construction of railway station by Pakistan

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that Pakistan, barely two kms. away from the last village of India's Western border, is constructing a railway station with the help of China;
- (b) whether it is China's strategic move to gain domination in this region;
- (c) whether any consultations have been held with our border force in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) There is no information to suggest that Pakistan is constructing a railway station two kms. away from the last village on India's Western border, with the help of China.

(c) and (d) There is regular interaction between concerned Government Ministries and agencies on all matters pertaining to the security of the country.

Decisions during Indo-Pak talks

792. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the nature of discussions held and the decisions taken at the recently held Indo-Pak talks;
- (b) whether any plan of action has been formulated to further continue the talks; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held on February 25, 2010. The two sides had a frank, constructive and useful exchange of views. During the talks, India's concerns on the terrorism emanating from Pakistan and directed against India were conveyed clearly in a forthright manner. Further information on terrorist threats and activities against India emanating from Pakistan was also

handed over to the Pakistani side for investigation and appropriate action. Pakistan Foreign Secretary expressed the desire and determination of the Government of Pakistan to make all possible efforts for a successful conclusion of the Mumbai attack trial which is underway in Pakistan. He stated that Pakistan was determined not to allow its territory to be used for terrorist activity against any country, and said that the additional information provided by India on February 25, 2010 will be studied. Pakistan raised certain issues which were responded to appropriately, reiterating our national position on these issues. It was also decided to address urgent humanitarian matters.

(b) and (c) The two Foreign Secretaries have agreed to remain in touch and continue their endeavour to build trust and confidence.

Digging of tunnels near border

793. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan has been digging tunnels in the Kairana hills area in Sargodha district of Punjab which is very near the Indian border;

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

(c) whether Government has since analyse the implications of the Pakistan tunnels; and

(d) the further steps Government proposes to take to check such acts of Pakistan near the Indian borders?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen reports that Pakistan has dug tunnels in the Sargodha region in Punjab near the Indian border.

(c) and (d) Government monitors all such developments and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard India's security.

Housing reconstruction scheme in Kerala

794. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to allow fund of Rs.100 crores as Grant or Grant and Loan under JNNURM for the implementation of 'M.N. One Lakh Housing Reconstruction Scheme' to the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such plan under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the State of Kerala. However, seven projects with total project cost Rs. 343.67 Crore under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 37 projects with total project cost Rs. 192.20 Crore under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the JNNURM have been approved for construction/up-gradation of 23,577 and 18,691 houses respectively in the State of Kerala. The details are given in the Statement-I to III.

Statement-I

JNNURM-BSUP (Sub Mission II)

Total Projects Approved

Status as on 20.02.2010

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	2nd installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	3rd Installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	4th installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	4	208.01	13187	165.73	42.27	41.43	8.47	0.00	0.00	49.90
2	Kerala	Kochi	3	135.66	10390	67.83	67.83	16.96	3.33	0.00	0.00	20.28
	Sub-total	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	11.79	0.00	0.00	70.18

Statement-II
JNNURM-BSUP (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects/Approved

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Install-ment Sanc-tioned (25% of Central Share)	2nd install-ment sanc-tioned (25% of Central Share)	3rd Install-ment sanc-tioned (25% of Central Share)	4th install-ment sanc-tioned (25% of Central Share)	Total ACA Rele-ased	Date of CS&MC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	BSUP programme for Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	5.29	340	4.03	1.27	1.01	1.01			2.01	27-Feb-07
2	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	BSUP programme for Thiruvananthapuram (Phase-II)	37.29	2680	29.84	7.46	7.46	7.46			14.92	21-Mar-07
3	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	BSUP (Phase III) at Thiruvananthapuram	125.87	8798	100.69	25.17	25.17	0.00			25.17	27-Dec-07
4	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	BSUP (Phase IV) at Thiruvananthapuram	39.55	1369	31.18	8.38	7.79				7.79	10-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	Kerala	Kochi	BSUP programme for Kochi, Kerala	26.61	1728	13.31	13.31	3.33	3.33			6.65	27-Feb-07
6	Kerala	Kochi	BSUP (Phase II) at Kochi, Kerala	104.45	8086	52.22	52.22	13.06	0.00			13.06	27-Dec-07
7	Kerala	Kochi	BSUP (Phase III) at Kochi, Kerala	4.60	576	2.30	2.30	0.58	0.00			0.58	24-Jan-08
Total				343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	11.79	0.00	0.00	70.18	

Statement-III

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

Total Projects Approved

Status as on 20.02.2010

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number dwelling of units Approved (new+Up gradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kerala	Alappuzha	1	12.37	950	8.03	4.34	4.02		4.02	27-Apr-07
2	Kerala	Angamaly	1	2.80	380	2.24	0.56	1.12		1.12	10-Feb-09
3	Kerala	Attlingal	1	1.56	201	1.25	0.31	0.63	0.63	1.25	27-Feb-07
4	Kerala	Changanassery	1	3.73	388	2.69	1.04	1.34		1.34	27-Feb-07
5	Kerala	Chavakkad	1	1.60	135	1.27	0.33	0.64	0.64	1.27	18-May-07
6	Kerala	Chitur-Tattamangalam	1	12.74	1313	9.77	2.97	4.89		4.89	27-Feb-07
7	Kerala	Guruvayoor	1	1.84	123	1.35	0.49	0.68		0.68	10-Feb-09
8	Kerala	Irinjalakuda	1	1.09	151	0.87	0.22	0.44	0.44	0.87	24-Jan-08
9	Kerala	Kanhangad	1	2.06	221	1.65	0.41	0.82	0.82	1.65	27-Feb-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	Kerala	Kannur	1	1.95	301	1.56	0.39	0.78		0.78	18-May-07
11	Kerala	Kasargode	1	1.33	174	1.02	0.31	0.51		0.51	27-Feb-07
12	Kerala	Kothamangalam	1	1.83	192	1.47	0.37	0.73		0.73	10-Feb-09
13	Kerala	Koyilandi	1	3.08	435	2.46	0.62	1.23	1.23	2.46	27-Feb-07
14	Kerala	Kozhikodde	1	7.15	511	5.47	1.68	2.74		2.74	27-Feb-07
15	Kerala	Kunnamkulam	1	1.88	206	1.43	0.45	0.71		0.71	27-Feb-07
16	Kerala	Kuthuparamba	1	0.82	43	0.66	0.16	0.33	0.33	0.66	27-Feb-07
17	Kerala	Malappuram (Phase-I)	1	10.46	1229	8.36	2.09	4.18	4.18	8.36	2-Feb-07
18	Kerala	Malappuram (Phase-II)	1	7.54	726	5.37	2.17	2.69		2.69	10 Feb-09
19	Kerala	Mattanur	1	1.31	128	1.05	0.26	0.52	0.52	1.05.27	Feb-07
20	Kerala	Moovattupuzha	1	5.98	874	4.78	1.23	2.38		2.38	28-Jan-09
21	Kerala	Nedumangad	1	5.40	532	4.32	1.08	2.16		2.16	30-Sep-08
22	Kerala	Neyyatinkara	1	7.97	744	5.95	2.02	2.97		2.97	30-Sep-08
23	Kerala	North Paravoor	1	2.89	389	2.29	0.60	1.14	1.14	2.29	24-Jan-08
24	Kerala	Ottapalam	1	9.36	607	7.17	2.19	3.59	3.59	7.17	27-Apr-07
25	Kerala	Palakkad	1	21.13	2001	16.10	5.02	8.05		8.05	27-Feb-08
25	Kerala	Pathanamthitia	1	6.58	749	5.24	1.34	2.62		2.62	10-Feb-09
27	Kerala	Perintalamanna (Phase-I)	1	5.80	500	4.46	1.34	2.23	2.23	4.46	27-Apr-07

28	Kerala	Perinthalmanna (Phase-II)	1	8.77	879	6.36	2.41	3.18		3.18	10-Feb-09
29	Kerala	Perumabavoor	1	3.07	344	2.45	0.61	1.23		1.23	10-Feb-09
30	Kerala	Ponnani	1	4.40	229	3.52	0.88	1.78		1.76	24-Jan-08
31	Kerala	Punalur	1	8.93	1012	7.14	1.79	3.57	3.57	7.14	27-Apr-07
32	Kerala	Shoranur	1	10.15	596	7.09	3.06	3.55		3.55	27-Feb-07
33	Kerala	South paravoor	1	2.64	373	2.11	0.53	1.06	1.06	2.11	2-Feb-07
34	Kerala	Talipuramba	1	2.43	242	1.95	0.49	0.97		0.97	2-Feb-07
35	Kerala	Thalassery	1	1.94	136	1.43	0.51	0.72		0.72	27-Apr-07
36	Kerala	Thodupuzha	1	3.90	420	3.12	0.78	1.56		1.56	27-Feb-07
37	Kerala	Tirur City	1	3.72	257	2.65	1.29	1.22		1.22	21-Jan-09
Total		35	37	192.20	18691	146.13	46.31	72.94	20.38	93.32	

Slum population

795. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities in the country with slum population of 50,000 and above, State-wise as per the current census;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the slum population in the above cities after a decade of last census;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the efforts of his Ministry for providing basic civic amenities like clean drinking water, sanitation and health facilities to urban slum dwellers in the country, with a particular reference to the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A statement showing State-wise number of cities having slum population of 50,000 and above as per 2001 census is given in the Statement (see below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has released funds under the Central Plan Scheme named 'Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA)' to all State Governments in the country for the conduct of slum survey in cities and towns having population above one lakh (as per census 2001). State Governments have initiated action to conduct surveys.

(d) The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum development Programme (IHSDP) has been introduced. The components for assistance include provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation. The convergence of already existing universal services for health, education & social security is also stipulated under the JNNURM Guidelines.

Statement

*Number of cities with Slum Population of 50,000 and above
State-wise as per the Current Census*

State/Union Territory	Number of Cities
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	36
Bihar	3
Chandigarh	1

1	2
Chattisgarh	6
Delhi	1
Gujarat	5
Haryana	8
Jharkhand	3
Jammu Kashmir	2
Karnataka	7
Maharashtra	26
Meghalaya	1
Madhya Pradesh	15
Orissa	5
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	13
Uttar Pradesh	25
Uttarakhand	2
West Bengal	21
Total	189

Mapping and slum survey

796. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- the names of the States which have started process of mapping and slum survey;
- by when the whole process is likely to be completed; and
- the nature of assistance provided by the Centre to States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has released funds under the Central Plan Scheme named 'Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA)' to all State Governments in the country for the conduct of slum survey in cities and towns having population above one lakh (as per census 2001). State Governments have already initiated action to conduct surveys.

Urban Housing Policy

797. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Urban Housing Policy;
- (b) whether the housing shortage in urban areas has gone over the last decade;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government will be considering to conceive a separate department to monitor the housing altogether in urban areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Union Government has formulated the first urban area focused 'National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 (NUHHP: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. The policy seeks promoting various types of public-private partnerships—of the government sector with the private sector, the cooperative sector, the financial services sector, the state parastatals, urban local bodies, etc.—for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all. The policy has been widely circulated to States/Union Territories. However, 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to follow up on the initiatives propounded in the Policy.

(b) and (c) The Working Group on Housing for the Tenth Plan had estimated that around 90 per cent of housing shortage pertained to the weaker sections. The Working Group had also estimated the urban housing shortage at the beginning of Tenth Plan at 8.89 million units.

A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that accounting for factors of congestion and obsolescence at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million.

(d) 'Land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, the onus of providing adequate and affordable housing is on states. However, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation of the Union Government is propagating and promoting the NUHHP:2007, as also implementing schemes for providing affordable housing to urban poor.

Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum dwellers

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

- (a) whether Government has constituted any framework for execution of the newly formulated scheme Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum dwellers and urban poor;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) targets set up under the scheme; and
- (d) the details thereof and the schemes that have dovetailed with the Rajiv Awas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Government has constituted an expert committee for formulation of proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana(RAY), aimed at making India Slum-free. The Committee will make suggestions regarding the strategies, financial pattern and other features of RAY.

(c) and (d) As the expert committee has been set up recently, it is too early to decide on the targets under RAY. The schemes of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AFIP) and Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) are proposed to be dovetailed with the Rajiv Awas Yojana.

Cancellation of college licences

799. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that British Government has cancelled licenses of hundred colleges;
- (b) if so, the number of Indian students who have been affected due to the cancellation of the licenses; and
- (c) the actions Government is taking to safeguard the interests of Indian students?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) It has been reported that the British Government has suspended/cancelled licenses of some colleges. However, details of such colleges are not available.

- (b) This information has not been furnished by the Government of UK.
- (c) The matter has been taken up by the High Commission of India, London with the UK authorities from time to time.

Legal support to migrants

800. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps that have been taken to provide legal support for migrants who live and work overseas;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether legal support is provided to Indian students studying overseas and details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The emigrant workers holding Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) passports and going overseas for employment are governed by the Emigration Act, 1983. Under the Act, emigration clearance for employment overseas is given only after verification of the demand letter, power of attorney and the terms and conditions of the work contract. The work contract of the women workers are mandatorily required to be attested by the Indian Mission concerned. The emigrant worker seeking emigration clearance from the Office of Protector of Emigrants has to subscribe mandatorily under the Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), before departure for overseas employment abroad. The PBBY provides the insured emigrant a cover for a minimum sum of thirty thousand rupees in connection relating to his/her employment, provided the necessity of filing such case is certified by the appropriate Ministry of that country. The actual expenses incurred will be certified by the concerned Indian Mission/Post. Besides the Indian Missions abroad facilitate assistance to the emigrant workers in distress including legal assistance in the foreign Country.

The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) established in 17 ECR countries and Maldives provides for meeting contingency expenditure incurred by the Missions for carrying out various on-site welfare activities for overseas Indian citizens in distress. These activities include providing initial legal assistance to the overseas Indians in deserving cases.

(c) and (d) The Indian Missions abroad, as and when required also provide support to the Indian students to mitigate their grievances.

Number of students attacked in Australia

†801. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that around one hundred students have been attacked in Australia during last one year;

(b) if not, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government has received detailed information on these incidents from Indian High Commission in Australia;

(d) if so, when was this information received and the details of the information received; and

(e) whether Government of Australia has failed in checking such incidents?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) Information on attacks on Indian students in Australia is compiled from the concerned Federal and State authorities including the police, by the High Commission of India and the Consulates General in Australia. As and when the Mission/Posts get to know of such attacks, such, information is furnished to this Ministry immediately thereafter. Details of incidents of attacks on Indian students; as available in the Ministry, is given in the Annexure-I. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 11]

(e) At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia has taken a several important measures aimed at enhancing the safety and security of our students, both at the State as well as the Federal level, which have been useful. Details are given in the statement given in statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Australian Government

- A Task Force headed by the National Security Advisor Duncan Lewis was set up in the office of the Australian Prime Minister in June last year to formulate a 'whole of government' approach to the issue and liaise with State Governments the action being taken by them.
- In January 2010, another Standing Consultative Group has been set up involving the federal and Victorian state governments.
- In Melbourne as well as in Sydney, where there are significant populations of Indian students, the police have increased patrolling where incidents have occurred.
- In Melbourne, police presence has been stepped up especially around train stations and high crime neighborhoods;
- Numbers of police, including in plain clothes, on late night trains taken by students, has been increased;
- The Victoria State Government's Robbery Task Force has been doubled; the police force is also being increased in a major crack-down on crime, especially at stations; the police have been given wider powers to move unruly people on and to search for weapons without a warrant, which has already led to arrests. CCTV systems have been set up to monitor key crime areas and catch offenders. A mobile CCTV van has also been deployed to monitor main trouble spots.
- Victoria has set up a 24 hotline for students who need advice and help.
- Sentencing laws have been amended to require judges to take into account hatred for, or prejudice against, a particular group as an aggravating factor when sentencing.
- In Melbourne, a 24 hour support and assistance International Student Care Service has been established to provide assistance with counseling, legal assistance and other support services, including in Hindi and Mandarin.

- Over 54 arrests have been made and sentences have been handed down; investigations are continuing and more arrests are expected.
- Community reference group involving the police, state government and members of the Indian community and representatives of the High Commission and Consulates have been set up in several states - Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, West Australia and South Australia, to facilitate communication and increase awareness on safety issues
- The Federal and State Governments have taken steps to regulate and reform the universities and institutions, including the appointment of educational agents abroad. Several private colleges have been audited and many closed down; the students so affected have been placed in other colleges offering the same courses.

Attack on Indian Community

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of violent attacks have taken place in Australia against members of Indian community;
- (b) if so, the number of attacks that have taken place since January 2009 till date;
- (c) whether Government has obtained information regarding the investigation made, prosecutions launched in each of these cases; and
- (d) if so, the details in respect to each of the cases and the nature of offences the culprits charged with in the cases where prosecutions have been launched?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) There have been reports of over a hundred incidents of attacks on Indian nationals, including students, from Australia since January, 2009. Details, as reported by Indian Mission/Posts in Australia, including place of attack, nature of attack and available details of the investigations, made by the police are given in the Annexure-I [Refer to the Annexure No.11 Appendix 219 in respect of Unstarred Question No. 801 parts (b) to (d) Answered on 04/03/2010]

Immigration norms changed by UK

803. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the UK Government has recently made tougher immigration norms particularly for students;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether a large number of professionals and students who wish to have higher studies in U.K. would be badly affected due to tough immigration norms; and

(d) if so, the steps Union Government proposes to take to protect the interest of Indian students who are already studying there?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Government of U.K has amended their immigration laws and launched a Point-Based System (PBS) in 2008 to streamline the entry into U.K of non EU workers. Under the new PBS, there is a five Tier framework, through which a non-EU national could gain entry into UK for work, study or training. The five tiers envisage different conditions, entitlements and entry clearance checks/procedures. On 10 February 2010, following a review of its operation, the UK Home Secretary announced a number of changes to the criteria of tier 4 of the PBS meant for students. These require a good standard of English which is required to be demonstrated in order to be permitted to study any course below degree level; restricting the lowest-level courses (A levels and equivalent) to only the most trusted institutions; halving the amount of time available for work for a student studying below first degree level or on a foundation degree course, to just 10 hours during term time; a ban on bringing in dependants for anyone studying a course for less than six months; and a ban on dependants of anyone studying a course lower than foundation or undergraduate degree level from working - who could face removal from the UK if found doing so.

(c) The measures are intended only for students who come to UK to study courses below degree level. There are no changes for students who come to UK to study a foundation degree, courses at degree level or those coming to UK as a child - student.

(d) The measures announced are not being implemented retrospectively.

Racially motivated attacks on Indians

804. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has spoken to the Australian Prime Minister about the racially motivated attacks on Indians in Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Australian Prime Minister has promised to take any concrete action or not; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to ensure protection and security of the Indians in Australia?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level. The Prime Minister of India conveyed the high priority that Government of India attaches to the safety, security and well-being of the Indian community in Australia, to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Kevin Rudd, during his visit to India on 12 November, 2009. Mr. Rudd had reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance to

violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students, including Indian students. The Indian Mission and Posts are pro actively following up these incidents very closely and are in constant touch with the Federal and State Governments in Australia at all levels.

The Indian Mission/Posts also maintain regular liaison with the students in universities and other educational institutions, inter-alia, through participation in the meetings and seminars organised by the local government and law enforcement authorities, as well as the Indian community. Guidelines for students who propose to study in Australia, as also those already studying there, are posted on the websites of the Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs, External Affairs as well as those of the Indian Mission/Posts in Australia. The steps taken by the Government of India to ensure the protection and security of Indians in Australia are given in the Statement.

Statement

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

- The issue of attack on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level.
- It has been conveyed to the Australian government that such attacks should not be allowed to happen and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia.
- Our High Commissioner and Consuls General in Australia are in constant touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal as well as state level, including the Ministers, senior officers and the police authorities, besides the Australian Foreign Office, the Universities and the students.
- The Prime Minister of India conveyed the high priority that Government of India attaches to the safety, security and well-being of Indian community in Australia to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Kevin Rudd during his visit to India on 12 November, 2009. Mr. Rudd had reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance approach to violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students including Indian students.
- Hon. John Brumby, Premier of the State of Victoria visited India from 22 Sept. 2009 to 1st Oct. 2009. During the visit he called on the Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs, Minister for Human Resource Development.
- An advisory for students going for studies to Australia has been put on the website of Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs and External Affairs, besides those of Indian Mission/Posts in Australia.
- An officer has been designated as the 'Students' Welfare Officer' in the High Commission of India, Canberra as well as our Consulates General in Sydney and Melbourne. As soon as a case of attack comes to the notice, the matter is taken up immediately with local government authorities.

Voting rights for NRIs

805. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

- (a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to allow NRI's to have voting rights in India before the next general election scheduled in 2014;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) by when a Bill on the subject is expected to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th February, 2006. The Bill seeks to amend section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950) to enable Indian citizens who are absent from their place of ordinary residence in India owing to their employment, education or otherwise outside the country, to get their names registered in the electoral rolls of the constituency of their place of ordinary residence in India to be able to cast their votes in the Parliamentary/State elections, in case they happen to be in their constituency at the time of polls. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, and Law & Justice on the 26th March, 2006 for examination and report. The Committee presented its 16th report on the subject to the Rajya Sabha/laid it in the Lok Sabha on the 4th August, 2006. In its report, the Committee, while agreeing with the letter and spirit of the proposed bill for amendment, had recommended the bringing of a comprehensive bill on the subject, containing all the details regarding the manner of enrolment of the Non-Resident Indians, the mode of voting and the conditionalities for contesting elections. The Legislative Department in the Ministry of Law and Justice is working on a draft bill, which will be presented to Parliament after approval by the Cabinet.

Pending Parliamentary Bills

806. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are 15 bills pending with the Rajya Sabha which were introduced prior to 2005 including one from 1987; and
- (b) the reasons why they are in such a limbo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, 15 Bills introduced prior to 2005 including one from 1987 are pending with the Rajya Sabha; and

(b) These pending Bills relate to various Ministries/Departments, and are pending with the administrative Ministries/Departments at various stages due to varying reasons. The administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with these Bills are required to complete the procedural formalities for getting these Bills passed/withdrawn in the Rajya Sabha.

Fake SC/ST certificates

807. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that these days there are a lot of complaints for fake Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates in case of employment in Government jobs;

(b) how many complaints have been received in last three years in all over the country, State-wise details;

(c) the action taken against those cases who have already sought employment on the basis of fake caste certificates; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Some cases of appointments allegedly made on the basis of fake caste certificates under the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Urban Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Commerce etc. came to the notice of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) Information is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) If it is established that a candidate secured employment on the basis of a fake certificate, he is removed from service.

Rules for appointment of retired bureaucrats

†808. SHRI PRAHAHT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rule and regulation has been prescribed for appointment of retired bureaucrats on constitutional posts as well as top posts of Government regulatory bodies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of retired bureaucrats posted on various posts in constitutional as well as Government regulatory bodies?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Appointment of retired bureaucrats on constitutional posts or on posts of Regulatory bodies are governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution or the Acts, Rules and regulations, pertaining to the Regulatory body. The details of such appointments are not centrally maintained.

Posts lying vacant in Government departments

809. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of posts in class-I, II, III, IV lying vacant in various Central Government departments, post-wise, department-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the number out of these which are for SCs and STs, department-wise, postwise;
- (c) if so, the reasons for their lying vacant and since when; and
- (d) by when Government proposes to fill up the backlog vacancies in the SCs and STs in these departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The information is not centrally maintained.

(b) The information is not centrally maintained. However, as per information received from 37 Ministries/Departments, the number of backlog reserved vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as on 1.11.2008 were 3537 and 2969 respectively.

(c) Some vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain unfilled for reasons like non-availability of suitable candidates, gap between arising of a vacancy and its filling up etc.

(d) Government is making all efforts to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies. Instructions have been issued that if sufficient number of SC/ST candidates does not become available to fill up vacancies reserved for them in the first attempt of recruitment, a second attempt should be made for recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the concerned category in the same recruitment year or as early as possible before the next recruitment. Special Recruitment Drives are launched from time to time for filling up of the backlog vacancies. More than 60,000 backlog vacancies of SCs and STs were filled during the last Special Recruitment Drive. Another Drive has been launched to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies. It may, however, not be possible to fix any time line for filling up of all backlog reserved vacancies.

Setting up of NMAC

810. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up a National Mission Against Corruption (NMAC) Authority to ensure better Co-ordination among the CBI and State, Union Territory anti-corruption/vigilance bureaus;

(b) if so, whether NMAC would be headed by a serving or retired bureaucrat/Judge of Supreme Court/Eminent Jurist/well-recognized public person with proven integrity; and

(c) whether time-limit for filing the charges and speedy trial and final judgement would also be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) In the XVII Biennial Conference of State Anti-Corruption Bureaus and CBI held on 26th & 27th August, 2009 in New Delhi, one of the Resolutions adopted was for establishment of a National Mission against Corruption. No decision has been taken on the subject.

Poverty estimates

811. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest poverty estimates released for the year 2004-05, 30.17 crore persons i.e. 27.5 per cent of the total population were living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the present reality in view of Sengupta Report that 77 percent of Indians survive on Rs.20 a day;

(c) whether Human Development Report (HDR), 2009 shows that 41.6 percent live on less than \$ 1.25 and 76.6 per cent live on \$2, a day; and

(d) the recommendations of Saxena and Tendulkar Committees regarding changes in the existing procedures of official estimates of poverty?

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

(b) The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) brought out a report on Conditions on Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector. In this report, it was brought out that 77% of population in India was with a per capita daily consumption of upto Rs. 20 in 2004-05. This section of the people was called poor and vulnerable. However, the Economic Survey 2008-09 pointed out that based on the calculations of household consumption expenditure data for 2004-05 (NSS 61st round-2004-05), the population with less than Rs 20 per day per capita consumption expenditure was 60.05%.

(c) the Human Development Report (HDR) 2009 shows that 41.6 % of population in India was living below income poverty line of \$ 1.25 a day (2000-2007) and 75.6 % of population below income poverty line of \$2 a day (2000-2007).

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C.Saxena to recommend a suitable methodology for identification of rural households living below the poverty line. The Expert group headed by Prof Suresh D. Tendulkar was constituted by the Planning Commission to review the methodology of estimation of poverty in the country. Some of the major recommendations of Saxena Committee and Tendulkar Committee are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Saxena Committee Recommendations :

The committee has recommended the criteria of automatic exclusion and automatic inclusion.

Automatic Exclusion

The households which fulfill any of the following conditions will not be surveyed for BPL census :

- a) Families who own double the land of the district average of the agricultural land per agricultural household if partially or wholly irrigated. (3 times if completely un-irrigated)
- b) Families who have three or four wheeled motorized vehicles such as jeeps, SUVs etc.
- c) Families who have at least one mechanized farm equipment such as tractor, power tiller, thresher, harvester etc.
- d) Families who have any person who is drawing a salary of over Rs,10,000 per month in non-government/ private organization or is employed in government on a regular basis with pensionary or equivalent benefits.
- e) Income tax payers

Automatic Inclusion

The following would be compulsorily included in the BPL list :

- a) Designated Primitive Tribal Groups
- b) Designated most discriminated against SC groups, called Maha Dalit Groups
- c) Single women headed households
- d) Households with disabled person as a bread earner
- e) Households headed by a minor
- f) Destitute households which are dependent predominantly on alms for survival
- g) Homeless households
- h) Any member of the household is bonded laborer.

Survey of the remaining rural households is to be done and scores to be given depending upon the different socio-economic parameters recommended by the committee. The Saxena committee also recommended to assume 50% of population below poverty line at National level and suitably enhancing the state wise cut offline by proportionately increasing the percentage of eligible households for each state.

2. Tendulkar Committee Recommendations

- Poverty estimates to continue to be based on private household consumer expenditure of households collected by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).
- Need to move away from anchoring the poverty lines to a calorie intake norm.
- Need to adopt the Mixed Recall Period (MRP) based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines as against the practice of using Uniform Recall Period (URP) estimates in order to capture the household consumption expenditure of poor households on low- frequency items of purchase more satisfactorily.
- MRP equivalent of the urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7 per cent urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB to be provided to rural as well as urban population in all the states after suitable adjustments.
- The proposed reference PLB takes into account all items of consumption (except transport and conveyance) for construction of price indices. Separate allowance for private expenditure on transport and conveyance has been made in the recommended poverty lines.
- Poverty lines derived by the committee at the all-India level are an expenditure level of Rs. 446.68 per capita per month for rural areas and Rs. 578.8 per capita per month for urban areas at 2004-05 prices.
- The all-India rural headcount ratio and all-India combined headcount ratio using the recommended procedure is 41.8 per cent and 37.2 per cent in comparison with the current official estimates of 28.3 per cent and 27.5 per cent respectively.

Flagship programmes

812. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Housing Ministry has worked out cost of its flagship programme to make India slum free - Rajiv Awas Yojana of Rs. 9,00,000 crores over a period of 10 years;
- (b) whether Centre and Planning Commission currently differ over funding of Centre sharing profit;
- (c) if so, whether Ministry wants Centre to contribute Rs. 1.5 lakh crores, the plan panel wants amount to be lower; and
- (d) if so, whether Housing Ministry feels that Centre would need to make substantial contribution to spur investment from State and private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (d) In pursuance to the announcement made by the President of India in both Houses of Parliament on 04.06.2009 for making slum free India, the Government has decided to launch a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum dwellers and the urban poor. The modalities including financial requirement are being worked out by the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation in consultation with the different stakeholders and partners. In the meantime a scheme of preparatory activities of the Scheme have been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee with a budget provision of Rs. 120 crore.

Per capita income in India

†813. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita income in the country during financial year 2008-09 has been estimated at 40,141 rupees;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether it is also a fact that this income has increased by 13.3 per cent in comparison to the last year's income;

(c) if not, the facts thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the annual growth rate of agriculture sector, on which more than 50 per cent of the population depends for income has remained at only 2.6 per cent; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and whether it is a fact that the present state of development is increasing imbalance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) Yes Sir. The per capita income at current prices in the country during the financial year 2008-09 is estimated at Rs. 40,141 as against Rs. 35,430 during 2007-08, showing an increase of 13.3 percent.

(d) and (e) The annual growth rate of agriculture for the year 2008-09 is estimated at 1.6% (at 2004-05 prices). The state of development shows that there has been a significant improvement in the growth rate across the country in a balanced manner. The annual growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost (at 1999-00 prices) in some of the low performing states like Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, etc. have shown an improvement for last three years.

Economic Reform Policy

†814. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that since the implementation of economic reform policy in the country two decades ago the pace of poverty alleviation has slowed down;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the percentage of the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country was 42.1 in the year 1981 while it came down to 31.1 percent in the year 1993;
- (d) if not, the facts thereof;
- (e) whether the percentage of BPL people could be brought down to only 24.3 percent between 1993 to 2005; and
- (f) if not, the facts thereof and the reasons for the decline in the percentage of pace of poverty alleviation after the adoption of new economic policy?

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

(a) to (d) Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line at national and state level from a large sample survey of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) after every five years approximately. The proportion of population below the poverty line declined from 44.48% in 1983 to 35.97% in 1993-94 registering a reduction of 8.51 percentage points in the head count ratio of poverty. In 2004-05, the poverty ratio in the country was estimated as 27.54% registering a decline of 8.43 percentage points during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05.

(e) and (f) In 2004-05, the headcount ratio of poverty has been estimated as 27.54% as compared to 35.97% in 1993-94. While the pace of reduction in rural poverty was higher during the reforms period, the low pace of poverty reduction in the urban areas contributed to a marginal decline in the pace of reduction in the overall poverty for the country as a whole.

Mechanism to monitor implementation of schemes

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

- (a) whether Planning Commission has institutionalized a mechanism to monitor implementation of Central schemes to ensure that benefits of these schemes such as NREGA, Rural Electrification, etc. reach 'aam admi';
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) to what extent these schemes have benefited 'aam admi' so far; and
- (d) by when the desired targets of these schemes could be achieved?

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

(a) to (d) A Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been established in the Prime Minister's Office to

review a select number of flagship programmes/initiatives/iconic projects. The Nodal Ministries concerned have begun publishing DMU Reports on their websites on a quarterly basis, to keep the Nation informed of their progress. The function of the DMU is to act as a mechanism for oversight to improve monitoring, delivery of output and transparency for ensuring effective delivery of select programmes. However, the primary responsibility for implementation, appropriate monitoring and follow up action remains that of the Ministry/States and the Ministries concerned.

Aam Admi Schemes

816. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is spending large sums on 'aam admi' schemes;
- (b) whether the Centre has decided to set up an independent agency for evolving Government programmes to ensure that benefits of social sector schemes reach masses;
- (c) whether now monitoring and evaluation of Governmental schemes has been an 'in house' exercise which fails to reflect reality at ground level and bottlenecks in different social sector schemes; and
- (d) if so, to what extent this new agency will help in implementing schemes properly so that they reach to aam admi?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of India is spending huge amount of money every year on 'aam admi' schemes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programs (AIBP), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Mid Day Meals (MDM), Rural Roads, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Rural Telephony. There is a budgetary provision of Rs. 149886 crore, for the 15 major programmes, for the year 2009-10.

(b), (c) and (d) The Prime Minister, in mid 2008, in an address on the occasion of National Statistics Day had suggested setting up of an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) to assess the outcomes and impact of these programmes. The President of India in an address to the Joint Session of both Houses of Parliament in June, 2009 stated as follows:-

".... Strengthening public accountability of flagship programmes by the creation of an Independent Evaluation Office at an arms' distance from the Government catalyzed by the Planning Commission. It would work on a network model by collaborating with leading social science research organizations and concurrently evaluate the impact of flagship programmes and place it in the public domain".

The IEO would strengthen the existing evaluation process by drawing the best resources available from leading research organizations. The findings of the independent evaluation will be reported to the Government and also placed in public domain.

Special category status to Rajasthan and Odisha

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

- (a) whether certain State Governments have demanded 'Special Economic Packages' as well as 'Special Category Status' in the country for their States including Rajasthan and Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by Government thereon;
- (c) the benefits likely to accrue to these States as a result of grant of 'Special Category Status'; and
- (d) whether any budgetary allocation made in the current Union Budget in respect of those States which have requested for 'Special Economic Package'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Recently, there have been requests for Special Category Status from Bihar, Odisha and Rajasthan. Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for a Special Area Incentive Package of about Rs.80,000 crore for Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand regions and bridging critical gaps. Bihar requested for a financial package of Rs.14,800 crore for Kosi Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. Goa has requested for a Special Package of Rs. 1400 crore to celebrate the Special Golden Jubilee Package. Orissa have submitted a Special Plan for KBK districts with a proposed outlay of Rs.4550 crore for a period of eight years from 2009-10 to 2016-17.

As regards the requests for Special Category Status, Planning Commission is of the view that for any State seeking Special Category Status on account of State Specific Problems, it would be more appropriate to provide financial assistance/Additional Central Assistance etc. as has been the practice so far, on a case by case basis.

In 2009, the Government has approved a Special Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package for Rs.7266 crore comprising Rs.3506 crore for Uttar Pradesh and Rs.3760 crore for Madhya Pradesh to be implemented over a period of 3 years. Under the Special Plan for Bihar, assistance of Rs. 1000 crore per annum is already being provided as 100% grant. For Odisha, it was decided in 2006 to continue with annual allocation of Rs. 250 crore for the KBK districts during 11th Plan period under the BRGF including district & State components.

Special Category States (SCS) (11 States) and Non-Special Category States (NSCS) (17 States) receive the grants under the Normal Central Assistance (NCA) in 9:7 proportion. Special Plan Assistance (SPA) is provided only to Special Category States. Besides, for Externally Aided

Projects (EAP) Assistance and One-time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA), the Special Category States are entitled to get 90% grant as against 30% grant for NSCS.

In the Union Budget 2010-11 (BE), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for drought mitigation in Bundelkhand Region has been provided at Rs.1200 crore. Besides, Rs. 200 crore has been provided as a Special Golden Jubilee package for Goa.

Country's food security structure

†818. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on one hand the food security structure of the country is collapsing badly and on the other hand there is constant decline in percentage of budget allocated for development of agriculture in Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (e) No Sir. Food security situation has strengthened during the last few years which is reflected in increase of foodgrain production in the country at an average growth rate of 1.8% per annum since 2000-01 which is higher than the population growth rate of around 1.6% per annum. The figures of foodgrain production are presented in Table-1 below:

Table-1 Foodgrains Production

Year	Production of Foodgrains in Million Tonnes	% Change over previous year
1999-2000	209.80	
2000-01	196.81	-6.2
2001-02	212.85	8.1
2002-03	174.71	-17.9
2003-04	213.19	22.0
2004-05	198.36	-7.0
2005-06	208.60	5.2
2006-07	217.28	4.2
2007-08	230.78	6.2
2008-09	233.88	1.3

Average annual growth for the above years 1.8 Sources: Foodgrains production figures from the Fourth Advance Estimates, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. In addition to the various on-going Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented for the overall development of the agriculture sector, the Government of India is implementing the National Food Security Mission which has an allocation of Rs. 4883 crore during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. Further, the Department of Agricultural Research and Education is implementing various agricultural research programmes to increase the crop yields.

3. Sector-wise allocation of plan funds depends upon the overall growth strategy for the economy, the requirement of funds for different development sectors and the availability of resources. Although plan allocation to Agriculture and Allied Sector has increased considerably over successive Five-Year Plans, the percentage share of the Sector has declined in the total Plan Outlay. The figures in this respect are presented in Table-2 below. It may be added that agriculture sector benefits substantially from the expenditure incurred in other sectors notably Irrigation and Flood Control and Rural Development. Further, agriculture sector is a major beneficiary of the non-plan subsidies of the Central Government on fertilizers and food. It may also be mentioned that the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana which has been launched in the year 2007 has been so structured that it encourages the State Governments to make higher expenditure in Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

Table-2: Share of Agriculture and allied sectors in combined Plan Outlay of Centre, States and UTs since Eighth Five-Year Plan

Plan	Total Plan Outlay (Rs. in crore)	Plan Outlay on Agriculture and Allied Sectors (Rs. in crore)	Percent of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Plan Outlay
Eighth Five-Year Plan	4,34,100	22,467	5.2
Ninth Five-Year Plan	8,59,200	42,462	4.9
Tenth Five-Year Plan	15,25,639	58,933	3.9
Eleventh Five-Year Plan	36,44,718	1,36,381	3.7

Source: Economic Survey 2009-10, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Special category status to backward states

819. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether norms have been prescribed for granting Special Category Status to the backward States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States so far granted Special Category Status, with names;

- (d) the economic and other packages granted to Special Category States;
- (e) the number of States that have recently demanded Special Category Status with names of the States; and
- (f) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b) Special Category Status for allocation of Central Assistance to State Plans has generally been accorded in the past to States on the basis of a set of criteria that inter alia include hilly and difficult terrain, low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries, economic and infrastructural backwardness and non-viable nature of state finances. States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilize resources for their development needs. Most States that have been granted Special Category Status have been constituted out of small Union Territories or from districts of some other States necessitating creation of overheads and administrative infrastructure out of proportion to their resource base. The decision to grant Special Category Status to any State is taken by National Development Council, which is the sole body competent to do so based on an integrated consideration of all the factors listed above and the peculiar situation of the State.

(c) There are 11 States at present which have been granted Special Category Status viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(d) Special Category States are entitled to higher level of Normal Central Assistance than General Category States. They are also provided Special Plan Assistance. In addition, Special economic & other packages have been provided to Special Category States. These include:

(i) Special Package for economic development of Arunachal Pradesh in 2008 including reconstruction of area damaged by floods of Rs. 400 crore, Programme for Electrification of all households in Arunachal Pradesh (covering all villages in border areas) of Rs. 550 crore and completion of incomplete projects costing Rs. 265 crore.

(ii) Financial assistance of Rs.100 crore per annum for Assam for 5 years from 2004-05 to 2008-09, for projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) areas and a provision of Rs.250 crore for another 5-year period (2009-10 to 2013-14).

(iii) Special economic package of Rs.500 crore in 2008-09 for the development of infrastructure of Border Areas especially Arunachal Pradesh in North Eastern Region.

(iv) Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu & Kashmir in 2004 involving an outlay of approximately Rs.24000 crore including 67 projects to be implemented by State Sector agencies as well as Government of India & public sector undertakings.

(e) and (f) There has been demand for Special Category Status from Bihar, Odisha and Rajasthan. The Planning Commission is of the view that for any State seeking Special Category Status on account of State specific problems, it would be more appropriate to provide Financial Assistance/Additional Central Assistance etc. as has been the practice so far, on a case to case basis.

Millennium Development Goals

820. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress India has made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015;

(b) whether State-wise data is available on the same;

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

(d) if no progress has been made then the measures that have been adopted by Government to achieve the MDGs and target by 2015?

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

(a) The statistical tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is done by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 depends on a country's position in the Base Year 1990 and is thus country specific. One or more statistical indicators have been prescribed for measuring the progress towards each of the targets. 12 Targets of the MDGs are considered relevant for India. As per the latest data available from different sources on the indicators, the progress of India towards the 12 targets is as under:

S.No.	Type of Progress	No. of Targets
1.	moderately or almost nearly on track	3
2.	on-track or fast	3
3.	slow or off-track by some indicators but fast by other indicators	3
4.	on-track or fast by one main indicator and slow by another main indicator	1
5.	slow	1
6.	Pattern of change is not clear due to non-availability of data.	1

(b) The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has so far brought out two country reports on the MDGs for the years 2005 and 2007. In these two reports State-wise data was not compiled for assessment of the progress in the States/UTs in relation with MDG targets.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The 11th Five-Year Plan (2007-2012) has set several targets for socio-economic development by the end of the Plan period in keeping with the MDGs and covers the Government's commitment to a more inclusive development agenda. Some of the important steps taken by the Government which will help in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Total Literacy Campaign of the National Literacy Mission, 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments providing reservation for women, National Policy for the empowerment of Women, National Health Mission, Total Sanitation Campaign and Bharat Nirman.

Unique Identification Authority

†821. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unique Identification Authority, Appointed in January, 2009 has started the process of providing Unique Identification Number;

(b) the names of the States where the process of giving Unique Identification Number is going to start/will be started;

(c) the kilobyte memory proposed to be provided for this identity card; and

(d) the techniques which will be used to prevent tampering with the card?

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

(a) The process has started. The first Unique Identification Numbers (UID) are expected to be issued from August 2010 onwards.

(b) No decision in the matter has been taken yet.

(c) The Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI) will issue a number, not a card.

(d) Does not arise.

Multi brand retail business to foreign investments

822. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has held a wide array of consultations on the issue of opening multi brand retail business to foreign investments;

(b) the details of discussions and objectives of Planning Commission's actions;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Planning Commission has also invited political parties and NGOs to these contentious matters;

(d) if so, when were such meetings held;

(e) the outcome of discussions already held by Planning Commission; and

(f) the details of the matter?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Special package to Gujarat

823. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide special package to Gujarat to create adequate infrastructure to tap its immense natural and mineral resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated to the State for the purpose?

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

(a) No such proposal is under consideration by the Government to provide special package to Gujarat to create adequate infrastructure to tap its immense natural and mineral resources;

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Special packages for suicide affected areas

824. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has announced any special packages for the areas and districts where suicides are more;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five year Plan; and

(c) if not, by when such special packages will be announced, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) To address the issue of distress among farmers in 31 suicide prone districts of 4 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra Government approved a Rehabilitation Package amounting to Rs. 16978.69 crores consisting of Rs. 10579.43 crores as subsidy/grant and Rs. 6399.26 crores as loan. The allocation to four States is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Name of the State	No. of Districts	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	16	9650.55
Karnataka	06	2689.64
Kerala	03	765.24
Maharashtra	06	3873.26
TOTAL :	31	16978.69

The Rehabilitation Package aims at strengthening institutional credit support, irrigation development, promotion of micro irrigation, watershed development, extension services, enhancing seed replacement rate, income augmentation through horticulture, livestock and fisheries development in these districts.

The State-wise release of funds as on 31st December, 2009 stood at Rs. 17649.24 crores. The state/component wise details are:

(In Crores)					
State	Releases				
	Rehab. Package	Central Govt.	State Govt.	NABARD/Banks	Total(*)
Maharashtra	3873.26	2284.81	2473.45	873.57	4281.80
Karnataka	2689.64	1280.70	2022.23	469.70	3274.77
Kerala	765.24	230.09	109.46	40.86	380.41
Andhra Pradesh	9650.55	4973.88	7039.66	356.63	9712.26
TOTAL :	16978.69	8769.48	11644.80	1740.76	17649.24*

(*) N.B.: Rs. 4505.80 crore (Maharashtra: Rs.1350.03 crore; Karnataka: Rs.497.86 crore and A.P.: Rs.2657.91 crore) released by Central Government for major & medium irrigation projects have not been included in the total because expenditure incurred by State Government includes the releases by Central Government.

Centrally sponsored schemes in Uttarakhand

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

(a) the total approved plan outlay for the State of Uttarakhand for the last three years, area wise/scheme wise;

(b) the actual allocation and actual disbursal to the State, Scheme wise;

(c) whether substantial funds under Centrally sponsored schemes have lapsed during the last three years; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that Centrally Sponsored Scheme are fully utilized by Uttarakhand and funds do not get lapsed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (d) The required information is being collected from the Government of Uttarakhand. As soon as the information is made available from the State Government, the reply will be laid on the Table of the House.

DNA profiling data bank

826. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to set up a DNA profiling data bank at the cost of Rs. 6.65 crores and to be implemented jointly by the Kerala State IT Mission, Software Technology Park of India (STP) I and Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology seeking financial support from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Organic light emitting diode

†827. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in United Kingdom Balles Company Lemax has developed organic light emitting diode in an effort to save electricity by reducing carbon emission;

(b) whether the products of this technology will come in the market by 2012; and

(c) whether Government would take steps for the development and use of this technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) As per the available information, M/s Lomax Ltd. in North Wales, United Kingdom is working on the development of commercial organic light emitting diode (OLED) for large area display panels to save electricity and reduce carbon emission.

(b) No information is available with the Ministry of Science and Technology that when this technology would be available in the market.

(c) The Government through Department of Science and Technology has already taken steps by funding national laboratories and academic institutions to undertake research on the development of new materials for OLEDs.

Indigenous research projects

828. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is pursuing indigenous research projects rather than execute projects for foreign multinational companies in science and technology;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the present status thereof for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The projects supported by the Government are for pursuing indigenous research only. The Government have been providing enhanced levels of Extra-Mural Research funding (EMR) in the consecutive Five Year Plans. On an average about 3500 indigenous research projects are funded per year by all the funding mechanisms of the Government. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, the Ministry of Science and Technology has mounted several proactive land mark initiatives emphasizing the promotional and developmental roles while creating new structures for continued support to functions of Research and Development. The Eleventh plan programmes of the Ministry, particularly, the Department of Science and Technology has 3 fundamental strategies that would focus on balance between a) funding, developmental and promotional roles, b) proactive and reactive functions, and c) connecting discovery science to solutions of socially relevant problems.

Schemes under the Research and Development umbrella have been further strengthened through new programmes like the Nano Mission, support to projects in Cognitive Science and support to Mega Facilities, Translational Research, etc. Technology Development Programmes (TDP) of the Ministry have been fortified with changed paradigms and focusing on convergent solutions rather than technology demonstration alone. Under this, programmes for Water Technology, Security Technology, Solar Energy Research Initiative, modified Drug and Pharma Research Programme promoting research on neglected diseases were initiated. Greater emphasis has been laid for technologies for convergent solutions from technology Development programmes.

Knowledge extensions to Society and Stake holders were refocused for their objectives and methods. Focus on development of an eco system for Innovation, GIS technologies for planning and development, awakening of youth in science and R&D for societal applications in rural sector. The Ministry has taken steps to build synergy with socio economic ministries in science and technology. A new programme for Technological Intervention for Addressing Societal Needs (TIASN) has been initiated by the Ministry recently with the objective of developing technologies for societal benefit.

Establishment of S&T centres at J&K

829. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry would like to extend a helping hand to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in establishing Science and Technology centres at central places to apprise the students at various levels of the recent advances in Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology promotes Science and

Technology in States and provides assistance to State Councils for various activities including creating awareness about Science and Technology. However, establishment of Science and Technology centres fall under the purview of National Council of Science Museums, Ministry of Culture. A proposal for establishment of Science Centre in the state of Jammu and Kashmir at Srinagar has been received from the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Jammu and Kashmir by the National Council of Science Museums, Ministry of Culture which is being processed.

Empowerment of persons with disability

830. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

- (a) Steps taken for empowerment of Persons with Disabilities as per para 6.172 to 6.186 of Chapter 6 "Social Justice" of Volume 1 of the Eleventh Five Year documents and outcome thereof;
- (b) Steps taken in pursuance of U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability;
- (c) Grants Released under the scheme of "Integrated programme for Older Person" and Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme during past three years, thereby what was per capita for each older and each disabled person; and
- (d) Number of disabled persons given employment during last three years, thereby how far their job reservation quota was justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Details of the measures that have been taken with regard to the major points mentioned in the paras 6.172 to 6.186 of Chapter 6 "Social Justice" of Volume 1 of the Eleventh Five Year Plan document is given in Statement (see below).

(b) All the State Governments/ UT Administrations and concerned Central Ministries have been asked to take suitable steps for giving effect to the obligations under U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). Amendments to the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, inter alia, to harmonize it with the provisions of the UNCRPD are under consideration of the Government.

(c) An amount of Rs.46.39 crore to 121269 beneficiaries and Rs.189.61 crore to 586999 beneficiaries have been released under the scheme of 'Integrated Programme for Older Person' and 'Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme' respectively during past three years. Per capita benefit for each older and each disabled person vary from project to project.

(d) As per information received from 65 Ministries/Departments 332 persons with disabilities were appointed by direct recruitment during the year 2006. As per information received from 60 Ministries/Departments 292 persons with disabilities were appointed by direct recruitment during year

2007. In the year 2008, as per information received from 36 Ministries/Departments 266 persons with disabilities were appointed. Department of Personnel & Training vide O.M. No. 36038/2/2008-Estt. (Res) dated 27th November, 2009 have instructed to launch a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of Persons with Disabilities existing as on 15.11.2009 by 15.07.2010.

Statement

Details of measures taken by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on the basis of Eleventh Five Year Plan

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 UN 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. The draft amendments were also discussed in the meeting of the Central Executive Committee (CEC), a statutory committee under Section 9 of the PwD Act on 27.01.2010.
2. The Delhi Division of Ministry of Urban Development had notified the amended Building Bye-Laws, 1983 vide No. K-12016/5/79/DDIA/VA1B Vol. ix (pt), dated 28th August, 2002, to ensure that the public buildings, which were erected in Delhi provided barrier free environment to Persons with Disabilities. These Building Bye-laws for barrier-free build environment in public buildings has been circulated to all the States and Union Territories for incorporation on the municipal building Bye-laws. So far, 22 States have informed that they have modified their building bye-laws. Once, these buildings have barrier free features, they will be easily accessible to disabled and user friendly to the disadvantaged persons including handicapped, old age and senior citizens. Setting up of a monitoring mechanism is under consideration.

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

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has launched its accessible website - www.socialjustice.nic.in on 05.01.2010, which is disabled friendly.

3. 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.

4. A Committee has been constituted to review the ADIP Scheme.
5. The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDc) provide 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.
6. The Persons with Disabilities Rules, 1996 have been amended vide notification no. 16-02/2007-DD.III dated 30.12.2009 and the amended Rules inter-alia prescribe a simplified and decentralized procedure for issuance of Disability Certificate.
7. Under Sarva 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 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 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 Classes IX-XII and aims to enable all students with disabilities, to pursue secondary schooling in an inclusive environment.
8. 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.
9. 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 employees employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs.25,000.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

831. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India had signed the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD);
- (b) whether Government is contemplating amendments in various laws in compliance with UNCRPD; and
- (c) if so, the details of amendments proposed thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry is contemplating amendments to the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 in line with UNCRPD and with a view to harmonize it with the provisions of the other legislations on the subject. The proposed amendments inter-alia, broadly cover addition of new disabilities, changes in definitions, provision for universal design, reasonable accommodation, inclusive education, healthcare, etc. The amendments also include measures for affirmative action and non-discrimination.

Proposal for scholarship from M.P

†832. SHRIMATI MAYASINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals for scholarship received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the number of currently pending proposals along with the amount involved therein;
- (b) the reasons for which the proposals received from the State Government are still pending;
- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the clearance of the proposals; and
- (d) whether the huge delay in the clearance of proposals is not causing in convenience to the students engaged in studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) One proposal each was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh under the following Scholarship schemes during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10:

- (i) Post Matric Scholarship for SCs;
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs;
- (iii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations;

However, under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for OBCs only one proposal during the year 2009-10 has been received. All the proposals are duly processed within the same financial year. The admissible funds are released as per the availability of funds in the budget of the Ministry and as per the norms of the scheme.

NGOs in Assam

833. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme of financial assistance under his Ministry is provided to Non Government Organizations (NGOs) in Assam;
- (b) if so, details of funds allocated organization-wise scheme-wise with year of allocation for last five years;
- (c) achievement made so far by Government, scheme-wise; and
- (d) list of blacklisted NGOs of Assam by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The details of funds released to Non Governmental Organisations under various schemes during last five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (d) No NGO from Assam has been blacklisted during the last five years.

Statement

*Grants-in-aid released to Non Governmental Organisations of Assam
during last five years i.e 2004-05 to 2008-09*

1. Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organisations working for Scheduled Castes

Amount (in Rs.)

S.No.	Name & Address of NGOs	Year				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	All Assam Library Foundation, Aminpatty, RDM Road, PO & Distt. Nagaon, Assam	0	0	0	92250	0
2	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association, Hirapara, PO Dhula, Distt. Darrang, Assam	0	0	896895	1714053	0
3	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Village Dhopatari Post Changsari, Distt. Kamrup, Assam	1026839	1053900	1949400	1290915	315090
4	Global Health And Education Centre, Rupahi, Bhakatgaon (Near Chanderbala Primary School) Po. Rupahi, Distt. Nagaon, Assam-782125	294750	693450	316350	199350	515700
5	Global Health Immunisation And Population Control Organisation, Rupahi, Bhakatgaon (Near Chanderbala Primary School) P.O. Rupahi, Distt. Nagaon, Assam-782125	832050	715050	316350	199350	974100
6	Gram Vikas Parisad, Rangaloo, Po: Jamarmur, Distt. Nagaon-782427, Assam	515700	1031400	316350	686400	487050

7	International Brotherhood Mission, Maha Bodhi Vihar, Jyoti Nagar, Dibrugarh-786001, Assam	432090	1351647	386649	0	327060
8	National Youth Welfare Mission School, 'Pioneer', C.D, Road, P.O. Moidomia, Distt. Lakhimpur, Assam-787032	1185192	0	0	2142034	977031
9	Nilanchal Unayan Sanskritika Parishad, Vill. Amlokhi (Bolibosty), Post Amoni, Distt. Nagaon-782138, Assam	0	256559	519120	0	0
10	Pathari Vocational Institute, Near Court Campus, P.O. Nagaon, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	389520	0	389520	183940	183940
11	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Ramakrishna Mission Road, Distt. Silchar-788004, Assam	425070	0	451440	0	0
12	Rupahi Kohinoor Club, Rupahi Tinaili, PO Rupahi, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	0	0	92250	269010	0
13	Society of Total Social,Educational & Economical Development	0	0	0	0	1333599
TOTAL		5101211	5102006	5634324	6777302	5113570

II. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme Amount (in Rs.)

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Ashadeep, Guwahati	185130	578430	1040850		1146355
2	Swabalambi, Guwahati	159300	0	0	0	0
3	Biklanaga Kalyan Kendra Telahi, Lakhimpur	0	240125	413725	0	223776
4	Prerona Spastic Society of Jorhat, Jorhat	0	460315	442651	0	970200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Guwahati Mental Welfare, Guwahati	0	487080	493361	0	449081
6	Dhule Regional Physical Development Association	0	883620	1232586	0	1848390
7	Zilla Bahumukhi Mahila Unnayan Sama, Darrang	0	477720	450990	0	995634
8	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Trag. Centre, Lakhimpur	0	1306224	1726956	0	2481142
9	Sahayika, Guwahati	0	134190	565110	0	173430
10	Shishu Sarothi Spastic Society of Assam, Guwahati	0	1718494	1231522	0	1285843
11	Asha Rehabilitation Centre (Army Welfare Society), Guwahati	0	334860	374412	0	572349
12	Swabalambi, Guwahati	0	259974	129987	178263	0
13	Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon	0	440802	484902	0	0
14	ASCENT, Darrang	0	0	174915	0	408558
15	Disabled Persons Welfare & Rehab. Trust, Darrang	0	0	42953	0	625188
16	Global Health and Education Centre, Nagaon	0	0	196640	0	588430
17	North Hirapara Women & Child Devi. Society, Darrang	0	0	177525	0	423191
18	Hospital Management Society (Sil char), DDRC	0	0	0	186300	0
TOTAL		344430	7321834	9179085	364563	12191567

III. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances		Amount (in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Implementing Agencies	Year				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Disabled Persons Welfare and Rehabilitation Trust, Vill. Bahabari, P.O. Kharupetia, Dist. Darrang-784115, Darrang, Assam	0	0	0	25	34.4
2	Dikrong Valley Environment & Rural Development Society, Vill, No.I, Barpathar, P.O. Gosaibari, Lakhimpur, Assam	0	0	0	0	7.87
3	Institute of Managaement Resource Dev Institute of Management Resource Development, 1st Floor, Prafulla Bhawan, GNB Road, Daccapatty, Nagaon, Assam- 782001, Nagaon, Assam	0	0	0	0	8.00
4	Ujala Society, V.P.O. Kalgachia, District Barpeta, Assam, Barpeta, Assam	0	10.00	10.00	35.17	191.37
TOTAL		0.00	10.00	10.00	60.17	241.64
IV. Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Other Backward Classes Amount (in Rs.)						
Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGOs	Year				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	1008-09
1	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vill. Dhopatan, P.O.: Changsari, Distt.: Kamrup - 781 101, Assam.	171720	171720	128790	245610	272520
2	WOODWICHEE, Vill. + PO: Lakhirbond, Hailkandi, Assam	230040	243000	242931	242931	249480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Global Health Immunisation & Population Control Organization, At Rangaloo, Po- Jumarmur, Via: Kathiatoli, Distt.: Nagaon - 782427, Assam.	0	171720	128790	214650	171720
4	Gram Vikas Parisad, Nagaon Assam	0	75810	0	0	0
5	Pathari Vocational Institute (PVI), Top Floor, Bar Library, Nagaon - 782001 Assam	315720	149760	0	299520	237296
6	Bahumukhi Krishi Aur Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Noor Nasgar, P.O Herapati, Via- Haibargaon, Nagaon-782002	0	0	0	0	332623
7	Dorothy Voluntary Assoication, Fauzdari Pattay, B.B.Road, Nagaon Assam	0	0	0	0	148502
TOTAL		717480	812010	500511	1002711	1412141
<i>Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse</i>						<i>Amount (in lakhs)</i>
Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Year				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Association for Social Health in India, Sunderper, R.G.Baruah Road, Guwahati	7.17	7.18	3.59	3.59	0
2	Jagriti Sanmilita Unnayan Kendra, P.O. Islamgaon, Lakhimpur	14.36	7.18	3.59	10.24	6.43
3	Khorapathar Sanmilita Yuvak Samaj, P.O.Islamgaon, Lakhimppur	14.36	7.18	3.59	9.18	6.43
4	North East Society For The Promotion Of Youth And Masses, Guwahati Chapter, Ashram Road, Ulubari, Guwahati.	7.28	3.48	7.36	10.76	6.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Pragati Social Development Organisation, Gola Ghat, Assam	0	0	3.82	8.25	7.18
6	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, P.O.Nagaon, Distt.Nagaon - 782 002.	9.97	6.38	0	13.57	0
7	The State Anti-Drug And Prohibition Council Guwahati, Assam Prakashan Parishad Complex, Guwahati-781021	20.99	11.61	0	24.03	0
TOTAL		74.13	43.01	21.95	79.62	26.31

		VI. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons				Amount in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Year				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	WODWICHEE, P.O. Lakshirbond-788155, Distt. Hailakandi,	0.88	2.71	2.76	2.76	4.88
2	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Dev. Association, Distt. Darrang	0.00	0.00	1.30	2.85	4.07
3	North Hirapara Women and Child Dev. Society, Darrang Distt. Assam	0.00	0.65	0.00	5.47	4.61
4	Mahila Mandali, Distt. Guweahati	0.00	0.00	1.65	2.76	4.61
5	WODWICHEE, P.O. Lakshirbond-788155, Distt. Hailakandi	0.00	0.13	1.54	1.54	2.64
6	WODWICHEE, P.O. Lakshirbond-788155, Distt.Hailakandi	4.72	4.72	4.67	4.72	8.24
7	South Borbond Gram Unnayan Samity, Vill. & PO-Borbond, District- Hailakandi-788164	1.96	1.96	1.96	2.89	3.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Barchala Grammya Sakharata Samity, Barachala, P.O. Barchala (Via)- Raha-782103, Distt- Morigaon	2.76	2.76	0.00	5.52	4.61
9	Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity, Noor Nagar, P.O. Herapati, Via- Haibargaon, Nagaon Distt, -782002	2.76	2.52	1.14	2.76	4.61
10	Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity, Noor Nagar, P.O. Herapati, Via- Haibargaon, Nagaon Distt, -782002	8.54	8.54	9.01	8.44	14.66
11	Global Health Immunisation & Population Control Organisation, At -Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur, Via-Kathiatoli, Distt. Nagaon, 782427.	2.76	0.00	5.52	8.21	4.34
12	Gram Vikas Parishad, At -Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur, Via- Kathiatoli, Distt. Nagaon, 782427.	3.50	3.50	3.50	5.24	5.00
13	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Teliapatty Chanmari Road, P.O. Hairbargaon-782002, Distt. Nagaon	1.14	3.12	0.00	4.56	0.00
14	All Assam Library Foundation, At- Aminpatty, P.O. Nagaon, Via-Sadar, Distt. Nagaon, Assam-78201 1	1.54	1.54	1.53	2.3	2.66
15	Assam Chah Mazdoor Multipurpose Social Edcuation Association, Titibar-785630, Jorhat,	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Khorapattar Sammilita Yuvak Samaj, P.O. Sandahkhowa-787054, Distt. Lakhimpur, (Phone -03752-58326)	2.94	1.96	0.00	3.91	1.96
17	Lakhimpur Seva Sadan, Ward No.-8, NorthLakhimpur, Lakhimpur Distt.	3.91	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00

18	Jagriti Sanmilita Unnayan Kendra, Bongalmora, P.O. Islamgaon, Distt- Lakhimpur-787054	3.05	2.03	0.00	3.08	2.66
19	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vtll. Dhopatari, P.O. Changsari, Distt. Kamrup-781 101.	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	0.00
20	Rogurtook Club & Library, P.O. Asal Kandli, Distt. Karimganj,	2.76	2.61	2.76	4.04	4.88
21	Pragati Social Development Organization	0.00	0.00	0.87	2.71	4.61
22	Surjadaya Yuba Sangha, 1 No. Dolabari, P.O. Kaliabhomora, Distt. Sonitpur	0.65	2.76	0.00	2.36	0.00
23	Karimganj Saptha Barna Welfare Organisation, Karimganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	4.88
TOTAL		47.78	44.44	40.17	79.19	87.29

Welfare schemes for weaker sections of Uttar Pradesh

834. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Programmes being implemented by Government for the welfare of SCs, STs, Backward Classes, Minorities and other weaker sections of the society in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total budget allocated and funds released to this State under the said schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, district-wise; and

(c) the number of persons benefited from those schemes during this period, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Jobs to SC and ST

835. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is being contemplated by Government to enact laws for providing jobs to the youths belonging to SC and ST communities of the country in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to ensure providing jobs to these categories?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Coordination Committee on Affirmative Action has been constituted to conduct a dialogue and guide the private sector towards promoting employment and employability of the youth belonging to SC/ST categories. The Apex chambers of industry and commerce have put in place Voluntary Codes of Conduct (VCC) for affirmative action by the private sector. The private sector has in some cases also initiated various training and skill upgradation programmes for the target group to enhance their employability.

Employment of persons with disabilities

836. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether scheme for employment of persons with disabilities is being modified to make it more attractive for employers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme of private sector for employment of physically challenged

837. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICES EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the scheme of private sector for employment of physically challenged persons, the private sector is provided incentives for providing employment to physically challenged persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details of benefits given to private companies and the number of physically challenged people employed in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts his Ministry is making to publicize the scheme widely so that the benefits reach the maximum people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons has been launched, w.e.f. 01.04.2008. Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs.25,000. State-wise details of number of persons with disabilities benefited under the scheme is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Several steps have been taken to publicize the scheme, which includes:-

- Advertisements have been issued in the newspaper periodically by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation.
- The Ministry wrote to 20 Apex Industrial Organizations for giving widest possible publicity to the Scheme.
- Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Labour & Employment, the Employees Provident Fund Organization and the Employees State Insurance Corporation have prominently publicized the scheme on their websites.
- Minister (SJ&E) personally wrote to all State Chief Ministers/Administrators of UTs in August, 2008 requesting them to publicize the scheme and to have its progress monitored regularly.
- Letters were sent by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in October, 2008 to Chairmen and Chief Executives of FICCI, CII, NASSCOM, ASSOCHAM and PHDCCI requesting wide

publicity of the Scheme, and to encourage their members to avail of the Scheme by appointing persons with disabilities.

- The progress of the scheme is monitored by a High Level Monitoring Committee.

Statement

The state-wise number of persons with disabilities benefited under the scheme is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	No. of employees benefited as on 31.12.2009	
		EPFO	ESIC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	
2.	Delhi		15
3.	Gujarat	83	116
4.	Haryana		2
5.	Karnataka	8	4
6.	Maharashtra	13	25
7.	Punjab		1
8.	Tamil Nadu	36	41
9.	Uttar Pradesh		71
TOTAL		151	275

Village Nandla as Adarsh Gram

838. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry had received any letter from Ministry of Rural Development in the month of November 2009, which was forwarded by Prime Minister's Office for development of village Nandla in Tehsil Chirgaon under Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh as Adarsh Gram under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) A letter dated 02.12.2009 has been received from the Ministry of Rural Development in this regard. It has been requested in the enclosed letter, thereto, to sanction Rs, 20.00 lakhs for development of the Nandla village, which has large Scheduled Caste population, as an adarsh gram under the "Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana".

Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2009-10 made an announcement for launching of a new scheme, namely "Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana", on pilot basis, to cover 1,000 villages with more than 50% Scheduled Caste population. The pilot scheme has not been finalised.

Education Loan to handicapped students

839. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the role of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) with regard to the grant of education loan to the handicapped students who pursue higher studies;
- (b) the number of handicapped students who availed education loan for the past three years; and
- (c) whether NHFDC directly bears the responsibility or recommends the loan applications received from the handicapped students to the Nationalised Banks and the State Co-operative banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC) provides education loan at concessional interest rates to handicapped students (fulfilling eligibility criteria to avail loan) to pursue higher studies in India up to Rs. 7.50 lakh and Abroad up to Rs 15.00 lakh.

The interest rates are:-

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (i) Up to Rs. 50,000/- | 5% p.a. |
| (ii) Above Rs. 50,000/- and up to Rs. 5.00 lakh | 6% p.a. |
| (iii) Above Rs. 5.00 lakh | 8% p.a. |

A rebate of 1% p.a. on interest for disabled women.

(b) 21 handicapped students have availed education loans from NHFDC w.e.f. 2006-2007 to 2009-2010 (up to 23.02.2010).

(c) NHFDC, functions as an apex corporation and channelizes its funds through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities(PWDs).

The proposals for education loan above Rs. 1.50 lakhs received from SCAs are sanctioned at NHFDC level from its own funds.

Untouchability

840. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that untouchability is still prevalent in India;
- (b) if so, the concerted efforts that are consciously being made to eradicate it completely from the Indian soil;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that untouchability is practiced surprisingly by upper subcaste Dalits against the lower subcaste Dalits; and

(d) if so, the measures that are being taken to uproot it totally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Article 17 of the Constitution of India has abolished practice of untouchability, its practice in any form is forbidden and it is an offence punishable in accordance with law. The protection of Civil rights Act, 1955, prescribes punishment for the enforcement of any disability arising from preaching and practice of untouchability. As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau, in regard to offences against Scheduled Castes, number of cases registered by Police, under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, during the year 2008 are 248.

The Act is implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure effective implementation of provisions of the Act, central assistance is provided to States/Union Territories, which includes strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery, incentive for inter-caste marriages and awareness generation. They are requested to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. Review meetings are also held with State Governments from time to time.

Residential schools for SC/ST students

841. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many residential schools are presently running for the students of SC/ST in all over the country with specific reference to Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government has any plan to establish some more residential schools for students of SC/ST in the State; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes, 168 residential schools are getting Grant-in-Aid, including 20 in Maharashtra.

As regards Scheduled Tribes, Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grant-in-aid to State Governments for setting up Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). 88 EMRS, including 4 in Maharashtra, are functional. That Ministry also implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas, under which central assistance is released to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, for construction of Ashram School buildings. During Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan (up to 2009-10), central assistance has been sanctioned for 460 Ashram Schools, including 31 in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) The Government provides assistance for residential schools for Scheduled Castes, on X receipt of proposals duly recommended by State Government Grant-in Aid Committees, subject to their conformity to the norms of the Scheme and availability of funds.

As regards Scheduled Tribes, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued revised guidelines on 14.12.2009, requesting the State Governments to submit the proposal for setting up additional EMRS. The Scheme of Ashram Schools is need based and demand driven and funds are released to States/Union Territories, on the basis of complete proposals, subject to availability of funds.

Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007

842. SHRI R.C SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States are not implementing the Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

(b) whether it is also a fact that many States have not yet formulated rules, appointed maintenance officer, setting up of maintenance tribunal, etc;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the matter in which the Ministry would ensure that the above Act is implemented in its true spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December 2007.

The Act has to be brought into force by the individual State Governments and UTs. States and Union Territories which have brought the Act into force are required, under the Act, to frame Rules, appoint Maintenance Officers and to constitute Maintenance Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals for effective implementation of the Act.

The Ministry is continuously pursuing the matter with the States and UTs. In addition. The National Council for Older Persons constituted in the Ministry reviews the progress of implementation of the Act in various States from time to time.

The issues of bringing the Act into force and taking necessary steps for effective implementation of the Act were also taken up with States and UTs in the Welfare Ministers/Secretaries Conference.

As a result, so far, 22 States and all the Union Territories have notified the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. (The Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir).

Out of the 22 states and 7 UTs that have notified the Act, so far, 13 States and 2 UTs have constituted Maintenance Tribunals. 9 states and 1 UT have framed the Rules under the Act and 11 States and 1 UT have appointed Maintenance Officers.

Termination of Chandrayan-I

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

(a) whether India's first major venture into outer space, the "Chandrayan-I" moon mission has been formally declared terminated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the data collection targets set and achievements made; and

(d) the highlights of the important information, the mission could gather?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chandrayaan-I mission has been terminated on 29th August, 2009, after completion of 312 days in orbit, due to the failure of certain critical components.

(c) The data collection targets set and achievements made by the Chandrayaan-I mission include chemical and mineralogical mapping of the lunar surface, mapping of lunar craters etc.

(d) The highlights of the important information the Chandrayaan-I mission could gather include detection of the presence of Hydroxyl (OH), a molecule on the lunar surface; presence of minerals such as Magnesium, Aluminium, Silicon and Calcium; and identification of numerous lunar craters.

Tourism projects in Kerala

844. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Center has cut down funds for certain tourism projects in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the basis of projects proposals received from them every year under various schemes. Execution and implementation of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism monitors the progress of implementation through site visits and review meetings from time to time which is a routine exercise. The project components which cannot be started or implemented due to various unavoidable reasons are dropped. Accordingly, such exercise was undertaken by the Ministry in respect of projects sanctioned for the State of Kerala and such components which cannot be implemented were dropped.

Mega projects in Andhra Pradesh for Tourism

845. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Tirupati Heritage Circuit, Kadapa Heritage Tourist Circuit and Charminar Area have been identified as destinations for mega projects in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, in what manner the Ministry proposed to develop the above sites for tourism;
- (c) whether any financial assistance has been allocated for the above; and
- (d) if so, the details thereon and by when the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) 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.

The Mega tourist sites/destinations are carefully selected based on its tourism potential and aimed at providing the infrastructure facilities required by the tourists within such destinations and circuits through convergence of resources and coordinated action with the stakeholders.

The following mega projects have been sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh during the 11th Plan:

			(Rs. in lakh)
Sr. No.	Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	2007-08	Development of Charminar Area of Hyderabad	994.75
2.	2008-09	Development of Heritage Circuit at Tirupati as a Mega Circuit in AP	4652.49
3.	2008-09	Development of Heritage Tourist Circuit in Kadapa District as a Mega Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	3692.89

The execution and implementation of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism monitors the progress of implementation through site visits and review meetings from time to time.

Tourism projects in Madhya Pradesh

†846. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) details of tourism development schemes currently running in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government is considering formulation of new schemes for expansion of Madhya Pradesh tourism; and
- (c) if so, the details of that schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism in States/Union Territories is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance to the States/Union Territories to augment the tourism infrastructure based on the project proposals received from them subject to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

In the 11th Plan 33 Projects worth Rs.119.26 crore including infrastructure projects, fairs/festivals and Rural Tourism Projects have been sanctioned to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Problems of H1 Visa holders in US

847. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any mechanism is in place to address the problems of H1 Visa holders in US on account of mismanagement by recruitment firms or consultants;
- (b) whether Government is willing to take up the issues of H1 Visa holder NRIs in US about their problems on the count of provisioning social security when they are unemployed due to the local conditions till they are re-employed; and
- (c) if so, when the Government is expected to take up and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Emigration Act, 1983 governs the mobility of India citizens holding Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) passports for employment overseas. It does not cover H1 Visa holders who are Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) passport holders. Therefore, recruitment firms and consultants recruiting ECNR Category of workers are not regulated under the Act.

(b) and (c) An informal dialogue on Social Security Coordination between India and the United States of America is currently underway.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reviewing of tourism projects

848. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have reviewed the on-going projects and tourism policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the growth perception of tourism industry for the next five years; and
- (d) the details of investments being made in on-going and new projects including private sector and FDI projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) The United Nations World Tourism Organisation has projected a growth rate of 3 to 4% for the calendar year 2010.

(d) A provision of Rs. 510.00 crore has been made in the Revised Estimates 2009-10 in the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits for providing financial assistance to States/Union Territories. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in hotel and tourism industry of the country during the period from April 2000 to August 2009 are estimated as US \$ 1614.61 million.

Tourism project in Uttar Pradesh

849. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints of irregularities in the project of tourism from Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the action taken thereon; and
- (c) number of new tourism projects sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh and amount allocated for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for augmentation of tourism infrastructure. Implementation and monitoring of Tourism projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism also monitors the progress of implementation through site visits, review meetings and regional conferences with the officers of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(c) In the 11th Plan 16 Projects worth Rs.88.91 crore including infrastructure projects, fairs & festivals and HRD projects have been sanctioned to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Monitoring of tourism projects

850. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of concerned over the lack of spending by States, Government has decided to tighten norms and cut off funding for various tourism projects;

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

(c) whether Government has also decided to closely monitor the State's expenditure and ensure compliance of various mechanisms for the growth of tourism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) 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. This issue is also discussed in the Regional Conferences of Tourism Ministers so that State Governments/Union Territory Administrations accord due priority to implementation of projects.

Tourism in Tamil Nadu

851. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) number of tourism projects identified by the State Government of Tamil Nadu and submitted for approval of Government during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) number of projects approved and funds sanctioned for each projects during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) reasons for rejection of proposals and number of proposals resubmitted by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (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 (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation and interaction with them.

Project proposals received complete in all respect as per scheme guidelines, are processed on inter-se-priority basis and funds released subject to availability of funds under the respective head and adherence of the proposals with the scheme guidelines.

A list of projects sanctioned to the State of Tamil Nadu during the last five years, year-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of projects sanctioned for the State of Tamil Nadu for integrated development of tourism from 2004-05 to 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Sanctioned amount
1	2	3
2004-05		
1.	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism at Point Calimere Wild Life Sanctuary Muthupet	368.00
2.	Erection of Signage in Mamallapuram in Tamil Nadu	5.92
3.	Mamallapuram Dance Festival 2005	15.00
4.	Destination Development of Yercaud Hill Resort, Salem District	448.00
5.	Infrastructure and Destination Development of Mahabalipuram Phase II	432.00
6.	GOI-UNDP Endogenous Project at Village Karaikudi (Chettinadu), distt. Sivaganga	20.00
7.	GOI-UNDP Endogenous project at Village Kazhugumalai, distt. Thoothukudi	20.00
TOTAL		1308.92
2005-06		
1.	Celebration of Cultural Festival at Kanniyakumari	5.00
2.	Restoration of TTDC and other tourism facilities damaged due to Tsunami in Tamil Nadu	349.30
3.	Setting up Eco-Tourism-Cum-Bird-Centre at Rameshwaram	42.50
4.	National pilgrim festival at Rameshwaram	5.00
5.	Development of Adi Sankara Tourist Circuit in Tamil Nadu	443.00
6.	Sound and Light Show at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	150.00
7.	Destination Development of Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu	426.42

1	2	3
8.	Integrated Development of Arupadai Veedugal (Murugan Temple Circuit) Palani-Madurai-Trichendur- Swamimalai-Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu	798.97
9.	Destination Development of Tiruvanamalai in Tamil Nadu	459.45
10.	Destination Development of Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu	470.19
11.	Chozhanattu Thirupathigal Tourist Circuit in Tamil Nadu	500.00
12.	Mamallapuram Dance Festival, 2006	15.00
13.	Jain Theertha Kshetras Circuit in Tamil Nadu. Tirumalai- Muttupatti-Tirunathar-Kunru-Vallimalai	192.00
14.	Introduction of audio guide facility at Mamallapuram	88.04
15.	Development of Thirukurugudi, Tirunelveli district	50.00
16.	Development at Thirupudaimaaurthur, distt. Tirunelveli	49.55
17.	Development of Devipattinam Navbhashnam in Ramnathpuram district	50.00
18.	GOI-UNDP Endogenous project at Village Kombai, distt. Theni	20.00 for spice Circuit
19.	GOI-UNDP Endogenous project at Village Thadiyankudisai, distt. Dindigul for spice Circuit	20.00
TOTAL		4134.42
2006-07		
1.	Celebration of national Pilgrim Festival-2007	5.00
2.	Celebration of National Cultural Festival at Kanniyakumari	5.00
3.	CFA for Development of IT projects	27.60
4.	Development of Madurai under Destination	478.03
5.	Mamallapuram Dance Festival, 2007	15.00
6.	Development of Pulianchilai as Destination	97.02
7.	CFA for Development of Chennai- Kannchepuram - Thirukazhukundram (Pakshitheertham) - Mamallapuram	452.78
8.	Destination Development of Kanniyakumari	258.52
9.	Destination Development of Thanjavur	427.46
10.	Development of Rural Tourism at Village Kombai, Distriet Theni for Spice Circuit	50.00
11.	Development of Rural Tourism at Village Thodiyankudisai	50.00
Total		1866.41

1	2	3
2007-08		
1.	Destination Development of Chettinad	475.35
2.	Destination Development of Srirangam	372.70
3.	Beautification of Marina beach under destination development scheme	492.76
4.	Development of Udhagamandalam-Madumalai-Anaimalai circuit in Tamil Nadu	439.50
5.	Destination Development of Vellore fort area	89.32
6.	Development of Sapthavidangal Sthalam Tourist Circuit	314.45
7.	Destination Development of Elagiri in Vellore District	365.72
8.	Destination Development of Kumbakonam	187.00
9.	Mamallapuram Dance festival, 2008	15.00
10.	National Tourism & Cultural Festival, Kanniyakumari	5.00
11.	National Pilgrim Festival, 2008 at Rameshwaram	5.00
	TOTAL	2761.80
2008-09		
1.	Purchase of Ferries for Kanniyakumari	52.70
2.	Destination Development of Tranquebar in Nagapattinam District in Tamil Nadu	373.08
3.	Construction of Traffic Interchange Node cum tourist facilitation centre at Mamallapuram in Tamil Nadu	273.03
4.	Development of Pulicat in Tiruvalur Dist. Under Destination Development scheme in Tamil Nadu	260.00
5.	Development of Sripuram Golden Temple Amrithi Forest Balamathi Hills tourist circuit in Tamil Nadu	415.78
6.	Celebration of National Tourism and Cultural Festival, Kanniyakumari	5.00
7.	Mamallapuram Dance Festival	15.00
8.	Development of Kolli Hills in Namakkal District as a Tourist Destination in Tamil Nadu	327.98
9.	Development of Freedom Fighters' Circuit in Tamil Nadu	290.19
10.	Destination Development of Courtallam in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu	452.25

1	2	3
11.	Destination Development of Tiruchendur in Thoothukudi District in Tamil Nadu	402.95
12.	National Pilgrim Festival, Rameshwaram	5.00
13.	Development of Hogenakkal in Dharmapuri District	336.18
14.	Construction of Open Air Auditorium art Music College Campus, Chennai	368.08
15.	Development of Rural Tourism in Village Devipattnam, Ramanathapuram District	18.50
16.	Village Theerthamalai, District Dharmapuri	18.50
TOTAL		3614.22

Crime against foreigners

852. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of rapes and sexual assaults on the foreign tourists are on the rise in Goa and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases during the last two years, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to provide protection to foreign tourists and prevent the adverse publicity which will harm the tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, incidents of rape, sexual offences, sexual abuse of tourists, including crime against foreign tourists, is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories. The data on incidents of crime against tourists, including foreign tourists is not compiled by Ministry of Tourism. However, in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, has framed guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organisation (s) comprising Ex-Servicemen, for the safety and security of tourists. The guidelines have been sent to the State Governments & Union Territory Administrations.

Rural tourism in Gujarat

853. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development and Promotion of Tourism including rural tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for rural tourism sites having core competency in arts, crafts and culture for infrastructure development and capacity building on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The following Rural Tourism projects have been sanctioned for Gujarat till date:

- (i) Heritage village at Tera, District Kachchh.
- (ii) Village Hodka, District Kachchh.
- (iii) Navagaon and Malegaon Villages, District Dang.
- (iv) Nageshwar, District Jamnagar.
- (v) Dandi village, District Navsari.

Renovation/Modernization of hotels

854. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether substantial renovation/modernization of ITDC hotels in Delhi have been undertaken keeping in view the potential of business related to ensuing Commonwealth Games in the city;
- (b) if so, hotel-wise salient details of renovation/modernization work so contracted indicating estimated cost allocated for each and time schedule incorporated in respective contract and penalty stipulated, if any, for delayed completion;
- (c) the details of instances where contractors have failed to adhere to the completion schedule indicating the time run-over in each case and penalty levied/recovered; and
- (d) the details of penalty waived off, if any, along with justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the potential of Commonwealth Games, 2010, ITDC planned

renovation/refurbishment/modernization of its Delhi based hotels i.e. Ashok, Samrat and Janpath. Ashok Hotel and Samrat Hotel have been announced as "Family Hotels" for the Commonwealth Games and Hotel Janpath has been announced for the accommodation of press and media.

(c) and (d) The renovation work in Hotel Janpath is almost complete. The refurbishment in Hotel Samrat is to be carried out and the work is to be awarded. The renovation work in Hotel Ashok is going on and will be completed shortly. However, it is mentioned that during October, 2009, General Assembly of Commonwealth Games was held at partly renovated Ashok Hotel.

Foreign language professional

855. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the dearth of trained foreign language professional guides in the country;

(b) if so, the details of number of trained professionals, language wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the number of qualified guides in near future to meet the shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has a proposal to set up Tourism Training Institute in every State for the guides to promote tourism in the country; and

(f) if so, the number of such institutes proposed to be set up during next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) to (f) Ministry of Tourism through its Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior conducts induction and refresher course for Regional Level Guides.

There is no scheme/proposal at present to set up Tourism Training Institute. However, there are three regional centres of IITTM at Bhubaneswar, Delhi & Goa which are conducting various training programme for service providers.

Overseas campaign for CWG

856. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has promoted the Commonwealth Games, 2010 overseas for which branding and publicity campaigns are held in UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa etc.;

(b) if so, the details of expenses incurred in these campaigns; and

- (c) the reasons that this campaign is not executed in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Government of India has decided that the Overseas publicity campaigns for promoting the Commonwealth Games 2010 will be undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism. The publicity campaign has been undertaken in the source markets including UK and South Africa along with the Incredible India Campaigns and coinciding with the Queen's Baton Relay.

Shifting of monorail network at Arthur jail site

857. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the monorail network is forced to change its plan at the Arthur Jail site in Mumbai due to security of 26/11 attack terrorist Ajmal Kasab;

- (b) whether the Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (MMRDA) has proposed changes in original plan for shifting the present location near the Arthur Jail so that passengers cannot get a view of the premises or throw anything into the Jail;

- (c) whether there is any financial implications on changing the existing plan; and

- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.

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

Regularization of Colonies

858. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the areas/colonies at Delhi which have been regularized, so far;

- (b) the areas and colonies which are yet to be regularized;

- (c) whether it is a fact that no area or colony of Okhla has been regularized;

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (e) the steps being taken to regularize those colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that no formal orders regularizing unauthorized colony has been issued by it so far pursuant to the revised Guidelines of 2007 and Regulations issued by DDA in 2008.

(b) GNCTD has informed that Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) of 1639 unauthorized colonies have applied for regularization.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Regularization of unauthorized colonies will *inter-alia* involve scrutiny of layout plans, assessment of built up percentage as on 31.3.2002, identification of mixed land use streets, approval of layout plans, fixation of boundaries, land use change, identification of colonies not eligible for regularization etc. Scrutiny of documents submitted by the RWAs has been initiated and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has conducted camps with RWAs. Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University has superimposed the boundaries of layout plans of satellite/aerial survey images in respect of large number of colonies. Large number of maps have been provided by GNCTD to MCD. The progress is being monitored by GNCTD. As per the revised Guidelines of 2007 and Regulations of 2008, the work relating to regularization involving agencies concerned is to be undertaken, co-ordinated, monitored and supervised by GNCTD.

Transport system in Kerala

859. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has asked for adequate fund direct to the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) for modernizing the city transport system in Thiruvananthapuram and Cochin cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Salt Pan Lands of Mumbai.

860. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been constituted to examine issues relating to utilization of the Salt Pan Lands of Mumbai measuring approximately 2200 hectares which have become unsuitable for salt manufacture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these committees have since submitted their reports to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof along-with the recommendations;

(e) whether Government is ready to allow building more housing projects on this unused salt land of Mumbai; and

(f) if not, reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Presently, no Committee is in existence that has been constituted by the Government to examine issues relating to utilization of Salt Pan Lands of Mumbai.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

JNNURM in Gujarat

861. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the capital of the States not included in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM);

(b) whether Government is considering to include capital of Gujarat i.e. Gandhinagar in JNNURM;

(c) the cities of religious, historic and tourist importance included;

(d) whether Government is considering to include Karamsad in JNNURM being related to Sardar Patel;

(e) number of representations received by Government from Gujarat to include Gandhinagar and Karamsad in JNNURM;

(f) the decision of Government thereon;

(g) allocation to Porbandar after its inclusion during February, 2009;

(h) whether it is adequate; and

(i) whether Government is considering enhancing the allocation for Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Except Gandhi Nagar, the capital of all the States have been included in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) The proposal for inclusion of the Capital city of Gandhinagar was considered by the National Steering Group under JNNURM in its meeting held on 05-01-2009 but the city was not recommended for inclusion as Mission city.

(c) There are three categories of cities included as Mission cities based on population as per census 2001. Category A includes cities with population of 4 million and above; Category B includes cities with population between 1 million to 4 million; Category C includes cities with population of less than 1 million but being State Capitals or having religious/historic/touristic importance. Excluding the States Capitals from this list, the cities which are included on the basis of religious/historic/touristic importance are Jammu, Bodhgaya, Ujjain, Puri, Ajmer-Pushkar, Nainital, Mysore, Mathura, Haridwar, Nanded, Tirupati and Porbandar.

(d) The proposal for inclusion of the city of Karamsad was considered by the National Steering Group under JNNURM in its meeting held on 05-01-2009 but the city was not recommended for inclusion as Mission city.

(e) A number of requests have been received from various sources including Chief Minister, Govt. of Gujarat, Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) to include Gandhinagar and Karamsad under the JNNURM. As per the Guidelines, the number of cities covered under UIG Component of JNNURM is to remain around 60. Presently, 65 cities are covered under the UIG component of the Mission. All other cities and towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM.

(g) Rs. 100 crore has been allocated for the city of Porbandar.

(h) No project proposal has been received from the city of Porbandar for funding under JNNURM.

(i) No, Sir.

Traffic congestion and related problems

862. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in the wake of unprecedented increase and use of vehicles on roads leading to lot of traffic congestion and the related problems in and around major Metro Cities in particular, what are the long term and short term measures taken or being taken to manage and tide over this major problem;

(b) whether it is a fact that Expert Study advocate improvement of public transport system including Metro Rails and M.R.Ts. and other services with interlinking facilities on the one side and ensuring disincentives for use of private vehicles on the other; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is dead slow in action and rather indifferent in tackling this major growing problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) 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. This is supported by various studies also.

(c) No, Sir. Urban Transport is primarily, a State subject. However, for improving scenario of Urban Public Transport, Central Government has taken active steps like, formulation of National

Urban Transport Policy, 2006, financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centres under Urban Transport under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and sanction of metro railway projects for various cities.

Intercity rail corridor in NCR

863. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up eight intercity rail corridor in NCR;
- (b) if so, whether any survey and detailed project report have been prepared by Government in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the expenditure likely to be incurred in the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. However, National Capital Region Planning Board conducted a study on "Integrated Transportation Plan for NCR" which has identified the need for eight rail corridors to be developed as Regional Rapid Transit System for facilitating the movement of commuter travel in NCR.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) and (d) Does not arise.

Projects through JNNURM

864. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalized in consultation with World Bank officials, the terms of the proposed \$ 1 billion loan for JNNURM's on-going projects;
- (b) whether future JNNURM disbursements will be reform-linked and provided only to select States;
- (c) whether the process of identification of the cities where reforms have been carried out is complete; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. The World Bank assistance is not being sought for already approved on-going projects of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) The JNNURM is for reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities. States/Cities execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their

commitment to implement identified reforms. The first installment for projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is released on signing of MoA. The balance amount of assistance is released in three installments upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central & State) and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatal level as envisaged in the MoA. Accordingly the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) before releasing the future installment *i.e.* the second and subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) satisfies itself as regards the physical and financial progress of the projects under implementation and achievement of milestones as agreed upon by the States and ULBs for implementation of reforms. National Steering Group (NSG) under JNNURM in its meeting held on 24-11-2009 decided *inter-alia* that in the case of sanctioned projects the release of further installment of ACA is not to be withheld while the Ministry constantly pursues with the States to complete the reform commitment.

(d) Reforms are required to be achieved by the States and ULBs during the Mission period as per the timelines committed in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) and reforms appraisal is a continuing process. The States/Cities report their achievement of reforms in their Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs). The Reform Appraisal Agencies of this Ministry periodically visit States/Cities and assess the achievement of reforms vis-a-vis time line committed.

Funds for JNNURM scheme

865. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has commented that it will be difficult to spare additional Government funds to the JNNURM scheme that has run out of its initial corpus and there is need for private funds to flow in;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has also cautioned that the scheme may lose momentum for want of adequate funds and that there is need for private funds to come in for city development;

(c) whether the World Bank commitment for \$1 billion loan for JNNURM scheme stands;

(d) whether the Mumbai-Metro Project is an initiative totally funded by private investors; and

(e) if so, whether Government would create bankable PPP projects to lure the private investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on

03-12-2005 with an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) outlay of Rs.50,000 crore. Implementation of JNNURM in the first four years has shown that there is huge demand for infrastructure projects for providing basic needs like Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Storm Water Drainage, City Transport, etc. both from Mission cities and non-Mission cities. An additional allocation of Rs.5000 crore was provided by the Government to Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Rs. 6000 crore to Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-component of JNNURM in February, 2009. JNNURM Mission aims to leverage and incorporate private sector efficiencies in development, management, implementation and financing of projects, through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, wherever appropriate. The Eleventh Plan document also stresses that there is a substantial need and potential for private sector participation in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sectors.

(c) The proposal of this Ministry seeking World Bank assistance has been recommended/posed by Department of Economic Affairs to World Bank for International, Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan assistance of upto US\$ 1 billion.

(d) No, Sir.

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

Regulations for engineers and architects

866. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in all the advanced countries there are regulations in place where the qualifications of engineers and architects involved in construction activities are closely looked into before a licence is given to them for starting an engineering practice;

(b) if so, whether Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has submitted a draft framework to the Government for putting in place a regulatory system for engineers and architects involved in construction activities some years ago;

(c) if so, the present status of the draft proposal submitted by CPWD; and

(d) to what extent the Government thinks to put in place regulatory system for engineers and architects and to avoid tragedies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. In most of the advanced countries, Architects and Engineers are governed by professional Acts, which prescribe requisite qualifications for these professionals and makes it mandatory for them to be registered with certain bodies constituted under the provisions of such Acts.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Architect Act, 1972 is in place under which the profession of architect is regulated by a statutory body, namely, Council of Architects.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Regulatory system is already in place as mentioned in reply to (b) above. Regarding engineers, CPWD is following systems and procedures as given below to ensure quality and standards in public buildings:

- (i) CPWD Manual
- (ii) CPWD Departmental Code
- (iii) CPWD Accounts Code
- (iv) Guidelines on Repairs and Rehabilitation of structures.
- (v) Handbook SEISMIC Retrofit of buildings
- (vi) National Building Code.

Allocation for JNNURM, 2009-10

867. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the Plan allocation for 2009-10 towards implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);
- (b) whether the programme has achieved its target in the specified period; and
- (c) if so, the details along with the funds so far spent for the programme in the 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) An amount of Rs.5960.13 crore as budget estimate (BE) has been provided for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the year 2009-10.

(b) and (c) City Development Plans (CDPs) of all the 65 Mission Cities are now approved of which Porbandar has been approved during 2009-10. Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with all the Mission cities (except Porbandar) have been signed of which MoA with Tirupati and Jamshedpur have been signed in 2009-10. 64 Projects have been approved during the year 2009-10 with an approved cost of Rs. 9504.82 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.4014.73 crore. Rs.2982.80 crore has been released as ACA during the period.

Housing scheme under DDA

868. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is contemplating any housing scheme in 2010 in providing housing facilities to cater to the need of populations of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of dwelling units proposed to be offered to the public in Delhi;
- (d) whether Government in view of the acute shortage of housing facilities in Delhi would consider to offer the scheme to the residents of Delhi only as done by many other States in the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) DDA has intimated that a number of houses in different categories are at various stages of construction. Housing Schemes are launched by DDA from time to time depending upon the availability of constructed houses.

- (d) to (f) DDA has intimated that no such decision has been taken.

Rapid mass transport system

869. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase its share of expenditure in public-private partnership in rapid mass transport projects in mega cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plan for extension of rapid mass transport system for smaller cities particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the cities where the system is likely to be started during the Eleventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Do not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The urban transport is primarily a State subject and it is for the States to come up with proposals for public transport systems, keeping in view the likely travel demand, capital cost involved and the appropriateness of the particular technology. Government has not received such proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh.

- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

JNNURM in Odisha

†870. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work relating to the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has commenced in Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the allocation made to the State so far for this Mission and the amount spent so far from it; and
- (d) whether any other city of the State is proposed to be taken under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Five (5) projects pertaining to different sectors have been sanctioned for the State of Odisha under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with an approved cost of Rs.811.97 Crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.637.12 Crore. Work has commenced in three projects as per the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) for the period December, 2009 submitted by the State. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The original 7 year allocation for the State of Odisha under UIG of JNNURM is Rs.172.35 crore. In addition, Planning Commission in December, 2008 has allocated 150 crore (Rs.100 crore for the Mission City Bhubaneshwar being State Capital and Rs.50 crore for the Mission City Puri) there by making total allocation to Rs.322.35 crore. Against this, Five (5) projects have been sanctioned for the State of Odisha with an approved cost of Rs.811.97 Crore with an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.637.12 Crore, and Rs. 159.28 Crore have been released to the State.

(d) Yes, Sir. The hundred days agenda of the Ministry refers to concerted effort to include cities with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 census as Mission city under JNNURM.

Statement

Details of Approved projects of Odisha

(Rs. in Crore)						
Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the city	Name of the projects	Approved cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	Integrated Sewerage Project	498.91	399.13	99.78

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	6.01	4.81	1.20
3	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Storm water drainage for Bhubaneswar	68.33	54.66	13.67
4	Odisha	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	166.90	133.52	33.38
5	Odisha	Puri	Storm water drainage system for Puri town.	71.82	45.00	11.25
TOTAL :				811.97	637.12	159.28

Allocation under UIDSSMT for Rajasthan

†871. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether Government intends to enhance the allocation for Rajasthan under UIDSSMT scheme;
- the reasons for not releasing the funds for the sanctioned projects for State of Rajasthan under the scheme by Government of India and until when they would be released; and
- the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Since the State of Rajasthan has already exhausted its 7 year Mission allocation provided by Planning Commission, no new projects can be considered for release of funds.

Metro rail project in Chennai

872. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware that there is a persistent demand from all the sections of people that the 'Metro Rail Project, Chennai' which is at present planned between Washermenpet and Chennai Air Port to be extended to Thiruvottiyur;
- if so, the action taken on this demand; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has accorded administrative sanction for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

undertaking a study for preparation of detailed feasibility report (DFR)/detailed project report (DPR) for extension of Corridor-1 upto Tiruvottiyur on 29.6.2009. The study has been entrusted to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. in September, 2009.

- (c) Does not arise.

Accidents in Delhi Metro

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

- (a) whether it is fact that inspite of repeated assurance given to the Central Government and Delhi NCT the number of accidents in Delhi Metro is rising and the number of fatal accidents of workers are more;
- (b) total number of accidents, death and injury in Delhi Metro and the compensation paid to the families of deceased; and
- (c) whether any action has been taken by the authorities against those who are not maintaining safety standard and quality of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that the total number of accidents, death and injury in Delhi Metro in Phase I & II are 146, 107 and 99 respectively. The compensation paid to the families of deceased is Rs.4,79,76,297/-.

(c) DMRC has reported that it has taken action against those who are not maintaining safety standards and quality of work. Financial penalties are being imposed on the defaulting contractors.

Land under DDA in South District of Delhi

874. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the places/chunks of land which DDA took in its possession from 1998 onwards in South District of Delhi after complying with all formalities i.e. settlement of objections received in pursuance to Notice U/S 6 for the purpose to maintain the same as 'Green';
- (b) the allocation of funds from 1998 onwards and amount incurred by DDA to maintain the said land along with the details of specific areas where such amount have/had been incurred, year-wise;
- (c) the present status of the above land;
- (d) whether these are fully or partially under encroachment by the land mafia; and
- (e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The details of the places/chunks of land which the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) took in its possession from 1998 onwards in South District of Delhi to maintain the same as 'Green', furnished by DDA, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Details of indicating the allocation of funds and amount incurred by DDA to maintain the above said land along with the details of specific areas where such amount have/had been incurred, year-wise, furnished by DDA, is at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) DDA has reported that the above land has been maintained as 'Green' and there are no encroachments.

Statement-I

Details of land under DDA in South District of Delhi

Sl.No.	Year	Place/Chunk of land taken in possession	Area (Bigha - Biswa)	Total Area (Year-Wise in Bigha - Biswa)
1.	1998-99	-	-	
2.	1999-2000	Ladha Sarai	471-14	
		Ladha Sarai	65-04	597-00
		Mehrauli	57-12	
		Sultanpur Mehrauli	2-10	
3.	2000-01	-	-	-
4.	2001-02	-	-	-
5.	2002-03	Mehrauli	33-15	86-17
		Tughlakabad	53-02	
6.	2003-04	Lado Sarai	1-06	5-16
		Mehrauli	4-10	
7.	2004-05	Tughlakabad	6-16	
		Ladha Sarai	7-06	
		Pul Pehladpur	5-11	194-05
		Ladha Sarai	100-00	
		Tughlakabad	61-16	
		Ladha Sarai	12-16	
8.	2005-06	Mehrauli	0-04	6-00
		Lado Sarai	5-16	
9.	2006-07	Mehrauli	29-03	29-10
		Lado Sarai	0-07	
10.	2007-08	Mehrauli	51.11	51-11
11.	2008-09	-	-	-
12.	2009-10	Kusumpur	24-07	24-07
TOTAL :			995.06 (207.35 Acres)	

Statement-II

Details of allocation of funds and amount incurred by DDA

Sl.No.	Year	Funds Allocated (in lacs)						Amount incurred (in lacs)					
		Ladha Sarai	Mehrauli	Tughlakabad	Lado Sarai	Pul Pehladpur	Kusumpur	Lado Sarai	Mehrauli	Tughlakabad	Lado Sarai	Pul Pehladpur	Kusumpur
	Place/Chunk of land taken possession												
1.	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	1999-2000	-	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.45	-	-	-	-
3.	2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	2002-03	-	20.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	11.47	12.55	-	-	-
6.	2003-04	-	-	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	13.41	-	-	-
7.	2004-05	-	-	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	17.50	-	-	-
8.	2005-06	20.00	-	70.00	-	-	-	7.12	-	0.37	-	-	.
9.	2006-07	15.00	10.00	40.00	-	-	-	9.47	8.76	6.03	-	-	
10.	2007-08	15.00	15.00	65.00	-	-	-	12.89	11.64	10.02	-	-	-
11.	2008-09	25.00	-	45.00	-	-	-	10.24	-	10.95	-	-	
12.	2009-10	25.00	-	47.00	-	-	5.00	3.14	-	4.50	-	-	-

Metro Service to Ghaziabad

875. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has agreed to contribute funds for extending metro rail to Ghaziabad beyond Vaishali; and

(b) if so, by when the funds would be given by the State Government for the purpose and the time likely to be taken to complete the project so as to extend the metro services to Ghaziabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) under JNNURM

876. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) the main component of JNNURM;

(b) total amount involved in the projects;

(c) whether Government has sufficient finances to complete the projects;

(d) whether World Bank loan will be available for these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) 520 projects have been sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with an approved cost of Rs.58041.79 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.27125.67 crore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) World Bank Loan is not being sought for these already approved projects.

(e) Does not arise.

Funds under JNNURM

877. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total fund allocated to the various States of the country in last four years under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with details thereof, State-wise;

(b) number of projects sanctioned under JNNURM in the State of Assam during last financial year, details thereof;

(c) whether these projects are effectively implemented; and

(d) if not, action taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No State-wise allocation of fund has been made under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) by the Planning Commission except for the year 2007-08. The 7 years' Mission allocation under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the Mission cities is Rs.25,500.00 crore. In addition, the Planning Commission vide its O.M. dated 24.12.2008 made additional allocation of Rs.100 crore for million plus cities and capital cities and Rs.50 crore for the remaining Mission cities. State-wise details of years allocation of fund and total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed in last four years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No project has been sanctioned for the State of Assam during the last financial year *i.e.* 2008-09. So far 3 projects with an approved cost of Rs.441.46 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.374.49 crore has been sanctioned for Guwahati. An amount of Rs. 142.24 crore has been released as ACA.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the projects is done by the State Government. It is monitored through State Level Steering Committee (SLSC), State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) for the State. The implementations of the approved projects are also constantly monitored by Government of India. These are reviewed and Monitored at the Ministerial level as well as by Secretary (UD). The progress of implementation is also reviewed by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee(CSMC). Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) are also obtained on a regular basis to monitor the progress of the projects.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated and total ACA

					(Rs. in crore)
Sl.No.	Name State/UT	Original Allocation for 7 years (2005-12)	Additional Allocation worked out as per Planning Commission's O.M. dated 24.12.08	Total Allocation	Total Additional Central Assistance Committed from 2005-06 to 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1718.45	400.00	2118.45	2014.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.40	100.00	107.40	162.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	173.20	100.00	273.20	284.50
4	Bihar	442.41	150.00	592.41	394.75
5	Chhandigarh	170.87	100.00	270.87	45.59
6	Chattisgarh	148.03	100.00	248.03	342.91
7	Delhi	2723.18	100.00	2823.18	174.72
8	Goa	20.94	100.00	120.94	0.00
9	Gujarat	2078.81	500.00	2578.81	2168.03
10	Haryana	223.32	100.00	323.32	352.26
11	Himachal Pradesh	30.66	100.00	130.66	78.79
12	Jammu and Kashmir	338.36	150.00	488.36	469.47
13	Jharkhand	641.20	300.00	941.20	482.69
14	Karnataka	1374.59	150.00	1524.59	1569.48
15	Kerala	474.76	200.00	674.76	617.69
16	Madhya Pradesh	978.50	350.00	1328.50	968.05
17	Maharashtra	5055.55	450.00	5505.55	5048.66
18	Manipur	52.87	100.00	152.87	46.31
19	Meghalaya	56.68	100.00	156.68	196.16
20	Mizoram	48.22	100.00	148.22	15.14
21	Nagaland	16.28	100.00	116.28	22.73
22	Orissa	172.35	150.00	322.35	592.12
23	Punjab	507.75	200.00	707.75	339.80
24	Puducherry	106.80	100.00	206.80	202.45
25	Rajasthan	598.69	150.00	748.69	777.43
26	Sikkim	6.13	100.00	106.13	21.53
27	Tamil Nadu	1950.66	300.00	2250.66	2147.18
28	Tripura	40.18	100.00	140.18	70.43
29	Uttar Pradesh	2119.41	650.00	2769.41	2392.05
30	Uttarakhand	205.34	200.00	405.34	230.73
31	West Bengal	3018.40	200.00	3218.40	1182.07
TOTAL		25500.00	6000.00	31500.00	23411.09

JNNURM in Bihar

878. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the projects cleared for Bihar under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether it is a fact that many schemes have been prepared by the State Government and sent to the Central Government for approval, but those schemes are lying locked in technicalities; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the approval process so that the benefit of this scheme reaches to the backward and underdeveloped urban areas of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Details of the projects sanctioned for the State of Bihar under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Total number of 21 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been received from the State of Bihar of which 8 DPRs have been approved. 13 DPRs have been returned for modification as they were having technical shortcomings or were not in-conformity with the guidelines of JNNURM. To facilitate the State Governments in preparation of proper Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), a toolkit for preparation of DPRs has been circulated. Rapid Training Programme (RTP) for supervision of preparation of DPRs have been conducted. The proposals which are found to be in conformity with the guidelines of JNNURM are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Details of approved projects of Bihar under UIG

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of the city	Name of the projects	Approved cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	3695.4	1847.7	461.93
2	Patna	Phulwarishariff Water Supply Scheme	2470.26	1235.13	308.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Patna	Khagaul Water Supply Scheme	1315.43	657.72	154.43
4	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA Towns	1155.81	577.91	144.48
5	Patna	Danapur water supply Project	6896.45	3448.23	862.06
6	Patna	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system of Patna city	42698.00	21349.00	5337.25
7	Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	3355.72	2684.57	671.14
8	Bodhgaya	Sewerage sheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	9594.34	7675.47	1918.87
TOTAL :			71181.41	39475.73	9858.94

Protection work on banks on rivers Ganga and Padma

879. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the protection work of bank erosion on rivers Ganga and Padma from Farakka to Jalangi is in progress;
- (b) if so, the latest position of the progress; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Bank protection works in a reach of 1000m at Sagardighi on the right bank of river Bhagirathi and in a length of 150m around mosque of village Deepchandpur on the right bank of river Ganga, downstream of the Farakka Barrage project are planned by Farakka Barrage Project Authority during the current working season of 2010.

- (c) In view of reply (b), question dose not arise.

Sindhu basin

880. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kutch region of Gujarat is a part of Sindhu Basin;
- (b) whether Government has received any representation from the State of Gujarat regarding allocation of the Indus water of Gujarat; and
- (c) if so, the progress achieved by Government with regard to this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Kutch region of Gujarat is not considered to form a part of the Indus Basin as per the present available basin maps or the Irrigation Commission Report of 1972.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Some water issues among the present beneficiary States of the rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej are already before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for decision. Any new suggestion for reallocation of these waters is dependant on the decision on these issues and the present beneficiary States agreeing to spare some water.

Dam on river Ib in Sundargarh

881. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Water Commission has conducted a feasibility study on construction of dam on river Ib in Sundargarh in Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the said work would start as it would facilitate irrigation to thousands of acres in Sundargarh Sadar Sub-Division, Jharsuguda District Kochinda Sub-Division in Sambalpur and part of Deogarh District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the concerned State Government. Government of Odisha has informed that it has a proposal for a dam on river Ib near the village Katingdihi of Sundergarh district of Odisha. The technical clearance to the projects was obtained from Central Water Commission during its 80th TAC meeting held on 7.2.2003. The project will provide annual irrigation to 106279 ha in Sundargarh, Jharsuguda and Sambalpur districts of Odisha. The estimated cost of the project is reported as Rs. 1139.9824 crore. However due to resistance from the oustees, the statutory clearances (Forest, Environment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs) could not be processed. After the State Government Odisha obtains these clearances and investment clearance the project can be taken up by them.

Setting up of ground water authority

882. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authority of Water Resources had drafted a model bill to regulate and control the development of ground water and circulated it to States and UTs in 1970, re-circulated in 1992, 1996 and 2005 to enable them to enact suitable legislation on the lines of the model bill;

(b) whether this bill proposes setting up Ground Water Authority in every State and Union Territories;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that many States have rejected the bill for various reasons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(d) and (e) Ground water legislation has been enacted by 11 States/Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. 18 other States/UTs are also in the process of enactment of legislation. Government of Punjab is of the view that recourse to ground water legislation needs to be given reconsideration. Four States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura have stated that in view of the ground water development being quite low, it is not necessary to enact such a legislation. The State Government of Sikkim is of the view that requirement of drinking water supply for the people is being done by exploiting the various streams/rivers. Therefore, enactment of legislation to control the extraction of ground water in the state of Sikkim is not felt necessary.

Project report for inter-linking of rivers

883. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for inter-linking of five peninsular rivers has so far been prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the said projects during current year Union Budget 2010-11;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken by Government to start the work on the projects; and

(e) the time by which the work on the projects is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) Five links under the peninsular component of National Perspective Plan (NPP) have been identified as priority links for building consensus among concerned states for taking up

their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely, Ken - Betwa has been completed on 31.12.2008. The same was sent to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for comments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh vide letter dated 19.8.2009 sent an alternative proposal for consideration. The comments of the Government of Uttar Pradesh have also been received vide their letter 23.10.2009. Secretary (Water Resources) convened a meeting with the officials of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on 3.2.2010 in this regard. As per the decision taken in the meeting, National Water Development Agency has taken up the work of preparation of DPR for Phase-1 of Ken-Betwa link project consisting of Daudhan Dam, link canal, power houses along with their components, which is planned to be completed by April, 2010. 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. The concerned states have not given concurrence to take up DPR of another priority link namely, Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal.

As per guideline for implementation of National Projects, river linking projects are eligible for 90% Central Assistance. However, the above link projects have not reached the stage of implementation. The implementation of the link proposals under NPP depends upon consensus and cooperation of concerned states. Further, 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.

Fifth Priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) 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. Polavaram project is getting central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per its guidelines. However, the proposal for central assistance to this project under AIBP during current year has not been received from the State Government.

Impact of climate change on water resources

884. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey to assess the impact of climate change on water resources in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the impact of climate change on country's water resources including major rivers and basins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources has not conducted any survey for assessment of impact of climate change on water resources. However, the Ministry of Water Resources has constituted a "Standing Committee for Assessment of Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources" under the Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and studies related to impact of climate change on water resources have been taken up jointly by National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), CWC, Central Ground Water Board and Brahmaputra Board with participation of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, IIT, Kanpur, IIT, Kharagpur and IIT, Roorkee and National Institute of Technology (NIT), Patna and NIT, Srinagar. A "Preliminary Consolidated Report on Effect of Climate Change on Water Resources" has been brought out by NIH and CWC. Research studies undertaken by NIH inter-alia include: (i) Impact Assessment of Climate Change on hydrological regime of a snow and glacier melt runoff dominated Himalayan river (Spiti River); (ii) Hydrological sensitivity of a large Himalayan basin to the climate change (Sutlej basin); and (iii) Effect of climatic variation on runoff regime of river Chenab.

Proposal for water conservation and management

885. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding water conservation and management;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(c) the financial assistance provided by Government to Himachal Pradesh under AIBP, CADWM Programme, schemes for Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(d) whether Government has ever monitored that the funds released for implementation of various schemes in the State are being utilized fully and not being diverted to other projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) is mainly implementing Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme relating to water conservation and management. The details of central assistance provided to various states till date under these schemes based on the proposals received during current financial year is state-wise given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The financial assistance provided by the central government to Himachal Pradesh under AIBP, CADWM Programme, schemes of Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) to (f) The projects which are provided Central Assistance under AIBP are monitored twice during a year by the field Units of Central Water Commission (CWC). Subsequently, Central Assistance is released only after the State Governments submit Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the funds released. UCs are to be signed by the competent authority as per AIBP guidelines. The regular monitoring of the projects under RRR of water Bodies is to be carried out at each stage. Monitoring has to include maintaining of both physical and financial progress and the outcome and will also be done with the association of the Standing Committee of the Panchayat level. Necessary field visits are also to be made on regular basis. The Ministry of Water Resources has constituted a National Level Programme Monitoring Committee for monitoring of projects under Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells. Similarly, projects under CADWM Programme are monitored by the field units of CWC / project visits by officers of Ministry of Water Resources. Central Assistance under CADWM Programme is being released based on the release proposals submitted by the State Governments along with utilization certificate duly signed by the competent authority, audited statement, actual progress achieved during previous year and the anticipated physical and financial progress for the current year. Diversion of funds to other projects are not allowed as release of fund is scrutinized project wise and component wise as per prescribed guidelines of the programmes.

Statement-I

Financial/Central assistance released to States during 2009-10 (till date)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**	Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR), Water Bodies (domestic support)	Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects	Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells*	Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	662.6610	No funds have been released to the state governments under the scheme as yet.	0.91014	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0		0		0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Assam	501.3894				0.000
4	Bihar	18.6300				60.95190
5	Chattisgarh	60.8853				0.000
6	Goa	0				0.000
7	Gujarat	6.0797			17.8668	0.000
8	Haryana	0				54.5128
9	Himachal Pradesh	66.4376				0.000
10	Jammu & Kashmir	63.4650				14.3235
11	Jharkhand	0				0.000
12	Karnataka	232.8578		0.7641	27.4677	22.00000
13	Kerala	3.8120		0		0.000
14	Madhya Pradesh	587.8564		0	2.11	5.89670
15	Maharashtra	1208.0060			3.8398	16.51790
16	Manipur	12.4113				9.3877
17	Meghalaya	4.0500				0.0356
18	Mizoram	32.8050				0.000
19	Nagaland	51.5576				0.000
20	Orissa	726.5943				0.000
21	Punjab	11.2500		0		0.000
22	Rajasthan	157.5770			24.624	0.000
23	Sikkim	0				0.000
24	Tamil Nadu	0		2.90745	18.3238	31.50000
25	Tripura	0				0.000
26	Uttar Pradesh	219.7470				20.66000
27	Uttarakhand	45.2232				0.000
28	West Bengal	0.9144		0		16.00000
TOTAL :		4674.2100		4.58169	94.2321	251.7861

* as on 08.02.2010

** as on 24.02.2010

Statement-II

Financial/Central assistance released to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh under various schemes of Ministry of Water Resources

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Year	Financial/Central Assistance Provided (Rs. in crore)
1.	-AIBP (for minor irrigation scheme)	2007-08	43.51
		2008-09	37.5078
		2009-10 (till date)	34.0376
	- AIBP (for major and medium projects)	2007-08	70.540
		2008-09	81.810
		2009-10 (till date)	32.400
2.	CADWM Programme	2007-08	-Nil- *
		2008-09	-Nil- *
		2009-10 (till date)	-Nil- *
3.	Scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (Domestic support)	2007-08	-Nil-
		2008-09	-Nil-
		2009-10 (till date)	-Nil-
4.	Artificial recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells	2007-08	Himachal Pradesh
		2008-09	is not covered
		2009-10	under the
		(up to 25.02.2010)	programme

* The Government of Himachal Pradesh has not submitted release proposals for availing financial/central assistance from 2005-06 onwards.

Pending schemes of West Bengal Government

†886. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes submitted by State Government of West Bengal under Brahmaputra Board which are pending with Government;

(b) whether various types of works in respect of the development schemes pertaining to Tista, Balson, Mahananda etc. rivers in Darjeeling district and flood prevention schemes are covered under master plans; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the status of the concerned proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No Scheme submitted by the State Government of West Bengal to Brahmaputra Board is pending with Central Government.

(b) The various types of works in respect of the development schemes and flood prevention schemes pertaining to Teesta, Balson and Mahananda are not covered under master plans prepared by Brahmaputra Board so far. However, the Board has undertaken the preparation of Master Plan on river Teesta and the works are under investigation stage.

- (c) Does not arise.

Amount paid to hockey players

†887. SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount paid to hockey players for each tournament and the basis therefor;
- (b) whether the players had boycotted Pune camp over payment of Champions Challenge Tournament concluded in Argentina; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government so that due remuneration may be paid to hockey players in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The Government does not pay any match fee to any player, including hockey players, for participation in each tournament.

(b) and (c) The protest by Indian Hockey team was on account of non-fulfillment of contractual agreements by their federation. These payments are based on commercial sponsorship arrangements made by the federation and the Government has no role in such matters.

Preparation for Commonwealth Games

†888. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether preparation of Commonwealth Games, 2010 has been completed;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if preparations are completed, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay and by when these would be completed:

(c) distance of the places from Delhi where Commonwealth Games are to be organized; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The work at most of the sports infrastructure projects for Commonwealth Games is progressing at a rapid pace. There have been some instances of delay for which recovery schedules have been worked out and these stadia/venues will be completed well before the Games.

(c) and (d) All the venues for the Commonwealth Games are in Delhi, however, there is only one Competition Venue for Commonwealth Games outside Delhi, which is located at Central Reserve Police Force Campus, Kadarpur, Gurgaon, Haryana where Big Bore Shooting events will be held. It is located at a distance of 46.4 Km. from the Games Village where all the athletes will be housed.

Sports infrastructure

889. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to various States in last ten years to build new and upgrade existing sports infrastructure; and

(b) whether any scheme exist to promote sports and provide sports training and infrastructure at primary and secondary schools in the country and particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure Schemes have been transferred to State Sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005. Since then, no new sports infrastructure projects have been sanctioned. Under the erstwhile Scheme of Creation of Sports Infrastructure, the available information regarding State-wise grants released and committed liabilities from 2002-2003 to 2006-2007 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) For creation of basic sports facilities in village panchayats and block panchayats, a centrally sponsored scheme titled "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)" is being implemented by the Ministry from 2008-09. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for grant of Rs.1 lakh and Rs.5 lakh for creation and development of play-fields in village panchayats and block panchayats respectively. Majority of playfields under the scheme are being created/developed in schools.

Statement

State wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2002-2003 to 2006-2007 (as on 31.3.2007)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.74	1	484.52	14	123.75	7	45.00	1	84.82	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156.44	6	191.00	5	27.00	1	71.00	1	480.00	5
3	Assam	73.50	3	17	2	188.09	8	7.00	1	183.00	4
4	Bihar	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5	Delhi	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	0.00	0	0	0	65.00	2	0.00	0	45.00	1
8	Haryana	1.20	1	40.17	2	118.13	16	32.80	4	47.8065	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.61	3	100.21	8	118.63	10	0.00	0	93.135	8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5.02	5	26.82	18	22.50	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
11	Karnataka	82.20	14	58.7	8	101.3	9	0.00	0	42.60	2
12	Kerala	0.124	1	13.01	4	1.50	1	0.00	0	8.44	2
13	Madhya Pradesh	62.40	4	152.27	13	115.40	6	18.00	1	219.265	11
14	Maharashtra	165.00	7	238.43	13	169.04	9	45.08	2	419.23	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Manipur	62.50	5	0	0	22.50	3	0.00	0	92.838	6
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0	100.11	5	234.55	5	0.00	0	0.00	0
17	Mizoram	57.75	11	136.32	21	30.00	1	59.59	1	0.00	0
18	Nagaland	194.00	8	962.46	21	115.98	12	45.00	1	1041.01	9
19	Orissa	15.50	2	0.05	1	0.75	1	0.00	0	10.75	2
20	Punjab	10.00	1	45.00	1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
21	Rajasthan	10.71	2	25.00	2	8.72	1	23.00	1	46.293	3
22	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23	Tamilnadu	97.011	8	170.36	22	81.154	13	50.52	2	195.2	9
24	Tripura	0.00	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	16.29	1	46.94	3	69.23	6	83.00	4	68.015	6
26	West Bengal	28.00	2	20.07	15	49.70	4	0.00	0	0.00	0
27	Chattisgarh	0	0	78.50	4	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
28	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	30.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
29	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	94.80	5	0.00	0	0.00	0
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35	Lakshadeep	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		1057.99	85	2906.98	182	1787.99	122	480.00	19	3077.4025	90

Commonwealth Games

890. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that Government took more than full one-and-a-half years time to approve the Budget in April 2007 submitted in November 2005 by the Organizing Committee of Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, whether it resulted in shelving infrastructure projects like East-West Corridor, BSZ Marg Flyover and Shastri Park Tunnel which were critical for successfully organizing the Games in 2010; and

(c) in what manner will it now be ensured that there are no adverse traffic management implications during the period of the trials and actual games are being played?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The time taken was on account of revision in the budget and its appraisal.

(b) No, Sir. These civic projects were not in the budget of the Organizing Committee(OC), Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(c) Delhi Police has formulated a 'Traffic Management Plan' for managing traffic during Commonwealth Games which, inter-alia, provides for safe, rapid, orderly and efficient mobility to all categories of road users, particularly to vehicles carrying Players, Games Family, Dignitaries attending the Games and Spectators coming to witness the events.

Guidelines regarding sports association

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

(a) whether a Delhi Court has recently declared the election of office bearers of a sports organization namely National Rifle Association of India, illegal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are many sports bodies in the country having office bearers functioning beyond two consecutive terms, in violation of their by-laws and general guidelines issued by Government in this behalf; and

(d) if so, steps proposed by Government to ensure that all sports bodies in the country follow their by-laws and Government's guidelines relating to their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi High Court has recently restrained the office bearers of National Rifle Association of India (NRAI) from holding the office, as they were continuing beyond the two tenure limit.

(c) and (d) As per the Govt. Guidelines issued in 1975 the office bearers of National Sports Federations (NSFs) shall not hold office consecutively for more than two terms or eight years. Further, it stipulates that an office bearer to be re-elected for the second term, should not have secured less than two third Votes of the members. The definition of office bearers for the purpose of these guidelines, includes the President, the Secretary/Secretary General and the Treasurer.

Due to strong opposition to the implementation of tenure restriction, from the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and NSFs, the said instructions have been kept in abeyance since October, 2001. As such, the tenure restriction is not being applied to IOA and NSFs at present. However, it is a fact that office bearers in many NSFs including IOA, are continuing beyond the two tenure limit. In a few case, affected parties have challenged such continuation in various Court of Law. In one such case, the Court has passed an injunction against office bearers who have crossed the two tenure limit, from holding the office. In another case also, whether the action of a federation, of removing tenure restriction from their constitution was challenged, the Court made several observations, including the need for Government to enforce its own guidelines more effectively. In addition to these cases, recently in a Public Interest Litigation several issues concerning mismanagement of NSFs, including flagrant violation of the tenure restriction, have been raised.

In view of the above developments, the Government is seized of the concerned raised from various quarters, on the tenure issue, and is in the process of reviewing the whole matter, in consultation with all stakeholders, including sports bodies.

District level agencies for sports

892. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up district level agencies to explore talent especially among youth in sports;
- (b) if so, the details 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) Does not arise.
- (c) It is for the State Governments concerned to develop the sports at district and state level, as sports is a state subject.

Safety of CWG participants

893. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some participating countries of Commonwealth Games 2010 have expressed concern about safety of their delegates and sports persons, in view of terrorist threat in capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to allay fears from their minds about the safe conduct of the Games and smooth conduct of all events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs and Delhi Police have set up an International Security Liaison Group (ISLG) to ensure safety of their delegates and sports persons. ISLG has been in constant touch with participating countries with a view to discuss security plans and address their security concerns. The ISLG has also been organizing collective and individual briefings of the participating countries to apprise them of the elaborate arrangements being made to thwart any terrorist attempt. Besides, Delhi Police has prepared a detailed Plan in this regard for providing a safe and secure environment for successful staging of the Commonwealth Games in Delhi in October, 2010. This plan, inter-alia, includes safety and security of visiting Heads of State/Government, athletes, officials, foreign media personnel and spectators. It will also ensure maintenance of law & order and smooth flow of traffic during the Games. The Delhi Police measures will also encompass area security, perimeter security, access control anti-sabotage check of all venues, including Stadiums, Hotels, Practice Venues and the Games Village etc.

Equitable remunerations for players

894. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving grading to the sports persons in some categories and making payments to them accordingly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the discriminations that emerged to women players in the hockey and other sports in our country recently; and

(d) the steps being taken to give equal opportunities to men and women in each category of sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There is no discrimination in favour of or against any category of sportspersons.

(d) The Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) are applicable equally to men and women sportspersons.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CEL, New Delhi and related papers**

II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CDC, New Delhi and related papers**

III. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Scientific Institutes/Academy 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 THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1722/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
 - (i) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i)(a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1705/15/10]
- III. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1723/15/10]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Nainital, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1724/15/10]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1725/15/10]

I Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CIDC, New Delhi and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2008-09) of DPCIEG, New Delhi 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), 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. 1706/15/10]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with Auditors Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1728/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2007-08) of NIEPMD, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai 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. 1785/15/10]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2008-09) के संबंध में समिति के दो सौ आठवें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में दो सौ बारहवां प्रतिवेदन;
- (ii) भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (लोक उद्यम विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2008-09) के संबंध में समिति के दो सौ नौवें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में दो सौ तेरहवां प्रतिवेदन; और
- (iii) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2008-09) के संबंध में दो सौ दसवें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में दो सौ चौदहवां प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा (कर्नाटक) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधी रक्षा संबंधित संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) "रक्षा और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं में विवाहितों के लिए आवास की स्थिति" के संबंध में समिति के तीसवें प्रतिवेदन (चौदहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में तीसरा प्रतिवेदन;
- (ii) "सशस्त्र बलों में तनाव प्रबंधन" के संबंध में समिति के इकतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (चौदहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में चौथा प्रतिवेदन; और
- (iii) "रक्षा उत्पादन का स्वदेशीकरण-सरकारी-निजी-भागीदारी" के संबंध में समिति के तैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (चौदहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में पांचवां प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं "कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन-कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 1995" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के उनतालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Serious repercussions of statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs during Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for permitting me to raise an urgent matter regarding a statement of the Minister of State for External Affairs during the visit of the Prime Minister to Saudi Arabia. As this House is aware that as per the Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan, both the sides should settle the dispute bilaterally and no third party intervention or mediation is allowed. However, with the purported remark of the Minister, the situation seems to have got blurred; it seems as if the Minister was working more as the U.N. envoy and he had forgotten himself being a Minister of the Foreign Affairs in the Indian Council of Ministers. The hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like to seek a clarification of the hon. Prime Minister on the Indian foreign policy with regard to the Indo-Pakistan relations. It is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. I would like to know whether the statement by the MOS, Shri Shashi Tharoor, has the approval of the Government and whether the foreign policy towards Pakistan has changed diametrically.

I do remember, once I met Boutros Boutros Ghali, the then Secretary-General of the U.N. where he offered to mediate between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. I had promptly told him about India's stand on this, and I conveyed this to the then Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, who also very firmly refused the offer. It is important to know that these remarks have come just after the Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan and the attack targeted at Indians in Kabul. In this respect, he should also not forget the traditional stand taken by Saudi Arabia in OIC vis-a-vis the Kashmir issue. Keeping in mind that the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia visit took place 28 years ago, I hope, your recent visit will further strengthen the ties between the two countries. However, such irresponsible remarks may seriously sabotage the outcome of your visit.

The Minister had given an explanation saying that he did not use the word mediator and that he used the word interlocutor. Sir, the word interlocutor means someone who informally explains views of the Government and relays messages back to the Government. Unlike a spokesperson, an interlocutor often has no formal position within a Government, in any formal authority, to speak on its behalf.

Sir, I would like to know whether hon. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs is very much a member of the Council of Ministers. What is the meaning of when he says, "I wanted to be an interlocutor"

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, हम अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, इसका उत्तर तो आना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री, कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण) : सर, विदेश मंत्री जी वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं।

Problems of women street vendors and need of a National policy in this regard

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Prime Minister is in the House because this concerns the policy for street vendors. Among street vendors, a very large section of street vendors of this country, who are around 2.5 per cent of the urban population, are women. और आज भी महिलाएं जो रेहड़ी और पटरी पर सब्जी और फल बेचने का काम करती हैं, उनके लिए कोई जगह निर्धारित नहीं है और वे पुलिस तथा प्रशासन की भ्रष्ट नीति की शिकार बन रही हैं। मैं जानती हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की एक नेशनल पॉलिसी वेंडर्स के लिए बनी थी, लेकिन उस नेशनल पॉलिसी की क्या हालत है, उसे हम इस बात से समझ सकते हैं कि राजधानी के अंदर भी आज उनको पुलिस के डंडे का शिकार बनाकर, उनको उनकी जगह से निकाला जा रहा है। इस समय जब महंगाई की इतनी जबरदस्त मार है, अगर महिलाएं अपने बचाव के लिए, अपने परिवार के बचाव के लिए सब्जी, फल बेचने का काम करती हैं, उनको यदि हम सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकते हैं, हम उनकी जीविका की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो नेशनल पॉलिसी का अर्थ क्या है? इसलिए आज उनका एक सम्मेलन हो रहा है, सैकड़ों की तादाद में वे हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने से आई हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस नेशनल पॉलिसी को, जो मॉडल बिल है, उसको लागू किया जाए। अगर उसकी शुरुआत राजधानी से ही हो, तो पूरे देश में इसका अच्छा मैसेज जाएगा। जो औरतें बहुत हिम्मत के साथ इस काम को करती हैं, उनकी इससे सुरक्षा हो सकती है। मैं सदन से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वह भी मेरी इस मांग का समर्थन करें।

उपसभापति : ठीक है, होल हाउस।

Illegal construction of Dandavati and other projects on Dandavati river in Karnataka

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Water Resources Ministry the illegal construction of Dandavati Project on the Dandavati river. The water dispute among Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is before the new Water Review Tribunal, that is, Bajaj Tribunal. At this juncture, Karnataka wants to start a new project on the Dandavati River which is a tributary of sub-basin Tungabhadra violating all the rules and regulations. The Government of Karnataka is constructing this project in Shimoga District with an estimated cost of Rs.300 crores by utilising about 4 TMC water. That water is not allotted by the Bachawat Commission. Now, the new Tribunal is also reviewing the water dispute with regard to Krishna basin. Many economists and environmentalist are also objecting to this, which is a different matter. It is not concerned with Andhra Pradesh, it is concerned with Karnataka. I fail to understand when the Tribunal is inquiring into dispute with regard to the Krishna water, what made the Karnataka Government to construct another illegal dam to the detriment of farmers and other people of Andhra

Pradesh. Apart from this Karnataka is also constructing three more minor projects on Tungbhadra sub-basin ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभापति : शणप्पा जी, जीरो ऑवर में इंटरप्शन नहीं होती है। आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: It is illegally utilising 54 TMC more water than the allocated by the Tribunal. ...*(Interruptions)*... The three projects are, Singataluru Lift Irrigation Project, Upper Thunga and the last one is Upper Bhadra. So, these are the three projects which are having the capacity of 54 TMC water. This is over and above allocated by the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal. In view of this, I request the Government of India to immediately intervene in this matter and direct the Government of Karnataka to stop constructing illegal projects which are detrimental to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

**Situation arisen due to citizenship conferred on the Indian
artist M.F. Hussain by Qatar**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I would like to inform this House that since 2006 the great artist Maqbool Fida Husain is out of the country. Some right-wing outfits targeted him and forced him to leave this country. When he tried to come back to his own land adequate security was not given. Vandalism has taken place on his art work. His effigy was burnt in different parts of the country by these right wing outfits and others. This great son of our nation is now 95 years old and he is now very much in his nation. Now, the Qatar Government has conferred citizenship upon him. I fully believe that it is a shame that our nation is not in a position to give him adequate security so that this great son of our country comes back. I urge upon the Government to actively intervene in the situation and bring back our great son of the nation, Mr. M. F. Hussain, who is now 95 years old.

ALL HON. MEMBERS: We all associate with the concern expressed by Shri Moinul Hassan.

Crash of naval aircraft during an air show in Hyderabad

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं बड़े गंभीर विषय की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह रक्षा विभाग से संबंधित है। अभी हैदराबाद में एयर शो के दौरान कलाबाजियां दिखा रहा नौसेना का एक विमान एक तीन मंजिला इमारत से टकराकर ध्वस्त हो गया। उसके कारण दो पायलट, कमांडर ए.के. मौर्य और लेफ्टिनेंट कमांडर राहुल नायर दोनों की मृत्यु हो गई। इसके साथ ही साथ एक नागरिक की भी मृत्यु हो गई। इसमें सात लोग घायल भी हुए हैं। ये सागर पवन एयरोबेटिक हवा में करतब दिखाने वाली टीम में शामिल सूर्य किरण एम.के.-2 विमान इंडिया एविएशन शो में भाग ले रहे थे। नौसेना ने यह कहा है कि केवल बीस प्रतिशत विमानों के समूचे बेड़े को दुर्घटना के मद्देनजर हटा लिया गया है। वहां के आयुक्त ने बताया है कि जिस तिमंजिला से यह टकराया है, उसमें कितने लोग थे, अभी इसकी जानकारी नहीं हो पाई है, लेकिन सात लोग घायल हुए हैं और दो पायलट मरे हैं। यह पता लगाना है कि और भी लोग मरे हैं या क्या हुआ है, अभी उसकी जानकारी नहीं हो पाई है, लेकिन इसमें एक कार चकनाचूर हो गई है। इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना के कारण ऐसी स्थिति निर्मित हुई है।

मान्यवर, चार विमान के साथ यह विमान हवा में अपना करतब दिखा रहा था, जिसमें यह ध्वस्त हो गया। इसके पहले भी घटनाएं, दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं। पिछले अठारह महीनों में दूसरी बार प्रश्रय विमान, यहां के बेगमपेट हवाई अड्डे के नज़दीक आवासीय क्षेत्र में गिरा है। यह विमान जो गिरा था, यह ओल्ड बेगमपेट हवाई अड्डे से चार किलोमीटर दूर New Bownpally स्थान पर दोपहर में गिरा था। इसमें जबर्दस्त धमाका हुआ था। पहले भी इसी प्रकार की घटना हुई थी। 2008 में भी इस प्रकार की घटना हुई थी, जिसमें विमान को कुछ ही दूर ले जाने के पश्चात् विमान ध्वस्त हो गया था और पायलट की मृत्यु हो गई थी। जो सागर पवन टीम है, जिसने 19 फरवरी, 2003 में अमरीका के ब्लू एंजल्स के साथ मिग 29 को शामिल किए जाने के संबंध में प्रदर्शन किया था, यह दुनिया की दो नौसैनिक एयरोबेटिक टीमों में से एक है। पिछले तीन दिनों के भीतर यह दूसरी दुर्घटना है, जिससे भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों की एयरोबेटिक प्रदर्शन टीम शामिल है। 27 फरवरी को भारतीय वायु सेना के सारंग हेलीकॉप्टर ...(समय की घंटी)... मान्यवर, मैं यह वर्णन करना चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : वक्त हो गया है, वह रिकॉर्ड नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : सर, यह जानकारी लेना चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपको जानना है ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है। श्री राजनीति प्रसाद।

Concern over deaths due to consumption of illicit liquor in Uttar Pradesh

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैं सदन में एक गम्भीर मामला उठाना चाह रहा हूं। आए दिन आतंकवादी घटनाओं में बहुत लोग मरे जाते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों ने अनुमान किया है कि सरकार की गलती, चाहे हमारी गलती हो, चाहे राज्य सरकार की गलती हो, के कारण illegal शराब पीने वाले लोग ज्यादा मर रहे हैं। उसमें गरीब लोग ज्यादा मरते हैं। सर, हम यह चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए कुछ ऐसे उपाय करने चाहिए, जिससे गरीब लोग जिस गलत शराब को पीकर मर रहे हैं, उसमें कोई सुधार होना चाहिए। जब मोरारजी भाई प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो पूरे देश में शराबबन्दी थी, लेकिन शराबबन्दी छोड़ दीजिए, यह गांधी का देश है और यहां शराब होना नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन जिस गलत शराब को पीकर लोग मर रहे हैं, उस पर भी हम लोगों को कुछ सोचना चाहिए, कुछ विचार करना चाहिए। यही मेरा आपसे और इस सदन से भी अनुरोध है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी शराबबन्दी का समर्थन करता हूं। पूरे देश में इस पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिए।

Need to introduce Bill for creation of Telengana State

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज तेलंगाना में स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। तेलंगाना एक तरह से जल रहा है। पिछले सप्ताह एक युवक ने आत्मदाह किया। सैंकड़ों युवक पहले ही आत्मदाह कर चुके हैं, आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। विधान सभा के पहले दिन कफरू जैसी स्थिति थी। छात्रों का आन्दोलन बदस्तूर जारी है। मांग एक है, जो एक न्यायोचित मांग है कि पृथक तेलंगाना का निर्माण होना चाहिए, उसे जल्दी करना चाहिए और उसमें विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। आज एक श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी बनाई गई है। पिछले पांच साल से सरकार ने तेलंगाना की जनता के साथ वादा किया था कि पृथक तेलंगाना और पृथक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का निर्माण होगा। प्रणब मुखर्जी कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी, जिसका कोई कानूनी अधिकार नहीं था, जिसका कोई संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं था। उसने पांच साल ऐसे ही गंवाए। अब श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी आई है। यह भी ऐसे ही सालों-साल चलेगी, जिसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है, जिसका कोई तुक नहीं है, जिसका कोई कानूनी आधार नहीं है। एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिसकी सिफारिशों पर अमल करने के लिए सरकार बाध्य नहीं है, जिसे मानना उनके लिए जरूरी नहीं है, जिसे मानने के लिए वह

मजबूर नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज कमेटी की क्या जरूरत है, आज सदन चल रहा है, लोक सभा में बिल लाकर पृथक् तेलंगाना का निर्माण हो सकता है, फिर आप तेलंगाना का निर्माण क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? हमने तीन राज्य बना कर दिखाए थे। उस समय आप विपक्षी दल थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लालू प्रसाद जी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री थे, दिग्विजय सिंह जी मध्य प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री थे और मुलायम सिंह जी उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री थे, लेकिन उत्तराखण्ड का निर्माण, झारखंड का निर्माण और छत्तीसगढ़ का निर्माण बहुत सुचारु रूप से शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से हुआ। यह सरकार विफल रही है। क्यों नहीं इस तरह का बिल लाकर तेलंगाना का निर्माण किया जान रहा है? हमने पहले ही ऐलान किया है कि आप बिल लाइए, हम समर्थन देंगे, एक बिल के बाद एक महीने में तेलंगाना का निर्माण होगा, लेकिन ये तेलंगाना का निर्माण नहीं करना चाहते और उसमें बाधा डालना चाहते हैं। इस विवाद से आन्ध्र प्रदेश पूरी तरह से अशान्त है। इस अशान्ति को बनाए रखने में किसका हित है? आप क्यों नहीं इस तरह का काम कर रहे हैं? हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि पृथक् तेलंगाना के निर्माण के लिए कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं, केवल बिल की जरूरत है। आप वह बिल इसी बजट सत्र में लाइए, उसे पास करने में हमारा पूरा सहयोग रहेगा। हमने पहले ही commit किया है, लेकिन तेलंगाना के साथ अब धोखा और नहीं चलेगा, मैं यही बताना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। आप बैठिए। Nothing is going on record.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the country is deeply disappointed with the hon. President's Address, because it did not contain any answers to the challenges being faced by the country. Same promises are repeated once again in the Address. If you go through the President's Addresses that were made during the last five years - after UPA-I and now UPA-II came to power - you will find almost same assurances, same promises, many of them are repetitive, some of them are forgotten and some of them are not implemented. It has not inspired anybody, even their own allies. They are also disappointed. The Government have really run out of ideas. There is a problem of price rise. There is a problem of economic crisis. There is a problem of unemployment. There is a problem of rural unrest and farmers suicides. There is a problem of Maoist menace across the country. There is a problem of terrorism and terrorist modules are coming into various parts of the country. There is also a problem with our neighbour which is actively engaged to subvert India from time to time and we have the happenings in Jammu and Kashmir. And, just now my friend said some of the burning issues like Telangana. But, this President's Address do not come clear of any of the issue, because, as has been said by our leader, the Government really ran out of ideas. Either the hon. Finance Minister, the hon. Agriculture Minister or the former Finance Minister, during their interventions or during their discourses outside the House, has been able to explain about the price rise. They are only expressing hope that something will happen. भगवान दया करेगा, प्रकृति दया करेगी, कुछ न कुछ होगा। We have been hearing this right from the hon. Prime Minister's mouth. All these Ministers have been expressing this hope. I also hope that their hope becomes reality. The country will be happy if the prices come down. But, Sir, the wishes cannot be horses. We know what is happening. You need to take some concrete steps and action and this Government have miserably failed in doing so.

Sir, price rise is an assault on the common man. कांग्रेस ने कहा, "कांग्रेस के हाथ आम आदमी के साथ"। आज छः साल हो रहे हैं, लेकिन देश की जनता में भावना यह है कि "कांग्रेस के हाथ माने आम आदमी के साथ विश्वासघात"। मैं आज आपसे एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां पर बैठे हैं, आपके पास महंगाई को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय है? आपकी रणनीति क्या है? आपकी स्ट्रैटेजी क्या है? आपने इसके बारे में क्या सोचा है? बहुत दिन के बाद मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक बैठक बुलाई गई है, बाद में एक कमेटी बैठाई गई है, लेकिन क्या केवल कमेटी बैठा देने से काम होने वाला है? क्या वही एक मात्र उपाय है? इसके लिए आपने पहले से क्यों नहीं सोचा? इन सवालों के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। This price rise is a silent killer. It is affecting the common people and if you go by Suresh Tendulkar's recent Report on poverty estimates, the poverty levels are going up and per-capita expenditure of the ordinary people has gone down considerably. Today, while replying to a question, shocking revelations made by the hon. Minister about the expenditure. He said that per-capita expenditure in rural areas is Rs. 446 per month and when it comes to urban areas it stands at Rs. 578 per month. On the one hand, the Government is saying that there is recession and, on the other, the President's Address is saying that we have enhanced the purchasing capacity of the people through NREGA and other schemes. On the one hand, you are saying that purchasing power of people has gone up and, on the other, statistical data provided by the NSSO and also Tendulkar Committee contradicts the same. I hope the hon. Prime Minister who is a learned person in economy and economics will focus his attention on this dichotomic situation. Why is it happening like this? If there is recession, there should be lack of money. But, on the other hand, you are saying that purchasing capacity has gone up. There is a contradiction. The UPA Government has inherited a robust economy. It is not that they inherited bad economic situation which they are not able to manage. Sir, I quote from the Economic Survey of July, 2004. It says, "The economy appears to be in a resilient mode in terms of growth, inflation and balance of payment, a combination that offers large scope of consolidation of the growth momentum which continued macro economic stability." These are not the words of the BJP or our NDA. This is the survey presented by the then hon. Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, to Parliament.

You inherited such a comfortable level of foodgrains and also the highest foreign exchange and the lowest inflation. At that time, during the NDA regime, there used to be no queues, no waiting list, no shortage, no black-marketing for any of the goods. But what is the situation, today? I need not go on explaining it. I would like to humbly submit to this House that one of the main reasons for the price rise is the corruption involved in this, the scams in the export and import of foodgrains — wheat-rice, wheat-wheat, wheat-sugar. The successive actions taken by this Government, from time to time, in the last few years were such that you exported at cheaper prices and imported at higher prices. What is this happening? Why is the Indian Government doing this? You provide Indian farmers Rs. 850-1,000 per quintal and you import at Rs. 1600 per quintal. I can understand that wheat or rice cannot be produced overnight. You need a plan for that. But 5-6 years' time is not an

ordinary time. You could have changed your strategy. You could have laid more stress on those crops or those grains which were in shortage. But you did not do that. You did not pay attention to that. You are saying there is lack of production; you are saying there are global problems; you are saying this thing or that thing. These things are there in each and every speech of yours. During our regime also there were cyclones, there was drought, there was a massive earthquake in Gujarat. We tackled all this. We released around 40-60 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains to different States; and, there was no problem. There was enough food for work. Why have you not done it? On the one hand, the Minister says that, now, there is enough production; on the other hand, you have not released foodgrains in the market. Why are you allowing the prices to go up? What is your response? That's why the BJP wants, the people want that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be set up to inquire into the scam of export and import of foodgrains, including sugar. The Government should not have any objection to that. If, after the inquiry, you come out with flying colours, the country will be satisfied. Until this matter is not cleared, the doubts will keep on lingering in the minds of the people.

There were many articles, many items in the newspapers, many expert people also feel that what has happened is wrong. Is it because of this scam, which is involved, that the Government is shying away from its responsibility? You ordered export of sugar even though sugar shortage was there in the country. You also ordered export of rice to African countries even though rice shortage was there in the country. That's why we are demanding an inquiry into the matter. But nobody is responding to that. I don't know why it is happening. It is not for the sake of criticism that I am saying this. जब-जब कांग्रेस आती है, महंगाई साथ लाती है। Is it a co-incidence? I am not able to understand this. You see, it happened in 1980. It happened in 1991. It again happened, now, when the Congress Party came to power. Why is there sudden increase in the prices? Earlier, the sugar was Rs. 10 per kg. Now, it has gone up to Rs. 35-40 per kg. The rice was Rs. 12-13 per kg. Now, it has gone up to Rs. 32-35 per kg. Daals, in some States, it is nearing Rs. 100 per kg. Oil is also nearing Rs. 100 per litre. What was the price situation in our time? Let us have a debate on this. My friends, who are in power for 5-6 years, still criticise Opposition parties. When we were in power, except on one occasion during Delhi Assembly Elections, the prices were never allowed to rise; they were within the limits. We were able to control the prices. When the prices of onion went up in Delhi, you were the beneficiary. You won in Delhi elections at that time. That is a different matter. But in your regime, even the prices of potato, tomato, every vegetable, and every foodgrain are going up day by day and

there is no explanation by the Ministers. As the Leader of the Opposition said, you are blaming each other. The Congress Party says something; the NCP says nobody, in the country, has died without eating sugar. Is this an explanation? One Minister is blaming the other Minister. But it is a collective responsibility. You are all equally responsible for all this. And, I am also surprised that the Congress leadership is also silent on this. Congress used to play a pro-active role and intervene and statements used to be released that on the intervention of so and so Congress leader this has been done; they met the Prime Minister. But this time, on the issue of price rise, I don't know what has happened to the Congress leadership.

Sir, the Congress Leadership is silent. I would like to have an explanation from the Congress Party as to why this is happening because we have a Parliamentary system where parties also matter much. Sir, Consumer Price Index in India, today, is the highest amongst all the countries of Asia Pacific. The murderous price rise in India is the single most important issue today. Everywhere, whether you talk to anybody in train, in bus stand, in colleges, in universities, in restaurants or in any four corners, you will find people talking more and more about price rise. Except Congress Party, everybody is discussing it. Sir, our scheme was *Antyodhya*; your scheme seems to be *Aamirodya*. Words for the poor and deeds for the rich seem to be your motto. Otherwise, tell us, what have you done to contain the prices? What have you done, Sir? When the prices are rising and food articles are not within the reach of the common man, our Finance Minister, without bothering about the sensitivity of the situation, just announces in the Budget that petroleum prices will be hiked. The entire country was worried and agitated. The Parliament could not function for two, three days. The entire Opposition was at its feet. And, in Lok Sabha, after this announcement was made, the Opposition walked out. Our Congress friends, without answering the core issue find fault with the Opposition walking out. I think the hon. Prime Minister, if my memory is right, also seems to have commented on that. The former Finance Minister also commented on that. Here, I would like to respectfully submit, Sir, why this double standard? What you do in Parliament, Sir? You can talk out or you can walk out. That is a way provided in the Parliamentary system. It is within our right to do this. Walking out is within our right. You do not want to talk out or walk out; you want to have frequent break-outs. Sir, I would like to say what the same Congress Party did in Gujarat. आप लोगों ने गुजरात में क्या किया? सर, गुजरात में कांग्रेस पार्टी मुख्य विपक्षी पार्टी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बजट के समय में वाकआउट किया और उसका boycott किया। इसका कारण क्या था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका कारण महंगाई थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात) : आप लोगों ने डेमोक्रेसी का गुजरात में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु : अरे भाई आपको गुजरात की जनता ने दो बार नॉकआउट किया। अब आप ज्यादा न बोलें तो अच्छा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

Sir, in Lok Sabha and also in Rajya Sabha, there was a serious discussion. Even some of the friends supporting the ruling Party are also concerned about the price rise. Of course, their sincerity will be put to test tomorrow or day-after-tomorrow, whenever an occasion comes in the House. But my point is you walked out in Gujarat, you did not hear the Budget Speech. Do you know what was the reason, Sir? The reason was not the price rise, not the people's problem; you walked out because the Speaker of the Gujarat Assembly had permitted the Finance Minister, because of his health reasons, to make his Budget Speech sitting. बैठ कर बजट स्पीच पढ़ रहे हैं, इसलिए हम वाकआउट करेंगे। अगर वे बैठ कर पढ़ें या खड़े होकर पढ़ें, इससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है? इसका क्या असर पड़ने वाला है? ...(Interruptions)... Figures are not going to change, whether he makes his Speech sitting or standing. It is a human problem; one has to understand. Now, with what face, the same party is criticising us? You are finding fault with the Opposition walking out in Lok Sabha. It is our legitimate right. ...(Interruptions)... You have discussed Gujarat hundred times. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is the double standard of the Congress Party. I hope my friend, Mr. Chidambaram, is hearing what I am saying because he has been vocal outside, criticising us on this count and the Congress Spokesperson also taking note of the same. Sir, the people and the Opposition were aghast. While the issue was being discussed in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the Finance Minister, without any concern about the sensitivity of the people and the common man and the promise they made in the Congress election manifesto, he had the audacity to increase the prices of petroleum products which will have a cascading effect on the prices of essential commodities. If it is simply on petroleum or diesel, one can understand, Sir, but it will have effect on transport charges, vegetables, milk, dal, tel, coal, steel and everything. ...(Interruptions)... आपके लिए महंगाई कोई issue नहीं है, इसलिए आपको कोई चिंता नहीं है, हमारे लिए महंगाई बड़ा issue है, देश की जनता के लिए बड़ा issue है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, वित्त मंत्री ने यह भी कहा and it really makes us worry. About Parikh Committee recommendations, the Minister has gone on record saying, 'the petroleum product prices will be taken care by the Petroleum Minister.' That means, there is one more dose in the offing, another petro-bomb in the offing! If the Prime Minister or anybody from the Ruling Party can say no to such a proposal, we will be happy; the country will be relieved. He has left the scope for, after the Budget Session is over, the Government intends to increase the price of petroleum products once again

through backdoor. That seems to be the reason; otherwise there was no need for the Finance Minister to mention about this. Sir, that is why I am saying that 100 lakh tonnes of rice was exported; around 100 lakh tonnes of wheat was also exported. The price was 9-10 rupees and the import price is 24 rupees and at times, it was 32 rupees. That is why we call it a big scam and we demand that there should be a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Joint Parliamentary Committee must go into the whole gamut of issues such as reasons for food inflation despite bumper crop as claimed by the Minister last year, sufficient availability, manipulative export and import of sugar, wheat, etc. The JPC should also enquire as to why 49 lakh tonnes of sugar was exported in the year 2008-09 at Rs. 12.50 and now imported at 36-40 rupees. This is an important issue. I request the hon. Prime Minister to understand the sentiment and try to agree for this demand, i.e., setting up of a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Sir, the second issue related to President's Address is, in the President's Address, the Government has claimed that it has taken new measures to strengthen the security to meet the challenges posed by terrorism. What are the new measures? Why the Pune happened? Sir, post 26/11, it was expected that our Intelligence networks would be strengthened. The Ram Pradhan Committee appointed by the Maharashtra Government has submitted a report and in the report, they said that 'Pune will be the possible next target.' 'Pune will be the possible next target.' Sir, Pune is next to Mumbai and Maharashtra Government appointed a Committee and the Committee has opined and gave an input like this. The Committee even visited Pune and still this happens in Pune. What do you explain about it? How do you explain it? The internal security in the country still remains fragile. After one year of its investigation, the Government is clueless with regard to David Headley, Munawwar Rana; about their movements, etc. Sir, the Intelligence failure was evident from the fact that Headley kept on visiting India before and after 26/11. So far, nobody has denied this. All the leads are coming from the Intelligence agencies only as to where he has gone, where he stayed, whom he has met, etc. All these leads are coming out and what the Government is doing? What the Intelligence wing of the Government was doing, we are not able to understand. Sir, whatever advisory notes they send to the States are casual. It says, 'there is a possibility; they send these general advisory notes to all States; be alert; Chennai may be in the hit list, Bengaluru may be in the hit list; Kolkata may be in the hit list.' If you make generalised advisories, people will take it casually. So, what improvement they have made after 26/11 in this regard? The policy, according to me, of this Government seems to be 'condolence for the dead, compensation for the survived.' जो मर गया, उसके लिए सहानुभूति, जो बच गया उसके लिए, उसकी family के लिए कुछ पैसा पैसा देना चाहिए, सहानुभूति

व्यक्त करनी चाहिए, यह जनतांत्रिक सरकार का लक्षण भी होता है। अगर, उसके आगे क्या किया, उसके बारे में कुछ समाधान देना चाहिए। मुंबई में हुआ, अयोध्या में हुआ, काशी में हुआ, मथुरा में हुआ, औरंगाबाद में हुआ, नागपुर में हुआ, हैदरबाद में हुआ, देश की अलग-अलग जगहों में हुआ। इन विषयों के बारे में अब तक आपने क्या एक्शन लिया, क्या हुआ, सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर पाई, सरकार यह स्पष्ट रूप से सदन को अवगत कराए तो अच्छा होगा।

Sir, my allegation against this Government is, the first stint of the UPA-I on the terrorist front, fighting terrorism or dealing with terrorists, was absolutely disastrous. The Pak-sponsored terrorism 26/11 has made the Government to realise the seriousness to some extent. They started taking some corrective measures. But there is no forward movement on this. Some Congress leaders have converted suspected dens of terrorists as places of political pilgrimage.

Repeated visits of politicians to these areas have emboldened the enemies of the nation. For example, senior leaders of the ruling party are publically endorsing the claims that action by the Delhi Police at Batla House was a fake encounter. It is a great injustice to the country, to the memory of the persons who have laid down their lives fighting terrorists. You visit places and make speeches. You go to Azamgarh; you go to Batla House and then you make statements. It is not the ordinary people. If an ordinary person had made such a statement, we would not have worried about it. It is the important people, the AICC General Secretaries, who made such statements and, then, our friends, the spokespersons, tried to wriggle out from the embarrassing questions from the media, from the public. This has happened. I am not treating it in a casual manner, Sir. As far as terrorism is concerned, as far as the security of the country is concerned, we are one with you. We are ready to extend you whatever help is needed from an opposition party. The entire country is agitated. How long should you have this? If there is tension within the country, there cannot be any attention on the development. I am also aware of that fact because we have also been ruling the country for some time. Now, the Government must muster courage and must evolve a clear-cut policy to tackle terrorism. There should be a no-nonsensical approach. Politics should not be linked with the issue of fighting terrorism. Religion should also not be linked with the issue of fighting terrorism. A terrorist is a terrorist; he has no religion. Whichever religion they may belong to, you cannot categorise terrorists as Hindus, Muslims and Christians. They are terrorists. They are enemies of the nation. They are destroying our social fabric. So, they have to be dealt with in a firm manner.

Sir, there is another issue and that is of Naxal demands. They have a grand plan. From Pashupati to Tirupati, they want to have a 'red corridor'. That is their stated goal. Secondly, I am also

very clear, Sir; I have been watching their movement. Initially, we had some fancy towards their attractive slogans and songs. In my early days in the Legislative Assembly, I used to be tempted sometimes by the radical slogans they used. But of late, we have realised what they are doing, how they are killing people. Hundreds and thousands of people are being killed across the country, and they label them as police informers. They are also attacking the public. They are attacking public and private property, Government property and destroying the property of the nation. The duty of the officials of the Government is to show absolutely no lenience towards Maoist leaders. We also urge upon the so-called civil rights activists not to dress up these murderous ideas in clothes of legitimacy. I know that it is a very serious statement. The NGOs talk about so-called civil liberties. For whose liberties are they fighting? Is it for the helpless people, adivasis, harijans, dalits and ordinary people, or for the people who are killing the innocent civilians? I am unable to understand what is happening - sitting in Delhi and giving lectures and sermons to people asking them not to touch them as civil liberties are involved! Liberties of civilians are more important. Ordinary human beings are more important to us than organised people like these, who have a different ideology, who have a murderous ideology. We are not one with them as far as ideology is concerned. Power won't come from the barrel of the gun. Even if it comes, it would not survive for long. This has to be understood and they have to be told this. The Government wants to have so-called talks with them; I do not understand why these talks again. Talks with whom? Talks for what? Talks at what cost? What is the agenda? Sir, I have seen such talks in Hyderabad twice. They use the interim period to recoup and reorganise themselves.

Sir, there are so many political parties. If the Maoists and CPI-ML are confident of their ideology, they can leave their arms, they can form a political party, they can contest elections, defeat parties and capture power. Who prevents them from doing that if they have strength and confidence in their ideology? Let them do it! If they want to fight CPM in Bengal, let them come out openly and contest elections or do the same in other parts of the country. But they cannot hold a gun, kill people, kidnap the driver of a train, put people to ransom and then call it revolutionist ideology. We are not willing to accept it. The situation is becoming serious day by day. Around 25 per cent of the total districts in the country have Maoist presence today. If this situation continues, we may have to hand over certain districts to the military in the years to come. That is unfortunately the situation now. There was some incident in Lalgarh. I do not wish to quote what has transpired in the Committees because it is against the parliamentary rules. Sir, the information available is that certain areas of West Bengal, Jharkhand and other regions are not within the reach of the administration.

You are an independent country and after sixty years of Independence today, you are saying so! In Andhra, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, there is no political discrimination. They are not criticising this Government or that Government. This issue cannot be dealt with by State Governments alone because, as you know, they hit here and run there for shelter. They have a network and they have their own supporters from various places. If one says that 40,000 sq. km of Indian soil is not within the reach of administration — this was information given to us and it was open to hon. Home Minister also — is it not a challenge to all of us? Is it not the collective responsibility of all of us to fight the situation and to meet the situation? Yes, we live in a democracy. We do not want to kill anybody who have no arms in hands. We don't believe in fake encounters. If the other man is going to fire on you and you tell the Police not to do anything but catch hold of him, is it possible? So, my point is that there has to be a political, educative action plan to educate the people about this menace and they have to be segregated and they have to be isolated saying that their ideology is not acceptable to the system of democracy. We have to fight them out. Law must also take its own course. What steps the Government of India has taken to stop this? Legally and constitutionally, we are one with them.

Sir, I have already told you about so-called progressive intellectuals. They are the people with zero level of reality. They do not understand the reality of the situation. They go on criticising the State Governments; they go on criticising the Central Government. They do not go to the reality of the problems. So, my point is that if you want to talk to them, there is nothing wrong in talking in democracy but they must abjure violence and they must give up arms. If they give up arms, then talk to anybody. There is no problem in that. They are also citizens of India, but don't talk out of fear and don't talk in air, be real. Know the problems of people. Innocent people including Adivasis and tribals have been butchered, killed and murdered in different States of the country. What the sin they have committed! Kidnapping and killings of people and hijacking of trains is still happening. Hon. Prime Minister I am sad to say that some of the leaders of the ruling party are speaking their language. I don't say all. One former Andhra Minister said "I am also naxalite". I said, "If you are naxalite, how can you be a Minister?" You can go and join them. Some people express their sympathy and some people say about socio-economic problems. Sir, we are all there — the Congress party, the BJP, the Communist party, the Samajwadi party — to tackle the socio-economic problems. We are doing our bit. Most of us are spending time for years to solve the problems. They are trying to prove that we are not doing anything and they are doing everything. It cannot be acceptable.

Coming to talks with Pakistan. Why talks in spite of terror? Terror and talk cannot coexist. आप हर चीज यूएसए के दबाव में क्यों करते हैं? यह impression जनता में है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल कुछ कहा, मैं

उसके बारे में अभी कोई व्याख्या नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मगर मैं उनको convey करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में आम जनता की जो भावना है, अरे भाई, अभी क्या है, वक्त क्या है और चर्चा क्यों कर रहे हैं, क्या परिवर्तन आया? इस बीच में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद कहा, and the Prime Minister himself accused Pakistan of using terrorism as an instrument of State policy. He also declared that we do not know how to talk and whom to talk in Pakistan, During the Chief Ministers' Conference the hon. Prime Minister said the terrorists and anti-Indian forces are waiting at the borders to cross over to India. This is the statement made by hon. Prime Minister. Sir, is there any change in the attitude of Pakistan afterwards which made you to change your views? Secondly, the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, said the terrorist activities have increased in the recent months. It is an official statement. No meaningful steps were taken by neighbours to stop terrorism. Defence Minister, Mr. Antony, said, "We are not fully satisfied. Pakistan Government had not taken concrete steps to dismantle 42 terror camps and the infiltration numbers have shown distinct jump this year."

I again come back to an important point. यह बहुत खतरनाक वक्तव्य गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया, "Home Minister offer an amnesty to PoK youth." You will have disastrous consequences on the security of the country.

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश के हित में मत कीजिए, यह देश के हित में नहीं है। पाकिस्तान occupied कश्मीर में जो आतंकवादी बसे हैं, ऐसे लोगों को बिना enquiry के फिर से वापस आने देना देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक होगा।

Former J&K Chief Minister and present Cabinet Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi-Azad, said that the idea of surrender policy would be used as they are converted by Pakistan to push foreign militants into India. This was a statement by one of the hon. Cabinet Ministers who has enough experience about Kashmir, who had been the Chief Minister of Kashmir. There are chances of adopting a strategy to push militants into India taking the cover of surrender. This is the danger. If somebody is really changed, हृदय परिवर्तन हो गया, अपनी भारत माँ के पास कोई वापस आना चाहता है, तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, मगर इसका तरीका क्या है, पद्धति क्या है? क्या हो रहा है, पाकिस्तान क्या कर रहा है, कैसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है - यह आपके सामने है, हमारे सामने है और कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है, इसलिए यह जो नया कदम उठाने के लिए आप तैयार हो रहे हैं, यह बहुत खतरनाक है, इसके बारे में सबसे चर्चा करने के बाद ही आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। What for this dialogue? What is the agenda? What is the purpose? These are the questions people are asking. I would like the Government to make a categorical statement to clear these doubts in the minds of the people. There is no cohesion; there is no co-ordination; there is no co-operation in this Government. Sharm-el-Sheikh statement is an

indication that there is no cohesion, there is no co-ordination, and there is no co-operation. We have just heard from Dr. Najma Heptullaaji about the statement made by our Minister of State for External Affairs. He said, "I did not use the word 'mediator', I used the word 'interlocutor'." Sir, Ministers are supposed to be careful, and the Minister of External Affairs is supposed to be much more extra careful; MEA - extra careful. But, this Minister seems to be 'care nil'. This is not the first time; this is not the second time; this is not the third time. He is a well-educated person, trained in America also for some time ...*(Interruptions)*... My friends are saying, "That is the problem." I have nothing against him. In fact, Sir, I like youngsters coming up in politics and public administration in the Government because we need to bring them and we need to encourage them. But, the Minister is not able to understand the general philosophy of the country, philosophy of the party in which he is functioning, philosophy of the Government in which he is functioning. And, then there is this 'tweeting'. What is this 'tweeting'? I do not understand. Too much tweeting can lead to quitting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Remember this; too much tweeting will lead to quitting. He must understand this, and then, he must be very careful. यह कोई मज़ाक का विषय नहीं होना चाहिए। Sir, when I criticise Shri Shashi Tharoor on this count, I don't feel happy. I have always been a critic of the Congress Party from my student days onwards because of ideological differences, not on a personal level. But, at the same time, if the Minister goes on making such statements, I do not know why the Prime Minister is silent on him. He should be properly advised, guided and counselling should be given to him. I don't use the word 'scolding'.

Now, I come to the issue of Telangana. Just now, my friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar, spoke about it. I am not able to understand that responding to my reaction on the appointment of Justice Srikrishna Commission, day before yesterday, the hon. Home Minister made a categorical statement, "Who said that this is not statutory? It is statutory. Justice Srikrishna has the status of a Supreme Court Judge." I am not bothered about the status. We have respect for Justice Srikrishna. We have respect about the wisdom of Justice Srikrishna and other Members of the Commission. There is no casting of aspersions with regard to integrity, with regard to knowledge of those people. The question is; why this Commission? If this is the purpose and this is the interest of the Government and the hon. Prime Minister, why did the Home Minister call the meeting of all political parties? Eight political parties were called to Sachivalaya in Hyderabad by the Chief Minister. They gave some opinions. Some of them changed their opinion later to the amusement of their own supporters and to the astonishment of the people of the State. But, subsequently, taking that as a reason, the hon. Home Minister called a meeting here in North Block. Eight political parties were called. According to him, he had a four-hour lengthy, detailed, meaningful, constructive meeting.

Parties have given their opinion. Everything is recorded. Now, you are sending Srikrishna Commission. Srikrishna Commission will go and do what? Again, it will do re-recording. प्री-रिकॉर्डिंग हो चुकी है, बाद में रिकॉर्डिंग हो चुकी है, तो अब री-रिकॉर्डिंग करना चाहते हैं क्या? My point is, Sir, for the last three months, my State is burning, both sides, Andhra and Telangana. Boys are committing suicide. Their parents are worried. We are all worried. What is happening in my State which is a progressive State marching forward? You are punishing such a State. What sin have my people in Andhra Pradesh committed? Why are you dealing with such a sensitive issue in a casual manner? Mr. Prime Minister, I do agree that a State cannot be formed within six months or a year; in one meeting or two meetings but you have sufficiently taken time. You had an alliance with one of the parties. You made a promise to the people, and, now you have a direct discussion. You did not do homework, Sir. I don't know whether the people are properly briefing the hon. Prime Minister or not. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has gone on record saying that he was not taken into confidence. Many Ministers are expressing ignorance. Our colleagues, Members of Parliament, have not been taken into confidence before a decision was made. They should have been taken into confidence. They are also Members of Parliament. I am answerable to my supporters. They are answerable to their supporters. The Chief Minister along with the Members of Parliament of both the regions, namely, Andhra and Telangana, should have been called separately. You should have held enough consultations with them and you should have prepared your mind before making an announcement. Now, you are doing it, I am told. Sir, is it the way to deal with such a sensitive matter relating to the future of a State. Sir, regional feelings become very strong. In this country, unfortunately, we are all aware that water, land, religion, region and language ignite emotions overnight. Moreover, Sir, the issue of Telangana has got a background. It is not an all of a sudden movement by somebody. Whoever is leading the movement, if they think that they are leading the movement, they are mistaken. Sir, it is the people's movement. Even on the other side, it is the people's movement. It is not correct to ridicule anybody. We may not agree with the viewpoint of the other person but to ridicule them and to say that it is all conspired, inspired or transpired by somebody is unfair. Sir, my point is that hundreds of students are ruining their lives. Examinations are coming nearer. On the one side, they have examinations, and, on the other, this tension is there in their minds. How do you expect them to perform better in the examinations?

Sir, the regional feelings are growing up everybody. The national media is not able to properly understand and highlight as to what exactly is happening in that part of the country. There the entire State is worried, the investment has stopped, the growth has come to a halt, and, the division in different parties is increasing day-by-day. The ruling party has a division; the main Opposition party

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has a division. The division is bound to be there on this emotive issue. But, at the same time, should we allow this to continue? Do you want to spend one more year like this? What is the Srikrishna Committee for? Sir, I will accept, and, then, cooperate with the Government because the hon. Home Minister made a statement that responsible parties will talk to the Srikrishna Committee. That means he wants to imply that people who would not go to Srikrishna Commission, are irresponsible people. I would like to know from him whether this is the responsible way to go for such a unilateral announcement by the Union Home Minister to make such a Committee without understanding the implications. I would like to know this from the hon. Prime Minister. If he gives an assurance, I will change my stand. Is the Srikrishna Committee's recommendation going to be binding on the Government of India? Is it going to be the end of this issue? Let him say. We will review our stand. If it is going to be just another committee like Pranab Babu Committee, or, Rosaiah Committee etc., what is its use? Why do you deceive people? Why are you deceptive in your approach? Be bold, be open. Sometimes, harsh decisions have to be taken. There is a background of Telangana agitation of 1969 or the Andhra agitation of 1972. Now, we have this agitation. Do you want this agitation to be precipitated leading to further increase in misunderstandings? I am really aghast and pained to see how these things are happening. People go on speaking to remove the word 'Andhra' from 'Andhra Bank'. There is some problem. We are pained to see when somebody drives away his neighbour from this region or place. So, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to please pay some personal attention to this, have a serious discussion within your party, and, come to a political conclusion. Don't leave it to a Committee. It is a time-pass Committee. I have made it very clear that we have no intention to cast aspersions on the ability of the Members who are there. We have nothing personal against them. We may greet them. Somebody said, why can't you meet them. Sir, we can meet them, we can greet them. But, what is the purpose; that is the issue. We meet Congressmen here. After we go out, I meet the Congress friends outside also. Dr. Keshava Rao is there. I can meet him, greet him also. Mr. Anand Sharma is here. I can greet him. Hariprasad ji is here, I can greet him. But is it the end of the story? The issue is that you need to be clear about the purpose of this Committee.

What is the purpose of this Committee? That much only about the Telangana. Don't prolong the issue.

Then, Sir, coming to the food security, you said the Food Security Act was coming. Last year also you said the Food Security Act was coming. What is the Act? What is the provision? What is the money? Three rupees and two rupees foodgrains, when are you going to make them available to the

States? Which date? What is the provision in the Budget? Be clear. Mere Act is not going to suffice; action is required. So, legislation alone will not ensure the food security, you need to do it in a more transparent manner. And, you want to increase food production by increasing urea prices. Is it going to help? Sir, the hike should be withdrawn forthwith. Agriculture production has failed to keep pace with the growing demand and precious little has been done by the Government to improve it. How can one expect the Government to ensure food security to its citizens?

Sir, the Presidential Address boasts about so many measures taken for the welfare of the farmers. My simple question is, what happened to the Swarninathan Commission's recommendations with regard to the prices? The Government, the Prime Minister, my friend, Mr. Sharad Pawar, the Agriculture Minister, have time and again telling that we have increased the MSP manifolds. Yes, you have increased it. I do agree. But, at the same time, you allowed input prices to be increased by manifolds. Sir, it was two thousand rupees expenditure per acre. Now it is twenty thousand rupees for cotton, twenty thousand rupees for paddy. What is the benefit the farmer is getting even if you increased the MSP from Rs. 635 to Rs. 835 to Rs. 935? Let us assume that you increased it by 30 per cent or 40 per cent. Can you allow the input prices to go up by more than ten times? What is the meaning of saying that we have increased the MSP? This is another deceptive thing. I would like the ruling party friends also to understand the seriousness of the situation. This is again not a political issue. Food production is very much required. Without food, you cannot move forward. That is the necessity. Our farmers are ready to produce more, but give them the new technologies, give them the wherewithal, give them the needed support, give them the credit. Sir, even today, 65 per cent of the people in the countryside are getting credit from the private sector, moneylenders. The Government said, yes, we have told the banks to increase it to more than rupees three lakh crore. Fine! But what is the requirement? The Congress manifesto also spoke about reducing the interest rates. Where is the reduction? You again made another deceptive announcement saying that whoever pays in time will get 2 per cent rebate. Sir, if I am in a position to pay the loan in time, then, where is the need to come to the Government? I am helpless. That is why the farmers are committing suicide. And, you say that you pay the money and you get a rebate.

I am not in a position to pay money and you are asking me to take care of the interest also and you get a rebate. How is it possible? It is not possible. Sir, it is not a pro-farmer decision. In the last four years, nothing concrete has been done to increase the food production. So, the farmers are in distress and they are committing suicide. Because of their inability to repay the debt, they are committing suicide. This is what is happening. So, the pro-farmer Budget, they are talking of

carrying a disinformation campaign, they offered a pro-farmer Budget. What is pro-farmer? Withdrawal of fertilizer subsidy is a pro-farmer thing. Increase in excise duty is a pro-farmer thing. Not reducing the interest rate is a pro-farmer thing. Increase in the prices of diesel is a pro-farmer thing. Tell me, Sir, if there is a way, I will also be convinced. If there is a way that you show to us that these are the measures you have taken, No. The production cost, as I told you, has increased by ten times. That is the concern. I am also an agriculturist. I know the sufferings of the rural people. People suffer because water levels are going down. Power situation is worsening day by day. In my State, now people say they don't get even 7 hours of power. We are talking of free power. Free power means, first low power and afterwards no power. People want power. People want assured power for 10 hours or 12 hours. We are not able to do it. I am not saying don't give free power. If you are capable, give free power. But in the name of free power, don't make it no power. That is the situation today. This problem is not of the Congress-ruled States or the BJP-ruled States. The problem is uniform except Chhattisgarh, except Jharkhand and some States which are blessed by the Nature. But all other States are facing the serious problem. Prime Minister, I request you to have some personal interest and see that these reforms in power sector are pushed through and the States are made to understand the gravity of the situation and then some meaningful steps are taken at the earliest in order to come out of the situation which will affect not only agriculture but also the industry and also the progress of the country. It is a very serious issue.

Coming to institutions, I expected that the institutions under Prime Minister Manmohan Singhji would be respected. लोकतंत्र में कभी भी इंस्टीट्यूशन का दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। इलेक्शन कमीशन के संदर्भ में जो मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय को पत्र लिखा, वह पत्र लोगों को देखने के लिए एवेलेबल है। उस पत्र को देखने के बाद लोगों के मन पर इसका असर क्या होगा, यह बात सोचने की है? I don't want to take any names. But when you read a letter written by a former Chief Election Commissioner to the President of India at that time which is made available to the people now, what will be its impact on the minds of the ordinary people about the credibility of the Election Commission? Sir, sending partisan people to the Election Commission is not in the interest of democracy. Let the Election Commission also be constituted by a collegium on the lines of the NHRC or the Information Commission to inspire more confidence. It is not the question of the BJP or the Congress.

Sir, about the CBI, of late, people say and it has become a joke that the CBI means "Congress Bureau of Investigation." मुलायम सिंह जी आपसे दूर गए, सीबीआई उनके नजदीक जाती, थोड़े मुलायम सिंह जी नजदीक आए, सीबीआई मायावती जी के पास जाती, मायावती जी दूर गईं फिर सीबीआई मुलायम सिंह जी के पास आती और लालू जी नजदीक हैं, तो वह दूर गईं, थोड़े वह दूर गए, तो थोड़े देख रहे हैं कि

क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है। क्वात्रोची केस के बारे में ज्यादा कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है जिस तरह का सीबीआई ने व्यवहार किया। सीबीआई ने सीपीएम के पिनारी विजयन के मामले में केरल में क्या किया? हम क्या कर रहे हैं? वह over-active हो गया, कारण क्या है, सीपीएम दूर हो गया। अभी even on DMK, an ally of the Congress Party, a sword of Damocles, of CBI, is hanging on the telecom issue. An inquiry by the CBI in the telecom issue is going on and that is an ally of the ruling party.

In the Taj Corridor case, first the CBI said, "no case." Afterwards they said. 'नहीं यह तो केस बनता है disproportionate assets में,' बाद में उनका वक्तव्य चेंज हो गया।

Now coming to Sajjan Kumar episode, it's really a shame. Sajjan Kumar is an accused in 1984 case. It is a serious issue, sentimental issue. Now you say that Sajjan Kumar is not available, I am told he is having Z-plus security. Police always peep around. Even the policemen with me always inform वैकेंया नायडु कहा जा रहा है, किससे मिल रहा है, वगैरह, वगैरह और वह बता रहे हैं कि उनके बारे में हमें जानकारी नहीं है। जब कोर्ट ने उनको बेल दे दिया, तब मालूम हुआ कि सज्जन कुमार कहाँ पर हैं? क्या यह कोई तरीका हो सकता है? Can an organisation like the CBI, a premier investigating agency of the country, behave in such a manner? Is it having *shobha*? You just appointed a CBI Director, who has just retired, to a Centre-State Commission, immediately for performing his duty. I am not talking about the merits, his overall credibility, etc. But the question is: How are you treating the institution, hon. Prime Minister?

Recently, there was an announcement by the Government and the ruling party about the austerity measures. Fine. One day I was travelling by air. Suddenly, Pranab babu came. I was travelling in J-class. Parliament allowed you for that. He came from behind and said, वैकेंया कैसे हो? I said, 'Sir, I did not find you.' He said, "I am sitting behind." The Finance Minister of the country is a good example. But, at the same time, with your permission, Sir, I am not reading anything from it. I will hand over it to you. This is a newspaper advertisement of full page; Central Excise Day. यह क्या है, इसको पढ़ने और समझने में दस दिन लग जाएंगे। यह क्या है? The Finance Minister goes by Y-class. उन्होंने क्या कहा। हमारे राज्य मंत्री ने कुछ क्लास कहा। मेरे पास बहुत अखबार हैं। आरटीआई की जानकारी में मिला कि दो महीने में स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी का चित्र लगाकर एडवर्टाइजमेंट पर दो करोड़ 97 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए। पूरी जिंदगी में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी का देहांत होने के बाद आज तक उन पर जो खर्चा किया, उसके बारे में लिखा है कि दस लाख रुपये खर्च किए। सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि श्री राजीव गांधी महान नेता हैं, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में काम किया है, उनकी प्रशंसा होनी चाहिए, उनको याद भी किया जाना चाहिए। मगर आप एक तरफ बता रहे हैं कि austerity measurers होना चाहिए।

आप मंत्रियों को बता रहे हैं कि वाई क्लास में जाइए। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हमने कमेटीज़ में डिसाइड किया है कि कमेटी टूर के लिए बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। हमारी कमेटी में चर्चा हुई कि अंडमान निकोबार जाए बिना कमेटी में आप यहां क्या चर्चा करेंगे। सर, उसके बारे में ऐसी चर्चा हुई है। मैं उसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। We

should not become a matter of ridicule. We should be serious and do something. Government is spending huge amount of money on advertisement and then, you take small, small measures like English proverb 'penny wise, pound foolish'. यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

Sir, now, I come to the issue of large community of Indian people living in Australia. We are really worried about more than one lakh students who are in Australia. We are seeing the reports in the media as to what is happening to our children, how they are being harassed, discriminated, attacked, killed sometimes, driven out, etc. Australia is our friendly country and we want to have friendly relations with Australia. We must impress upon them to stop this, stop this at once. If it is an isolated incident, I do understand that the Government cannot keep निगाह on each and every individual. But, it is happening in a planned pattern. So, the Government needs to be very sensitive to this issue and take all effective steps to see that our children, our people and also the migrated people who are living there, are taken care of.

Sir, I am also sorry to talk about Sri Lankan Tamils once again. I know it is not in the hands of anybody. But, at the same time, what is happening in Sri Lanka, particularly to the Sri Lankan Tamils? Even today, around one lakh people are living in camps as per the information that is available. There was an election. Subsequently, there was some selection also. But, even now, what is the situation? The condition in the camps is horrible. It was already explained earlier. Sir, my point is, if the Government of India do not act and pursue with the Sri Lankan Government and make it act fast to re-settle the displaced persons and find a political solution to the conflict, a new challenge is going to emerge. Neglect on the part of the Government to ensure the preservation of dignity of the war displaced Tamils in the transitional camps delays the implementation of the resettlement plans and indifference to forging a national consensus on a political solution to ethnic conflict acceptable to all stakeholders will make this issue resurface again and then, it will have disastrous consequences. I urge upon the Indian Government to explore a political solution. Impress upon our neighbouring friend, Sri Lanka, to see that interests of Sri Lankan Tamils are taken care of within the territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of Sri Lanka. We don't want to interfere in their internal affairs. Sir, with regard to reservation based on religion, I would say please do not do this. आप माइनोरिटीज के बारे में बहुत चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं। साठ सालों में आपने कितनी चिंता व्यक्त की, क्या हुआ, यह देश के सामने है। मजहब के आधार पर आरक्षण देना अभी इस देश के हित में नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा, जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने कहा, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा, गोपाल आर्यगर ने कहा, सभी लोगों ने कहा है। इसलिए कृपया इस दिशा में आगे मत बढ़िए। उनकी शिक्षा के लिए, उनकी बाकी उन्नति के लिए जो भी करना है, कीजिए, लेकिन मजहब के आधार पर अगर एक बार आरक्षण देना शुरू करेंगे तो उसकी एक और डिमांड होगी। देश का विभाजन क्यों हुआ था? हिंदू और मुसलमान मिलकर नहीं जी सकते, ऐसा ब्रिटिश लोगों ने कहा, हम

फंस गए, उन्होंने उस समय इस कारण से हम पर दबाव डाला, मगर इतने सालों से हम सब लोग यहां मिलकर जी रहे हैं। यहां अलग भाषा, अलग भेष, फिर भी अपना एक देश और "विविधता में एकता, भारत की विशेषता" है, इसलिए आप दुबारा आपस में ऐसी शिक्षा मत लाइए और ट्राइबल्स के बारे में, I would just like to quote one figure. In the President's Address to the Parliament last year, the Government promised to ensure distribution of all titles by the end of 2009. However, the Government is still saying that efforts will be made to dispose of all claims. Sir, I will just give one figure, Take the case of Maharashtra. Till January 2010, the number of claims was 3,03,960; out of which, only 2,453 titles have been disbursed. So far, it is not even one per cent. Source is, newspaper The Hindu of 24th February. Out of 3,03,960, only 2,453 titles have been distributed to those helpless tribals. This is the progress!

Sir, with regard to the National Highways, less said the better. There is a decrease of 13 per cent allocation. The Minister says, "Since we could even use the allocated amount in the financial year, how could I ask for more?" That is what the Minister is saying. मैं खर्च नहीं कर पा रहा हूं। इसलिए पैसा कैसे मांगूंगा। It is one of the pet projects of the former Prime Minister, the present Prime Minister and the entire country about the National Highways. You have failed to achieve the target, whereas, 98 per cent of the Golden Quadrilateral project started was anyway completed. The North-South and East West Corridors, the target was 7300 kms., the achievement is not even 5,000 kms.

Sir, another big disappointment is, 250 Central infrastructure projects have become victims of huge time and cost overruns. Three hundred and three Central road projects are visited with delays and cost overruns are more than 47 per cent.

Sir, with regard to Padma Awards, I have a word to say. The Padma Award should not be devalued. They were given to persons whose credentials are doubtful. You give the Padma Award to a person because he simply contested against Advaniji without going into the merits of the person or you give it to somebody saying that he has helped us. Helped means what? The Government of India is there, the Prime Minister is there, the Foreign Minister is there. They did their best to convince on the nuclear issue. It is not because of any private individual that we were able to strike the deal. That is the reason given outside, at least. I do not know what the actual reason of the Government is. The Government normally do not give reasons for awarding Padma Awards. About Jammu and Kashmir also, same thing is there.

About the black money parked outside, he promised that tangible steps will be taken. So far, there is no progress with regard to illegal money stashed in the Swiss bank accounts.

Then the promises made in your manifesto about the girl child. Nothing specific has been done. See, the Ladli Lakshmi Yojana of Madhya Pradesh and Bhagya Lakshmi Yojana of Karnataka. It is a wonderful scheme. I request the Prime Minister to study these two schemes. Forget that they are BJP-ruled States. Take care of the health of the people which you have mentioned.

Aarogya Shree programme of Andhra Pradesh is a beautiful programme. ...*(Interruptions)*... Figures will speak for themselves. Don't worry about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप उनके लिए अपना गला क्यों खराब करते हैं, यह बेकार है। उसका कोई आधार नहीं है, साकार नहीं है, आप चिन्ता मत करिए। उनके argument का कोई आकार नहीं है। Sir, Aarogya Shree programme of the Andhra Pradesh Government which was started by the late Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a beautiful scheme that has to be taken up at the national level. Ladli Lakshmi, Bhagya Lakshmi and Aarogya Shree Scheme. Third one is about another important thing, that is, the Soil Health Card Programme of Gujarat. It is a boon to the farmers providing information regarding the soil fertility, balanced use of fertilizers, changes in the crop pattern, facility of mapping of the soils. It also envisages reclamation of saline, alkaline and degraded soils. It is a very, very noble scheme. I request the Government of India to implement it at the national level.

Sir, coming to the assistance to the States, the hon. Prime Minister promised Rs. 1000 crores to Andhra Pradesh after the floods. You came personally. We are thankful to you. But that money also is not fully released so far. If the facts are otherwise, I will be happy to be corrected. I checked with the Government yesterday, and my information is, not even that money is released. The same is the case with the Karnataka Government. A havoc was caused. Lakhs of people lost their houses and many people lost their lives also, cattle also. The Karnataka Government also needs Central assistance. What is given is only Rs. 1437 crores, that too from the CCF. So, you please be large hearted for the States which are affected by natural calamities, particularly like drought, floods and other calamities. Be generous enough. After all, they are also part of the country. They should be helped and they need money. They have sought Rs. 11609 crores, and only Rs. 684 crores were given for Andhra Pradesh... *(Interruptions)*...

Sir, now, I am coming to the Women's Reservation Bill, first President speech to the last President speech, every time, we are hearing about the same. I hope, this eighth, which you are talking about, ...*(Interruptions)*.. अगर हो जाए, तो अच्छा। अगर eighth है, तो हो जाएगा, मगर बिल हो जाएगा क्या, वह देखना पड़ेगा। यह भी कोई partisan issue नहीं है। मित्रों, इसलिए मैंने जैसा कहा कि यह राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण तो है, मगर इससे हम लोग संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि देश के सामने जो चुनौतियां हैं, इसमें उनका कोई समाधान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका समाधान हो, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपसे विदा लेना चाहता हूं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at twenty-one minutes past two of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2009-10

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2009-10.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S. M. Krishna.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): Sir, I would like to make a statement on the Prime Minister's recent visit to Saudi Arabia.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The copies are not circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have not the copies been circulated?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): You are aware of the practice that before the Minister makes a statement the copies have to be circulated.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Okay. I will make the statement after the copies are made available.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have they not been circulated? इसकी copies आने के बाद आप अपना statement दे दीजिएगा। After the copies come you make the statement.

Now, we will continue with the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Sitaram Yechury.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - *contd.*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. I think, I have to change my timetable. You always call me just immediately after lunch when the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will be fresh.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Not only will I be fresh but also there is an advantage because not many Members will be there to interrupt me. That is also an advantage. I hope you would not interrupt me for the External Affairs Minister to make the statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be after your speech.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It means that he will be a bonded slave waiting for me to finish. So, I sympathize with him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is duty-bound to be there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I sympathize with him. Please count my time from now.

Thank you, Sir, for calling me to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address and I am participating in that. The President's Address is the customary annual Address. That is a balance-sheet of the Government's work in the past year and what it intends to do in the future. Before I come to the main thrust of it, there are certain issues, which the hon. President raised, on which there can't be any dispute.

In para 2 she talks about the consensus on terrorism and that is of extreme concern for all of us and, I think, in this House I must reiterate that the fight against terror is non-negotiable and there can be no compromise on it. But it should be a fight against all manifestations of terror. Terror can't be bracketed with any one religion or any one region or any one area. We had all these expressions of terror from various angles in our country and all of them will have to be fought, and I would like the Government to make sure that there is no discrimination between the various terrorist activities that take place. Terror must be fought as terror. It is anti-national. As I have said, in para 2 itself the hon. President has referred to a certain incident in West Bengal, an attack by the Maoists, and the need for the country, as a whole, to rise to fight this menace. It is very correct. I have heard the hon. Member from the principal opposition also raising this concern and, I think, the House, on this aspect, appears to be completely united. The Prime Minister has, repeatedly, stated that Maoist violence is the single largest gravest threat to internal security in our country. But, Sir, what we now want to know from the Government and what has not been referred to by the hon. President is the fact that there are members of the Union Cabinet themselves who have actually said that that incident which the hon. President has referred to in her Speech, was not committed by the Maoists. They have gone on record to state that. They have gone on record to state that stop this military operation, not military but the operations against the Maoists in our country and ask them to come for talks even without abjuring violence. Now this discordant voice coming from within the Cabinet itself does not augur well for the country. The hon. Prime Minister is not present at the moment. But

the Government will have to give an explanation to this country and to this House. How can this Government survive with such a major contradiction, where the Prime Minister who heads the Cabinet says that Maoist violence is the gravest threat to India's internal security and you have a member of the Cabinet who actually denies that the Maoists have perpetrated this attack that the hon. President refers to in para 2? Now this contradiction cannot coexist. This has to be settled and we are waiting for the Government to answer how they are going to settle this contradiction and what is the explanation for this contradiction. That is something which the august House would like to know; otherwise, the sincerity of the Government in fighting this Maoist menace itself will come under a question mark, which is not good for the future of our country and our nation.

Having said this, Sir, I would like the Government to once again remember that you can't hunt with the hounds and run with the hares. You can't do both. In this, what is the collective stand of the Government? It must be brought out very clearly and we are expecting that answer.

There are many other aspects that the hon. President has covered, but because of lack of time I may not be able to explain our position on all of them. I will mention some of the important issues before I come to the main thrust of the hon. President's Address.

In para 15, for instance, the hon. President talks in terms of the Armed Forces, but there is no mention of what progress has been made on this vexatious issue of 'one rank one pension'. This is something all the political parties have espoused in the past. But on that issue, there has been no clarity.

In para 55, the hon. President talks in terms of delivery of justice. A very important issue, Sir, for the credibility of our nation rests on, the credibility which must be there in our people, that we have a system that delivers justice. That has come under very, very severe question mark in our country. In major disturbances and riots, whether it is anti-Sikh riots, whether it is communal riots, many of the perpetrators have gone unpunished; many of the Commission reports have gone unimplemented. So, in this connection, I wish there was a mention, the concern expressed by the hon. President should have been followed up with some plan of action by the Government, which unfortunately we do not see. There is also not a mention of the fact that there is a need for a National Judicial Commission, which all of us have agreed at one point of time or the other. But why isn't the National Judicial Commission being constituted which should take into account very important issues concerning the integrity and independence of the judiciary, the appointment of judges, the issues of complaints that come against the hon. judges which need to be disposed of as soon as possible

because the more you keep them lingering, the greater are the doubts on the integrity of the judiciary which we cannot afford? So, on these issues, I wonder why there was no mention of the National Judicial Commission.

In para 71, the hon. President talks in terms of the contribution of the Non-Resident Indians to our country. In that connection, unfortunately, there is no reference, at all, to the problems being faced by our NRIs, particularly in the Gulf areas, particularly those who come from Kerala. There has been a list of demands that they have raised with the Government for a number of years and the money collected from them by the Central Government which should be used for their future and their post-retirement benefits, that is not being done. There is no mention of that list either.

Likewise, Sir, there are many other issues that the hon. President has touched, which, if time permits, I will get into. In para 73, Sir, the hon. President talks about our space programme. All of us, with pride, congratulate our scientists for the tremendous achievements that we have achieved. But in that context, Sir, the achievements that we have achieved, I think, will need to be tempered with a warning which the former President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan, gave to us on the 50th Anniversary of our Republic. When he was addressing the Parliament in the Central Hall on that anniversary, he made a very evocative speech. But I am reading out only that part which is connected with our space scientists. I quote, and he said, "Our satellites shoot up from the midst of the hovels of the poor". And this brings me to the thrust of the President's Address that we have all these achievements but 'these satellites shoot up from the hovels of the poor'. And what is that main thrust that the hon. President has made which I think we need to very deeply consider? That, I think, comes in the end when she quotes Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Sir, my generation has grown up watching the jottings of Pt. Nehru and one of those was the famous one from Robert Frost's poem which he had noted down on his desk, "The woods are lovely, dark and deep but I have miles to go before I sleep". We have all grown up reading those jottings. That was sixty years ago. The miles have become longer and before we go to sleep, we seem to be having longer and longer miles to cover. And then, the President says, and I quote from her Address, "We have taken decisive strides towards reaching these goals. Still, much remains to be done. The road is long but our journey is in progress". The question is: in which direction is the journey in progress? Which direction are we moving in?

When the draft of the Constitution was presented by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on 25th November, 1949, these were the words he used. I thought this is something that comes to our mind now, and after all these years, since 1949, 60 years of our Republic, this is still as relevant as it was then. I

quote Dr. Ambedkar, "On January 26, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life, we will have inequality. In politics, we will be recognising the principle of one man-one vote, one vote-one value; in our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man-one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove these contradictions at the earliest moment, or else, those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has laboriously built up". This was said over 60 years ago and today, hearing the President's Address, we come back to this fundamental contradiction, and this fundamental contradiction is: in which direction are we progressing? What we have seen in these two decades of neo-liberal economic reforms, what we have been seeing, of late, is essentially the creation of two Indias within our Bharat - the illusion of a shining India which they gave us, and the reality of a suffering India that they are giving us, and this is what I have been repeating in this House. And it is this hiatus between the two, the shining and suffering India that is growing. Now, we have gone through those figures earlier and I do not want to burden the House with those statistics. All of us know that while we have the largest number of billionaires today in US dollar terms in Asia, including Japan, in India, we also have 77 per cent of our population living on less than 20 rupees a day. You had various estimations of poverty that have come up. You had the Suresh Tendulkar Committee's report, which has now given us the poverty figure of 37.2 per cent. But if you compare it with 1991, the number of poor in our country - the statistics and percentages are good for analysis but, in real life, you see absolute numbers - there are today 10 crore more people below poverty line in India than there were 20 years ago in absolute numbers. These are figures from the Planning Commission.

The NSS latest round data has given us 3.9 crores or nearly 4 cores of people have slipped into poverty. That was the latest figure we have for 2004-05. In that year alone, 4 crore people have slipped under poverty only due to health expenditures. Because of privatisation of health services, they cannot afford their health expenditures, 4 crore of people have gone into poverty in one year alone. This is the National Sample Survey, I am telling you, Sir. So, the creation of these two Indias, Sir, and that is the reality that we have today, and we are moving in a direction where it is not my India i.e. Bharat as our Constitution says, but it is my India that is divided into two Bharats or my

Bharat divided into two Indias, a 'shining India' and a 'suffering India'. And that the hon. President in para 5, para 7 and para 3, in the initial lines, I mean, when she outlined the whole thing, she has given the basic thrust of this UPA Government, and that basic thrust that has been given is, one, the impact of the global recession, how to protect our people; and two, to work for inclusive growth and in paragraph 7, she talks of the question of price rise. Now, the question again that comes up here is that in this Budget also, the direction of the progress I am talking about, is the creation of two Indias. And what have we done in this Budget, Sir? In this Budget, that was presented, you have given a concession of Rs.26,000 crores to the direct taxpayers, which is essentially the corporates and the high-end income-tax payers, and you have collected Rs.46,500 crores through indirect taxes, which is, what will be burdened on the common people. So, the shift of resources again continuously keeps taking place towards the rich, and the whole Budget has planned for a nominal increase in expenditure of eight per cent. If you discount the rate of inflation in real terms, the expenditure this year by the Government of India would be less than what it was last year. And, if it is going to be less than what it was last year, where is the thrust for growth, where is the stimulus for growth? And whatever growth you are giving, you are giving it through such lopsided policies where the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. And on top of that.

Sir, the question that does come up is, here is a Report which the hon. Finance Minister has presented to the Budget, and this Report says Statement of Revenue Foregone. Sir, the Statement of Revenue Foregone says Rs.5,02,299 crores is tax foregone. This is the legitimate tax which could have been collected. Okay, even if I were to give the benefit of doubt and say the foregone taxes in terms of indirect taxes were meant for economic stimulus given the global recession, if you minus that, what is the tax foregone, as far as the corporate income tax is concerned? It is Rs.79,554 crores, nearly Rs.80,000 crores has been foregone from the corporate sector. From the high-end payers of the income tax what is foregone is, Rs.40,929 cores. Put these together, you have Rs.1,20,000-odd crores of the legitimate tax that the Government could have collected, that was not collected. If you had collected this amount and utilised this through public investment, building your economic and social infrastructure that is much needed in our country, we would have been able to generate jobs at a very high level, and that, in turn, would have generated demand within the economy, which, in turn, would have provided the impetus for manufacturing and industrial growth in the country. But, instead of adopting that path, you adopt path of giving concessions to the rich, to the corporates and impoverish the rest or the suffering India, as I have just explained to you. So, this direction, the direction in which we are progressing, like the hon. President has said, that is the

direction which, we think, is not the direction which was envisaged at the time of Independence, at the time of adoption of our Constitution and the Republic. On top of this, Sir, comes the very unfortunate, I think, I have called this unfortunate, reference of the hon. President when she says that this price rise is inevitable. I mean, we are told, "Sorry, you have to suffer. The price rise is inevitable." Why it is inevitable, she tries to explain it. But, Sir, we must understand what does the price rise mean. The price rise normally means that there is a shift in income.

The more expensive an item becomes, the consumer pays more; that is, the working people who earn salaries pay more; and, the people who produce these products earn the profits and they gain greater profits. Sir, even the Prime Minister once referred to it and what we call it crony capitalism. In India, when price rise takes place, it is not the producer who gains, it is the middleman who gains. You have our peasantry being impoverished, you have the common people suffering from high prices. Who are the people who are making this money in between? We have been raising it and many issues have contributed to the price rise that have been referred to by my colleagues from the other Opposition parties, so I am not repeating those points. One point we must understand, who are these middlemen who are gaining? When we always raised this issue and say to stop this speculation in commodities exchanges on essential items, stop or ban this forward trading, futures trading in these commodities, we were always told that that does not contribute to the rise in prices. Then what is the reality, Sir?

Here is from the Commodities Exchanges annual reports. The value of trade in agricultural commodities during the fortnight ending January 31 was Rs.52,313.63 crores. Compared to last year's, of the same period, it has gone up by 65 per cent. For the whole year from 1st April till 31st January, it was Rs.10,13,379.97 crores. For the comparable period of the last year if you see, it has gone up by a whopping 102.59 per cent! If the value in forward trading and futures trading goes up by a 102.59 per cent, what does it mean, Sir? There are profits there. How can forward trading give you profits except when the prices rise? There is no other way forward trading can give you profits. The prices have to rise. If the value of trading is going up so much, there is a natural pressure to make the prices go up; otherwise, they would not make the profits. If they do not make the profits, they would not invest in such big numbers.

What is the other evidence that you have that they are making profits? Here is the report that I am reading out to you. This is from the media, but based on the reports by Investment Advisors and the corporates engaged in commodity trading. It writes a very sarcastic comment, Sir. It says, 'Investors in food stocks are laughing their way to the bank.' I would not name the company because

I do not think it is correct to name, the last year, there is one company which made a net profit of Rs. 69 crores for the quarter ending September 30, compared to a loss of Rs.87 crores it made for the same period last year! What are the ranges of profits? Those involved in sugar have got a profit of 341.62 per cent! Sugar profit was of the level of 341 per cent in this one year. Then, what else does the Investor Advisors say, Sir? 'I am positive on sugar stocks. The best days are yet to come. There is a similar story in tea as output in major tea producing countries like Sri Lanka and Kenya is affected. It should not be a surprise if tea prices double from the current levels.' They are warning you, they are telling you that they have made all these profits, they made their killing, but it is the people who have to pay the price with an inflation rate of more than 20 per cent. So, in this background, Sir, hon. President's reference to say that this is inevitable is actually very, very tragically unfortunate. So, what needs to be done is ban the futures trading and forward trading in all essential commodities.

Secondly, Sir, we say that if the public distribution system can be improved, you can actually contain prices. It is not inevitable as the hon. President says. And, what is the state of your stocks, Sir? Your Economic Survey tells you that as of January, 2010, as against the buffer norm that you require, as against 200 lakh tonnes of buffer that you require, you have today 474.45 tonnes in your godowns.

This is your Economic Survey. What are you doing sitting with this stock, Sir? Why don't you release rice and wheat to the Public Distribution System so that prices can be controlled? Instead, on the other hand, you have reduced your allocation for APL category by huge amount of nearly 75 per cent. You have reduced by a huge amount your allocation for APL categories to the States when you have all those buffer stock lying with you. So, what is this Government doing, Sir? Why is it inevitable? Why is price rise inevitable? You release these stocks and on that basis let us see you control these prices. But then that is something that is not being done. What I say here is that the President talks of food security, in fact, last year the hon. President spoke of many things that the Government would initiate in the first 100 days. One of those initiatives was the Food Security Bill, we have not yet seen the shape of it, and the other one was reservation for women. You said within 100 days it would come. I remember the Leader of the Opposition and me both making the same mistake when we talked of instead of 100 days, we talked of 100 years. It was last year on the Bill for reservation for women. By mistake, inadvertently, both of us made the same mistake but somehow now it appears, hopefully, that would not happen because the Government assurance for this has come for March 8, on the International Women's Day. So, let us wait for that. But the food security, that promise was made last year, is repeated this year. Calculations have shown that if you give to all

families in our country 35 kg per month per household of foodgrain, the extra amount that would be required from the existing food subsidy which is of Rs.52,490 crores, in addition, you would require Rs.84,399 crores to eliminate hunger from our country. What is the concession you have given to the corporate sector last year in the form of tax forgone, it is Rs. 80,000 crores. Instead of doing that, if you had spent that for food security you would have eliminated hunger in India. So, it is not inevitable. People have to pay the price. It has become inevitable because of the policies that are being followed and it is these policies which are creating a situation in our country where there is plenty but that plenty is not being distributed and that is because of the priorities that this Government has. Therefore, I will only request them not to go back, harping back Pt. Nehru because many priorities that Pt. Nehru set, they are dismantling today, Sir.

The President of India talks about disinvestment. In Para 38 talks of disinvestment and the pretext is that it will give a higher monetization or a market value for your public sector enterprises. The Budget has estimated a disinvestment of Rs.40,000 crores plus. Now any economist worth the salt will tell you Sir, selling your assets to meet your expenditure makes neither economic sense nor common sense. This is something which defies logic. Okay, even accepting the plea of the Government, giving them the benefit of doubt, that we will use this money for social sector expenditures, even then they are saying that we are going to allow people to become partners of the public sector by selling shares so that its market value will increase. When are these shares going to be sold? They are going to be sold this year vide the Report of the Public Enterprises. The Annual Report of the Public Sector Enterprises, its Performance Review of 2008-09, tells you that 41 public sector companies listed in your stock exchange, every one of them lost their value in market cap over the last year. Every one of them! All 41 put together have lost a minus 27.41 per cent of their market cap last year, that is, when they are losing, when the shares are at a lower price, that is when you are going to sell the shares in the market. What is the meaning, Sir? You are selling your public sector for a song. You are selling your public sector for a song to allow private capital and foreign capital to gain from you. Don't sell our country's asset which is the property of the people of our country. Please remember, public sector is not the Government's property. The Governments come and Governments go, the Governments only are the managers. The public sector is the property of the Indian people and a manager cannot sell the property without the agreement of the people of our country who are the owners of the public sector.

And if any manager wants to sell the public sector without the consent of the owner, i.e. the people of India, then, the people of India will change the managers when the time comes. They will get better managers. So, don't sell your public sector for a song to the private sector and to foreign capital because that is not what Pandit Nehru said. So, don't go on invoking him and, then, demolish

whatever he tried to build. We have our criticism of how he tried to build. That is a separate issue. But, this is something I think, which is a great disservice that the President of India is doing. She should not go back to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to justify what they are planning to do now. But, Sir, since we talked about the future of India and after sixty years that we are talking of, what sort of India that our youth will inherit, please remember Sir, 54 per cent of Indians are below the age 25. Two-thirds of India is below the age of 40. We are one of the youngest nations in the world. What are they going to receive as a legacy is what we are determining today by our policies and what are they receiving? Today, it is a great pride and very justifiable pride amongst the Indian youth and Indian intellectuals saying that they are dominating the world's knowledge society. It is very true. Whether it is the IT industry, whether it is your software industry, yes, Indians dominate. Virtually in every field of science and advances, in every laboratory in the world you will find at least one Indian who will be one of the top people working. We are very proud of that. The whole of Europe is actually a little afraid saying that if this continues, then, India is producing annually more trained and educated people than the whole of the European Union put together. That is the reality. But, then, when is this happening? This is happening when only nine per cent of my youth which is eligible to go to higher education enter higher education. You increase this number to 25 per cent, Sir, then, you will see that India will legitimately, rightfully, be the leaders of both the knowledge society and intellectual development in the world. Are we capable of doing that? No. What is required is our priorities and where you will invest and that is where instead of giving these concessions you invest these resources in a proper direction and that is when we can build a better India which is possible. So, the result of these policies today, is neither are we gaining, neither are we able to reach and achieve our potential nor are we able to prevent the burdens on the people and it is this direction that is something that needs to be reversed, and, I hope in the course of this debate, if not in this debate, in the course of the discussions the Government will seriously reflect on some of these issues. There are some issues of concern.

Sir, yes, with regard to the foreign policy. We have always explained. The President of India has laid down through many paragraphs on the issue of our relations with other countries. Yes, India has a pride of place in the world. That needs to be maintained and our independent foreign policy cannot and should not be compromised and there we have our apprehensions in certain areas. Since some changes are not in the interest of our country, whether it is on the question of climate change, whether it is on the question of the Doha Round of talks that are taking place in the WTO and on all these issues, Sir, there is a certain shift, a direction that is changing, where I think, there is greater and greater emphasis in our strategic relationship with the United States of America. We want our country to have good relations with everybody, undoubtedly. But in para 64, the traditional foreign

policy that the President invokes and talks about, there is unfortunately not even a reference to the Non-Aligned Movement. There is not even a reference to the fact that the Group of 77 and India moving towards the IBSA and that triangle-India, Russia, China, how are we going to bring these two together into one BRICS that we are talking about, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa? If that is the thing that we are working out, unfortunately, that articulation is missing and that is why it makes us suspicious that there is greater emphasis on strategic relations with USA. I would like to go on record that that is something that is not acceptable to any one of us that India's foreign policy has to remain supremely independent in the interest of our country and not as a second fiddle of anybody else, particularly of the United States of America. Finally, Sir, since we talked of Robert Frost and Nehru, since we began and our President has also quoted from Nehru, of what he said in the midnight of 14th August, 1947, I would only like to say that just before Robert Frost died he philosophically summed up his experiences of life.

He said, "You ask me what life is, I will tell you in three words." He said, "It goes on." That is life. It goes on. But, how it goes on? What is the quality of life? That is the important thing we need to discuss. That is the important thing that we want to discuss. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu is not here. He has quoted from a Telugu poet. There is a very famous Telugu nationalist poet called Gurajada Appa Rao. He once said, 'A country does not mean its soil, its bricks or mortars; a country means its people.' It is the quality of life of people that is the most important aspect. If you measure it from that point or yardstick or the Talisman that Mahatma Gandhi had given us that in the final analysis to wipe every tear from every eye, I think, the President's Address does not, in any way, give us the confidence that India is moving in that direction.

Finally, Sir, I would only like to conclude by asking the hon. Prime Minister and the Government to seriously reflect upon some of these issues and it is possible to have a course correction and that course correction should be done in the interest of the people. So, let us not widen this hiatus between the shining and suffering India. But, let us together build a better India which is possible, which is completely achievable and I hope this course correction will be done. Therefore, we have moved some concrete amendments to the hon. President's Address and we will take them up when the time comes. Therefore, we have these reservations on the President's Address that she has delivered this time. Thank you.

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने और अपने दल की ओर से आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर मुझे अपने और अपने दल के विचार रखने का सुअवसर प्रदान किया। मान्यवर, यह कहते हुए मुझे बहुत कष्ट है, खेद है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का

यह अभिभाषण कांग्रेस की यू.पी.ए. सरकार की दिशाहीनता और सभी मोर्चों पर उसकी विफलता की स्पष्ट कहानी कहता है। यू.पी.ए. सरकार का हाल अगर एक कविता में कहा जा सकता है:

"खेत-खेत में खड़े विजू के कपड़े पहने घास के,
आदमकद बाहर से लेकिन भीतर से अजहद बौने।
निर्भय चरे जा रहे फसलें हिरनों के नन्हें छौने,
पात्र दया के निपट विजू के या फिर हैं उपहास के।
भय के समय प्रतीक इरादों से बिल्कुल शाकाहारी,
उतने ही असहाय कि जितनी अपने युग की बेकारी।
चौतरफा के दृश्य अदेखे देख न पाते पास के,
खेत-खेत में खड़े विजू के कपड़े पहने घास के।

श्रीमन्, इस अवसर पर मुझे एक कहानी याद आती है कि सूखे से निपटने के लिए एक गांव में बहुत सारे लोगों ने एक सामूहिक प्रार्थना की। बहुत अरसे से सूखा पड़ा हुआ था इस कारण वहां लोग इकट्ठे हुए। प्रार्थना सभा के बाद लोगों ने देखा कि एक छोटा सा बच्चा हाथ में छतरी लिए हुए खड़ा है। तो लोगों ने कहा कि हम लोग यहां सूखे की वजह से इकट्ठे हुए हैं और बेटा, तुम यहां छतरी लेकर क्यों आए हो? तो बच्चे ने जवाब दिया मुझे विश्वास था कि हम सब जब प्रार्थना करेंगे तो पानी जरूर बरसेगा और लौटते में छाते की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। मान्यवर, इस कहानी में बड़ा मर्म है। विश्वास का अनुपम उदाहरण है यह कहानी। कौन है यह छोटा बच्चा? यह समाज का वह उपेक्षित और शोषित वर्ग है, गरीब है, दलित है और पिछड़ा है, जो प्रत्येक वर्ष विश्वास का छाता लेकर आता है कि इस बार बादल अवश्य बरसेगा। बरसते बादल भी हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ कुछ वर्गों तक बरस कर रह जाते हैं और कुछ विशेष दिशाओं में बरस कर चले जाते हैं।

श्रीमन्, मुझे अफसोस है कि इस अभिभाषण का जो सार लगता है कि आम आदमी का मतलब सिर्फ अल्फांसो आम खाने वाले सिर्फ आम आदमी तक ही सीमित रह गया है। मान्यवर, इस पूरे अभिभाषण से उस उपेक्षित और शोषित वर्ग का विश्वास एक बार फिर से टूटा है। आज इस अभिभाषण से उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को बहुत ही उम्मीदें थीं और ये उम्मीदें इसलिए भी थीं कि समय-समय पर उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर वहां के कांग्रेस पार्टी के और बहुत सारे वरिष्ठ नेता गए तथा बहुत वर्चस्व वाले नेता गए। इन लोगों ने बहुत तरह-तरह के भाषण उत्तर प्रदेश में दिए और कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तरह-तरह का विकास होगा - योजनाएं आएंगी, परियोजनाएं आएंगी, नए-नए कारखाने लगाए जाएंगे। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है, सांसदों की संख्या भी बढ़ी, 22 लोगों की संख्या हो गई, इनसे उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता को बहुत उम्मीदें थीं, पर इस अभिभाषण में या तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कोई जिक्र नहीं है और न ही किसी बड़े कारखाने या किसी बड़ी योजना का जिक्र है। अगर है भी तो केवल दो जिलों तक सीमित होकर रह गया है। हमें खुशी होगी कि उन दो जिलों में बहुत कुछ दिया जाए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि जब आप 22 तक पहुंच गए तो कम से कम 22 सांसदों के यहां ही कुछ दे दीजिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग दुआएं देंगे और कहेंगे कि आपने कुछ करके दिखाया है। हमारी आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने, जो देश की एक ऐसी सजग महिला हैं, जो अपने दम पर उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सक्षम सरकार दे रही हैं, उन्होंने बिना केन्द्र की मदद के उत्तर प्रदेश को अपने पैर पर खड़ा करने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने 80 हजार करोड़ की

...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मांग की, इसके लिए समय-समय पर प्रयास किया, लेकिन आपने उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। बुंदेलखंड को लेकर बहुत राजनीति की गई, बहुत से वरिष्ठ नेता वहां पर पहुंचे, वहां पर वर्चस्व वाले नेता भी पहुंचे, कांग्रेस के प्रभावशाली नेता गए, बुंदेलखंड के नाम पर राजनीति की गई, बुंदेलखंड विकास प्राधिकरण भी बनाने की कोशिश की गई और केन्द्र के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को उसका अध्यक्ष भी बनाने का प्रयास किया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की स्वायत्तता को नकारने की कोशिश की गई। आज बुंदेलखंड दो बूंद पानी के लिए तरस रहा है। यह वह बुंदेलखंड है, जहां पर 1857 में लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी, जो कि आप सबको याद होगी। बुंदेलखंड के लोगों के लिए, महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई के लिए लिखा गया है, "बुंदेले हरबोलों के मुंह हमने सुनी कहानी थी, खूब लड़ी मर्दानी वह तो झांसी वाली रानी थी।" आज बुंदेलखंड के लोग वहां से पलायन कर रहे हैं। वे झांसी की रानी की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे लोग दो बूंद पानी की बात कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनको दो बूंद पानी नसीब नहीं हो रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान बुंदेलखंड की ओर नहीं जा रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, यहां पर गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा और सरकार के जिम्मेदार लोगों ने कहा कि आप तेलंगाना प्रदेश बनाने जा रहे हैं। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर भी आपने इंगित किया कि उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास तब तक नहीं होगा, जब तक कि उसके छोटे-छोटे प्रदेश न बनाए जाएं। मैं अपनी नेता मुख्य मंत्री मायावती जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार है और वह एक स्थिर सरकार है, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार का शासन है, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात की परवाह किए बिना कि चाहे उनकी सरकार चली जाए, उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश को चार हिस्सों में विभाजित करने का प्रस्ताव आपके पास भेजा। उन्होंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी और सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के छोटे राज्य बनाइए, हम उत्तर प्रदेश के चार हिस्से करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप हर बात को सिर्फ नारा देना जानते हैं, आप काम में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। हमें आपसे यही शिकायत है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हरिद्वार में इस सदी का सबसे बड़ा कुम्भ का मेला चल रहा है। हरिद्वार टेक्नीकली उत्तराखंड में आता है, लेकिन वहां के सारे पहुंच मार्ग उत्तर प्रदेश से ही होकर जाते हैं। अगर आप में से किसी को हरिद्वार जाना पड़े, तो आपको उत्तर प्रदेश होकर ही जाना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैडम, हिमाचल से बहुत लम्बा रास्ता पड़ेगा और बहुत पेट्रोल का खर्चा होगा। सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीजल के इतने दाम बढ़ा दिए हैं कि आप उधर से नहीं जा पायेंगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि छह माह पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के PWD विभाग और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच में एक सहमति बनी थी कि सेंट्रल रोड फंड से पैसा दिया जाएगा। कुम्भ के मेले में देशभर के लाखों-करोड़ों लोग जाते हैं, लेकिन आज छह महीने हो गए हैं और केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, बिजली के मामले में न तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की आबादी का ख्याल रखा गया है और नहीं क्षेत्रफल का ख्याल रखा गया है। यहां के लिए जो बिजली आबंटित की गई, उसमें लगातार कटौती की जा रही है। थोड़ी-सी भी अधिक बिजली लेने पर अर्थ दंड लगा दिया जाता है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में किसी भी बिजली परियोजना के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। इतना ही नहीं, अभिभाषण में राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

परियोजना का जमकर बयान किया गया है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर हमारी सरकार ने अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर हाऊस लगाने की मांग की थी, जिस पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। यह प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव नहीं है, तो और क्या है?

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं नक्सलवाद की समस्या, जो पूरे देश की समस्या है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के झारखंड से लगे हुए इलाके में, झारखंड और मध्य प्रदेश के नक्सलवादियों से निपटने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कई बार मदद के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है। हमारी बहन, हमारी नेता पूरी ताकत से नक्सलवाद की समस्या से निपटने का काम कर रही हैं, वे आतंकवाद से जूझ रही हैं और कई बार राज्य सरकार ने इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा है। केन्द्र सरकार इस नक्सलवाद, आतंकवाद से लड़ने में हमारी मदद करे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इसका कहीं कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया गया है। मान्यवर, हम सभी जानते हैं कि भारत और नेपाल में नदियों को लेकर कई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते हुए हैं। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। नेपाल ऊंचाई पर बसा हुआ है और उसका पानी पूर्वांचल की तरफ बहकर आता है। वहां पर घाघरा नदी ऐसी नदी है, जो कई बार समुद्र का विकराल रूप ले लेती है। हर साल हजारों, लाखों एकड़ जमीन बर्बाद हो जाती है, किसान बर्बाद हो जाते हैं, लोग बर्बाद हो जाते हैं, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उसका कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। भारत-नेपाल हजारों किलोमीटर सीमा की रक्षा उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस कर रही है। यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा है, इसकी रक्षा करने का केन्द्र सरकार का दायित्व है। यह सब जानते हैं कि चीन नेपाल का करीबी है और पड़ोसी देशीय गतिविधियां नेपाल से होने के बाद प्रदेश सरकार बार-बार नोट करने के बाद भी केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से कोई मदद नहीं है। मैं अपनी महान नेता बहिन मायावती जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जो दृढ़ संकल्प तरीके से इस आतंकवाद से निपट रही है, लड़ रही है, जूझ रही है। उन्होंने यह फैसला किया है कि हम इस आतंकवाद के लिए किसी के आगे झुकने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्रीमन्, आज महंगाई के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। सारा देश महंगाई से परेशान है, खास तौर से गरीब, दलित, उपेक्षित, शोषित वर्ग परेशान है। जिस तरह से महंगाई है और जिस तरह से केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रियों ने जान-बूझकर बयानबाजी की है, उससे यह महंगाई और अधिक बढ़ी है। आपने नरेगा को लेकर अपनी बहुत तारीफ की है। आपने कहा कि नरेगा बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है। आपकी बहुत पीठ थपथपाई जाती है। मैं आपको नरेगा के बारे में जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि नरेगा में 59 परसेंट उन गरीब, दलित, पिछड़े लोगों को आप मजबूर करते हैं कि वे दस-दस घंटे चिलचिलाती धूप में जमीन खोदते रहें। आप चाहते हैं कि वे जिंदगी भर जमीन खोदते रहें और तब उनको एक जून की रोटी मिले। आप यह चाहते हैं। आपने यह कोशिश नहीं की कि गरीबों का उत्थान करें। जहां तक समाज के वंचित वर्गों को तेजी से विकसित और सफलता दिलाने की बात है, इसकी सफलता की कहानी सिर्फ इतनी है कि आप चाहते हैं कि अमीर और अमीर हो जाए और गरीब और गरीब हो जाए। इसके विपरीत हमारी राज्य सरकार ने, बहिन मायावती ने उनको सम्मान देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश मुख्य मंत्री महामाया ने गरीब आर्थिक योजना संचालित करके वंचित लोगों को तीन सौ रुपए प्रति माह आर्थिक मदद देने की कोशिश की है। एक सम्मान देने का प्रयास किया है। यह सम्मान उन गरीबों के, वंचितों को, दलितों को, पिछड़ों को, अपेक्षितों को, जिसके लिए संविधान में बाबा साहेब भीमराव अंबेडकर जी ने कहा था। मुझे दुर्घ्यंत जी की कविता याद आती है, "सामान नहीं है, फटेहाल है, सामान कुछ नहीं है, फटेहाल हैं, मगर लोगों में उनके पास एक संविधान है, उस सिरफिरे को अब नहीं

बहला सकेंगे आप, वह आदमी गरीब है, पर सावधान है। यह सावधान उसको डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर जी ने किया है, संविधान के रचियता बाबा साहेब ने किया है। आज उस कदम को बहिन मायावती आगे बढ़ा रही हैं। वे सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के कोने-कोने में अलख जगा रही हैं, गरीबों को, अपेक्षितों को आगे बढ़ा रही हैं, उनका हक दिला रही हैं, उनको बता रही हैं कि यह तुम्हारा ही देश है और इस देश पर वास्तविक हक तुम्हारा है।
...(व्यवधान)... क्या उत्तर प्रदेश हिंदुस्तान का भाग नहीं है?

श्री राम नारायण साहू (उत्तर प्रदेश) : ये कह रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : अब राम गोपाल जी भी बोलेंगे क्यों ऐसा बोलते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... महिला आरक्षण में ...(व्यवधान)... 8 तारीख को महिला आरक्षण के संबंध में बहुत गंभीर फैसला लेने के लिए बिल प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। कैबिनेट से अप्रूव्ड है। हम महिला आरक्षण बिल का स्वागत करते हैं, महिलाओं को उनका हक मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन उसमें क्या प्रावधान है? शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब, ओ.बी.सी. की महिलाओं के लिए आपने क्या प्रावधान किया है? इनके लिए उसके अंदर अलग से प्रावधान होना चाहिए। यह हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है। माइनोरिटीज के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : महिलाओं को भी लड़वाओ।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : मैडम, हम लड़वाने की बात कहां कर रहे हैं, हम तो जोड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, महामहिम के अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और परंपरागत वन निवासी एवं अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय का उल्लेख है। पंचायतों एवं शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में महिलाओं को 50 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देने की भी बात कही गई है। हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन आरक्षण के बारे में अभिभाषण बिल्कुल मौन है। ऐसा इसलिए है, क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार एक सुनियोजित तरीके से सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण को समाप्त कर देना चाहती है। सरकार ने ऐसा प्रावधान किया है कि यदि कोई पद एक वर्ष तक नहीं भरा जाता है, तो वह अपने आप समाप्त माना जाएगा। सरकार खाली पदों को नियत अवधि में जान-बूझकर नहीं भरेगी और वे समाप्त हो जाएंगे। ऐसे ही पूरे साल में होने वाली रिक्तियों में से 10 प्रतिशत पद को surrender करना आवश्यक है। जब सरकार में भर्ती नहीं होगी और पद समाप्त होते चले जाएंगे, तो आरक्षण का क्या होगा! आरक्षित पद तो यही कह कर नहीं भरे जाते कि कोई उपयुक्त candidate नहीं मिल रहा है। नीयत साफ हो, तो सब मिल जाएंगे। लेकिन यह एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह है। वास्तव में सरकार की आरक्षण नीति डांवाडोल है। थोड़े समय पहले कार्मिक विभाग द्वारा de-reservation process शुरू किया गया था, दो-चार साल आरक्षित पदों को मत भरो और उसके बाद उसे सामान्य श्रेणी में बदल डालो। यह दलित वर्ग के साथ, उपेक्षित वर्ग के साथ घोर अन्याय है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि सारे पद भरे जाएं, आरक्षित पदों के backlog को वरीयता के आधार पर भरा जाए और de-reservation के कार्य को तुरंत बन्द किया जाए तथा आरक्षण को निजी क्षेत्र में तुरंत लागू किया जाए।

मान्यवर, वृंदा जी ने भी एक प्रश्न उठाया था कि समाज के सबसे कमजोर वर्ग यानी रिक्शाचालक, फेरी वाले, कबाड़ी, खोमचे लगाने वाले, साइकिल व अन्य वाहनों के मिस्त्री तथा दिहाड़ी मजदूरों का कहीं कोई उल्लेख इस अभिभाषण में नहीं है। आज देश भर में रोजगार की अत्यंत कमी है, जिसे विश्व की आर्थिक मंदी ने और विकराल बना दिया है। अभिभाषण में इसका कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, अन्त में कुल मिलाकर मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं सरकार से आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करूँगा कि हमें सरकार से बहुत उम्मीद थी, लेकिन फिर भी जब जागो, सवेरा है, आप कोशिश करिए, आपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत उपेक्षा की। यह अभिभाषण कुल मिलाकर-

यह रोशनी है हकीकत में एक छल लोगों,
कि जैसे जल में झलकता हुआ महल लोगों,
दरख्त हैं, तो परिन्दे नजर नहीं आते,
जो हकजदा हैं, वही हक से बेदखल लोगों।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : एक विशेष शेर सुनाइए।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : एक विशेष शेर सुन लीजिए। यह सरकार के लिए है, जो रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जी ने कहा है।

तो होश करो दिल्ली के देवों होश करो,
- राजीव जी, सबको सुना दीजिएगा।
तो होश करो दिल्ली के देवों होश करो,
सब दिन तो यह मोहनी न चलने वाली है,
लू लपट दिशाएं फेंक रही हैं लाल-लाल,
फिर धरती कोई आग उगलने वाली है।

मान्यवर, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और पुनः आपके माध्यम से इनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि शायद इनको सद्बुद्धि आए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister has to make a statement on the Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA Sir, he can lay it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; if you want, you can lay it.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

"I rise to inform this august House about the historic visit of the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from February 27 to March 1, 2010 at the invitation of His Majesty King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud.

The Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia took place 28 years after the last visit by an Indian Prime Minister, that of late Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1982. Prime Minister was accompanied by a high-powered delegation consisting of Ministers of Health and Family Welfare, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Commerce and Industry and the Minister of State for External Affairs apart from senior officials.

Prime Minister was accorded an exceptionally warm welcome by the Saudi leadership. In a departure from protocol, the Prime Minister was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the Minister of Defence and Aviation, Crown Prince Naif Bin Abdul Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister, Crown Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, Governor of Riyadh and members of the Saudi Cabinet. Prior to his talks with His Majesty King Abdullah a ceremonial arrival with an impressive Guard of Honour was held at His Majesty's residential Palace which is a rare honour. All these gestures reflected the special significance attached to the Prime Minister's visit by the highest levels of the Saudi leadership.

The Prime Minister's visit took place after the visit of His Majesty King Abdullah to India as Chief Guest at our Republic Day celebrations in 2006, when the Delhi Declaration was signed by both leaders.

The hon. Prime Minister's visit provided an opportunity for the two leaders to review the progress in bilateral relations in recent years, and in particular the implementation of the Delhi Declaration. They also discussed regional and global issues of mutual interest.

Saudi Arabia is an important country and a factor of stability in the region. It is the largest country and economy in the GCC. Economic ties constitute a solid foundation of our relations. Our bilateral trade has seen exponential growth exceeding US\$ 25 billion in 2008-09. Saudi Arabia is a reliable, valuable and major supplier of crude oil to India. We import about 20 per cent of our energy requirements from Saudi Arabia which may be further increased over time to meet our energy and development needs. We have been assured of continued Saudi understanding and support in this regard.

The most important outcome of the visit was the signing of the historic Riyadh Declaration by the Prime Minister and His Majesty King Abdullah, in which India and Saudi Arabia decided to raise our cooperation to a strategic partnership covering security, economic, defence, and political areas. In particular, both leaders emphasised the importance of strengthening the strategic energy partnership. It was also agreed that both sides would work towards meeting their vast requirements relating to infrastructure and development by augmenting the flow of investments into each other's country.

The two leaders renewed their condemnation of the phenomena of terrorism, extremism and violence, affirming that it is global and threatens all societies and is not linked to any race, colour or belief. The international community must, therefore, resolutely combat terrorism. The two sides agreed to enhance co-operation in exchange of information relating to terrorist activities, money laundering, narcotics, arms and human trafficking, and develop joint strategies to combat these threats.

The Prime Minister conveyed our gratitude to the Saudi leadership for the arrangements made for Haj and Umrah pilgrims from India.

In addition, the following Agreements and MoUs were signed:

- (d) Extradition Treaty;
- (e) Agreement for Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- (f) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology for co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space;
- (g) Agreement on scientific and technological co-operation between the Department of Science and Technology and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology in Saudi Arabia; and
- (h) A MoU on Cultural Co-operation between the respective Ministries of Culture.

Several other agreements in the business, trade, research and education, media and information technology sectors were signed on the sidelines of the visit.

As a special gesture, the Prime Minister was invited to address the Majlis Al Shoura in Saudi Arabia. The prestigious Government University, the King Saud University, conferred an Honorary Doctorate on the hon. Prime Minister.

A high-powered CEOs delegation also accompanied the Prime Minister. They had productive interactions with their Saudi counterparts. There was significant interest in directing Saudi investible surpluses to our infrastructure sector and other mutually beneficial projects. The Prime Minister addressed captains of the Saudi business and industry.

The Prime Minister also interacted with a cross-section of the Indian community in Saudi Arabia, which numbers nearly 1.8 million and is the single largest population of Indian passport holders outside India. The Prime Minister applauded their hard work and assured them that their welfare was of paramount concern to us. The Saudi leadership expressed their deep appreciation for the contribution of the Indian community to the development of the Saudi economy.

The visit of the hon. Prime Minister was highly successful and has underscored the mutual desire of both countries to take our bilateral relation to a higher level."

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चल रही चर्चा में बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में

कुल 74 पैरा हैं। समय को देखते हुए यह संभव नहीं है कि सारे बिन्दुओं पर चर्चा की जाए, इसलिए केवल कुछ बिन्दुओं पर ही मैं अपनी और अपनी पार्टी की बात रखना चाहूंगा।

अभिभाषण में पैरा 5 से लेकर 10 तक आर्थिक मंदी, सूखा, बाढ़, बढ़ती कीमतों, खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं विकास दर में सुधार पर चर्चा की गई है, लेकिन ये सारी की सारी बातें एक दिवास्वप्न की तरह हैं। हर साल बाढ़ आती है, हर साल सूखा होता है, हर साल करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है, केन्द्र टीम भेजती है, गृह मंत्रालय उसकी नोडल मिनिस्ट्री है, राज्य सरकार कुछ मांगती है और फिर असैसमेंट होता है कि कितना पैसा दिया जाए। यह प्रक्रिया हर साल चलती है, सरकार चाहे जो भी हो, लेकिन ऐसा कोई स्थायी बंदोबस्त नहीं किया जाता है जिससे हम बाढ़ की स्थिति में मदद कर सकें अथवा उसे रोक कर पानी के डायवर्जन की व्यवस्था हो सके या फिर सूखे की स्थिति में किसानों को पानी दिलाने का इंतजाम हो सके। आज तक इस पर कभी कोई स्थायी नीति नहीं बनी है और अब जब मानसून आएगा, तब फिर वही स्थिति होगी।

अखिलेश जी ने चर्चा करते हुए अभी यह उल्लेख किया था कि नेपाल से जो नदियां निकल कर बिहार की तरफ आती हैं, ऐसा कोई साल नहीं जाता जिसमें बड़े पैमाने उनसे बिहार में नुकसान न होता हो, लेकिन उसके लिए कुछ भी इंतजाम नहीं है। अभिभाषण में इसके संबंध में केवल जिक्र मात्र है, लेकिन आज तक इसके लिए कोई नीति नहीं बनाई गई है। हर साल लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान होता है, लेकिन उसकी भरपाई कभी नहीं हो पाती।

श्रीमन्, जहां तक खाद्य सुरक्षा और विकास दर की वृद्धि का सवाल है, इस पर भी जो आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं, देश की जनता का उन पर से विश्वास हट गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में गरीबी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ने का दावा किया जाता है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर, जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, जिस पर सबसे ज्यादा लोग निर्भर हैं और जो आज भी देश में सबसे ज्यादा लोगों को इम्प्लॉयमेंट देता है, उसकी वृद्धि दर या ग्रोथ रेट केवल 1.3% है। ऐवरेज ग्रोथ रेट चाहे कितना भी हो, चाहे वह 6% हो या 7% हो, लेकिन जो असली सेक्टर है, जिसकी वजह से मंदी की जबरदस्त मार को भी हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनॉमी sustain करने में, contain करने में सफल रही, वह ऐग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर ही है, लेकिन उसमें वृद्धि की बजाए लगातार कमी आ रही है। मेरा सीधा आरोप है कि ऐग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर की निरन्तर उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

सर, इस बार की इकोनॉमिक सर्वे के हिसाब से 52% लोगों को ऐग्रीकल्चर से इम्प्लॉयमेंट मिल रहा है, लेकिन ऐग्रीकल्चरल का जीडीपी में जो शेयर है, वह घटकर 15% के आसपास रह गया है। जब देश आजाद हुआ था उस वक्त, 1950-51 में, GDP में agriculture sector का share 50 या 51 per cent था। वह धीरे-धीरे घट कर 15 per cent पर आ गया है। उस वक्त लगभग 74 per cent लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते थे। अब भी लगभग उतने ही लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं, लेकिन उनकी आमदनी कम हो गई है। जब आमदनी कम हुई है, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इतने बड़े हिस्से की जो आबादी है वह गरीब हो रही है। अब पता नहीं कौन-से आंकड़े ऐसे हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां below poverty line के लोगों की संख्या कम हो रही है। अर्जुन सेन गुप्ता की रिपोर्ट या आज ही एक सवाल के जवाब में जो सूचना दी गई है, उसके हिसाब से लगभग 80 फीसदी लोग अधिकतम 20 रुपए प्रति

दिन खर्च कर सकते हैं। तो क्या उनको सम्पन्न माना जाए या above poverty line माना जाए? आज लगभग 80 फीसदी लोगों की क्षमता 8 रुपए से लेकर 20 रुपए के बीच प्रति दिन खर्च करने की है। अगर उस रिपोर्ट को सही नहीं मानें तो पिछले वर्ष की जो economic survey था उसने इसे 63 प्रतिशत माना था। यह गवर्नमेंट का document है। फिर हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि below poverty line के जो लोग हैं, उनकी संख्या कम हो रही है? या तो poverty line क्या है, इसको आप define कीजिए। बार-बार कहा जाता है कि poverty line क्या है? अलग-अलग तरीके से उसकी परिभाषा कर दी जाती है। लोगों को दोनों वक्त खाना नहीं मिलता है, अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए आज भी स्कूल नहीं भेज सकते, अपने बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार नहीं दिला सकते, लेकिन वे above poverty line हैं। श्रीमन् सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने हर राज्य के लिए यह तय कर दिया है कि आपके यहां यह poverty line है, इतने लोग below poverty line हैं और इससे ज्यादा cards नहीं मिल सकते। वहां इससे ज्यादा कार्ड नहीं बन सकते। राज्य सरकार भी देख रही है कि कोई गरीब है, लेकिन वह संख्या तय है कि इतने per cent लोगों के ही below poverty line के कार्ड्स बनेंगे और उससे ज्यादा लोगों को उससे लाभान्वित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सर, "राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन" और "National Rural Health Mission" इन दो missions को भी शुरू किया गया था, लेकिन इनकी हालत क्या है, इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल एक ग्रामीण आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान है। वह हमारे गांव में ही है। उसका नाम - Rural Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (RIMS). वह पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक मात्र है। Rural Health Mission के पास हजारों करोड़ रुपए पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन कहीं खर्च नहीं होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लिखा है कि सैपई के आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में Burn Centre और Trauma Center बनाने के लिए एक निश्चित धनराशि इस मद से दे दी जाए। इसको लेकर मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से भी मिला। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एक डायरेक्टर लखनऊ में बैठता है, जिसको उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लिखा था, वह यह कहता है कि यह एक गांव के लिए है। गांव के अन्दर यह एकमात्र संस्था है, जिसमें below poverty line के लोगों को 30 हजार रुपए तक की free medical सुविधा मिलती है, किसी भी आदमी का इलाज हो सकता है तथा अगर वह वहां भर्ती है तो उसे मुफ्त खाना, सारी सुविधाएं और सारी दवाईयां मुफ्त मिलती हैं। यह व्यवस्था की गई है। वहां बड़े पैमाने पर आस-पास के 4-6 जिलों के सारे मरीज आते हैं, लेकिन Rural Health Mission का पैसा पड़ा रहता है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी की अड़ंगेबाजी के चलते उसका कहीं कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह एक उदाहरण मैं आपको दे रहा हूं। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने इसकी चर्चा की है, इसीलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं।

श्रीमन्, आज विकास दर के बढ़ने की बात हो रही है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा मुल्क है जिसमें पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अरबपतियों की संख्या दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ी है। गरीबों की संख्या जो बढ़ी है सो तो बढ़ी ही है, लेकिन अरबपतियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है। हिन्दुस्तान में वर्ष 1999 में 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा सम्पत्ति वाले 99 लोग थे जबकि वर्ष 2005 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर 491 हो गई। अब ऐसे लोगों की संख्या 500 से ज्यादा है जिनके पास 100 करोड़ से लेकर एक लाख करोड़ से भी ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति है। येचुरी जी ने अभी कहा कि इनकी सम्पत्ति में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। कुछ लोगों की आमदनी में तो दो-दो, तीन-तीन महीनों के अंदर 30 परसेंट और 40 परसेंट की वृद्धि हो जाती है। चीनी के मामले में जाने कितने लोग अमीर हो गये। चीनी की कमी और महंगाई पर चूंकि सब

लोगों ने चर्चा की है इसलिए मैं अलग से उस पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा। लेकिन, श्रीमन् आपको यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कई ऐसे चीनी मिलें हैं, जिनमें लाखों टन चीनी पड़ी हुई है जबकि यह 50 रुपये किलो बिक रही है। इसे बाहर से 16 रुपये - 18 रुपये किलो पर import किया जा रहा है और फिर वह 50 रुपये किलो में बेची जा रही है। इसे import करने की इजाजत दूसरी निजी कंपनियों को दे देने से गन्ना किसान घाटे में है और चीनी मिल मालिक कई गुना मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। यह हालत है। यही पॉलिसी है। यह जो स्थिति है, इस पर कहीं नियंत्रण नहीं है, कहीं छापा नहीं डाला गया है, कहीं किसी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है, कहीं से कोई रिकवरी नहीं की जा रही है और लोग मनचाहे तरीके से देश के लोगों की जेबों से पैसा लूट रहे हैं। पहले हम लोग गांवों के बारे में कहते थे, जो गरीब आदमी होते थे वे यह कहते थे कि वे दाल-रोटी खा लेंगे। अब दाल इतनी महंगी हो गई है कि अगर वे रोटी को नमक के साथ भी खा लें तब भी उनके लिए यह मुश्किल काम है। यह बहुत मुश्किल है। आज यह स्थिति हो गई है।

इस अभिभाषण के एक para में mid-day meal और पौष्टिक आहार योजना की बात की गई है। श्रीमन्, मेरा अनुभव है और मैंने यह देखा है कि इस पूरे अभिभाषण में कहीं भी भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा नहीं है। Mid day meal और पौष्टिक आहार योजना पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ गये हैं। आपने टेलीविजन पर कई बार यह देखा होगा कि बच्चों के खाने में कहीं कुछ आ निकला, कहीं छिपकली निकली और कहीं mid-day meal खाने के स्कूल से पूरे बच्चे बीमार हो गये। ये घटनाएं आये दिन हमें सुनने को मिलती हैं। पौष्टिक आहार योजना के अंतर्गत जो कुछ दिया जाता है, आप आश्चर्य करेंगे, आपके माध्यम से यहां सरकार में बैठे हुए लोगों से हम कहना चाहेंगे कि कभी-कभी मॉनिटरिंग भी करा लिया करें, वह जिनके लिए जाता है, उनके पास नहीं पहुंचता है। जिनके पास जानवर हैं, पशु हैं, वे खरीद लाते हैं अपनी भैंस, गाय या जानवरों के लिए और उसका राकब के रूप में प्रयोग होता है। इस तरह वह पूरे का पूरा बेच दिया जाता है, वह आदमी के खाने लायक ही नहीं होता है। तो मिड-डे मील और पौष्टिक आहार योजना पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार की बलि चढ़ गई है और भ्रष्टाचार पर कहीं चर्चा नहीं। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले चर्चा आई थी, उसकी थोड़ी सी चर्चा है कि काला धन, जो स्विटजरलैंड में जमा है, उसको निकालने की कोशिश की जाएगी। गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया, क्या प्रगति हुई, इसके बारे में अभिभाषण में कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, आतंकवाद की चर्चा कई जगह है। इस संबंध में एक जो हिन्दी का शब्द प्रयोग किया गया है, उस पर मुझे ऐतराज है। ऐसा लगता है कि लोग इतने अंग्रेजी सार्थक हो गए हैं कि जब उसकी ट्रांसलेशन करते हैं तो उसकी सेंस क्या होगी, यह उनके ध्यान में नहीं रहता। माओवाद, नक्सलवाद या PWG, इनके लिए इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाए तो ज्यादा बेहतर है क्योंकि लोग इनको उसी रूप में जानते हैं, लेकिन महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में हर जगह वामपंथी उग्रवाद शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है, इस पर मुझे ऐतराज है, इस तरह का ट्रांसलेशन नहीं होना चाहिए...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : नहीं होना चाहिए। थैंक्यू।

प्रो. राम गोपाल वर्मा : क्योंकि लोगों में बड़ा कन्फ्यूजन होता है। वामपंथियों का एक परसेप्शन हम लोगों के, आम लोगों के दिमाग में है कि लेफ्ट पार्टियां। अब बजाए आप यह कहें कि माओवादी यह कर रहे हैं, नक्सलवादी यह कर रहे हैं, इसकी कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, बहुत रिलिवेंट प्वाइंट इन्होंने उठाया है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : इसलिए इस शब्द का जो प्रयोग किया जाता है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि deliberately इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया। हालांकि मैं किसी की व्यक्तिगत आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता। क्योंकि दुश्मंत ने एक बार कहा था कि मत कहो कोहरा घना है, यह किसी की व्यक्तिगत आलोचना है। लोग उसको व्यक्तिगत आलोचना के रूप में मत लें, लेकिन अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में जो ट्रांसलेशन किया गया, वह सही नहीं है। आप तीन शब्दों का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं कि माओवादी, नक्सलवादी या पीपल्स वार ग्रुप, ये जो लोग हैं, जो बाहर के लोग हैं, ये आतंकवादी हैं, आतंकवाद पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो पा रहा है, पूरा देश इस बात से चिंतित है। कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं जाता जिस दिन बाहर से जो आतंकवादी आ रहे हैं, कश्मीर की तरफ, उन पर कोई रोक लगी हो। हर रोज टेलीविजन आप खोलेंगे तो आपको देखने को मिलेगा कि कहीं न कहीं आज फलां जगह आतंकवादियों से मुठभेड़ हो रही है और एक-दो आत्मघाती आतंकवादी आ जाते हैं, एक-आध हमारा जवान रोजाना मारा जाता है बॉर्डर पर, चाहे वह बी.एस.एफ. का हो, चाहे आर्मी का हो। और पाकिस्तान से वार्ता एक बार फिर से हो रही है। पहले कहा गया था कि कोई वार्ता नहीं होगी, लेकिन फिर पता नहीं क्या हुआ कि पाकिस्तान से वार्ता की बात आ गई।

उपसभापति जी, हमारे दोनों विदेश मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह अच्छी बात है कि सीनियर मिनिस्टर कम बात करते हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। विदेश मंत्री जितना कम बात करें, उतना ही अच्छा है। हमारा शुरू से ही यह विचार रहा है कि हम कश्मीर में किसी की मध्यस्थता स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के माध्यम से जो बात होगी, वह होगी। थरूर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने पहले "Cattle class" कहकर एक बवंडर खड़ा कर दिया। जब हम लोग टिकट लेने जाते हैं, तो जो टिकट बेचता है, वह मज़ाक में पूछता है कि क्या "थरूर क्लास" की टिकट लेनी है? अभी आपने कह दिया कि सऊदी अरब मध्यस्थता कर ले, हालांकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सऊदी अरब के सुल्तान से पाकिस्तान पर दबाव डालने की जो बात कही है, मैं उससे भी सहमत नहीं हूँ। हिंदुस्तान इस तरह से बात करे, जैसे हम किसी के सामने गिड़गिड़ाएं, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है, इतना ताकतवर देश है और हमें ऐसा लगता है कि हम इन छोटे-छोटे मुल्कों, मैं bad sense में छोटे मुल्कों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन जो हैसियत हिंदुस्तान की है, उस हैसियत को घटाने का काम हमारे नेतागण न करें, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है, क्योंकि अगर देश का सम्मान गिर गया, तो फिर दुनिया में छोटे-छोटे मुल्क भी आपको आंख दिखाने लगेंगे।

अभी कुछ दिनों पहले चीन के लोग हिंदुस्तान में लद्दाख की साइड में घुस आए और पत्थर पर लाल स्याही से लिख गए, सेना के लोगों ने भी स्वीकार कर लिया, लेकिन बाद में गवर्नमेंट का बयान आ गया कि नहीं, ऐसा सही नहीं है। बाद में हिमाचल प्रदेश की सीमा है, उस तरफ भी वे घुसे और अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर तो वे पूरा दावा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में इस संबंध में एक शब्द तक नहीं आया है। हमारी लाखों वर्ग मील जमीन आज भी चीन के कब्जे में है और मेरा तो यह आरोप है कि जब-जब आपकी सरकार आती है, उधर बैठे हुए लोगों की जब-जब सरकार आती है, तब-तब हमारी सीमाएं सिकुड़ जाती हैं, हालांकि ये लोग जब सत्ता में थे, तो ये जान भी नहीं पाए थे और कारगिल में लोग घुस आए थे, यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है। लोगों के मन में यह बात चली गई, हिंदुस्तान के लोगों के मन में यह बात चली गई कि आप चीन से डरते हैं, इसलिए चीन की फौज ने हमारी सीमा के अंदर प्रवेश किया, इसके बावजूद भी हम नहीं कह सके कि चीन की फौज हमारी सीमा के अंदर आई, यह स्थिति है।

उपसभापति जी, इस मामले में हमें क्यूबा से सबक लेना चाहिए। क्यूबा एक छोटा सा मुल्क है और फ्लोरिडा से नाव पर बैठकर क्यूबा में लोग आ-जा सकते हैं और आते थे, लेकिन वह कभी भी अमरीका जैसे ताकतवर देश से नहीं डरा। जब blockade कर लिया था Kennedy के ज़माने में 1962 में, तब भी नहीं डरा, हालांकि तब दुनिया में दूसरी balancing power थी, - USSR, मुझे याद है कि किसी अखबार ने उसकी वजह से लिखा था कि - "Wisdom prevailed on both the countries - United States and USSR" और खतरा टल गया। तब मैं हार्ड स्कूल में पढ़ता था। हम लोगों को डर लगने लगा था कि अब तीसरा विश्व युद्ध होने वाला है। उन परिस्थितियों में भी क्यूबा जैसा छोटा सा देश अमरीका से नहीं डरा और हम 100 लोगों से ज्यादा के मुल्क हैं, लेकिन हम पाकिस्तान पर दबाव डलवाने के लिए दूसरे सुल्तान से कहते हैं और यदि चीन कोई गड़बड़ी कर जाए, तो हम मुंह खोलने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, यह बहुत ही दुःखद बात है।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Will you yield?

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Yes, Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Even if you indirectly allude that India चीन से डरता है, it is not correct. Even to say it indirectly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैंने अमरीका का नाम नहीं लिया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I understand you point. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am saying that ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing like that. I don't think any Indian is thinking that India चीन से डरता है ...*(Interruptions)*... No Indian is thinking like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Indian will think like that.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : पैरा 17 में अब "नरेगा" का नाम महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर "मनरेगा" रख दिया गया है*(व्यवधान)*... महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर जो "नरेगा" योजना का नाम "मनरेगा" रख दिया गया है, उसका सही तरीके से implementation नहीं हो रहा है। जो उम्मीदें हैं, अच्छा कानून बना था, उससे लोगों को राहत मिल सकती थी, लेकिन वह नहीं मिल पा रही है। राज्य सरकारें इसको implement करती हैं, वहां किसी तरह से काम हो रहा है, इस पर केन्द्र सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा, क्योंकि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कई जगह जॉब कार्ड्स दे दिए गए हैं। उसमें लोगों से दस्तखत करा लिए जाते हैं, ठेकेदार आधा पैसा दे देता है कि तुमको काम नहीं करना है, इतना पैसा ले लो, पचास रुपए ले लो और बिना काम किए हुए दस्तखत कर दो। यह बड़े पैमाने पर, आपका जो पैसा यहां जाता है, उसका दुरुपयोग होता है। अगर इसका सही प्रयोग हो, तो वास्तव में लोगों का बहुत भला हो सकता है, लेकिन वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। केवल प्रचार करने मात्र नहीं चल पाएगा कि यह योजना है। इसके लिए कोई न कोई एजेंसी होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए हम लोगों ने हमेशा से मांग की है कि इसके लिए कोई न कोई एजेंसी होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत गंभीर मामला सदन के सामने लाना चाहता हूँ। यह fertiliser पर सब्सिडी का है। इस पर कहीं पर चर्चा नहीं है। Fertilisers पर सब्सिडी में बहुत बड़ा घपला है। 2004-05 में fertilisers पर जो सब्सिडी दी गई थी, वह 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए की थी। वह 2007-08 में बढ़कर 45 हजार करोड़ रुपए की हो गई है।

जब कि एक इंच जमीन ज्यादा बोई नहीं गई है, sowing area बढ़ा नहीं है, irrigation capacity बढ़ी नहीं है और जमीन उतनी ही है, खाद एक सीमा से ज्यादा नहीं डाली जा सकती है, फिर fertilisers पर सब्सिडी तीन गुना कैसे बढ़ गई, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। यह कौन-सा mathematics है? ...(व्यवधान)... तीन साल के अंदर fertilisers पर सब्सिडी 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 45 हजार करोड़ रुपए हो जाए। आपने कहीं सिंचाई के ऐसे साधन नहीं कराए कि इतने हजार या इतने लाख हैक्टेयर में ज्यादा फसल हुई हो। ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोग तो गांव में रहने वाले हैं, हम देखते हैं, कि जितनी दूर तक चले जाएं, कहीं एक इंच भी नई जमीन नहीं बढ़ पा रही है। फिर कहां से सब्सिडी इतनी ज्यादा है?

महोदय, एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बात, जिसका कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है, वह जनसंख्या की है। जब तक जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा, तब तक आप कुछ भी करते रहिए, कितनी भी योजनाएं बनाइए, कितने ही धन की व्यवस्था कीजिए, सब अधूरा और अपर्याप्त रहेगा, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस पूरे अभिभाषण के 74 बिन्दुओं में से एक बिंदु में भी जनसंख्या की कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। हां, अब वह बात, जिसके संबंध में मैं बात करना चाहूंगा, आप लोग बहुत चर्चा करते हो - केवल छः मिनट मेरे बाकी हैं, तो वह बात महिला आरक्षण की, जो इसमें कही गई है। पानी पीकर इसका जवाब दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : अभी तो शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है और आप पानी पीने लग गए! ...(व्यवधान)... अभी तो आपको पानी पिलाना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : हमारी पार्टी ने हमेशा से यह मांग की है। हम महिला आरक्षण के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, हम यह कहते हैं कि आरक्षण बिल का जो मौजूदा स्वरूप है, उससे हम सहमत नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उसमें पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं को, माइनोंरिटीज की महिलाओं को भी आरक्षण मिले। Scheduled Castes की महिलाओं को आप आरक्षण दे रहे हैं, Scheduled Castes का जो ऑलरेडी रिज़र्वेशन है, उसके अंदर ही दे रहे हैं, जो कि अलग से होना चाहिए था। परिणाम इसका क्या होगा? इसका यह परिणाम होगा कि अभी आप देख लीजिए, जब मैं चाहता हूं कि मुस्लिम या माइनोंरिटीज की महिलाओं को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए, तो मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, उड़ीसा - एक भी राज्य से एक भी मुसलमान पार्लियामेंट का मैंबर चुनकर नहीं आता है। जब पुरुष नहीं आता है तो महिलाओं के आने का तो सवाल ही नहीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए।

तो क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि इन राज्यों से कभी कोई महिला चुनकर आए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : आप कितनी महिलाएं लाए थे जब आपका राज था? कितनी ले जाए थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप ही बताओ, आपकी कितनी हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, let him speak. ... (Interruptions)... No disturbance please. ... (Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैं कह रहा था कि इतने राज्यों में से एक भी नहीं है, लेकिन इस बिल में प्रोविज़न भी नहीं है। दूसरे, यह कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह जो रिज़र्वेशन है, इसके लिए पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ को मैनडेटरी बना देना चाहिए कि इतने परसेंट जो निश्चित क्वोटा है, उतने टिकट अगर आप नहीं देंगे, तो आपको derecognise कर दिया जाएगा - यह प्रोविज़न होना चाहिए, क्योंकि अभी तक रिज़र्वेशन होता है, तब तो पॉपुलेशन का आधार होता है, लेकिन महिला आरक्षण पर इस तरह का कुछ नहीं है। यह तो राज्य सभा है, लोक सभा में जो लीडर्स हैं, वे ओवरनाइट नहीं बन जाते हैं। प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन ओवरनाइट लीडर नहीं बने हैं। संघर्ष का बहुत लंबा इतिहास है, इसके बाद आप इतने बड़े लीडर बने हैं और आपकी कंस्टीट्यूएंसी को ओवरनाइट महिला के रूप में आरक्षित किया जा सकता है और देश की बड़ी लीडरशिप को पार्लियामेंट से बाहर करने की साजिश हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, मैं एक बात पूछ सकती हूँ?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: अब हमारा टाइम खत्म होने वाला है और ये बोलने नहीं देते हैं।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मैं केवल दो मिनट लूंगी। मुझे यह पूछना है कि जो आरक्षण ये लाएंगे, क्या उससे माइनॉरिटीज़ की, backward classes की महिलाएं आ जाएंगी?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : बिल्कुल आएंगी ... क्यों नहीं आएंगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : कैसे आएंगी?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हम महिलाओं का बहुत सम्मान करते हैं, रिज़र्वेशन हो या न हो, तब भी महिलाओं को सौ प्रतिशत सीटों पर लड़ने का हक रहेगा। लेकिन अगर यह बिल पारित हो जाता है तो पुरुषों को केवल 52 प्रतिशत सीटों पर लड़ने का हक होगा। महिलाएं सौ प्रतिशत पर लड़ सकती हैं और पुरुष केवल 52 परसेंट सीटों पर लड़ पाएंगे क्योंकि 22 परसेंट उसमें से वह निकाल लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : क्यों एस.सी., एस.टी. पुरुष नहीं हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : 15 परसेंट हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yadavji, your time is going to be over. ...**(Time Bell rings)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : शेडयूल्ड कास्ट पुरुषों को 67 प्रतिशत सीटों पर लड़ने का हक होगा और नॉन शेडयूल्ड कास्ट पुरुष 52 प्रतिशत सीटों पर चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं। क्या यह पुरुषों के साथ अन्याय नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : ये लोग बीच में डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : राम गोपाल जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Brindaji, don't disturb him.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : महोदय, इसलिए मैं फिर से कहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : सर, हमारे आंसुओं से यह सदन भर जाएगा। यह घोर अन्याय है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, मैं आज तक यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि जब मैं पिछड़े और मुस्लिम महिलाओं के आरक्षण की बात करता हूँ तो लोग इसका विरोध क्यों करते हैं। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि यह मानसिकता ठीक नहीं है तो लोग बुरा मान जाएंगे। अगर यह अन्याय होता है तो फिर मजबूरन हमें अपने नेताओं से कहना पड़ेगा - चाहे वे नीतीश जी हों, चाहे शरद जी हों, चाहे लालू जी हों, चाहे मुलायम सिंह जी हों, चाहे मायावती जी हों - ये लोग मिलें, बैठें और रणनीति तय करें कि किस तरीके से देश के कमजोर वर्गों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। दूसरे पैरा में राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि हमें क्लीयरकट मैनेजेंट मिला है। 1984 में इंदिरा जी की हत्या के बाद राजीव जी जब आए तो 412 सीटों पर कांग्रेस जीतकर आई। 1989 में कांग्रेस हार गई। अब आप 206 सीटें जीते हैं, 272 पर सरकार बनती है और आप कहते हैं कि क्लीयर कट मैनेजेंट है। छोड़िए, यह क्लीयरकट मैनेजेंट नहीं है। ऐसी कोई गलती मत कीजिए वरना मामला और नीचे चला जाएगा। बैकवर्ड को और माइनॉरिटी की महिलाओं के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कीजिए, पॉलिटिकल पार्टियाँ को इसका अधिकार दीजिए, हम आपका समर्थन करेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इन्हीं बातों के साथ, घंटी बज गई है...।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): यादव जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया, मैं क्या करूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आपकी कृपा हुई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

कुमारी शैलजा : उन्होंने समाप्त कर दिया है और आप फिर उन्हें समय दे रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): समाप्त कर दिया है?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैंने समाप्त कर दिया है और यह चेतावनी देते हुए समाप्त किया है कि 412 सीटें लेने के बाद भी हार गए थे, 206 तो कुछ भी नहीं है।

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to associate myself with the observations of the Members of this House on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. Sir, I thank the President for having addressed the Joint Session of Parliament. Sir, my heart pains that the President Address does not mention about the permanent solution to end the decades long ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka.

Sir, on the request of some Tamil Nadu people, the Prime Minister graciously gave 500 crores of rupees to meet out the sufferings of Tamil people in Sri Lanka, but the President's Address does not indicate how the amount has been spent and the follow-up action taken with regard to the rehabilitation of displaced Tamil people and suffering people at their own places. Sir, I humbly request the Government of India not to give up the Sri Lankan Tamil issue. I request the Government to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government for finding a solution to the problems of Tamils and ensure the proper rehabilitation of Tamil refugees in Sri Lanka.

4.00 P.M.

Sir, I am distressed to note that the President's Address does not mention about the harassment and torture meted out by the Sri Lankan Navy personnel to the Tamil Nadu fishermen. And also, the President's Address does not mention about the Government's intention to review the Katchatheevu Agreement between Sri Lanka and India.

Sir, with regard to the ascending order of the essential commodities' price rise, the Union Government, through the President's Address, reveals that the root cause of the steep price-rise is a shortfall in the domestic production and the payment of higher procurement price to the farmers.

Sir, at this juncture, I would like to state that the vast extent of cultivable agricultural lands is declining. The agricultural lands located around the cities and small and medium towns are vastly declining. They are being reclassified into other uses by the respective Metro Development Authorities or by the Town and Country Planning Departments. Sir, the vast extent of agricultural lands is being reclassified as Industrial Zone, Commercial Zone, Mixed Residential Zone, Recreational Zone and Institutional Zone.

Sir, if these things are allowed to go scot free and unchecked, it is certain that the people of the country cannot escape from the impending danger to the food security.

Sir, it is said in the Address that a core Committee has been formed to combat the sky-rocketing price rise and other related issues. The Committee is consisting of senior Union Ministers and some Chief Ministers. Here, if that is so, the problem of price rise is common to all the people of our States. If this is so, why the high-powered Committee has some Chief Ministers only; I want a clarification from the Government in this regard.

Sir, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, it is pointed out that one lakh crores of rupees have been allocated for the development and welfare of the urban poor. Sir, this Mission was launched in 2005. The good features of this Scheme have not originally reached the urban poor. Instead, the features have benefited the corporate companies. For example, with the assistance of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Scheme, the Tamil Nadu Government has formulated a scheme, namely, Elevated Expressway. That Elevated Expressway project starts from Chennai Port and goes through Cooum River and thickly populated area of Aminjikarai, Arumbakkam and ends at Maduravoyal.

Sir, this expressway project will make many people who have been living in those areas for decades homeless. Besides that, this elevated expressway project will only benefit corporate

companies. The elevated expressway project will facilitate companies like Hyundai, Ford and other corporate companies to transport their newly manufactured cars. The ordinary urban people can't move or drive their cars on this expressway because there will be a toll-gate, and without paying the toll tax the ordinary people can't move on this road. Hence it will benefit only the corporate companies. I, therefore, request the Government to set up a mechanism for supervision and to see whether the amount is spent for the purpose for which it is really meant before the allocation is made to the State Government.

The National Highways Authority of India has been four-laning and six-laning the roads. Even then the fatal accidents are on the rise. To prevent the loss of precious lives from road accidents I request the Government to construct by-lanes or parking bays on the sides of the roads to enable the drivers to park their heavy vehicles and take rest during night. I urge upon the Government to incorporate this component while formulating the above scheme.

As regards the Rajiv Awas Yojana, this Rajiv Awas Yojana was called "VAMBAY" during the NDA regime. The abbreviation VAMBAY stands for Valmiki-Ambedkar Awas Yojana. Our AIADMK Government under the Chief Ministership of our leader Puratchi Thalaivi utilised the scheme for providing housing facilities to the poor in the rural areas. The Rajiv Awas Yojana benefits only the city slum-dwellers. I urge upon the Government to extend this scheme to the villages also.

Sir, the President's Address has failed to state the steps being taken to eradicate imported dreaded diseases like swine flu, chikungunya, etc., which have taken the lives of many people in Tirunelveli, Madurai and other southern parts of Tamil Nadu. The poorest of the poor can't have, access to multi-speciality hospitals. There are only a few Government hospitals in the State. Those hospitals can't cater to the needs of the poor people who are coming there for treatment for serious diseases. I sincerely request the Government of India to establish more and more Government hospitals with ultra modern medical facilities so that the poor people will be benefited.

Sir, the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, which is meant for children in the age group of 6-14, has been notified to be effective from 1 April this year. The details of the process of preparatory works regarding establishment of neighbourhood schools and the enumeration of private schools which are entitled to admit 25 per cent poor children have not been clearly pointed out in the Address. I urge upon the Government to provide equitable and quality education and translate the Act into action in letter and spirit.

Sir, finally, I appeal to the Government to bring the Women's Reservation Bill which has taken

a long time for drafting and discussing in several committees. This must be brought in this session itself and I urge upon the Government to ensure the early passage of the Bill successfully.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri N. K. Singh. He is not present. Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.

डा. जनार्दन वाघमरे (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का स्वागत और समर्थन करने हेतु आपके सामने खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यूपीए सरकार की उपलब्धियों, चुनौतियों, प्रतिबद्धताओं और प्राथमिकताओं का उल्लेख किया है। उन्होंने राष्ट्र के हर पहलू पर प्रकाश डाला है। हम राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हैं। महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का केंद्र बिंदु आम आदमी है। यूपीए सरकार ने आम आदमी को सामने रखकर योजनाएं बनाई हैं। हमारा लोकतंत्र कल्याणकारी योजनाओं पर बल देता है। आम आदमी का कल्याण ही सरकार का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। आम आदमी ही हमारा तावीज है, वही लोकतंत्र का मंत्र और तंत्र है, लेकिन वह आम आदमी आज कई समस्याओं से घिरा हुआ है। उसकी समस्याएं सरकार की चुनौतियां हैं। हमारे राष्ट्र निर्माताओं ने जो सपना देखा था, हम उसको साकार करेंगे। उनका सपना देश के संविधान में परिभाषित हुआ है। हम उसके आधार पर राष्ट्र का पुनर्निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं। आज आम आदमी महंगाई से बहुत परेशान है। उस समस्या से उसे मुक्त करने का सरकार भरसक प्रयास कर रही है। सरकार का "फूड प्रॉडक्शन बिल" लाने का निश्चय स्वागत योग्य है। वास्तव में एम्पावरमेंट ऑफ आम आदमी, हमारा यही लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। आम आदमी चाहे किसान हो, मजदूर हो या ग्रामीण महिला हो, उसका कल्याण ही सरकार का लक्ष्य है। ग्रामीण भारत भारत निर्माण योजना के कारण आगे बढ़ रहा है। सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य, सिंचाई का कार्य, बिजली, आवास आदि सब कार्य देश में विकास में गति का काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई समस्याओं का जिक्र किया है। सरकार का राष्ट्र की जीडीपी की दर को नौ प्रतिशत तक ले जाने का प्रयास रहेगा। महिला वर्ग को साक्षर बनाने के लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। महिलाओं के लिए स्थानीय स्वराज्य संस्थाओं और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में पचास प्रतिशत आरक्षण होगा। महिला आरक्षण बिल पास करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान यही आज आम आदमी की समस्या है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने खाद्य सुरक्षा, हाथों को काम और आवास की व्यवस्था पर बल दिया है। इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। सरकार ने कई योजनाएं बनाई हैं। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार भरसक प्रयास कर रही है। "महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना" अपने आप में एक अनोखी योजना है। असंगठित कामगारों के लिए भी कानून बनाया गया है। पंचायती राज का प्रयोग जनतंत्र को मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। महोदय, आतंकवाद सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। इस चुनौती का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी ने किया है। आतंकवाद को खत्म करने के लिए हमें बहुत कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए। नक्सलवादी, माओवादी संगठनों ने आंतरिक सुरक्षा को बहुत बड़ा धोखा पहुंचाया है। ये संगठन हिंसा में विश्वास रखते हैं। उनकी विचारधारा देश के लिए नुकसानदायी है। उन्होंने जो समस्या खड़ी की है, वह सिर्फ कानून और सुव्यवस्था की समस्या नहीं है, वह विचारधारा की भी समस्या है, वह

विकास की भी समस्या है। हमें इसका मुकाबला लोकतंत्र एवं अहिंसा के आधार पर करना पड़ेगा। भारत दुनिया के सभी देशों से मित्रता चाहता है। वह पड़ोसी देशों के साथ शांति चाहता है। उसने "लुक ईस्ट" नीति का अवलंबन किया है। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हमारे सुरक्षा बल निपुण और समर्थ हैं।

सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का आधुनिकीकरण करने पर राष्ट्रपति जी ने बल दिया है। हर कीमत पर राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा करनी पड़ेगी। हमें सुरक्षा तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने का काम करना है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई सुझाव दिए हैं। आने वाले कल का भारत हर दृष्टि से शक्तिशाली भारत होगा। आत्मनिर्भरता, आत्मसम्मान और आत्मसुरक्षा की दिशा में हमें तेजी से जाना है।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने शिक्षा सुधार पर काफी बल दिया है। हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था आज भी चौराहे पर खड़ी है। किस दिशा में जाएं, यह तय करना ही उसकी समस्या है। शिक्षा का ढांचा मूलाग्र रूप से बदलने की आवश्यकता है। ढांचा वहीं रख कर शिक्षा सुधार हो नहीं सकता। आज तक कई प्रयास किए गए हैं, लेकिन वे विफल हो चुके हैं। हमें man making and nation building शिक्षा प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। शिक्षा का अधिकार सबके लिए समान अधिकार प्रदान करता है। कल का भारत साक्षर भारत होगा। एक मिशन के तौर पर हमें काम करना है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा मिशन, हमें इनके आधार पर भारत को नॉलेज पॉवर बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कई समस्याओं का उल्लेख है, लेकिन उन सभी समस्याओं की समस्या है - लोक संख्या का विस्फोट, जिसका जिक्र राम गोपाल जी ने किया। उसका उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं है। लोक संख्या पर नियंत्रण सभी समस्याओं पर नियंत्रण ला सकता है। मैं इसकी ओर विनम्रता के साथ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

विकास ही हमारा लक्ष्य है। उसमें सभी की भागीदारी होनी चाहिए। भागीदारी से ही सबको न्याय मिलेगा और समावेशी समाज का निर्माण होगा। महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में समावेशी समाज की आकांक्षा व्यक्त की है। वास्तव में वही हमारा गंतव्य है और होना चाहिए तथा सरकार के प्रयास उस दिशा में हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान राष्ट्रपति जी के उन शब्दों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिनमें उन्होंने कहा है, "हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था तेजी से विकसित हो रही है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि समाज के वंचित वर्गों को भी सफलता की इस कहानी का हिस्सेदार बनाया जाए।" यदि हमने ऐसा किया, तो भारत सर्वसमावेशी समाज निश्चित रूप से बनेगा और वही हमारी सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी। भारत दुनिया में आज महाशक्ति के रूप में उभर रहा है। इसलिए हमें और बहुत कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए। विकास की प्रक्रिया निरंतर होती है। उसे खंडित करना उचित नहीं। यह खंडित नहीं होगी। भारत का सफर बहुत लम्बा है। हम उस सफर में शामिल होना चाहते हैं। आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ भी उसमें शामिल होंगी। हमारा कारवां बढ़ता ही जायेगा। कई क्षितिजों को लांघ कर अन्तिम छोर तक पहुंचने का हमारा प्रयास रहेगा।

महोदय, मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं तहे दिल से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का स्वागत करता हूँ, समर्थन करता हूँ और उनके प्रति आभार भी व्यक्त करता हूँ। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri N. K. Singh.

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I am privileged to speak on this Motion of Thanks. We all heard with rapt attention the hon. President's Address in the Central Hall on the 22nd of February.

Thank God, Sir, we had a chair to sit because in an analogous way in another country called, United Kingdom, which has a Westminster model of democracy like ours, when the Queen addresses in a Joint Session, those in the Commons have no place to sit, not even the Prime Minister. One unintended consequence of this is the brevity in the Queen's speech delivered to the Joint Session of both the Lords and the Commons. Having had the comfort of a respectable place to sit in the Central Hall, one, perhaps, intended consequence of the Government is to inflict upon the hon. President a long-winded speech saying almost everything under the sun. Never mind, if the implementation of that is weak; never mind, if there is lack of alacrity in the follow up of what the hon. President is being made to say by the Government. Let me, Sir, recall your memory of what the hon. President said in the first Speech which the hon. President made to the Joint Session of the UPA Government. Sir, as I try to go through it very, very quickly, I find to my appalling horror that there are ten critical issues which the President had promised to implement in the course of the next one year, but on that, there is very tardy action. Let me list those ten. Basically, what I want to say, Sir, emanates from three Cs, continuity, consistency and congruence. Let me talk about the continuity. By continuity, I mean, sustained action seeking the implementation of measures promised. What has been the record? First, let me list out the ten things, where the Government seems to have completely been tardy. First, a promise for a Constitutional Amendment to provide 50 per cent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj and Local Bodies; the Bill is not yet introduced.

Second, concerted effort to increase women in Central Government jobs; no report. Third, a National Mission on Empowerment of Women for a women-centric programme enriched in a mission-mode; not set up as yet. Fourth, a social audit and district level ombudsman; not created as yet. Fifth, five annual reports on education, health, environment and infrastructure; how many have seen the light of the day, no report on that. Sixth, a web-based information system on a Governmental portal tracking the manner in which applications have been made; not done as yet. Seventh, a model Public Service Law in social areas like health, rural development; yet to see the light of the day. Eighth, a National Council for Human Resources in Health, not set up as yet. Ninth, a roadmap on judicial reforms outlined in six months and to be implemented in a time-bound manner, I quote the hon. President of what she said: not done as yet. Tenth, suitably institutionalise quarterly reporting on flagship programmes as Bharat Nirman, quarterly reports of Ministers would publicly report the performance through the Media; not done as yet. So, this much, Sir, on what was promised one year ago. Now, come to the consistency and the consonance. By consistency, I mean, adherence to programmes and promises made. Let me just give three examples. In 2009,

there was a mention on strengthening the Right to Information Bill; skipped in the Speech made in 2010. What was promised then was a legislation in pension sector regulation; skipped in the speech made in 2010. Third, creating a voluntary core of professionals in all urban areas through National Urban Renewal; skipped in 2010. So much for consistency and consonance.

My third point, Sir, congruence. By congruence, Sir, I mean convergence of schemes and programmes with an overarching objective of reaching the broad vision outlined by the President. Outlined where, Sir? Outlined in the first opening prefatory paragraph of the President's Speech, namely, a caring and sensitive approach for economic and social problems. I take up only, in view of the paucity of time, Sir, three critical areas. First, on energy security. What has been the record on energy security? We all know that what the Finance Minister has done in putting the duties back, I will go into it when the chance comes during the discussion on the Budget. But what the Finance Minister has done is to basically put the duty back where he was. He has a logic in it. But, it overlooks the one critical ingredient, namely, the Kirit Parikh Report, Sir, in which, there is still an under recovery of Rs.40,000 crores, and where he has recommended doing away with the administered price regime. Sir, the NDA Government, Mr. Vajpayee's Government not only raised the prices nine times which has been repeated by many of the treasury representatives, but even at that time it had dismantled the administered price regime. This is what the Kirit Parikh report has submitted. Till you begin to implement Kirit Parikh report, what in a limited way the Finance Minister has done would be of no avail in quest towards an integrated energy policy.

Look at the records, Sir, when it comes to promising the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuteekaran Yojana. Paragraph 40 and 44 of the President's Speech akin that on page 237 of the Economic Survey. What does the Economic Survey say? Out of a total envisaged capacity of 78,700 MWs which was to be commissioned, so far, in the third year of the Eleventh Plan, which is now subjected to a mid-term review in just one-and-half-a-year to two years to go, the record has been abysmal-against 90,000 MWs, just 40,000 MWs under implementation, which would be less than even 50 per cent of the envisaged or promised target. So, the entire area of an integrated energy policy, Sir, still remains in a penumbra of uncertainty because of the unwillingness to carry out what the President promised in 2009 and what was repeated in 2010.

Sir, let me take up some other areas; let me take up roads and infrastructure. That is an area on which the Government legitimately prides itself as having done an enormous amount of ground work. We have, of course, the Transport Minister with a great alacrity wanting to cut the Gordian knot, move ahead with implementation of schemes. I think, the Government persuaded the

President, and I quote from paragraph 45 of what the hon. President said, "Quantum jump in the pace of developing national highways to reach 20 kms. a day." This is what the hon. President has said. What does the Economic Survey say on this? I quote what the Economic Survey says, "In 2009-10, against the stipulated target of 3,165 kms. of national highway under various phases of NHDP, the achievement so far by the end of the year was 1,490 kms. Similarly, as against 2009-10 target of 9,800 kms. for awarding projects, only 1,285 kms. were awarded by the end of 2009." So much for the 20 kms. a day. We move on. This is one of the dynamic Ministers of the UPA Government, who has, of course, wanted to cut, as I said, all bottlenecks and procedures and push ahead and the President has also been made to repeat this.

Let me just take up two more examples. Eight missions were to be set up on an integrated policy towards climate change and towards getting renewable energy. Of the eight missions mentioned in paragraph 39 of the hon. President's Address, these were relating to solar energy, national plan on energy change, enhance energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, green India, and sustainable agriculture. What has been the progress on these eight missions which were supposed to have been set up? This House has been kept in the dark on these eight missions which were set up.

I just take up one more, Sir, the quality of programme evaluation mentioned in both the President's Address this year and the last year, in having arm's length evaluation of the Government's programmes. What the Finance Minister has said is unfortunate; the Planning Commission itself would set up a programme evaluation entity. Therefore, there is an inherent conflict of interest between those who conceive the schemes and those who implement it. This is not what was meant by 'an independent arm's length evaluation of the programmes'. So, the hon. President is right in the penultimate sentence of what she says, "The road is long and our journey is in progress. Certainly, the journey does not look to be in progress in view of the tardy progress which we have achieved."

So, what should the Government do in future years as far as the President's Address is concerned? I have four suggestions to make.

First, as an act of forbearance, it would hardly be appropriate to suggest that the President be inflicted by some kind of a monitoring evaluation report. But, since the Government really inflicts upon the President to make wide ranging commitment, the Government - when the debate begins - must furnish an Action Taken Report on all cumulative promises made by the President in successive speeches for enabling this House to be able to evaluate what the progress has been.

Second, spare us the burden of a repetitive report card. What kind of a Report card? It is a President's Address saying huge lot of things and Economic Survey saying more or less the same things in greater detail, the Annual Plan of the Planning Commission saying more or less the same thing, the Annual Report of the various Ministries placed in Parliament saying more or less the same thing. Prime Minister's Independence Day Address holds true of new promises. Promises, long reports, repetitive reports, please spare us so many multiplicity of reports saying the same things and very often contradicting what is being said.

Third, spare us, Sir, the difficult task of tracking commissions, committees, high level task forces, rank of the Minister of State. Sir, I would urge upon the Government that it would be active, great gratitude on their part if they could furnish to this House the total number of commissions, committees, task forces set up between UPA 1 and the UPA 2 and what is the present status of such commissions which have been set up. The Finance Minister's speech this year is riddled with more promises of more committees and more commissions. Last year, similar such thing was there. It would be an act of great gratitude with this House if they share with us what these commissions are doing, what their report is, what kind of a time frame and what kind of an action which the Government has taken. Fourth, improve the quality of the public delivery system, not by setting up an evaluation unit but some perhaps out of the box thinking which can genuinely improve the quality of public outlays and forget about the fact that the panacea for everything is a much trotted public-private partnership. It has not worked in the same measure that Government had hoped and, therefore, we need to together give some introspective thinking of what can be a delivery mechanism which can dramatically improve the efficacy and the quality of public delivery systems. Sir, I have no single formula for success. But, I have a formula to abjure failure. Don't seek to please everyone every time. It doesn't work.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to begin my intervention by quoting Dr. Ambedkar. Every one of us must be aware of the historic speech made by Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly. That was his last speech. Independence is no doubt a matter of joy. But, let us not forget that this independence has thrown on us great responsibilities. By independence we have lost the excuse of blaming the British of anything going wrong. Hereafter, if things go wrong, we will have nobody to blame except ourselves. There is great danger of things going wrong. When I see the President's Address, I feel that things are going wrong in the country. Our Republic is sixty years old. Our Election Commission has celebrated Diamond Jubilee.

But things go wrong. Whom to be blamed, or, whom to blame? I am posing this question to the entire House, irrespective of political parties. We should do some introspection. Why should things go wrong in India? We are a matured Republic. So, why should things go wrong? Here, I would like to raise a few questions. The ruling coalition, the Congress-led UPA, should not have satisfaction that the Government is striving for inclusive growth. Firstly, we should try to understand the meaning of inclusive growth. Theoretically speaking, the neo-liberal policies pursued by the Government cannot pave the ground for inclusive growth. Rather, these policies will lead to inequalities and disparities unprecedented. That is the empirical fact and experience of not only India but also the whole world. When we talk of inclusive growth, what is the yardstick for inclusive growth? Is it just a rapid economic growth or faster economic growth or the GDP growth rate? What do you mean by inclusive growth? There, I think, this concept of inclusive growth should be understood in a larger perspective as to how to integrate our society and how to integrate our people? That is where the responsibility lies. Now, in India, the experience is very clear. What is the experience since 1990 onwards when our hon. Prime Minister was the Finance Minister and when the new economic policies and the neo-liberal policies were introduced?

The famous Report of the National Commission on Enterprises, headed by our own colleague, Shri Arjun Sengupta, says that 76.7 per cent of the population of the nation is poor and vulnerable, 55 per cent of the population is marginally poor and vulnerable. It is easy to understand that such poverty and vulnerability is induced by the policies of liberalisation and privatisation. Further, only 11.2 per cent of SC/ST fall under middle income and only 1 per cent fall under high income shows that 87.8 per cent of Dalits and Advasis are poor and vulnerable. This is to compare with 45.2 per cent of others in this country who fall under the middle and high income bracket. This being the fact, the failure of the UPA-II Government to make a focused plan to integrate Dalits and Advasis into economy is glaring. The fact that only 1.4 per cent of Advasis, 2.8 per cent of communities of Dalits have formal skills further adds to the vulnerability with the rest of the people in these communities. It is due to wrong economic and poor policies pursued by the UPA-II. Even the President's Address did not find it worth enough to talk about these sections.

Sir, it is, again, a fact that the Economic Survey has a space to discuss the Human Development Index. We may be happy that our GDP growth will improve from 7.2 per cent to 8 per cent or 9 per cent or to double digits. But, what is GDP's correspondence to the human development of our country. As far as the Human Development Index is concerned, as per the Economic Survey, India has been given 134th rank. Sri Lanka is at 102, Brazil is at 75, and China is at 92. So, where do we stand, as far as the Human Development Index is concerned? We are at 134!

Yes, we are proud of the Chandrayaan. The credit for this goes to our scientists. We are proud of our scientists; we are proud of technocrats. We are happy that India could accomplish the Chandrayaan successfully. But what is the standing of India among the Comity of Nations? One hundred and thirty-fourth! Is it a pride or a shame, I would like to ask the Government? Can we be proud of the Chandrayaan only? Is it not a shame? Is it not a pain for every political party, why India should be ranked at 134? Even if you go by the GDP per capita, what is India's position? It is 2,753 US dollars. What about China? It is 5,383 US dollars. What about Sri Lanka? It is 4,243 US dollars, above us! What about Brazil? It is 9,567 US dollars. So, what is the meaning of inclusive growth? What is the meaning of our GDP, rapid development, faster development, and faster growth? That is where we really fail to understand the demands of our society; we really fail to understand the sufferings of our people. We are with a closed mindset. We think that the neo liberal policies are the only way. And, our Government continues to persist with the neo liberal policies; thereby the Government wants to keep away from any pro-active intervention. That is why we demand that a time has come when we should go for a thorough review of paradigm of the 'economic development'. And, the President's Address does not show that concern; it does not reflect that concern of the country, as a whole.

Sir, coming to various other questions, the President's Address generally talks about various issues. With regard to price rise, it has nothing, but justification of the Government's position. And, the Government thinks that the issue of 'prices' will have to be left to the market forces and it has nothing to do with it. That is why the Government is blaming on various other factors. We have been asking what action has been taken by the Government to control the prices. As a Government, what action has been taken by the Government? But whatever Government does, it further pushes the prices up.

Many of my colleagues have talked about urea or custom duties on diesel, petrol and petroleum products. I do not want to go into all those details, but the President's Address should admit that the Government has totally failed to control the prices. It is the failure of the Government; it is not the failure of monsoon. It cannot be attributed to only global factors or external factors. As Government, what has it done? The Government should be able to tell the Nation that "yes, as Government, we have done this, we have achieved this and we have failed there." The Government should honestly come before the people saying- "as a Government, we tried our best to control the prices, but certain things are beyond our capacity, beyond our level." The Government should admit this, but the President's Address does not show that admission. That is why the President's Address does not give confidence to the people, does not inspire the people.

Sir, coming to the issue of internal security, I think the internal security, going by the statements made by our Home Minister, is being made as an equivalent to the Left-Wing extremism. Of course, Left-Wing extremism has to be fought and we never agreed with the ideology of Left-Wing extremism. We have always been saying that it is an infantile disorder — ideological, political and infantile disorder. No compromise. But, at the same time, what is happening today in the name of internal security is that the tribal people are being harassed. I can go on giving examples. I do not know what the Green Hunt Operation really means and how many people have been killed by the security forces? Why are non-violent activists not allowed to stay in the tribal areas? Why have they been pushed out? I can name some non-violent activists who are working among tribal people, who are following certain Gandhian methods to conduct schools, to conduct hospitals for tribal people, but these activists are being pushed out. Then, what happens? And, you try to blame everything on the tribal people. I do not agree with the approach of the Government. In the name of internal security, you are targeting the tribal people. That is where the tribal people look for some help. Because they will have to fight the excess of bureaucracy, they will have to fight the excess of our security forces, they will have to fight the excess of moneylenders, the feudal, exploiters in the tribal areas. How to protect the tribal people? So, the Government should address the real issues which are faced by the tribal people. Internal security cannot be made as a single point issue fighting Left-Wing extremism. If we want internal security, the Government should have a comprehensive approach. It is not the portfolio of the Home Minister alone. You must have food security, you must have health security, you must have education security, you must have house security and you must have security for livelihood. People should have decent life in this country. If you cannot provide such a security, what is the meaning of talking about internal security? Finally, it boils down to one issue — Left-Wing extremism. For every failure, you want to take shelter behind Left-Wing extremism. This approach should change.

Your rhetorics must stop. You must have a realistic understanding of the situation and you must have a realistic approach how to protect the interests of tribal people. Sir, the UPA Government takes credit for Forest Rights Act, Forest Dwellers Act. I have no problem. Even we wanted such an Act. But why are the tribal people being evicted? Why are the neo-liberal economic exploiters being encouraged to go and rob the mining wealth of the tribal people? Otherwise, they are the natural owners or the real protectors of forest and mineral wealth and you are now driving them away without any proper programme of rehabilitation or without any consensus of tribal people. This is a dangerous approach which Government needs to change.

Then, Sir, I come to certain other policies. Government is increasingly coming under the influence of the US and other so called ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is getting exhausted.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am sorry. I will finish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only one minute more.

SHRI D. RAJA: This is one problem even in the case of WTO and other things.

Finally, Sir, I will deal with only two quick points. One is, on the Foreign Policy issues, we welcome the resumption of Indo-Pak composite dialogue and there is no alternative to dialogue. But with regard to Sri Lanka, the President's Address talks about rehabilitation. Why does not the President's Address speak about political solution to the Sri Lankan Tamil question? That is what we have been demanding. Where is India's concern of political solution to Sri Lankan Tamil question? We have raised these questions several times, even the question of protection of fishermen. Why does the Government not demand the reopening of Kachchativu Agreement? It is time that Government should reopen such questions in order to protect our fishermen, in order to guarantee a political solution to Sri Lankan Tamils.

Finally, Sir, on the Telengana issue, I share the concern expressed by Venkaiah Naiduji. It is an issue and it has become a real burning issue. Even if a State has to be created which has become imperative, it should happen in a non-hostile atmosphere. But the Government should be clear what it wants to do. That is why the Government should have a proper approach on this issue and it should not be delayed further forever.

With these words, I think this President's Address has nothing spectacular, nothing new. It is a routine Address compiling various programmes of various Ministries and it doesn't inspire, for which the Government needs to review all its policies, particularly, the economic policies.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (Nominated): Sir, I would like to thank the hon. President for her Address.

The central focus of the President's Address is, she outlined her vision for an empowered and an equitable India. In fact, one of the foremost and unfolding success stories of this Government has been the extension and expanding the reach of governance, the reach of the State across the country. Sir, this exercise has been fundamentally linked to the economic journey that the country undertook almost two decades ago to transform itself from a developing economy with aspirations to become a developed nation which holds its rightful place amongst global affairs.

Sir, President Pratibha Patil made a very significant observation in her Address and I quote where she said, "It is imperative that as our economy grows apace, the disadvantaged sections of society be made part of the Indian success story." The President was simply reiterating the stated objective of this Government, i.e., to use the engine of energetic economy to try and bring about a developmental and a social paradigm shift.

Sir, I would like to commend the Government on some of the policies that it has pursued over the last few years in trying to reach this objective. As far as the Bharat Nirman programme is concerned, over Rs. 1,60,000 crores have been spent over five years resulting in a major step towards rural infrastructure development. Sir, we have seen the growth of rural telephony. We have seen the electrification of villages. We have seen the building of roads and we have seen better access to sanitation and water. The Government has been able to do this once again because of the huge swell in terms of the economic parameters. They have also been able to allocate money in terms of trying to widen the social security net through programmes such as the National Rural Health Mission and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. However, Sir, there have been certain lapses as far as the National Rural Health Mission is concerned. I shall dwell very briefly on that. The medical practitioners, the wherewithal that is required to implement this scheme, have been found wanting. We have seen that the Government has registered many, many more doctors on paper than are actually there at the field level. I hope the Government takes note of this because for the scheme to succeed it is very important for us to have quality manpower at every level.

As we can see, Sir, the welfare of millions of people actually depends on a thriving economy, and a thriving economy, in turn, depends on the ability of the State to maintain law and order, to be able to guarantee life and protection to its citizens. Therefore, Sir, I would be focussing, in the short duration intervention that I have today, on just the internal security issue. We are faced today with one of the most challenging issues of our times. We are dealing today, Sir, with a movement that is looking at an armed overthrow of the Indian State. This is no small thing and the Government has to effectively try and contain this at the earliest. Today, we have seen that this left-wing extremist movement has covered over 220 of India's 626 districts, covering almost 40 per cent of our landmass. Just to give a perspective on this issue, we have lost almost as many security men in this struggle as the armed forces have perhaps lost in Afghanistan. Sir, not only has there been an escalation, in February 2009, the Centre had announced an inter-State well-coordinated approach between the States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, so that all the escape routes could be collectively blocked. But the current crisis, Sir, has

its origins in the orientation of the States, more notably of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Bengal. For some reason, the Jharkhand and the Bihar Governments seem extremely reluctant to take on this menace with the sort of focus that is required. Perhaps, with the forthcoming elections in Bihar, the Bihar Government does not want large-scale bloodshed. As far as Jharkhand is concerned, Sir, perhaps it is the vote bank that is getting affected because the State Government has not risen to the occasion. The geography of the region, affected by the Maoist violence, makes it almost impossible for the security forces to corner the rebels unless Bihar and Jharkhand join in the joint operations.

Sir, West Bengal shares a 470 km long border with Jharkhand. West Midnapore and Purulia, two of the country's worst affected districts, fall in West Bengal but they border Jharkhand. Therefore, it is very easy to commit an act of violence in West Bengal and move over to Jharkhand or vice-versa. These people get safe shelter in the absence of any coordinated approach between Jharkhand and West Bengal. In comparison, the Bengal and Orissa border is only about 105 km and even - if these States cooperate, very little will be achieved, unless we see Bihar and Jharkhand coming together to try and counter this growing insurgency.

Sir, the Centre's task is unenviable. It needs to get on board not only all the States, but also the reluctant UPA allies, so that everyone speaks in the same language to try and deal firmly with this growing menace. In May, 2006, the Ministry of Home Affairs had rightly adopted a two-pronged strategy to deal firmly with those indulging in violence and, on the other hand, to deal with this sensitive issue in terms of looking at it politically, developmentally and looking at the security aspects.

As the Prime Minister himself had also said, we have to go a long way in trying to undo the developmental lapses that have actually taken us to such a situation. The Planning Commission has set up an expert group to try and look at the problem and come out with solutions. This expert group had also in its Report suggested that any sustainable solution has to be rooted within the social-political fabric and has to be seen also in terms of developmental issues. It is no coincidence that the country's most under-developed districts also happen to be the areas which are most affected. If there is any pre-condition to such coordination in approach, all the political parties have to reach a consensus on both the approach and the outcomes. But there seems to be some sort of a lack of infrastructure or political will to deal with this issue while the blood of our security men continues getting spilled. We are also being hampered by lack of appropriate training for our police force-who are out there trying to counter the guerrilla warfare that is being resorted to by the Maoist groups. The hon. President also stated that our country stands at a historic turning point. How India protects all its citizens will actually determine the direction and destination that we are bound to take by the

4.00 P.M.

turn of the century. Sir, if we look at this problem just as one of security, this can become the greatest drag on India's economic progress. If India has to maintain the economic growth — we hope to reach a double digit growth — law and order, security of life and property, the internal security and this threat has to be dealt with a very firm hand. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Prof. Kurien and seconded by Shri Santosh Bagrodia to thank the President for her address to the Parliament. Sir, let me start my speech by quoting Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, in the Second Round Table Conference. I quote, "I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and no low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony." ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't do that. Allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: India is now the fastest growing economy in the world. Sir, we have had the Green Revolution, the White Revolution and the Blue Revolution. Now, we are the leaders in information-technology and our growth and progress in every sphere is immense. Sir, the post-war era witnessed an economic miracle in Japan and South Korea. But neither of these countries was populous enough to power the world-wide growth or to change the game in the spectrum of industries. Whereas our country India which has seen an economic annual growth of 6 per cent in early 1990s has slowly made progress. Now it is estimated 8 per cent in 2010-11 and 9 per cent in 2011-12 and this can be surpassed only by China. Sir, the emergence of two powers, that is, India and China, is now deciding the global economy. The transformation of the 21 century is by these two countries because these two countries have the power, weight and dynamism to transform things. Sir, while saying all these things, this could be compared only to the saga of 19th century US and that United States itself is now scared of the development which is taking place in our country. And, I do not know, or, I can't understand how some people are criticizing that our country has achieved nothing. Sir, India, despite its tremendous progress and development, is still straining against some challenges which are holding us back. What are they? First is our pessimism not to accomplish what we have come across so far, the advancements and developments that we have made. Second is our resistance to accept new ideas which will help us, or, which we need now to face the remaining challenges. The President's Address has given the visionary of this Government, and many of my

colleagues were telling it is only a repetition. I could say that the first Address, which our President gave, was on 4th June, 2009, and now her second Address in this UPA-II was on 22nd February, 2010, after a gap of only eight months. I would like to mention two very important things which have taken place during this period. One is the convergence of NREGA with other programmes — Now, NREGA has been amended to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act — to allow water conservation works in the fields of small and marginal farmers. The second very important achievement is the right to free and compulsory education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, will be effective from 1st April, 2010.

Sir, we have got abundant youth power. We have got IT entrepreneurs and many other things which help us to compete in the world, or, to set a role model in the world with the developed countries. Sir, the world has never seen the simultaneous, sustained and successful take-off of two nations who account for one-third population of the planet. Sir, I don't understand why people are hesitant to appreciate. Even today, I heard more criticism, but I should acknowledge, or, I should recall here your speech when you spoke from here as a Member. You very magnanimously appreciated the people who are now in the Opposition Benches, You appreciated what they had done best during their regime. We are now also appreciating. I acknowledge what you spoke yesterday and when our Prime Minister took office in UPA-I Government, there was this Golden Quadrilateral Programme which was initiated by the NDA Government. The Prime Minister said that this was a good programme and let it continue. That showed the sign of a good leader, a good Prime Minister who will set the path for the other people who will come in future. Even after these achievements, I do not know why we are still being criticized. In the two terms of this Government, there are many achievements - NREGA, agriculture sector, rural people, and industrial sector. Every sector has been taken care of. Our President, in her Address, has clearly accepted. We have not concealed anything. She has told, in her Address, "The unexpected and severe drought posed special challenges in managing the economy in 2009. My Government joined hands with the States to help the farmers in minimizing the impact of this massive adversity. A sum of more than Rs. 4000 crore has so far been allocated from the National Calamity Contingency Fund and the Calamity Relief Fund to the drought affected States. A Diesel Subsidy Scheme was introduced." Then, she says, "While we were able to avert any threat to our food security, there has been an unhappy pressure on the prices of food grains and food products." This has not been concealed.

Sir, I should get more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You had only seven minutes. Now, it is over.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have to rely on what the display board says.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can finish within two minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have got a lot to say but I have to stick to the time. While being brief, I should refer to some points which are most relevant, and, which should be registered in this august House. Sir, true federalism based on State autonomy is yet to be realised. The spirit of federalism will be established only when the Union Government consults the State Governments before taking the appropriate decisions, especially, on issues affecting the livelihood of the people living in the lowest strata, the farmers, the labourers and the fishermen; decisions having nationwide implications and new draft legislations.

Sir, I have always been telling here, and, whenever an opportunity comes before us, we say something about our State. It is not eulogising our leader or our Government or our State. In this federal set-up, the States have an equal responsibility in taking the nation on the path of progress, success and development. Sir, I would like to tell one or two more things which the Tamil Nadu Government has done. If I say it in a nutshell and in a very brief and fast manner, these are, namely, provision of free land to landless poor farmers, free gas stoves and televisions, enhancement and improvisation of public distribution system and health insurance scheme, implementation of rural development projects and women development projects have made Tamil Nadu one of the leading States in the implementation of welfare schemes.

Sir, 1.85 crore family card holders are being benefited under the scheme of provision of quality rice at Rs. 1 per kg. and 4,12,000 women Self Help Groups with 65,72,000 members have been formed, and, their total savings is Rs. 2,062 crores.

Sir, above all, I should say that the recent Census has given an assessment that there are 21 lakh mud-walled and thatched-roof huts in Tamil Nadu. If at all, we have to convert these into permanent houses with the help of Indira Awas Yojana, a Centrally-sponsored scheme, it will take thirty years. So, the Government, on the basis of a fully-funded State Government mega project, has planned a new project, namely, Kalaingar Housing Scheme, which will, in six years, convert all the 21 lakh existing huts into concrete houses. Yesterday, the take off has been there, with the funding of 1,800 crores in the first phase of nearly three lakh houses. ... (Time-bell rings)... Just a minute, Sir.

Sir, I would like to say that everyone says that the Government is not doing anything, but, we, in the UPA, say that an alliance with the Congress is not on any other terms. It is not the relationship of a frog and a rat dragging each other in the opposite direction. We are two bulls taking the bullock

cart in the right direction. We realise our responsibility. When we are with the Government, our State executes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, okay. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to conclude by quoting the words of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. In the concluding session of the Constituent Assembly on 25 November, 1949, he said, "What India needs now is nothing more than a set of honest men who will have the interest of the country before them". This is what I want to tell other members who are criticizing the Government and its progress, about which we are talking. We should, Sir, take pledge at this moment that the vision of our President, which has been mentioned in this Address, should be brought into practical phase. Thank you.

डा. (श्रीमती) नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, आपने बोलने का और मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे टाइम देने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए थैंक यू। कल रामा जोयिस साहब और आपने, दोनों ने एक बात कही थी। प्रेसिडेंट मोशन ऑफ थैंक्स पर बोलने से पहले मुझे प्रोप्राइटी की बात करनी है। रामा जोयिस साहब ने भी यह बात उठाई, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी की एक चिट्ठी पढ़ी और आपने भी कहा कि प्रेसिडेंट का जो भाषण है, मोशन ऑफ थैंक्स है, वह यूनेनिमसली रहना चाहिए, जबकि उसके अंदर हमारे 6000 अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं। 600 से भी कुछ ज्यादा amendments आए हैं। सर, यकीनन अगर यह प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा का अपना भाषण होता, जो उन्होंने खुद लिखा होता, जो वे अपने तौर पर पार्लियामेंट के दोनों हाउसेज को Article 87(1) के अंतर्गत सम्बोधित कर रही थीं, तो कोई बात नहीं थी, हम लोग unanimously उनका शुक्रिया अदा कर देते। मगर यह भाषण तो सरकार का लिखा हुआ भाषण है। सरकार उन्हें जो बोल देती है, वे 'my Government' कह कर सुना देती हैं। मैं जब चेयर पर थी या यहां बैठी हूँ, इन 30 सालों में जितनी बार भी प्रेसीडेंट का भाषण हुआ, मेरे दिमाग में यह ख्याल जरूर आया कि प्रेसिडेंट तो पॉलिटिक्स से परे हैं, तो प्रेसिडेंट इस सरकार को 'my Government' क्यों कहते हैं? हम अंग्रेजों के राज में तो रह नहीं रहे। हमने ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट से, ब्रिटिश सिस्टम से कुछ सीखा है, मगर हमने उसमें हमारे मुल्क के हिसाब से कुछ परिवर्तन भी लाए हैं। प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा और मैं यह बात रेकार्ड पर लाना चाहती हूँ, यह शायद लोगों के ध्यान में आई भी हो या नहीं भी आई हो, "My Government" was voted to office with a clear-cut mandate to protect and deepen the values of pluralism". जो आपने कल बोला। जो कुछ उन्होंने बोला, मैं उस पर टिप्पणी नहीं कर रही।

मैं 'my Government' पर टिप्पणी कर रही हूँ। सर, जब यह गवर्नमेंट election में vote के लिए जाती है, तब वह care-taker Government होती है। जब यूपीए की सरकार अपने घटक दलों के साथ election लड़ने के लिए गई थी, तो वह care-taker Government थी। वह care-taker Government कांग्रेस पार्टी की लीडरशिप, डीएमके की लीडरशिप और उनके घटक दलों की लीडरशिप में गई थी। वह प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा की लीडरशिप में तो नहीं गई थी। इसलिए प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा का यह कहना कि "My Government" went for elections", I think, is quite objectionable. मैं इसलिए रेकार्ड पर ला रही हूँ कि अगर प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा बार-बार 'my Government'

कहती हैं, तो वे किस जरिए से कहती हैं। हमने प्रेसिडेंट के दर्जे को, उनके रुतबे को, उनकी ऑफिस को politicise कर दिया है। क्या हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं? क्या यह हमारे संविधान की जरूरत है? Is it the necessity under Article 87 that the President should say like this? She can address the House. No problem. She can address any time she likes, once, twice a year, whenever she likes. लेकिन कई बार आपने देखा होगा कि एक ही प्रेसिडेंट की प्रेसिडेंशिप में दो बार elections हुए। जैसे कलाम साहब ने एनडीए की सरकार को जनवरी में कहा, 'मेरी सरकार' और उसके बाद ही यूपीए की सरकार आई, तो उन्होंने कहा 'मेरी सरकार'। आज तक यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि why we have not changed it. Why should the President say it 'मेरी सरकार'? Especially, when the Government goes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : जब प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने यह कहा, "मेरी सरकार जब election में गई थी", उस वक्त वह सरकार नहीं थी, वह एक care-taker सरकार थी। मैं यहां किसी पर टिप्पणी नहीं कर रही, मगर जब हमने अपने संविधान में बहुत सी तब्दीलियां की हैं, उसमें हमने 100 के बराबर amendments की हैं, तो हमें सोचना चाहिए कि हम क्यों नहीं कहते, The President can come and address and say 'The Government' instead of using the words 'My Government'. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको क्या एतराज है, आप तो प्रेसिडेंट नहीं हैं। 'My Government' के बजाए she can easily say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपकी पार्टी का टाइम है, आप उस समय बोलिएगा, आप मेरा टाइम क्यों खराब कर रहे हैं, ...*(Interruptions)*... I have my view point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you interrupting? ...*(Interruptions)*... Alkaji, please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: The President can easily say, "The Government was voted." "यह सरकार voted थी।" उसका मतलब तो यही होता है, 'The Government' बजाए, 'My Government' के। जब तक हम संविधान में तब्दीली नहीं लाएं और change नहीं करें, मुझे तो इसी हालात में discuss करना है।

सर, हम एक बात कहेंगे कि तकरीबन 9 महीने पहले जून की 4 तारीख को प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने election के बाद भाषण किया और उसमें उन्होंने 48 paras पढ़े। अब 9 महीने के बाद 22 फरवरी को जो भाषण आया, उसमें 74 paras थे। अभी एन.के. सिंह साहब बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने यह कहा कि प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने सरकार की तरफ से इतनी बातें बोली थीं, उनमें से कितनी बातों पर अमल हुआ, उस पर हम इंडिपेंडेंटली नहीं बोल सकते। हम दोनों भाषणों के आमने-सामने रख कर ही बोल सकते हैं।

सर, प्रेसिडेंट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भाषण करती हैं, लेकिन जब साल खत्म हो जाता है, तो जो कुछ उन्होंने बोला था, उस पर कितना अमल हुआ, कितना एक्शन हुआ, कितना नहीं हुआ, उसके बारे में कोई बात नहीं होती। अगले साल फिर दोबारा आकर वे रिपीटिड भाषण कर देती हैं, जैसा अभी एन.के. सिंह साहब ने बहुत विस्तार से कहा। इसके ऊपर मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लूंगी।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी। यहां पर मैं सिर्फ चार मुद्दों पर बोलना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि मेरी पार्टी के और लोग भी बोलने वाले हैं। प्रैजिडेंट साहिबा ने अपने फरवरी के भाषण के पैरा 8 और 9 में एक सिक्योरिटी का इश्यू उठाया था, जब पूना का वाक्या हुआ। मुझे देख कर हैरत हुई कि जहां आतंकवाद की, उग्रवाद की, माओवाद की और नक्सलवाद की ऐक्टिविटीज़ बढ़ रही हैं, उसकी प्रियोरिटी को खत्म करके उन्होंने अपने उस भाषण में उसको पीछे कर दिया। क्या प्रैजिडेंट साहिबा उसकी इम्पोर्टेंस को नहीं समझाती हैं? आजकल तो और भी बहुत कुछ देखने में आ रहा है। कल मैं पार्लियामेंट में थोड़ा जल्दी आ गई थी, यहां लॉबी में टीवी चल रहा था। टीवी पर हाफिज़ मोहम्मद सईद का भाषण बार-बार दिखाया जा रहा था, जो हमें सरहदों से ललकार रहा है। वह हमारे देश की इज्जत को ललकार रहा है। बार-बार वह यह भाषण करता है कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करेंगे। आजकल मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह सरकार उन लोगों के साथ बात-चीत करने के लिए क्यों तैयार है? क्या हमारे यहां लोगों की कमी है? क्या हमारी आर्म्ड फोर्सिज़ में कोई कमी है या हममें गैरत नहीं रही है कि हम उनको मुंहतोड़ जवाब दे सकें? हम चुपचाप उनकी बातें सुनते हैं और हमारे फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी उसके फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी से बात-चीत करते हैं। हमारे फॉरेन मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि बात-चीत अच्छी रही, अच्छे वातावरण में बात-चीत हुई, लेकिन वे पाकिस्तान से कुछ दूसरी तरह का बयान देते हैं। क्या बात है? क्या हममें हिम्मत नहीं है? क्या हम उन्हें मुंहतोड़ जवाब नहीं दे सकते? हम क्यों डर रहे हैं? अभी यहां पर राम गोपाल यादव साहब बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने भी यही बात कही कि क्या हमारे अन्दर इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि हम पाकिस्तान को बात दें कि हिन्दुस्तान क्या है। क्या हम इतने छोटे मुल्क हैं कि किसी से भी डर जाएं? मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि यह सरकार बार-बार बात करना चाहती है - उग्रवादियों से, आतंकवादियों से, देश द्रोहियों से, नक्सलवादियों से, माओवादियों से, मगर जो यहां पर विरोधी पार्टी के लोग बैठे हैं, जिनमें कम्युनिस्ट भी हैं, जिनके साथ वे पहले बैठे हुए थे, दूसरी अन्य पार्टियों के लोग भी बैठे हैं, क्या वह उनसे बात करना मुनासिब नहीं समझती? डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब होता है कि आप सबके साथ बात करिए और सबके साथ मिलकर चलिए। हम लोग इनके विरोधी जरूर हैं, लेकिन देशद्रोही नहीं है। देश के हित में हमारी राय भी ली जा सकती है। इन छः बरसों में क्या कभी-भी प्रधान मंत्री अथवा उनके मंत्रालय के किसी कैबिनेट मंत्री या किसी अन्य मंत्री ने राज्य सभा या लोक सभा में किसी भी विषय पर हमारे लीडर ऑफ दी अपोजीशन को बुला कर बात की है? आतंकवादियों से बात करने में उन्हें कोई खतरा नहीं लगता, उन लोगों से बात करने में उन्हें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है जो देशद्रोही हैं और जो हमारी सरहदों के उस तरफ रह कर आतंकवाद फैलाते हैं। उनसे तो आप बात कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमसे बात नहीं कर सकते। कितनी बार हम जिक्र करते हैं, आतंकवादी, उग्रवादी, माओवादी, नक्सलवादी, अब सिर्फ एक लफ्ज की कमी रह गई है - बर्बादी, जो इस सरकार के अन्दर हमें देखने को मिलने वाली है।

दूसरी चीज़ जो मैं यहां पर बोलना चाहती हूं, पिछली बार जब जून के महीने में हमारी प्रैजिडेंट ने भाषण दिया था, तो उन्होंने फूड सिक्योरिटी की बात की थी। सर, इस हाउस में फूड सिक्योरिटी या महंगाई की बातें तो इतनी अधिक हुई हैं कि कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है कि मैं पार्लियामेंट में नहीं बैठी हूं, बल्कि किसी सब्जी मंडी या किराना की दुकान में बैठी हूं। इसका कारण यह है कि यहां बात होती है - आलू की, बैंगन की, मूली की, टमाटर की, प्याज की, सब्जी की और आटे-दाल की। उर्दू जबान में एक कहावत है - 'हमने तुम्हें आटे-दाल का भाव बता दिया'। जिन लोगों ने इस सरकार को वोट किया है, शायद यह भी उन लोगों को आज आटे-दाल का भाव बता रही है।

सर, अभी यहां वृंदा कारत जी बैठी नहीं हैं, कुछ ही Leftist लोग बैठे हैं। जब हम छोटे थे, तो उस जमाने में Leftist Movement का बड़ा जोर था। एक बड़े शायर थे। एक शेर मुझे याद आता है। मुझे हैरत है कि इस मुल्क के लोग कितने ठंडे हैं कि वे कुछ कर नहीं रहे हैं। वह शेर मैं आपके सामने पढ़ती हूं। अगर आपको समझ में नहीं आएगा तो मैं उसको explain भी कर दूंगी क्योंकि यह ज़रा मुश्किल उर्दू है।

उठो मेरी दुनिया के गरीबों को जगा दो,
का-खे मरा के दरो-दीवार हिला दो।
जिस खेत में मिलती नहीं इंसान को रोटी,
उस खेत के हर खो-शै गंदुम को जला दो॥

कि जिस खेत से एक गरीब किसान को, एक गरीब इंसान को रोटी नहीं मिलती उस खेत के रहने का फायदा ही क्या है? ये जो बड़े-बड़े महल बना कर बैठे हैं, जैसा रमा जोइस साहब ने कहा, उनके दरो-दीवार अब हिलाने की बात है। यह सरकार जो एक अहंकार में बैठी है, जिन्होंने आम आदमी के लिए बात की थी, हमारे भारत में रहने वाले वे गरीब लोग, वह आम आदमी जब इनके दरो-दीवार को हिलाएगा तब इन्हें अंदाजा होगा कि महंगाई और गरीबी की क्या बिसात है? मैं उसके ऊपर ज्यादा विस्तार से नहीं बोलूंगी, क्योंकि हमारे वेंकैया जी ने बहुत विस्तार से figures वगैरह बताई हैं।

मैं सिर्फ health पर एक बात कहना चाहती हूं। सर, यहां health की बात होती है। हमारे प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने भी अपने अभिभाषण में सरकार के कहने पर बोला है कि हमने rural health में यह काम किया। सर, एक अखबार की यह खबर है, जिसमें यह लिखा है कि we have two lakh doctors. यह हमारे राज्य सभा में ही दिया गया एक जवाब है, जिसमें हमारे Health Minister साहब ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में 7.5 लाख डॉक्टर हैं। जब Medical Council of India के registration में figure देखी गई तब पता लगा कि 2 लाख डॉक्टर की कमी है। एक ही डॉक्टर अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में तीन-चार बार रजिस्टर करा लेता है। सरकार के पास कोई data ही नहीं है कि यहां कितने डॉक्टर हैं, तो आप हेल्थ सर्विस की क्या बात करते हैं? कितने डॉक्टर मर गए हैं यह भी नहीं मालूम है। कितने डॉक्टर यहां से पलायन करके foreign चले गए हैं, वह भी नहीं मालूम है।

चौथी और आखिरी बात, जो मुझे आपसे कहनी है वह एजुकेशन की बात है। पिछले भाषण में प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने बहुत हिम्मत और जोर-शोर से कहा था कि हम Right to Education Bill लाएंगे। ठीक है, Right to Education Bill आया। यह सरकार तो बहुत-सारे Rights दे रही है। Food security Bill दे रही है तो महंगाई बढ़ रही है। पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ रही है तो महंगाई और बढ़ेगी। इस हाथ से नहीं दे रही है तो नाक को इधर से पकड़ रहे हैं, सीधे नहीं पकड़ रहे हैं। अगर price directly नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं तेल की तो indirectly बजट में ला कर बढ़ा रहे हैं। यहां हम लोगों ने Right to Education Act पास किया। सर, पता नहीं उस पर आपने भी बोला था या नहीं, लेकिन मैंने तो बोला था। हमारी तरफ से बहुत-से लोगों ने बोला था। हम लोगों को खुशी हुई कि सरकार ने education की बात कही। सर, मैं आपको उसके आंकड़े बताती हूं। आप Right to Education की बात करते हैं और इस भाषण में प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने बोला कि हमने बिल पास किया है और education दे रहे हैं। Right to Education

Act के बाद यह हुआ है कि less than half of India's children between the age of 6-14 years go to school. A little over one-third of all children who enrol in the grade-1 each grade-8. At least, 35 million children in the age of 6-14 years do not attend school. Fifty-three per cent of the girls in the age of 5-9 years are illiterate. यह बहुत लम्बा है। मैं इसमें समय नहीं लेना चाहती। मैं सिर्फ यह बोलूंगी कि जब Right to Education Bill पास किया, एक्ट बनाया, तो कोई action plan भी बनाना चाहिए था। इस भाषण में प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने free education की बात कही है। मगर free education कौन देगा? कहां से पैसे आएंगे? किधर से उसका allocation होगा? यही सवाल जब हमने HRD Minister से पूछा था तब उन्होंने बहुत गुस्से से हम लोगों को चुप करा दिया। हमने यह कहा कि ठीक है, हाथ कंगन को आरसी क्या, थोड़े दिनों में यह पता लग जाएगा कि पैसा कहां से आएगा और ये बातें जो सिर्फ पेपर पर बनाने की होती हैं उसके बारे में आम आदमी को पता चल जाएगा। तीसरी चीज़, प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने अपने भाषण में direct foreign investment की बात की है। सर, आपके उस तरफ गोवा के एक एमपी श्री शान्ताराम नायक साहब बैठते हैं। उनसे मेरी बात हो रही थी। मैंने अखबार में खबर पढ़ी कि गोवा में बाहर के लोग, खास तौर पर Russian nationals आकर बहुत ज्यादा प्रोपर्टी खरीद रहे हैं। वहां पर उनके द्वारा प्रोपर्टी खरीदने के साथ-साथ, cultural change आ रहा है। वहां लोग nudist colony बना कर नंग-धड़ंग beaches पर घूम रहे हैं। क्या हमारे देश को ऐसा ही direct investment चाहिए जिसमें बाहर के लोग हमारे यहां आकर हमें indirectly occupy कर लें? क्या यही direct investment की बात है?

हम इस सरकार के बारे में दूसरी और बातें भी कह सकते हैं? प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने बड़ा लम्बा भाषण दिया। अगर मैं दोनों भाषणों को मिलाऊं तो ये 100 पेजेज़ से ऊपर होते हैं। इसीलिए मुझे यह लगता है कि हमारे लोगों ने इसमें करीब 600 अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं। सर, कई बार ऐसा हुआ है कि प्रेजिडेंट का Motion of Thanks, with amendments गया है। ऐसा दो बार तो मेरे सामने गया है। इस बार भी लगता है कि प्रेजिडेंट का Motion of Thanks काफी amendments के साथ जाएगा।

प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने महिलाओं के आरक्षण बिल की बात भी की है। आपने महिलाओं के बिल की बात की, महिलाओं को जो हुकूक नहीं दिए जा रहे थे, उनके बारे में आपने बहुत सी बातें उठायीं। माया जी ने मुझे अभी बताया कि 8 तारीख को महिला आरक्षण का बिल आ रहा है। Opposition ने बजट के समय एक बड़ी अच्छी मिसाल पेश की। सब साथ मिल कर बाहर गये, अच्छा लगा। वर्षों के बाद opposition एक होकर तैयार हुई। मैं उम्मीद करती हूं कि जब आप महंगाई पर इतनी एकता दिखा सकते हैं तो महिलाओं के बिल पर भी आप अपनी एकता दिखाएंगे। कोशिश कीजिए कि हम, आप, लेफ्ट और इस सरकार की सत्ताधारी पार्टी, सब मिल कर महिलाओं को 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दें। हमारे यादव जी बोल रहे थे, मैं उनकी सब बातों से सहमत थी, केवल एक बात से सहमत नहीं थी। पुरुषों के रिजर्वेशन की बात आई। आप 60 वर्ष सत्ता में रहे, 60 वर्ष तक सारे फल खाये, अब तो आप हमें थोड़ी-सी जगह दे दें। हम आपसे ज्यादा तो नहीं मांग रहे हैं? केवल 33 परसेंट मांग रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि 8 तारीख को जब यह बिल आएगा तब आप लोग तैयार होंगे।

मुझे याद है कि सबसे पहले मैंने उस जगह से, जहां से डिप्टी चेयरमैन के तौर पर बैठती थी, वहां से मैंने यह बात उठायी थी और उस वक्त सब लोगों ने ताली बजा कर उसका वेलकम किया था, किसी ने मुखालफत नहीं की

थी। मगर, मुझे कुछ शक लग रहा है, इसलिए मैं इन चन्द बातों के साथ कहूंगी कि मैं प्रेजीडेंट साहिबा को शुक्रिया तो अदा करती हूँ कि वे घोड़ों की टापों और fanfare के साथ आयीं। मगर हम उनके भाषण में amendments करके जरूर भिजवाएंगे ताकि उनको अंदाजा हो और जब वे अगली बार भाषण करने आएँ तो वे 'My Government न कहें, अगर वे 'The Government' कहें तो बेहतर होगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Motion moved by Professor P.J. Kurienji to thank Her Excellency, the President, Shrimati Pratibha Patilji, for addressing both the Houses of Parliament. It was, as spoken by many of our colleagues, maybe, customary, but this time, when Her Excellency was speaking, she did not confine to a speech alone. In her speech she said, whatever the programmes chalked out by the Government, she is hoping that in the coming decade, she has clearly marked the road map for the whole decade. Sir, in her speech, she has expressed her tribute to the people who have died in the bomb blast in Pune. Pune, historically is known in this country for various reasons. Way back in 1934, a bomb was hurled on Mahatma Gandhi. We take the name of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a very unfortunate thing that when the programme named after Mahatma Gandhi, that is, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, some of them tried to ridicule it. It is very unfortunate.

It is very unfortunate. But the President of USA says that the man who has influenced him most in his life is 'Mahatma Gandhi'! The foreigners proudly take the name of 'Mahatma Gandhi'. I do not know what is wrong with our own people! When hon. Kurienji initiated the debate, he has rightly referred to the Presidential Address when she insisted on the secular fabric of this nation. Sir, way back in 1885 when the Congress Party was formed, the essence of forming the Congress Party, the principle of forming the Congress Party was to ensure secular ethos. Unfortunately, over a period of time, it has got a severe beating. Even then, it has survived! If you go into the history, Sir, it is not that political party alone, it is not the Congress Party alone, which supports the secular fabric or the secular ideology. Way back in 1937, in the Constituent Assembly, when there was a vote, there was Muslim League on one side, Hindu Mahasabha on the other side and the Congress Party on yet another side. Though the country had 80 per cent of Hindus, almost 25 per cent of the minorities had got a drubbing in that counting whereas Muslim League did not vote even 0.2 per cent and the Hindu Mahasabha did not vote even two per cent of the votes. That shows. ...*(Interruptions)*... That shows the thinking of the people in the country about secular ethos. The ideology of this country is secular where the people believe in living in brotherhood.

Sir, from the principal Opposition Party, BJP, while initiating the debate, my senior colleague Venkaiah Naiduji and former Congress leader, Najma Heptulla were very critical of the Address made by the President. Venkaiah Naiduji has gone even to the extent of saying that the Government has run out of ideas! It is very unfortunate, of course. In the political agenda, when the NDA was ruling, for almost eight years, there was no mention of the farmers, labourers or the youth. Sir, Venkaiah Naiduji is very good at using cross words. He uses very accurate words in his speeches. He was speaking on 'price rise'. In Hindi, he said: जब भी कांग्रेस आती है, महंगाई आ जाती है। Probably, he has forgotten that he was in treasury bench for almost eight years. Sir, if I quote, between 1990 and 1991, the kerosene price was Rs.2.77 paise; in March, 1998, they brought it down to Rs.2.52 paise. While demitting the office in May, 2004, they raised the price to Rs.9/- . It is almost a 258 per cent increase. Over a period of years, the price of fuel was raised almost 32 times. And the LPG cylinder, Sir. They talk of aam admi, and they are ridiculing the approach of UPA-II! If you take the domestic LPG cylinder rates from 1991 to 2010, it was Rs.57.60 paise in 1991. While they were quitting the office in 2004, the LPG price was Rs.241/- . Who raised this price? There was no UPA. NDA was all powerful! So, just for the sake of criticising, the principal Opposition Party was very critical of the Presidential Address. But, in 2004, the Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and Dr. Manmohan Singh brought in this Bharat Nirman Programme. Under the Bharat Nirman Programme, the flagship programmes are the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, the National Rural Health Mission, etc. These are some of the major flagship programmes taken up by the UPA-1. At that point of time, an amount of Rs.1,75,000 crores was allocated for these programmes to bring back the national political agenda on the track. We have seen, when the earlier Government was ruling, that there was no place for the real aam admi in their agenda. Their political agenda was entirely different. It was either regional or communal. Such was their agenda which we had seen. It is to bring back the nation on the track of prosperity, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi have brought this Bharat Nirman Programme and through this Programme we have launched many programmes which are helping the aam admi. It is very heartening to note that the BJP, after a long break, is discussing about the aam admi instead of discussing the mandir, Ayodhya and all. The birth of Jan Sangh was purely on the basis of some hidden agenda like Ayodhya, common civil code and article 370. These are the three major foundations of Jan Sangh. Venkaiah Naiduji was saying that the Maoists should come out and fight

the elections. Well, they may be outsourcing it to somebody to fight the elections. That is the case with the Bharatiya Janata Party also. Their parent body does not fight the elections. They outsource it in the name of BJP. We should realise that in a democracy we should go to the people and whoever the people elect or select would govern the country. That is the essence of democracy. But unfortunately I don't understand what Venkaiah Naiduji was saying about outsourcing of the candidates. It is very unfortunate in a democracy. But it is not practised by the Congress, The Congress programmes or the Congress ideology is outsourced by the people of the country and not by any hidden organisation or any organisation which is undemocratic.

Sir, in the past six years, the Government has taken some major steps like the Right to Information Act. It is one of the major Acts which has been passed for transparency in the administration and as a result the programmes which have been launched by the Government reach ' grassroots level. We know that there is no dearth of programmes in this country; there is no dearth of laws in this country. But as regards the implementation part, what I have seen is that the laws are bypassed sometimes and the programmes are derailed by the powerful lobbies which are there in the State or even in the Government. The Right to Information, the Right to Education, the Right to Work, the Right to Food, etc., are very helpful. These are some of the major programmes which are taken up by the UPA-1 and UPA-2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, the National Rural Health Mission, etc. • These are some of the major flagship programmes taken up by the UPA-1. At that point of time, an amount of Rs. 1,75,000 crores was allocated for these programmes to bring back the national political agenda on the track. We have seen, when the earlier Government was ruling, that there was no place for the real aam admi in their agenda. Their political agenda was entirely different. It was either regional or communal. Such was their agenda which we had seen. It is to bring back the nation on the track of prosperity, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi have brought this Bharat Nirman Programme and through this Programme we have launched many programmes which are helping the aam admi. It is very heartening to note that the BJP, after a long break, is discussing about the aam admi instead of discussing the mandir, Ayodhya and all. The birth of Jan Sangh was purely on the basis of some hidden agenda like Ayodhya, common civil code and article 370. These are the three major foundations of Jan Sangh. Venkaiah Naiduji was saying that the Maoists should come out and fight the elections. Well, they may be outsourcing it to somebody to fight the elections. That is the case with the Bharatiya Janata Party also. Their parent body does not fight the elections.

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Sir, in the President's Address, she spoke about inclusive growth. Even the UN Charter clearly says that a human being should have a decent employment and he should have a decent living. Let us take the statistics of the Planning Commission. Almost 27 per cent of the population is below the poverty line. You can imagine their fate, their status of living. They don't have any kind of job. When there is international pressure, when there is a common law that a human being should have a decent job, a decent employment and a decent living, it is very unfortunate that even after 60 years of our Independence we still try to have programmes for them.

But unfortunately, without the strong and constructive opposition, proper programmes could not be taken up or implemented for these people. As Shri Raja was rightly saying, though we are the 4th biggest economy in the world, but in terms of Human Development Index — it is the World Bank report, as Shri Shantaram Naik was saying — we stand at 134. The irony is, we are the 4th powerful economy and at the same time, our number is 23rd so far as the poorest countries of the world are concerned. A lot more has to be done. The political agenda, the economic agenda should focus on the development of this aam admi. Sir, Najma was asking — she has left — what the Government is doing about some fellow speaking from Pakistan. Why should we speak to him? He is a terrorist. We will answer him in the way he deserves. There is no question of discussing it with those terrorists. But

when there was an attack on Parliament, when there was an attack on Raghunath Mandir, when there was an attack on Akshardham in Gujarat, the Congress Party, as a responsible political party, gave full support to the Government to take necessary steps. The whole Army was made to line up on the borders for almost one year. Who stopped them from taking action? Why point at the Congress Party, why point at the UPA for not taking any action? There is no need for any lessons from any political party; the Congress Party does not need any lesson, as far as the security of the country is concerned.

As far as the decision of the Government especially on urban housing and concentrating on slums is concerned, it all depends on the State Governments. If the State Government gives the patta or the ownership right — Shri S. Jaipal Reddy is here — the Government is intent on giving them financial assistance for construction of houses. Sir, this is my 12th year in Parliament. I have been in the Standing Committee on Urban Development and also in the Consultative Committee for a long time. It is a very unfortunate thing that whenever the programmes are launched for these vulnerable and poor sections of the society, there is no helping hand from anywhere. Because there is a compulsion and there is a commitment, we announce these programmes. To get a land for rehabilitation of slums dwellers, it is a Herculean task; whereas, if you want to start a golf course, within 24 hours you get the permission. Because most of the bureaucrats and IAS officers are there, they get the permission on one phone call. For any kind of club, etc., there is no dearth of land. But for the rehabilitation of slum dwellers, it is a very tough task, Shri Siva was rightly saying that in Tamil Nadu they have launched a programme to rehabilitate almost 21 lakh slum dwellers. Let me point out here that Tamil Nadu is the pioneer in constructing houses for slum dwellers. They did that way back in 1960s. This slum development programme or rehabilitation programme is unique one. I think the country should adopt such kind of modalities so that the slum dwellers get a better deal.

Sir, the other important point that has been mentioned by the hon. President is about the Communal Violence Bill, 2005. This Bill should be brought to this House and passed as early as possible.

Sir, this Bill should be brought before this House and it should be passed as early as possible so that we can take care of the displaced people whether they are from Bangladesh or Sri Lanka or Tibet. Sir, I come from the State of Karnataka where we have two camps for Tibetan refugees. We have a refugee camp for Tamils also. Even, the Bangladeshis are there. Unfortunately, people who have been affected by communal riots in Gujarat and the communal riots in Kandhamal in Orissa are

nowhere. There is no rehabilitation programme for them yet. They are without shelters. They are living in pitiable conditions. Before something serious happens, Sir, this Bill should be passed and the people displaced because of communal riots should be provided protection. The Government should give them all kind of help because they have been driven out of their homes by our own people.

Sir, as far as the health sector is concerned, I again come back to the decision taken during the NDA regime. They had sanctioned five AIIMS-like institutions to be set up in places like Jaipur, Bhopal, Patna, Bhubaneswar and Shillong in the North-East. They had totally forgotten the southern part of India. Their argument was that the southern part of India was well-equipped so far as medical facilities were concerned. Sir, being well-equipped with medical facilities is not the issue. The issue is that of a poor man's access to health facilities. AIIMS is such an institution where any ordinary man can walk in and have access to medical facilities. The people in the southern part of the country are being denied this access. I appeal to the Government that this shortcoming should be removed by opening up an AIIMS-like institution somewhere in the south. It could be in Goa, in Hyderabad, in Chennai, in Trivandrum, in Bangalore and so on. We are ready to give land for this purpose. Unfortunately, in most of the Budgets, they have been giving some kind of financial assistance for the upgradation of the existing hospitals. That has not been enough. We expect the Central Government to provide for the establishment of an AIIMS-like institution for the people living in the southern part of the country.

Then, the other issue is regarding the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Sir, since the last Budget, there has been a 75 per cent increase in the allocations for this department so as to benefit the vulnerable sections of the society like the Dalits, the OBCs, the tribals, the physically-challenged and the destitute women. I urge upon the Government to also increase the amount, of scholarships for pre-matric, matric, post-matric, graduate and post-graduate students coming from these vulnerable sections.

Sir, some hon. Members have mentioned the statement made by Shri Shashi Tharoor. He is a new entrant in politics. He has been elected by the people of Trivandrum. Now, he has made some statement. And he has clarified immediately after that that the position of the Government remains unchanged, that the decisions are taken on the basis of the guidelines of the Government and so on. Sir, he has clarified it and I don't think there is necessity for any further clarification by the hon. Prime Minister. The senior Minister, Shri S. M. Krishna, has also made a statement today regarding Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia.

Finally, before I conclude, I would like to say that you should not merely criticize the Government. Yes, Shri N. K. Singhji was also critical of the Government, but he has also given certain suggestions to the Government about issues concerning women.

Education is other important area where a lot of investment has to be made. I come from a State where there is no dearth of capitation colleges and schools. But unless Government schools with high standard come up, we cannot fulfil the desire of poor students who want to study but there are no facilities for them. Sir, the Address of the President has got a lot of hope. In her Speech, she has clearly given a roadmap for the decade. I hope the programmes which have been launched by the UPA-I and UPA-II would be implemented properly so that the poor man and the aam aadmi get all the benefits. Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मुझे जो आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मोहतरमा राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश को आज कितने चैलेंजेज का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसका कोई जवाब उसमें नहीं मिलता है। इस एतबार से बहुत मायूसी होती है। मिसाल के तौर पर महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या यह महंगाई कम होगी, इस भाषण में इसका कोई इंडीकेशन नहीं है। इस भाषण के बाद जो बजट आया है, उस बजट में भी डीजल और पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए। इसके मायने यह है कि अब तक जो महंगाई है, यह यहीं नहीं रुकेगी, बल्कि इसके बाद भी और एक राउंड महंगाई की मार गरीब लोगों के ऊपर पड़ेगी। देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है। राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में ऐसी कोई बात देखने को नहीं मिलती कि इस बेकारी को कम करने की तरफ कोई कदम उठाया जा सकता है। महंगाई का जो सवाल है - हम लोग यह समझाते हैं कि महंगाई को रोकने का जो रास्ता है, उस रास्ते पर यह सरकार कदम रखना ही नहीं चाहती है। महंगाई रोकना संभव है - इस बात पर हम यकीन करते हैं। वामपंथियों की तरफ से जो प्रोग्राम रखा गया है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि सबसे पहला काम देश में भूमि सुधार, लैंड रिफॉर्म करना चाहिए था, वह हुआ नहीं है। लैंड रिफॉर्म के बारे में उसमें एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा गया है। अभी तक जमीन का बड़ा हिस्सा मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में है इसलिए पैदावार के ऊपर भी उन्हीं की गिरफ्त है और सिवाय लैंड रिफॉर्म के गरीब लोगों की कुव्वत-ए-खरीद बढ़ाने का दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। जितना लैंड रिफॉर्म हुआ भी है, उसका भी ज्यादा हिस्सा पश्चिमी बंगाल और केरल में हुआ है इसलिए वहां महंगाई का जोर भी कुछ कम है। अगर मेरे पास वक्त होता तो मैं आपको बाजार भाव कोट करके बता सकता था। अगर लैंड रिफॉर्म से लोग मायूस हो जाएं तो प्री-केपिटलिस्ट रिफॉर्म का क्या होगा और देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या रास्ता निकलेगा? अभी भी हम लोग यह कहते हैं कि अगर सरकार महंगाई के मसले को संजीदगी से हल करना चाहे तो जब किसानों के खेत में फसल पैदा होती है, उस समय उनके लिए उनकी जरूरत भर का छोड़कर करके बाकी तमाम फसल का मुनासिब दाम किसानों को देकर सरकार उसे खरीद ले, उसकी प्रोक्योरमेंट करे, ऐग्रेसिव प्रोक्योरमेंट करे और उसके बाद राशन कार्ड के ऊपर कंट्रोल रेट पर तमाम देश में उसकी सप्लाय की जिम्मेदारी ले, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ रियासती हुकुमते भी सहयोग करेंगी, कोऑपरेट करेंगी और महंगाई एक साल के अंदर काबू में आ जाएगी। लेकिन यह क्यों नहीं होता है? इसलिए नहीं होता है कि अगर उस रास्ते पर सरकार चले तो जो बिचौलिए हैं, जो मिडल मैन हैं, जो सबसे ज्यादा लूट मचाते हैं, इनका खात्मा हो जाएगा। यही वे लोग हैं जो चुनाव के मौके पर हुक्मरां पार्टियों की तहवील में अरबों रुपए का चंदा डाल देते हैं।

इस पैसे को लेकर चुनाव जीतकर लोग राजगद्दी पर जाकर बैठ जाते हैं और फिर उनको कहते हैं कि अब हमारा राज चलेगा और तुम्हारी लूट चलेगी तथा पांच साल तक जनता को लूटो। दोनों के अंदर एक अनहोनी

6.00 P.M.

एलाएंस एक नापाक इतिहास काम करता है इसलिए लोग मुंह देखते रह जाते हैं और बाजार की महंगाई बढ़ती चली जाती है। यही बात इस साल भी होगी। हम लोगों ने सरकार से कहा था कि गोदाम में जो अनाज भरा हुआ है - चावल, दाल, गेहूं और शक्कर, इनको सस्ते दाम पर हर परिवार को दो रुपए किलो के हिसाब से हर महीना 35 किलो सरकार दे तो पूरे देश में जो भुखमरी है, तकलीफें हैं, वे दूर हो जाएंगी। इसमें अस्सी हजार करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी लगेगी। लेकिन इसको सरकार ने मंजूर नहीं किया और कारपोरेट सैक्टर को चौरासी हजार करोड़ रुपए की टैक्स में छूट दे दी और उनको माफ कर दिया। लोगों को यह बात समझाने में जितनी देर लगे उतने ही दिनों तक इनकी सरकार चल सकती है। जिस दिन लोग यह समझ जाएंगे कि यह सरकार गरीबों की तसलीम महर करके कारपोरेट सैक्टर व बड़े लोगों की मददगार बनी हुई है उसी दिन हालात बदल सकते हैं।

सर, मेरा दूसरा पॉइंट हिन्दुस्तान की फॉरेन पॉलिसी के बारे में है। एक जमाने में जो आजाद विदेश नीति थी, वह आज नहीं है। कहने को चाहे कोई कुछ भी कह ले। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि इण्डो-यू.एस. न्यूक्लीयर डील के बाद हमारी फॉरेन पॉलिसी बदल गई है। उसकी वजह क्या है कि इस डील की एक शर्त यह बात भी लिखी हुई है कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति अमेरिका की विदेश नीति से मेल खाती हुई रहेगी। ऐसा है कि यह नहीं इस बात का सर्टिफिकेट अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति हर साल अमेरिकी कांग्रेस को देगा। यह एग्रीमेंट हो चुका है और इसके बाद भी आप यह दावा करेंगे कि हमारी फॉरेन पॉलिसी आजाद पॉलिसी है। इस वक्त अमेरिकी साम्राज्यवाद सारी दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी जालिम ताकत है। कम से कम ईरान और अफगानिस्तान में जो कुछ हुआ उसके बाद तो यह बात समझाने में कोई शक-सुबहा नहीं रह जाता है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में एक जगह यह बात लिखी हुई है कि हम लोग तहरीके आजादी फिलिस्तीन की हिमायत करते रहेंगे। ठीक है जुवानी तो यह बात सुनने में अच्छी लगती है, लेकिन अगर इस बात को दिल से अमल किया जाए तो यह भी हकीकत है कि इस वक्त इजरायल के हथियारों का सबसे बड़ा खरीदार हिन्दुस्तान है। ये दोनों बातें तो मेल नहीं खाती हैं। अगर तहरीके आजादी और फिलिस्तीन की हिमायत करना है तो इजराइल के साथ हथियारों की खरीदारी बंद करना चाहिए। अगर यह काम सरकार करती है तो हम यह मानेंगे कि हां, आप फिलिस्तिनियों के साथ हैं। इसमें एक जगह मॉनोरिटी के बारे में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि The multi-sectoral development programme for minority concentration has started well. Started well के मायने क्या हुए, हमारे पास जो हिसाब है वह यह है कि 11वें पांच साला प्लान में 66 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है जिसमें से 5.18 करोड़ रुपया यानी पांच परसेंट से ही कुछ ज्यादा खर्च हो पाया है, बाकी पैसा तो खर्च ही नहीं हुआ है। तो जब खर्च ही नहीं हुआ है तो उससे मॉनोरिटी को क्या फायदा पहुंचेगा। तो इस बात के ऊपर भी नजर डालने की जरूरत है। जहां तक दुनिया की मौजूदा हालात का ताल्लुक है, जब तक पूंजीवाद रहेगा तो गरीबों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकेगा। यह पूंजीवाद क्या है:

"कलेजा फुंक रहा है और जवां कहने से आरी है,

बताओं क्या तुम्हें क्या चीज, यह शरमाएदारी है।

पकड़ कर हाथ सारेकच्चे-पक्के छीन लेती है,

यह डायन है, भरी गोदों से बच्चे छीन लेती है।

चबा कर हड्डियां इंसान की दुनिया में जीती है,

इसे जब प्यास लगती है, तो ताजा खून पीती है।"

ऐसी एक ताकत के साथ हाथ मिलाकर चलने से हिन्दुस्तान का कल्याण कभी नहीं होगा, यहां के लोगों का भला कभी नहीं होगा। इसीलिए मुझे तो राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण से मायूसी हुई है और मैं किसी तरह से इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। हम लोग अल्टरनेटिव पॉलिसी के लिए अपनी जद्दो-जहद जारी रखेंगे और मुझे इस बात का पक्का यकीन है कि मौजूदा हालात जैसे हैं, उसको इस देश का आवाम ही बदल सकता है, क्योंकि वही इस देश का सच्चा मालिक है, हकीकी मालिक है।

محمد امین (مغربی بنگال) : سر، مجھے جو آپ نے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ محترمہ راشٹریتی جی کے بھائیں کو پڑھنے کے بعد ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ہمارے دیش کو آج جتنے چیلنجز کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے، اس کا کوئی جواب اس میں نہیں ملتا ہے۔ اس اعتبار سے بہت مایوسی ہوئی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر مہنگائی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ کیا یہ مہنگائی کم ہوگی، اس بھائیں میں اس کا کوئی انڈیکیشن نہیں ہے۔ اس بھائیں کے بعد جو بجٹ آیا ہے، اس بجٹ میں بھی ڈیزل اور پیٹرول کے دام بڑھا دیئے گئے۔ اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ اب تک جو مہنگائی ہے، یہ یہیں نہیں رکے گی، بلکہ اس کے بعد بھی ایک راؤنڈ، مہنگائی کی مار غریب لوگوں کے اوپر پڑے گی۔ دیش میں بیکاری بڑھ رہی ہے۔ راشٹریتی کے بھائیں میں ایسی کوئی بات دیکھنے کو نہیں ملتی کہ اس بیکاری کو کم کرنے کی طرف کوئی قدم اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے۔ مہنگائی کا جو سوال ہے - ہم لوگ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ مہنگائی کو روکنے کا جو راستہ ہے، اس راستے پر یہ سرکار قدم رکھنا ہی نہیں چاہتی ہے۔ مہنگائی روکنا سمیہو ہے - اس بات پر ہم یقین کرتے ہیں۔ وام-پنٹھیوں کی طرف سے جو پروگرام رکھا گیا ہے، اس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ سب سے پہلا کام دیش میں بھومی سدھز، لینڈ ریفرمس کرنا چاہیے تھا، جو ہوا نہیں ہے۔ لینڈ ریفرمس کے بارے میں اس میں ایک لفظ بھی نہیں کہا گیا ہے۔ ابھی تک زمین کا بڑا حصہ مٹھی بھر لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے، اس لئے پیداوار کے اوپر بھی انہیں کی گرفت ہے اور سوائے لینڈ ریفرم کے غریب لوگوں کی قوت خرید بڑھانے کا دوسرا کوئی راستہ نہیں ہے۔ جتنا لینڈ ریفرمس ہوا ہے، اس کا بھی زیادہ حصہ پچھمی بنگال اور کیرل میں ہوا ہے اس لئے وہاں مہنگائی کا زور بھی کچھ کم ہے۔ اگر میرے پاس وقت ہوتا تو میں آپ کو بازار بھڑ کوٹ کر کے بتا سکتا تھا۔ اگر لینڈ ریفرمس سے لوگ مایوس ہو جائیں تو پری-کیپٹلسٹ ریفرم کا کیا ہوگا اور دیش کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے کیا راستہ نکلے گا؟ ابھی بھی ہم لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ اگر سرکار مہنگائی کے مسئلے کو سنجیدگی سے حل کرنا چاہے تو جب کسانوں کے کھیت میں فصل پیدا ہوئی ہے،

(شری اپ-سمجھاتی پیٹھاسین ہوئے)

اس سب سے ان کے لئے ان کی ضرورت بھر کا چھوڑ کر کے باقی تمام فصل کا مناسب دام کسانوں کو دے کر سرکار اسے خرید لے، اس کی پروکیورمینٹ کرے، ایگریسو پروکیورمینٹ کرے اور اس کے بعد رائن کارڈ کے اوپر کنٹرول ریٹ پر تمام دیش میں اس کی سپلائی کی ذمہ داری لے، جس میں کینڈر سرکار کے ساتھ ریاستی حکومتیں بھی سہجگ کریں گی، کو-اپریٹ کریں گی اور مہنگائی ایک سال کے اندر قابو میں آجائے گی۔ لیکن یہ کیوں نہیں ہوتا ہے؟ اس لئے نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ اگر اس راستے پر سرکار چلے تو جو بچوٹے ہیں، جو مڈل مین ہیں، جو سب سے زیادہ لوٹ مچاتے ہیں، ان کا خاتمہ ہو جائے گا۔ وہی وہ لوگ ہیں جو چنڈ کے مرقع پر حکمران پارٹیوں کی تحویں میں اربوں روپے کا چندہ ڈال دیتے ہیں۔

اس پیسے کو لے کر چنڈا جیت کر لوگ راج گڈی پر جا کر بیٹھ جاتے ہیں اور پھر ان کو کہتے ہیں کہ اب ہمارا راج چلے گا اور تمہاری لوٹ چلے گی یعنی پانچ سال تک چنڈا کو لوٹو۔ دونوں کے اندر ایک انہولی لالچ ایک ناپاک اہمیت کا کام کرتا ہے اس لئے لوگ منہ دیکھتے رہ جاتے ہیں اور بازار کی مہنگائی بڑھتی چلی جاتی ہے۔ یہی بات اس سال بھی ہوگی۔ ہم لوگوں نے سرکار سے کہا تھا کہ گودام میں جو اناج بھرا ہوا ہے، چاول، دال، گیہوں، اور شکر ان کو سستے دام پر پرہیزار کو دو روپے کلو کے حساب سے ہر مہینہ 35 کلو سرکار دے تو پورے دہش میں جو بھکمری ہے، تکلیفیں ہیں، وہ نور ہو جائیں گی۔ اس میں اسی ہزار کروڑ روپے کی سبسڈی لگے گی۔ لیکن اس کو سرکار نے منظور نہیں کیا اور کارپوریٹ سیکٹر کو جو اسی ہزار کروڑ روپے کی ٹیکس میں چھوٹ دے دی اور ان کو معاف کر دیا۔ لوگوں کو یہ بات سمجھنے میں جتنی دیر لگے اتنے ہی دنوں تک ان کی سرکار چل سکتی ہے۔ جس دن لوگ یہ سمجھ جائیں گے کہ یہ سرکار غریبوں کی تسلیم مہر کر کے کارپوریٹ سیکٹر و بڑے لوگوں کی مددگار بنی ہوئی ہے اسی دن حالات بدل سکتے ہیں۔

سر، میرا دوسرا پوائنٹ ہندوستان کی فارن پالیسی کے بارے میں ہے۔ ایک زمانے میں جو آزاد دہش کی ودیش نیٹی تھی، وہ آج نہیں ہے۔ کہنے کو چاہیے کوئی کچھ بھی کہہ لیں۔ لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ انٹوجو۔ایس۔ نیوکلیئر ٹیل کے بعد ہماری فارن پالیسی بدل گئی ہے۔ اس کی وجہ کیا ہے کہ اس ٹیل کی ایک شرط یہ بات بھی لکھی ہوئی ہے کہ ہندوستان کی ودیش نیٹی امریکہ کی ودیش نیٹی سے میل کھاتی ہوئی رہے گی۔ ایسا ہے یا نہیں اس بات کا سرٹیفیکٹ امریکہ کا راشٹرپتی ہر سال امریکی کانگریس کو دے گا۔ یہ ایگریمنٹ ہو چکا ہے اور اس کے بعد بھی آپ یہ دعویٰ کریں گے کہ ہماری فارن پالیسی آزاد پالیسی ہے؟ اس وقت امریکہ سامراجیہ واد ساری دنیا کی سب سے بڑی ظالم طاقت ہے۔ کم سے کم ایران اور افغانستان میں جو کچھ ہوا اس کے بعد تو یہ بات سمجھنے میں کوئی شک و شبہ باقی نہیں رہ جاتا ہے۔ راشٹرپتی جی کے ایہیہائٹن میں ایک جگہ یہ ایک بات لکھی ہوئی ہے کہ ہم لوگ تحریک آزادی فلسطین کی حمایت کرتے رہیں گے۔ تھیک ہے زبانی تو یہ بات سننے میں اچھی لگتی ہے لیکن اگر اس بات کو دل سے عمل کیا جائے تو یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ اس وقت اسرائیل کے ہتھیاروں کا سب سے بڑا خریدار ہندوستان ہے۔ یہ دونوں باتیں تو میل نہیں کھاتی ہیں۔ اگر تحریک آزادی فلسطین کی حمایت کرنا ہے تو اسرائیل کے ساتھ ہتھیاروں کی خریداری بند کرنا چاہئے۔ اگر یہ کم سرکار کرئی ہے تو ہم یہ متین گے کہ ہاں، آپ فلسطین کے ساتھ ہیں۔ اس میں ایک جگہ سائنڈرائی کے بارے میں یہ بھی لکھا ہوا ہے کہ

The multi-sectoral

development programme for minority concentration has started well. Started well ہمارے پاس جو حساب ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ 11 ویں پنج سالہ پلان میں 86 کروڑ روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے جس میں سے 18 کروڑ روپیہ، یعنی پانچ فیصد سے ہی کچھ زیادہ خرچ ہو پایا ہے، باقی پیسہ تو خرچ ہی نہیں ہوا ہے۔ تو جب خرچ ہی نہیں ہوا ہے تو اس سے مانٹارٹی کو کیا فائدہ پہنچے گا۔ اس بات کے اوپر بھی نظر ڈالنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جہاں تک دنیا کے موجودہ حالات کا تعلق ہے، جب تو پونجی واد رہے گا تو غریبوں کا کلیان نہیں ہو سکے گا۔ یہ پونجی واد کیا ہے:

"کلیجہ پھونک رہا ہے اور زباں کہنے سے عاری ہے
بتاؤ کیا تمہیں کیا چیز، یہ سرمائے داری ہے
بکڑ کر ہاتھ سارے کچے پگے چھین لیتی ہے
یہ ڈال رہی ہے، بھری گونوں سے بجے چھین لیتی ہے
جہاں کے بٹیاں انسان کی، دنیا میں جیتی ہے
اسے جب پیاس لگتی ہے، تو تازہ خون پیتی ہے"

ایسی ایک طاقت کے ساتھ ہاتھ ملا کر چلنے سے ہندوستان کا کلیان ابھی نہیں ہوگا، جہاں کے لوگوں کا بہلا کبھی نہیں ہوگا۔ اسی لئے مجھے تو ریشتر پنی جی کے اس ایبیبھاشن سے مایوسی ہوئی ہے اور میں کسی طرح سے اس کا سمرتھن نہیں کر سکتا۔ ہم لوگ الٹرنیٹو پالیسی کے لئے اپنی جدوجہد جاری رکھیں گے اور مجھے اس بات کا یقین ہے کہ موجودہ حالات جیسے ہیں، اس کو اس دیش کی عوام ہی بدل سکتی ہے، کیوں کہ وہی اس دیش کا سچا مالک ہے، حقاری مالک ہے۔

(ختم شد)

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Till what time are we going to sit?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The BAC has decided up to 7.30 P.M. यही ठीक है कि बात हुई थी। अब आप बैठ जाइए। आप सात बजे तक तो बैठ जाइए, बाद में देखेंगे। ... (Interruptions)... It is your responsibility.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, he is worried about the Cabinet meeting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the Parliament is not bothered about the Cabinet meeting. The House should go on. It is your responsibility.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I am the second speaker from AIADMK to speak on the subject. Sir, we are in the midst of playing the role of exercising the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. Sir, the President's Address has been well prepared by the bureaucrats and the concerned people and they have rightly vetted as done

earlier. Sir, we have been listening to the UPA Government's side and the Opposition and I have heard both the sides. The speakers from the other side were able to highlight what they have done in the Government and they are speaking high of their achievements. On the other hand, the Opposition has countered the other side. Sir, as far as I am concerned I am willing to appreciate the plus points and, at the same time, I want to criticise the minus points. Sir, when we want to assess the outcome of an issue, then, we are reminded of the famous couplet of Saint Thiruvallavur.

"Kunam Nodi Kutvam Nadi Avatvul Migainodi Mikka Kolal".

When there is a plus and minus of an issue we have to assess a way and see which are the pluses and which are the minuses. Depending upon which of them are more, decision will go accordingly. This is what the great Saint Thiruvallavur has said. As far as I could see, when I assess the plus and minus points of the President's Address, I am able to see that there are certain highlights in terms of housing, in terms of road connectivity, in terms of facilities given to the ordinary people. According to me, there are umpteen number of omissions, particularly in terms of safety and security of the people and in terms of high rise price etc. These are all some of the major areas which the President's Address has not elaborately divulged at all. Sir, as far as any form of Government is concerned; I have been taught that the three ingredients which are necessary for any form of Government are *Amaidi*, *anandam* and *arogyam*. In other words, in English, *amaidi* means peace and security, *anandam* means happiness and *arogyam* means health. Health, happiness, peace and security are the basic things which are needed for any society in any form of Government. Irrespective of any form of Government, these are the basic things needed. I am inclined to ask: Is the President's Address able to substantiate whether there is enough peace and security, whether there is enough happiness, whether there is enough health? As far as I could see, the Government has given a lot of schemes. There is no doubt about it.

Whether the schemes have reached the beneficiary is not at all seen here. As far as I could see, over a period of six decades since independence the Government has not at all achieved its objectives. There is one-sided growth or lopsided growth. There is no balanced growth in the country. The rich is becoming richer and the poor is becoming poorer. This is the ground reality. With the result, whatever they do, it does not reach the needy. The most important point I would like to insist upon is, whatever they wanted to achieve has not been achieved. In other words, to do anything, one should have an objective. To implement the objective, there should be a structure. To activate the structure and to carryout the objective, there must be enough manpower. Ultimately, there should be operation. So, objective, structure, manpower and operation are the 4 elements that are needed for effective administration. On the one hand, I would say, whatever may be the scheme, it has not reached the targeted group at all and, on the other, it has reached to the wrong side. Whether there is growth. Yes; definitely, there is growth. But, the growth has not reached to the targeted group for whom we are very much concerned. So, the growth and development did not reach the backward, did not reach the poor, did not reach to tribals, did not reach the Scheduled Caste, etc. This is what I am trying to say.

My second important point is, that the Govt. are talking about subsidy, welfare schemes, free doles, etc. Many-a-time, ruling Government, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, is more concerned about the short-lived gains. To catch votes, the Government does something temporarily, will go all out and give subsidies, freebies and other welfare measures. As a result, the people are made to eke out their livelihood on free doles and, with the result, they become lazy. They don't go to work. So, the workshop is closed for want of people and, ultimately, the production falls and the prices go up. It is a cumulative effect one-after-the-other. So, what I mean to say is that the policy of the Government to give more and more subsidies or concessions is not actually reaching the needy at all. As I told you earlier, take the case of the laudable scheme — NREGA. Sir, as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, I wish to bring to the notice of this august House that the Committee has recently conducted an audit to find out the ills and evils in implementation of the NREGA. It has conducted inspection and found that benefits have not at all reached to the eligible persons and funds are diverted or misused. All the malpractices which you and I think of are found in the implementation of this scheme. Govt. are saying that the NREGA has done wonders. Actually, the ground reality is otherwise. It has not reached the person for whom it is meant.

Sir, Mr. Siva is here. He is making tall claims about what is being done in Tamil Nadu. I am able to read his papers that 21 lakh houses are going to be built. Okay. They have built several Samattuapurams. I am told that Samattuapurams houses are falling! Sir, within a period of 10 years there are a lot of cracks to the houses. I have got the details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, what is this?

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I am not yielding ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, I cannot ask him to confine to a particular thing ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it would be better if he confines himself to the President's Address ...*(Interruptions)*... We never disturbed ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, the ground reality is totally different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he has to speak something which is real ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot make allegations like this ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, what is that I can say. Is it unparliamentary? ...*(Interruptions)*... No ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we did not object him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, how can he say when he cannot substantiate that ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot make accusations like that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? Can I tell the Member to speak in this way or don't criticise? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you expect the Chair to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, unless it is unparliamentary, the Chair will not interfere in what he speaks.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, if he speaks like this, the House would be disrupted like this ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Siva, please sit down. No, no.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What he speaks does not have any basis ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not warranted ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disturb. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Malaisamy, please confine yourself to the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I hope, the Chair will keep in mind how much time of mine has been wasted and will accordingly compensate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you don't waste time. The time wasted in disruptions will be kept in mind and accordingly time will be given to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You stick to your time and conclude in time.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I am inclined to say that at a number of places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have been left with only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: At a number of places, the houses in the Samattuapurams have developed cracks. They are falling. This is the information that I have got. I can even cite the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Mr. Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Malaisamy, why do you want to waste your time like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, leave it apart, I am coming to an important point. What I am trying to say is, irrespective of the Central Government or a State Government, the governance should be improved. After having seen for several years, we have come to a conclusion that the scheme is wrong. I don't know what is wrong with it, whether your mission is wrong, whether your system is wrong, whether your people are wrong, we don't know. But something is wrong somewhere. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, that is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, coming to subsidy and free doles, my honest impression is that that one must be made to work and should be duly paid instead of giving him left and right. The subsidy is the greatest menace of the country. It is the taxpayers' money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Malaisamy, you are left with three minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, you will not be given any more time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, now, I come to a very important point that the President's Address has slightly omitted. It is regarding the internal security. I would not speak much on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: After the Mumbai blasts, after the Pune blasts, everyday something is happening somewhere. I mean, the only solace is that the hon. Minister says that he is very active. He is every active in the sense that he is able to make statements here and there and telling this and that, I mean, his presence is felt. But when he is active, the terrorists, the extremists, the naxalites, the Maoists are much more active than him, with a result so many things are happenings. We are very much afraid what is going to be their next target. The Government says that it is taking this measure and that measure. What I am trying to ask is that terrorism or naxalism or the threat to internal security is not today's affairs or yesterday's affair, it has been there for years and years and we have just been told that Govt. are taking measures for all these years. How long will we take to see that it is controlled? Something is wrong somewhere. ...*(Time-Bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil

DR. K. MALAISAMY: We need a leader with political will. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shri Ranjitsinh, you please start. It is your time that is being wasted. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Malaisamy, you are a disciplined Member. You must follow the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No consideration. We have to carry on the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Malaisamy, please don't break this rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you speaking? Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shri Ranjitsinh, You have got seven minutes. You have to complete in seven minutes.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I

rise to support the Motion. The President's Address is an important event and sets the agenda for the Parliament. It is a vital channel of communication between the Government and the Parliament.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the hon. President's Address, while outlining the efforts and achievements of the Government also mentions about the critical challenges to our nation-building efforts. Through this debate, all sections of the House should endeavour to provide some inputs to the Government to address these challenges.

Mr. Deputy, Chairman, Sir, the Address has one very illuminating aspect, that is, emphasis on education, as a critical factor to accelerate inclusive growth. With this in view, the Government has made significant investment in primary education through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-day Meal Programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 has been notified. We need to move faster in this direction as universalisation of primary education will play a very important role in addressing the problem of child labour, abuse of child rights and so on. The biggest relief, I would say, is the strength and resilience of our economy and the economic policies which could minimize the impact of the global economic crisis. The Government deserves our whole-hearted compliments. Our economy is growing at the rate of 7.5 per cent. The way our economy is growing, I have a feeling that we would touch double-digit growth in not too distant future. Having said that, I would like to emphasize that we need to attach top priority to our agriculture to maintain its growth momentum. Scientific innovations on farm inputs and biotechnology must continue through R & D.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to thank the Government for taking initiatives for cleaning the "Ganga", the lifeline of our country. But, at the same time, Sir, I would also request the Government to include in the plan other rivers also, especially 'Bhima River', flowing through Solapur district, wherefrom I come and which was once considered the lifeline of the people of Solapur district. That river has now become a dumpsite for sewage and effluents. Since the water of the river is used for drinking and irrigation purposes, the polluted water of the river has started affecting the health of the residents of Pandharpur. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, conservation of rivers is a dynamic activity, with the ever-increasing pollution load due to increase in population. The population residing along the banks of Bhima river is expected to be around 30.90 million by 2030. Hence, I earnestly request the Minister of Environment and Forests to include 'Bhima river' under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) so that with adequate assistance, proper sewage infrastructure is created besides devising a long-term 'Conservation-Plan' to prevent pollution from entering the 'Bhima River'.

Another area is the youth development. While the role and contribution of the youth is of vital importance in all countries, it is, particularly, significant in a country like India where the proportion of youth in the country's overall social and demographic profile is continuously increasing. According to

the 2001 Census, there were approximately 355 million people in the age group of 15 to 35. About 74 per cent of them live in rural areas. The number is expected to rise to approximately 510 million by 2016. Both the Central and the State Governments need to harness the energies of this large group by providing them with adequate infrastructure of world standards for excellence in sports at national and international levels. However, organized efforts appear to be forthcoming at the national level to tap the potential of the Youth. Youth are the foundation for the development of our country. Unless emphasis is laid on the youth programmes and unless youths are put on the right track and right direction, the ultimate goal of nation building cannot be achieved.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, another area which I would like to highlight is to integrate computer technology, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Teaching-Learning process/Class Room Transactions in our schools. I would only request that it should be made an integral part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan where there should also be a provision to provide CDs, training for block resource persons/teachers and assistance for monitoring and research.

Finally, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to see the President's Address as a document which has captured the spirit of good governance. It has been articulated with a sense of sensitivity and seriousness on the part of the Government to issues of price rise and security; with a sense of equity and empowerment of the women, dalits and minorities, with a sense of long-term vision for infrastructural development and technological modernization, besides the issues concerning climate change and energy security. The Government is conscious of its responsibilities. We need to strengthen its hands. With these words, I thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for having given me the opportunity to participate in this Motion in this august House. Sir, I support the Motion. Thank you.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, thank you very much for this opportunity.

It is for the first time I sat in the Central Hall to listen to the President. I usually listen to the President's speech on television. So, it was a different experience and I consider the speech as an outstanding one because it dealt with clear blue skies to the future of India. But there are also a few black clouds as well.

Her opening remarks regarding the recent killings in Pune and in West Bengal define the serious challenges that this country faces. However, the positive part is that during 2008-09 while the world went through a turmoil of a slowdown, India managed to weather the storm. It had to take several measures and some of the measures will have to be gradually withdrawn.

The special importance of the NREG Act was felt during that year. It is not a perfect programme but it is a programme with the largest impact in the history of independent India. The

food security remains a challenge. What if we have another drought! I think, these are the issues that we have to consider because food security will continue to remain a challenge unless we take enormous steps for the Second Green Revolution. And that brings me to the issue that Mr. N.K. Singh spoke about in his speech and that is the challenge of governance how to deliver the schemes to the people who deserve it most. Sir, I don't think we have a very clear answer to this challenge. I will come back to that in a moment.

Then, there is the urban challenge. I come from Mumbai. The problem of transportation and communication is enormous but even the greater problem is that of slums. I was delighted to read in a paper' either yesterday or today' a news item Tamil Nadu initiative to be slum-free through a housing programme' and I think that Tamil Nadu might lay the foundation of how the other Metro cities might approach this problem.

The other thing that the hon. President referred to is the need for rapid development of the North-East States. The North-East States, are the most sensitive and the most strategically important States for our country, and, yet over the years, we have not been able to break the Gordian Knot in order to provide adequate development in the North-East States. I think, it has to be taken seriously. The challenges from China, the challenges from Bangladesh, the challenges from Nepal are not inconsiderable. Finally supporting the minority community, in order to enable them to join the mainstream, remains another challenge. These are some of the dark clouds in the blue sky scenario that the President described.

The biggest opportunity — India, has been described, as a young country; with largest number of people under the age of 25, Investment in education and making universal education a reality is going to be the key that will accelerate India's future prosperity. We must also aggressively in research and development. We must invest in significantly more in higher education, as the President said, and also welcome the participation of globally-renowned and quality academic institutions. The challenges of climate change provides both an opportunity as well as a threat. We have to invest in new technologies so that technology security will allow us to deal with the rest of the world as equals rather than as recipients of green and environment friendly technologies.

India's oil and gas finds particularly in the last few years have been spectacular, but much remains to be done. I think it is a tribute to the Petroleum Ministry and to the private sector in India that we are discovering more oil, discovering more gas than ever before. However, the laying of new roads is going to require far more speed than we have achieved until now because roads, in addition to the railways, will fluidise the rural economy and remove the intervention of the middlemen in

negotiating the terms of trade between the rural producer and the urban consumer. The wealth must go back to the rural producer and the roads are going to play a very important role in making this happen. Water security is going to be another major challenge and I don't think we have done enough in order to deal with water security. The Ganga Project remains on the paper. I don't think the Ganga and Yamuna Clean-up Projects have received the kind of attention that they deserve to receive and I am glad that the hon. President has raised the issue of the Ganga Project.

Sir, the Indian masses suffer from major legal backlogs. The plight of the common litigant is pathetic in this country. I hope that the legal reforms that are being proposed will come to fruition. Secondly, I think the National Rural Mission has an enormous task ahead of it. I think, my colleague from the other side had talked about the Rural Health Scheme. The Rural Health Scheme is going to hold the key to the future generations' prosperity in this country. What liberalisation has done in this country is to release the productive energy of younger people. Therefore, the wealth creation that is happening in this country is by people about whom we do not read in the newspapers; we do not see them, and it is their entrepreneurship and innovation that is changing the scenario in this country. We must enable young people to achieve their highest potential because we are going to be one of the major economies in the world, and we must now start behaving as a major power rather than what we were during the last 60 years. And this is proven by the fact that India will play a more and more visible and important role in the G-20 in deciding the world economic order. This used to be G-5, then it became G-7 and then G-8. G-20 is the recognition that countries like India, Brazil, Russia, South Africa and China are now going to play a far greater role than they have ever played in the history of the global economic order. The next 15 years will transform India economically and socially and that is what is going to be of fundamental importance in helping eliminating poverty and illiteracy and advancing human health and well being. And it will also be the major instrument in achieving equitable growth and prosperity. I think, the President's Address, which I sat and listened to for the first time, has given the signal that India is on the move; India will continue to be on the move. I consider myself privileged to be a part of this House, to be a participant and to watch India achieve its potential after sixty years of Independence. In the next 10-15 years we all have to cooperate and collaborate for India to achieve the greatness that was always its due but had avoided us in the past.

I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to support the Motion of Thanks to the hon. President heralding a glorious future for this country, but we have to acknowledge are that there are a lot of things that we have not been able to achieve, I hope the Prime Minister's Office is going to activate the DMU, the Delivery Monitoring Unit, because accountability is going to be the challenge that we face and I don't think we have a very clear answer there, as yet.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Manohar Joshi; you have eight minutes.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak today on the President's Address.

At the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the House to two sentences spoken by the hon. President in her speech. The first point that she had made was that all Members would dedicate themselves to making this decade a glorious period in our country's march towards prosperity. She started with this and ended her Speech by quoting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's sentence, "the service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means ending of poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality in the country." Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, both these sentences are indeed good but the question is: Have we been able to make the mind-set of people of our country to that effect? According to me, unfortunately, that is not being done. Sometimes I think whether the dream that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had seen will come to truth or it will remain only a dream. Her Excellency, the President, referred to the terrorist attack in Pune at the beginning of her Speech. We all know about it that in this attack 17 people died and 47 people received injuries and some of them are in hospitals. Somebody left a bag containing explosive devices in the premises of German Bakery and the blast took place. There was tension all over the country and particularly all over the State of Maharashtra. The intention of the terrorist, who attacked Pune, might be to stop the discussion between two Foreign Secretaries. I do not understand why the Government did not become wise after the attack of 26/11 in the city of Mumbai. Therefore, the incident of terrorist attack has again become an important question in the country. This is also surprising that the statement made by the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra is different. The Home Minister said that he had given information that there is a possibility of such attack in Maharashtra State and particularly in Pune. I would like to know from the Government what steps the Government of Maharashtra had taken to stop such an attack.

It is also surprising how these contradicting statements from the Home Minister and the Chief Minister of the State have come. Sir, I raised the issue in the meeting with the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister categorically said that he had no information to this effect from the Central Government. More surprisingly, the Home Minister of the State did admit that there was information about such attack, either in Pune or in the periphery of Pune. Sir, I do not understand what type of Government we have. The Government does not know, unfortunately, that at such a time of crisis the Central Government and the State Government must speak in one voice. Unfortunately, this is not happening. The hon. President referred to the zero tolerance of terrorist activities as our principal

policy. I am sure that after reading this any citizen would be happy. But after reading this, my question to the Government of India is: Can the Government make a positive reply tomorrow in this House by giving an assurance of safety to every individual which is the fundamental right, that is, the right to live?

Sir, apart from all other things, which we don't have, the right to live is the basic right of every Indian, and the Government is not considering that this right of every citizen has to be protected. Sir, unfortunately, this did not happen, and, therefore, practically, during the last one year, we find that after every one or two months, there was either a bomb blast or attack by the terrorist by some weapons. And, what is necessary? I just now read a statement of Mr. Saeed who made a statement in Pakistan that they must come together and attack India. If this is happening, that means that those terrorists, who are attacking India, are also supported by Pakistan Government. Therefore, it becomes indeed necessary that we also take a bold stand. Sir, we have seen what is happening in Israel. If anyone does any mischief with a small country like Israel, immediately Israel launches aerial attacks on the mischief monger. Why is it not happening in our country? Sir, this country has waited for a long time. And, I expect that if a further attack is made, the Indian Government must immediately order the Air Force for bombing the terrorist camps in Pakistan. There is no use of any discussion in future. We have discussed a lot with the representatives of Pakistan, with the Government of Pakistan, but I am sure the language which Pakistan will understand is the language of brave people, but I have no hope that the Government will act bravely in this matter. Therefore, this situation has to be handled strongly, carefully and with total dedication of saving the lives of our people.

I would not like to talk much about aam admi because I know that number of my previous speakers have spoken about it. But, what happened? Mr. Sharad Pawar, who is the concerned Minister, has said that the responsibility of rising prices is not...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your eight minutes are over.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: He has mentioned that it is the responsibility of the entire Cabinet and not only his responsibility. What is the necessity of saying this? When the portfolios are divided, everybody has to accept his responsibility. But, unfortunately, the Agriculture Minister is not prepared to do that. And, in the meantime, the prices are also rising. Sir, in all walks of life, the Government has failed. Therefore, I think, what Najmaji said here, the hon. President should not say, 'my Government'. She should only say, 'Government', and that should be enough.

Sir, I would mention about the electricity. There is no sufficient supply. People are suffering. Regarding health services, I would mention only one point that in our country, the people are dying for want of medicines and for want of proper treatment. I do not know whether the Government has

any plan to make improvement in this situation. Sir, I would only mention in this House that I had introduced a scheme in Maharashtra which is still going on, called the Jeevandayi Yojana. This scheme sees how the people below the poverty line will get a free treatment in municipal and government hospitals. If I can do this in the State of Maharashtra, I do not understand that why this cannot be done by the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: If this is done, then only, the people will be saved.

I would also like to say about a few problems of Maharashtra which are not being resolved for a number of months and years. Sir, particularly, I would like to refer to the city of Mumbai, from where I get elected every time. Sir, in Mumbai, there is a danger of water supply. There is shortage of water supply. No drinking water is received by the municipal corporation. New schemes are needed. The Chief Minister and the Municipal Corporation have written to the Government of India. The Chief Minister wrote on 5th February, 2010 that a scheme similar to the scheme in Chennai to solve the problem of shortage of drinking water should be put in place by sanctioning a special grant. But, Sir, this scheme is not being put in place. Therefore, my request to the Government is to look into it immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are other speakers also.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I will conclude in one minute. Therefore, Sir, this has to be looked into. Sir, there are different regions in Maharashtra, and, for every region, a Board is created. But I am sorry to say that the Konkan region which is most backward region is totally neglected. A demand has been made by the State Government to the Central Government that Konkan region has to be provided with a Konkan Board, and, I think, the Government will look into it.

Last but not the least point is the Maharastra-Karnataka border issue. A delegation of my Party, Shiv Sena met the President of India on this issue. We requested her to look into this long pending issue. Let the Prime Minister call both the Chief Ministers to discuss this issue. I am sure that if this is done the problem will be resolved.

Sir, my last sentence is that the people are not interested in big things. Yesterday, Prof. Kurien referred to a number of things, namely, Chandrayaan etc. People are interested in food, water, medicine, awas, and such things in the interest of the nation. I hope the Government will look into it, and, therefore, it is very difficult for me to support the Address given by the President which has no base. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy. You have seven minutes.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will complete it within time. Sir, even though the debate is customary, I will utilise this short and brief opportunity for making only one issue, which is the burning issue in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, in the Presidential Address, in

para 4, the hon. President has said, "My Government has sincerely worked towards deepening our federal polity". The Constitution makers were also conscious about the federal polity. Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister the proviso to the article 3. While moving the proviso to the article 3, the Mover, K.T. Shah in the Constituent Assembly on 11 November, 1948, said, "Any question which relates to the alteration of the present units, their territories, boundaries or name should begin with the people primarily affected, and, should not come from the authority or power at the Centre."

Sir, while moving the official amendment also, Dr. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Standing Committee said, "I have not the least doubt about it that the method of consulting, which the President will adopt, will be to ask either the Prime Minister or the Governor to table a resolution which may be discussed in the particular State legislature which may be affected, so that ultimately the initiation will be by the local legislature and not by the Parliament at all." Even the Constitution 5th Amendment Act carries the same spirit. But the Home Minister made a statement on 9 December 2009 and also made a statement in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 25 on 24.2.2010 saying that "Appropriate resolution will be made in the State Assembly". This statement clearly encroaches upon the Presidential powers. This is against the spirit of the proviso of Article 3 of the Constitution. Sir, one more point is, based on this, the Government Andhra Pradesh also appointed a Committee to go into the subject vide G.O.M.S. No. 93 dated 28.2.2009. When this process is underway, the statement of the Home Minister encroaches upon the State legislature, that is, the State legislature procedure and conduct of business which is the sovereignty of the State legislature. This is recognised umpteen times by the Parliament also. I don't want to comment on the MP's hunger strike. Whether this hunger strike is like Pottisriramulu-type of hunger strike or his own trademark-type of hunger strike, I don't want to comment on that. I strongly feel that the Home Minister could have explored various other conciliatory measures to stop this hunger strike. Instead of doing that, he gave a hasty statement which created fervour in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, as my colleague, Akhilesh Gupta, pointed out, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has written three letters to the Prime Minister for dividing the State of Uttar Pradesh into five smaller States, Paschimanchal, Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, Central Uttar Pradesh and Sonbhadra. There were demands also for the formation of smaller States from Maharashtra and also from Tamil Nadu. But no initiation was taken up. But in respect of Andhra Pradesh, without Cabinet approval, he made a statement for separation of State and gave a direction to Andhra Pradesh Legislature to pass a Resolution. This clearly, Sir, is his pre-determination. To substantiate this, I will quote one more example. In his book, 'A View from Outside', on page 223, he says, "In my view, there is a strong case for the creation of Vidarbha out of Maharashtra population 9.67 crores and Telangana out of

Andhra Pradesh population 7.7 crores. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar should also be further divided". This Article also substantiates his pre-determination. I know the allocation of portfolios and departments is the prerogative of the Prime Minister. But, Sir, to maintain the federal polity and for Constitutional purity and political correctness, I request the Prime Minister to allocate the Centre-State division to a Minister who does not have a pre-determined mind or pre-conceived views about the smaller States. This act will create confidence, faith and trust among the three regions, that is, Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. This is the usual practice, Sir. In any conciliatory process, when there is a conflict of interest, the conciliator always goes out of the conciliation process. There is also a recent example when a Supreme Court Judge withdrew from a case. That is why I request the Prime Minister to reallocate this Centre-State division to some other Minister or suo motu I am requesting the Minister to relinquish this Department. No Minister is sitting there to note down the points, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, there is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything is on record. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: The allegation is against the Minister who belongs to Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rajniti Prasad. You have seven minutes.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैं कल बोलूंगा, आज मेरी तैयारी नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Rahul Bajaj.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Sir, I stand here to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. At the outset, I would like to support the Government for the very effective and prompt action that it took when the global economic meltdown took place from September-October 2008. Because of that, many people have said before, Sir, we have grown at 6.8 per cent when the developed world had a negative rate of growth. We have now become a key engine of growth for the world economy apart from China. But because of our large market, a growing market, now we are helping the global economy improve. Of course, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we all know that the global economy is not yet completely out of the woods. We have tremendous amount of unemployment and countries like Greece, Portugal, and maybe even the United Kingdom may be in for further trouble as they say a W-type depression may take place, especially when they start withdrawing the fiscal stimuli which they had provided in trillions of dollars. The same thing has happened here in our Budget and I would speak about that when we have a discussion on it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the dangerous situation partly of the world economy can further upset our exports in the coming year. So, we have to be very careful about the timing and the extent of the withdrawal of stimulus, I will speak about it in the next week or whenever the discussion on the Budget takes place.

We also have to note, Sir, while the Government took prompt action when the growth rate of almost nine per cent over the previous five years, barring one year, fell due to global meltdown, it was due to the Indian people, the Indian entrepreneurs, industries, services, every field, even the farmers, that we survived it. This is not because of the Government; the Government did what it had to do. But it is because of the Indian people. We have had a very low rate of growth in agriculture last year rather negative rate of growth. It is not because the farmer is garbar or he is weak. It is because he does not get power; he does not get water. If he gets those things and is not dependent only on a weak or a bad monsoon, our farmers are weaker than nobody else.

But we have some challenges. Many have been referred to. I will, of course, have to refer to a challenge with respect to security. Apart from being an Indian, I do come from Pune. It has been referred to earlier. We know what happened in Pune recently. I atmost feel that was a terrorist attack in which 17 people died and many more injured. But I feel our security is threatened in the longer term more by Maoists and Naxalites than by terrorists. We have to handle terrorists only firmly and strongly. We have to, of course, handle the internal problems of Maoists and Naxalites firmly, but we have to also look at their genuine problems whether poverty, lack of development, etc. Some don't believe in that. Others do. But, again, what bothers me is, if I may say so, with all due respect to some or a few of our so-called human rights activists, they don't worry about the human rights of the victims. They are only worried about the human rights of the attackers. This is not acceptable. We have to be firm. Yes, take care of the legitimate problems. We have poverty. We know that. But it cannot be solved overnight.

Regarding the poverty of India, various figures have been referred to, including from my friend Arjun Sengupta's report. It is not going to disappear in two or three or four or five years. Does that mean that everybody has the right to take law in his own hands? No. On the one hand these people have to be helped. On the other hand they need to be handled with firmness. Second problem is this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, I am being interrupted by my colleague, Ms. Mabel Rebello. So I want two more minutes to speak. I will visit Jharkhand to make her aware of what is happening in her State, partly because of population. It is an old subject.

I come from a family from Wardha. I grew up there. When I was young I heard Gandhi and Vinoba. Vinoba used to say like an old rishi that every child, who comes into this world, comes with only one mouth, but two hands. He can produce more than what he can eat. I have also recognise that we do not want coercion. We suffered that during the emergency. But that apart, no coercion.

It is not acceptable. Having said these two points, we are not a small country of two million people. We have a billion people. That is more than enough. We are more than a billion people. We cannot afford more. We have to encourage small families. I have no time to explain as to how. But, there has to be an incentive to small families and a disincentive to bigger families.

Sir, I support all Government programmes for the poor, whether it is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, various subsidies through PDS, etc. But, it has been said often before that we need good-governance. These things don't reach poor. First, there has to be only merit subsidy and for the people below the poverty line. Why should those who use Mercedes get any benefit? But that apart, whether to give it directly into the bank account or by vouchers, I have no time to go into that. There is so much corruption and inefficiency. Everybody knows that it has to be tackled from top to bottom. ...*(Interruptions)*... By saying, yes, yes, nothing will happen. Performance is not being rewarded. Inaction or dishonesty is not being punished. Nation can only progress when the productive people are supported, when the people of integrity are supported and not that, we don't want to do that but, for various reasons, that is not happening.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our growth essentially is domestic demand led growth. So, we must encourage investment; we must encourage creation of demand. The Government and even the Finance Minister said in one of our meetings that it must provide infrastructure, maintain law and order and produce a conducive environment for Indian people to function, produce wealth and produce employment. Sir, we still have unspeakable poverty and the only solution, I repeat the word 'only', is to provide everybody 'productive' employment and I would underline 'productive' four times. Digging a well and filling it up and paying him may give him money today to eat, but it does not help the nation. He must create assets. How to do it, I don't have time to go into that.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, poverty can derail a society or its economy very quickly. We don't have much time to deliver to our people, especially the weaker sections. Government should not forget that. Sir, we have learnt in the last 30 years that for the people, there is always an alternative. Let us not be arrogant. We have no reason to panic. But, we neither have any reason to be complacent to congratulate ourselves. We have to constantly reinvent, reinvent the basis of our prosperity and that itself will also help you get votes. And, Sir, when I talk of votes, there is no time to go into the details, but for heaven's sake, why don't the major parties, the BJP, the Congress and others get together for electoral reforms. I have no time. Sir, I have only two points. I am not getting into the legality. Do not give tickets to known criminals. एफ.आई.आर. फाइल नहीं किया, ऐसा नहीं किया। These are only excuses. In the constituency, we know who is a criminal. Do not give him a ticket.

Second point, Sir, is regarding Assembly and Parliament elections. I am not talking of Panchayat, but Assembly and Parliament elections, like in 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967, once in five years and simultaneously. Now, no difficult decisions can be taken. Like in 2010 - Bihar; 2011 - West Bengal Tamil Nadu and Kerala; 2012 - U.P. Assembly and Parliament elections should be simultaneously once in five years. This will partly solve the black-money problems. You will need less money and we may be able to bring in better governance. Thank you very much, Sir. I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das. You have three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the last. He will not be there tomorrow. He has made a request.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I would like to draw a few observations in connection with the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which are not reflected in the speech. Sir, I am directly connected with the development of North-East Region. The North-East Region needs a massive increase in investment as well as significant improvement in productivity. There is a need of development based on harvesting the natural resources of the region. When this region received growth rate of State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) equal to the national average, we have only spent more than sixty years of independence, we are far behind in comparison to the other parts of the country. Sir, we are talking about improving the law and order situation in the country. Military, paramilitary, CRPF, all these forces are for tackling the situation. I would like to know whether the situation has really improved! Yes, I do agree that there is less number of bomb blasts, kidnappings and murders by the terrorist groups, but, what about other groups? In Delhi itself, girls from the North-Eastern region are not safe. On 3 March, 2010, the Minister of Home Affairs has given the statistics. But these incidents are increasing year by year. He has stated that adequate measures are in place for the safety of the North-Eastern region. Sir, in 2006, murder was nil, in 2007, one, in 2008, two, in 2009, three. It is connected only with girte, women of the North-Eastern region at Delhi. Rape cases, in 2007, one, in 2008, one, 2009, five; molestation cases, in 2006, two, in 2007, two, 2008, four and in 2009, nine. Every day, this kind of torture on the North-Eastern region women is increasing but no action has been taken by the Central Government till date.

Sir, in case of price rise, the Centre is providing various excuses. In the middle of 2008 when the food inflation intensified, it was said that it is a seasonal phenomenon that would pass in a period of few days. After some time, the Finance Minister stated that inflation was the outcome of economic growth. Subsequently, in 2009, when the country witnessed deficit monsoon, it was stated that it was because of low production. The Union Food Minister even put the blame for increase in food

prices on the State Governments. The Government has totally ignored the plight of the farmers. The Government policies are going horribly wrong and not performing. The Government has allowed the multinational companies to do business in the retail sector. It has signed free trade agreement with the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) without thinking of repercussions.

Sir, in the North Eastern region, a massive plan has been taken up for generating 55,000 megawatt power in this region by setting up around 100 projects and given permission to such projects hurriedly. These projects being in the highly sensitive region, could inflict irreparable damages on the forest cover, induce floods, displace people and even lead to earth quake. The Government has forgotten and failed to assess the painful experience of the construction of a mega hydel project in the earthquake-prone zone. ...(Time Bell rings)... in China where in May 2008, 7.9 richter scale earthquake which is believed to be the outcome of the least caring of the proper planning accompanied by the scientific studies. This dam which has been constructed in the upper stream of the river Brahmaputara, that should be stopped for the safety of the people, their lives and properties. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 4 March, 2010 has allotted time as follows for Government Legislative and other Business:-

Business	Time allotted
1. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(iii) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2010-11.	To be discussed together with the Budget (General)
(b) Second Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2009-10.	2010-11 for which Ten Hours have already been allotted.
2. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Four Hours
2. The Committee recommended that the sittings of Rajya Sabha which were earlier scheduled up to Tuesday, the 16th March, 2010, may be extended by two days up to Thursday, the 18 March, 2010. There will be no Question Hour on those days.	

3. The Committee also recommended that the Private Member's Business (Bills) scheduled for Friday, the 5th March, 2010 may be postponed to Wednesday, the 17th March, 2010.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 5th March, 2010.