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RAJYA SABHA
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 6th May, 2010/16th Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 581.

*581. The Questioner (Shri Gireesh Kumar Sanghi) was absent.

Repair work in Government Quarters

*581. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to repair work undertaken in Government Quarters of H-block, Kalibari, New Delhi, particularly in H-20, the balcony drainage pipelines have choked;

(b) if so, whether Government has any information about various complaints registered in this regard with the local CPWD authorities and that these complaints were never addressed; and

(c) if so, whether Government would ensure that these complaints are addressed without any further delay and the officials responsible for the delay in work are identified and asked to explain?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. During grit wash work for aesthetic improvement in 'H' Block, Kalibari Marg, New Delhi, certain complaints of chocking of balcony pipes were received.

(b) and (c) A total number of 99 complaints were received. Out of these 90 complaints were attended to within a day. However, there was undue delay in attending complaints pertaining to three Houses namely H-484, H-486 and H-492. Explanation of concerned Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineer have been called for. In the meantime, they have been placed under suspension.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have given a notice of suspension of Question Hour.
...(Interruptions)...

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, yesterday a television channel showed telephone tapping
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreya, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You shall not show ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Each one of you know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, this is incorrect. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disrupt the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry this will not be permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't show the newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't show the newspaper here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places.

I am sorry, in this noise, nothing can be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't bring newspaper here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry you cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... There shall be no slogan shouting here in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at one minute past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at eleven minutes past eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 581...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYA: Sir, we are on the same issue...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, are you the real Prime Minister of this country? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreya, please allow the Question Hour to proceed ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry...*(Interruptions)*... It is an extraneous matter...*(Interruptions)*... Don't throw the papers. You know the rules...*(Interruptions)*... This is an irresponsible behaviour. Please don't do it...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Dismiss Raja...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is hearing you. You are shouting in vain, making a spectacle of yourselves. Please resume your places...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. I am sorry. This cannot be agreed to...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYA: Who decides the Cabinet Portfolios? How are they working? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will name the Member under rule 255. Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry you cannot do this. I am requesting you please don't do this. This is incorrect...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYA: Dismiss Raja...*(Interruptions)*... We are walking out in protest...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 581...*(Interruptions)*... This is really a disgraceful behaviour...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajniti Prasad, you put your supplementary.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: महोदय, मैं सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा हूँ और मैं दुख के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमें मकान मिला है, हमने उसके बारे में CPWD को कई बार शिकायत की है कि इसकी छत गिर रही है या नल बन्द हो गया है। Nobody has paid any heed to it.

सर, हमें मकान दिया गया है, तो उसकी देखरेख भी होनी चाहिए। It is a very sorry state of affair that we are making complaints to the CPWD but nobody has paid any heed to it. आपके लिए यह बाहर की चीज होगी और पता नहीं आपके घर की मरम्मत ठीक से होती है या नहीं होती है। सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जैसी सुनवाई बाहर के लोगों की कम्प्लेंट पर होती है, क्या हमारी कम्प्लेंट पर भी उसी तरह की सुनवाई होगी, इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान देंगे? क्या आप इस पर कोई अंकुश लगाएंगे?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am aware of the fact that there is dissatisfaction about the performance of CPWD. But let me draw the attention of the House to the original question. The original question related to non-attendance to complaints and a particular instance was cited. Sir, the House should know that the Government, in this case, has responded promptly. In one case, where three flats were involved, the complaint of people was not attended to for three to four months although nine written complaints were given. Therefore, Sir, we have decided to place three Engineers, Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineer and the Executive Engineer, under suspension. This is not a complaint made by a Member of Parliament. I think, the complaints made by anybody, be they the Government employees or MPs, should be attended to scrupulously and effectively.

Sir, we are thinking of outsourcing the maintenance. We have decided to outsource the maintenance of, to begin with, South Avenue, Pandara Road and Shahjahan Road flats. We have already outsourced in regard to some other parts so that the CPWD Engineers could act in a competitive spirit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच-छह महीने से आर.के. पुरम के सेक्टर 8 में रहने वाले निवासियों को सीवर का मिला पानी पिलाया जाता था, जब उसकी कम्प्लेंट की गई तो, जहां तक जानकारी है, जो Executive Engineer है, जहां सीपीडब्ल्यूडी के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, सवाल यही है कि वहां सही पानी क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है? उनको वहां पर चार-पांच महीने से ठीक से पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, लोग बाहर से पानी खरीदकर पी रहे हैं, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। वहां का जो Executive Engineer, जो पदाधिकारी है, उस पर कार्यवाही कीजिए, यही मेरा सवाल है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the hon. Member has made a specific complaint. I will, certainly, get that attended to, and if the Executive Engineer is to be found in the wrong, we shall take action against him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri R.C. Singh.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सभापति जी, मंत्री जी की बात से पता चल रहा है कि ये सारी सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. की व्यवस्था को ही आउटसोर्स करने जा रहे हैं। मैं इनसे जानना चाहता हूँ, मैं वी.पी. हाउस में रहता हूँ, वी.पी. हाउस का प्लान ही गलत है, उसमें इन्होंने एक रूम में किचन दी है तो दूसरे रूम में लेट्रिन दी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, यह सवाल नहीं है।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, मैं सवाल बता रहा हूँ, क्या ये अपने डिपार्टमेंट से उसकी प्रोपर प्लानिंग करा सकेंगे ताकि हमारी प्राइवेट रह सके?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आउटसोर्स कहिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: आउटसोर्स तो मैंने कहा ही है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, ये आउटसोर्स शुरू कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry. This is not a question which relates to the main question. Q. 582.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: आउटसोर्स के बारे में तो बता दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए।

Housing for Urban Poor under NUHHP

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) with regard to providing housing to the urban poor by promoting Public Private Partnership.
- (b) whether any projects under this policy have been undertaken in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details of the projects and the progress thereof; and
- (d) the subsidy amount given for various categories of houses under the above schemes?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 seeks 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 sectors of urban society. Given the severity of shortages of housing and basic services like potable water, well laid out draining system, sewerage network, sanitation facilities, electricity, roads and appropriate solid waste disposal in urban areas, the policy seeks to promote the involvement of multiple stakeholders and various types of public-private partnerships to realize the goals of the policy of 'Affordable Housing for All'.

The Central Government has sought to promote private stakeholder involvement in creating affordable housing stock through the scheme entitled 'Affordable Housing in Partnership'.

Central Government assistance under this scheme is available for provision of civic services such as water supply including ground level/overhead service reservoirs, storm water drainage, solid waste management, sewerage including common sewerage treatment facilities, rain water harvesting, approach roads, electricity lines including electricity transformers, parks and playgrounds and other amenities. No projects under the scheme have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Last year, the National Conference of Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration has recommended for declaring 'Year 2010' as the 'Year for Affordable Housing'. It has also recommended that the banks should reserve, at least, one per cent of their priority sector lending for poor, economically weaker sections and SCs/STs. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the 'Year 2010' has not been declared as 'Year for Affordable Housing' and what the Minister has done to provide, at least, one per cent of lending to EWS housing.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as you know, the Government has taken several steps to provide affordable houses to the people. In 2007, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy was formulated. In December, 2008, a high level Task Force, headed by Deepak Parikh, submitted the Report. Then, in January, 2009, the National Conference of State Ministers on Affordable Housing for All met. In March, 2009, we launched the affordable housing in partnership. Then, the Rajiv Awas Yojana has been launched.

As far as the hon. Members question is concerned, the Rajiv Awas Yojana is already getting into shape. But the Ministry of Finance has not agreed to the proposal of reserving one per cent of the priority sector lending by the banks for housing, as he has suggested.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, our hon. Minister has not replied directly to my question. Anyway, I am putting another supplementary to him. I would like to know from the hon. Minister this. Is it not true that 3.1 of the actionable points prepared under the National Housing and Habitat Policy by the Ministry allows FDI in urban housing? If it is so, what are the reasons for permitting FDI in urban housing and why does the Ministry think that the foreign companies would provide houses to slum dwellers and urban poor?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, we are not depending on FDI for providing houses for the slum dwellers. As I have already stated in this House, the Rajiv Awas Yojana which was announced by the President of India last year and repeated by the Prime Minister in his Independence Day Speech at the Red Fort is already in place. The final contours of the Rajiv Awas Yojana are being formulated.

As far as housing for the slum dwellers is concerned, there is no question of allowing FDI. But, in general, if there is foreign investment in the housing sector, there can't be any basic objection. But we don't expect the FDI to come into the housing for slum dwellers.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, 2007 में सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय आवास और पर्यावास नीति बनाई है और सभी वर्गों को किफायती कीमत पर जमीन, आश्रय और सेवाओं की एक समान आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना इसका उद्देश्य है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में कितने लोग ऐसे हैं, जो शहरों में फुटपाथ पर सोते हैं? उनके आवास के लिए स्लम भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। National Survey Sample Organization का एक सर्वे है, जो यह बताता है कि यह बड़ी आबादी है, जिनकी आमदनी एक रुपया भी नहीं है, वे प्लेटफार्म पर और फुटपाथ पर जिन्दगी बिताते हैं। इसके अलावा पूरे देश भर में कितने लोग स्लम में निवास करते हैं, क्या आपने इसका कोई अध्ययन कराया है, ताकि आप इसके आधार पर इस नीति के क्रियान्वयन के लिए समुचित योजना बना सकें? क्या सरकार ने इसका कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि कितने slum dwellers इस देश में शहरों में निवास करते हैं और कितने लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास स्लम भी नहीं है, जो फुटपाथ पर, स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर, बस स्टैंड पर ऐसे ही सोते हैं?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, a Committee constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation headed by Prof. Amitav Kundu had assessed that there is a housing shortage of 24.71 million at the start of the Eleventh Plan. This is supposed to go up to 26.53 million. That is the total housing shortage in the country at the end of the Eleventh Plan. As per the assessment of Census 2001, the slum population is 62 million.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the idea of affordable housing for all is really a good idea. I appreciate this idea. But, at the same time, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what those various public-private-partnership projects are. Does it mean that the Government is passing on its responsibility to the builders? Constructing houses is basically a responsibility of the Government.

When you take a partner, the partner expects certain things, particularly the change in rules and regulations and also development rules. Would the Government assure us in this House that those people who invest and go into this will be given additional FSI? This is mostly concerned with the FSI. Therefore, my question is very simple. If the scheme has to be implemented, instead of appointing committees after committees, the only way out would be to give some type of incentives to the people who join hands with the Government. Is this in the mind of the Government? At the same time, in a city like Mumbai...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this is part (b) of my question. In Mumbai, the largest slum is the Dharavi slum. Ten years back, an amount of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned by the then Government. Thereafter, nothing has been done except for appointing different committees and calling for tenders. What is the progress today? When are you going to start the work?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as I mentioned earlier, the policy of Affordable Housing in Partnership was launched in 2009. Almost one year has completed and so far no private party has come forward to participate in this Affordable Housing in Partnership. The hon. Member's question is regarding the FSI. He wanted to know whether any concession will be given regarding the Floor Space Index. I may humbly state, Sir, that FSI is entirely in the domain of the

State Government. It is not for the Government of India to speak on the FSI. But the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy expects the involvement of all stakeholders, including private sector. As you know, the Government has launched the Rajiv Awas Yojana and the final contours, as I said earlier, are being formulated. Even yesterday, there was a meeting of the HUPA Ministry with the PMO and the Planning Commission. It is a very, very ambitious and big programme. We have the Deepak Parikh Committee in hand. It is being formulated. I have no doubt that the problems of slums like the Dharavi will be taken up. But the main question is that the initiative has to come from the State. The Centre will give help to those States which are prepared to give property titles to the slum dwellers. Without that, there is no point of development. Sir, you may be aware that in Maharashtra we are already having two schemes, BSUP and IHSDP, for replacing slums. In Maharashtra alone, an additional Central assistance of Rs. 4,503 crores has been provided by the Centre to build pucca houses in place of slums. So, the work is going on. But the problem is very, very huge and needs the involvement of all stakeholders in the matter.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: थैंक्यू, चेयरमैन सर। चूंकि मंत्री जी का ताल्लुक आंध्र प्रदेश से है और इन्होंने हैदराबाद शहर की तरक्की के लिए अर्बन डेवलपमेंट से काफी पैसा खर्च किया है एवं आगे के लिए इन्होंने कुछ प्लानिंग बनाई है। एक साल पहले हैदराबाद शहर ग्रेटर हैदराबाद में तब्दील हुआ और अब इसका रकबा 50 किलो मीटर तक बढ़ गया है। सतहे-गुरबत से जो लोग इस हलके में आए हैं, कई म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज़ ग्रेटर हैदराबाद के अन्दर आए हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने NUHHP के तहत आन्ध्रप्रदेश सरकार से बात करके उनके लिए कोई प्लान बनाया है? यदि बनाया है तो उसके लिए कितना फंड ऐलॉट किया है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor Programme, for Hyderabad, Rs. 379.81 crores of additional Central assistance has been released. For Vijayawada, Rs. 180.62 crores of additional Central Assistance and for Visakhapatnam, Rs. 186.62 crores of additional Central assistance has been released under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor Programme. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, the total amount given from JNNURM for slum development under BSUP is Rs. 2011 crores. I would also like to inform him that we have launched a special programme called the Interest Subsidy Scheme for housing the urban poor. Andhra Pradesh has invited applications; they are already planning for 2 lakh applications under the Interest Subsidy Scheme. So, we have taken up the question of replacing slums, in a big way, in Andhra Pradesh, as I have just stated.

JNNURM in Jammu and Kashmir

***583. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance provided under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to different cities of the country during the last five years;

(b) the details of Central assistance provided for development of medium and small towns in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) whether any project submitted by Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) State for development of infrastructure in any town is under consideration or the same has been rejected by Government?

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

Statement

(a) The details of Central assistance provided to different cities of the country during the last five years under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G), Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) — components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	Mission period Additional Central Assistance (ACA) allocation	Total ACA committed	ACA released
BSUP	16356.35	13473.12	5088.11
IHSDP	6828.31	6447.36	3361.78
UI&G	31500.00	27236.64	12351.84
UIDSSMT	11400.00	10423.55	6836.51

(b) The details of Central assistance provided for development of medium and small towns in Jammu and Kashmir is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	Mission period Additional Central Assistance (ACA) allocation	Total ACA committed	ACA released
UIDSSMT	35.45 (Original 7-year allocation)	362.94	183.54
IHSDP	117.34	84.59	39.53

(c) As regards UI&G, one DPR for “Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme of Greater Jammu” has been appraised for a cost of Rs. 382.84 crore. This project could not be considered due to availability of only Rs. 45.00 crore of Additional Central Assistance for the State. State

Government has been requested to physically and financially phase this project. The State Government has reported that it will submit a new proposal for Solid Waste Management for Jammu City. As regards UIDSSMT, six projects, with the following details, are pending with the State for want of technical compliance/modified Detailed Project Reports (DPRs):—

(Rs. lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Projects	Component of project	Project cost approved by SLSC
1.	Sopore Town	Sewerage and Drainage	4315.22
2.	Anantnag Town	Sewerage and Drainage	3618.00
3.	Baramulla Town	Water Supply	4207.00
4.		Sewerage and Drainage	4311.88
5.	Kupwara Town	Sewerage and Drainage	1459.00
6.	Ganderbal Town	Sewerage and Drainage	3711.00
TOTAL :			21622.10

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Sir, my State, Jammu and Kashmir, has seen a lot of destruction during the last 20 years. While the rest of the country was marching ahead, we were going backwards. When we speak of renewal and reconstruction, priority should be given to areas which have seen most of the destruction. A study conducted by the Supreme Court of India, recently, has found that there has been a dismal performance in implementation of different Centrally-sponsored schemes. Even under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Programme, the funds allotted to them, which were to be utilized by the Central Government Departments and PSUs, have not been fully utilized. Only a portion of it has been utilized. I would request the Minister to tell this august House whether he is inclined to extend the period of different mission schemes so that targets, which have been fixed, are achieved and dreams are realized.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as of now, the period of JNNURM, which was started in 2005, is ending in 2012. As of now, there is no proposal for extending the mission scheme. But I would inform the House that in Jammu and Kashmir, several programmes, both under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) covering the smaller towns of Jammu and Kashmir are in operation. So, I would urge upon the hon. Members to see that their work is expedited. We are ready to release the funds whenever they are due to them.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: The Supreme Court study says that the Governments, both the Central and the State, have been taking excuse and refuge under the complex situation in the State. It is up to the Government to implement the schemes. The assurance given by the hon. Minister is contrary to what has been provided in the written answer. No funds have been

allotted; there is no mention of any funds allotted under the Urban Infrastructure Development and the Basic Services to Urban Poor. I would like to know the details of funds allotted for the city of Srinagar under JNNURM, which has seen most of the destruction.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Srinagar is covered under the UI&G of JNNURM. I may inform the House that many other towns of Jammu and Kashmir like the Akhnoor, Wadhwa, Doda, Kathua, Poonch, Samba, Sunderbani, Udhampur, Sopore, Anantnag, Baramulla, Kupwara and Ganderbal, are covered under the UI&G and UIDSSMT. I may also inform the hon. Member that the total amount allotted under BSUP, for replacing slums with pucca houses, for Srinagar is Rs. 257 crores.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: An amount of Rs. 257 crores has already been sanctioned for Jammu and Kashmir.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, from time to time, the Prime Minister announces special package for Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to know from the Minister whether in this special package the improvement of urban infrastructure both in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh is included. If so, why should there be shortage of funds?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Could you kindly repeat the question, Sir?

DR. KARAN SINGH: What I said was that, from time to time, the Prime Minister announces a special package for Jammu and Kashmir. Now, I would have thought that that package would include urban regeneration. There was some talk here about shortage of funds and shortage of the capacity of the State Government to fulfill those requirements. I just wanted to know from the Minister whether there was any shortage of funds or whether it was the inability of the State Government to undertake these projects.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I may inform that there is no special package for any State under the JNNURM. However, the hon. Member would know that, of the total amount sanctioned, 90 per cent in the case of Jammu and Kashmir is provided by the Central Government. You would also be happy to know that the total money released under the UIDSSMT for Jammu and Kashmir is Rs. 183.54 crores. Only yesterday, 10 new projects under the UIDSSMT have been sanctioned for small towns in Jammu and Kashmir. Under the special package of Rs. 125 crores under the UIDSSMT, there are 17 projects in five towns including Sopore, Anantnag, Baramulla, Kupwara and Ganderbal and funds for 11 projects have already been released. So, you would notice that the Government of India is giving special attention to Jammu and Kashmir and trying to help the smallest of towns in Jammu and Kashmir.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार से, घाटी में जो कश्मीरी पंडित रहते थे, उनको फिर से बसाने के लिए कितनी परियोजनाओं के प्रस्ताव मिले हैं, उनमें से कितने स्वीकृत हुए हैं एवं उसके लिए कितनी राशि प्रदान की गयी है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not deal with the problem of rehabilitation of Kashmiri Pundits. This is a national problem and I am sure that there are competent and senior Ministers to reply to this question.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि JNNURM के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन शहरों में और कितने रुपये दिये गये हैं? इसके लिए जो schemes sanction की जाती हैं, क्या उनके implementation को देखा जा रहा है? क्योंकि, वहाँ जो भी कार्य हो रहे हैं उनकी क्वालिटी बहुत खराब है और उसके कारण वहाँ जो भी पैसा लगाया जा रहा है, वह बर्बाद हो रहा है। इसके बारे में मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, though this question is related specifically to Jammu and Kashmir, I would still like to respond by saying that in Uttar Pradesh under the UI&G, Urban Infrastructure and Governance, 33 projects have been sanctioned. The original allocation for them was Rs. 2119 crores and the total ACA committed was Rs. 2707 crores, of which a total ACA of Rs. 1139.37 crores have been released. This is only with regard to Urban Infrastructure and Governance which covers the million-plus cities.

There are other programmes like Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, UIDSSMT, for which I can also give the figures for Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, the number of small towns and cities which are covered under UIDSSMT is 46, and the total number of projects under UIDSSMT is 64. So, Uttar Pradesh is being tackled in a big way as the most populous State.

Recovery of dues by HUDCO

*584. **SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 2631 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20th April, 2010 and state:

(a) whether HUDCO has ensured that the loan amount was utilised for the purpose it was sanctioned for;

(b) whether HUDCO is aware that huge pendency of the payment due to State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd. (SIDCUL) can get the entire land allotment cancelled rendering HUDCO's loan as Non-Performing Asset (NPA);

(c) the steps HUDCO has taken to ensure prepayment of the loan sanctioned to M/s Assotech Supertech (JV) for its metropolis project;

(d) whether the company has flatly refused to prepay the loan;

(e) the action proposed by HUDCO to recover its dues in this controversial project; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has reported that out of the Rs. 100 crore loan sanctioned for the project for construction of residential flats at 'Metropolis City' at Pant Nagar, Rudrapur, an amount of Rs. 31.90 crore has been released. It

has further reported that based on its own inspection and inspection by the third party, the amount has been utilized for the purpose for which it has been released.

(b) No, Sir. State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd. (SIDCUL) has indicated that M/s Assotech-Supertech owes Rs. 37,30,02,077 to SIDCUL against land premium and is defaulting in payment of Rs. 14,05,13,133 and interest of Rs. 2,60,53,588 as on 31.3.2010. However, HUDCO has reported that the borrower is making payments of its dues regularly and hence the question of the account with HUDCO becoming NPA has not arisen.

(c) to (f) HUDCO has reported that their dues are being paid regularly by M/s Assotech-Supertech (JV) and that only the borrower has the option to make the prepayment of the loan. In the event of default, HUDCO is entitled to exercise its options for recovery of its dues as per the terms of the loan agreement.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सभापति जी, हुडको द्वारा बड़ी real estate companies को लोन दिया जाता है, लेकिन क्या मंत्री जी ऐसी कोई नीति बनाएंगे जिससे गरीब जनता को हुडको से सस्ता लोन उपलब्ध हो सके और देश के जो शहरी गरीब तथा मध्यमवर्गीय लोग हैं, वे आसानी से शहरों में घर बना सकें? क्या आपने ऐसी कोई नीति बनाई है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, HUDCO, as I may state, is not a direct loan giving agency. It is mainly a consultancy and refinance company. So, HUDCO does not give loans to individual borrowers. It gives loan to big projects. It is true that HUDCO does give loans to some big builders. But, I may also state that HUDCO so far has financed 14 million houses, since its inception in 1956. And, as of now, 90 per cent of the loans given by HUDCO relate to the economically weaker sections.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सभापति जी, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि बड़ी real estate companies द्वारा गलत सूचना के आधार पर लोन स्वीकार कराया जाता है, साथ ही घर खरीदने वाली जनता के साथ भी धोखाधड़ी की जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि संसद में Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control) Bill को सरकार का कब तक पारित कराने का विचार है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, there is no question of bringing a Bill regarding HUDCO. HUDCO is a mini-ratna company, which means it has been given total functional autonomy by the Government. But, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does the work of oversight. We have two Government Directors, including a Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in the HUDCO Board, and all loans given by the HUDCO have to be finalised by the HUDCO Board of Directors. So, there is no question of bringing a new Bill. HUDCO is showing a healthy bottom line. It had made a profit of something like Rs. 700 crores last year. It has run for more than 54 years. It is functioning in a significant way in the country. Now, a situation has emerged when the banks are directly giving housing loans. So, that way, the primacy of HUDCO is somewhat reduced since housing loans are coming from commercial banks, nationalized banks, etc. But, HUDCO is functioning in a healthy way, and the Ministry is keeping a total oversight on the functioning of the HUDCO.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हुडको द्वारा अभी तक कुल कितना लोन दिया गया है और उस पर rate of interest कितना है? जो builders हैं, क्या वे उस लोन को properly pay back कर रहे हैं?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, the rate of interest charged by the HUDCO is a floating rate of interest. It floats from 11.5 per cent to 15 per cent. The total loan given by the HUDCO since its inception up to 31st March, 2010 is this. HUDCO has sanctioned 16,249 schemes, involving a total project cost of Rs. 4,73,279 crores with a loan component of Rs. 1,06,756 crores and disbursement of Rs. 67,672 crores. During the year 2009-10, against the excellent target level of Rs. 16,299 crores, HUDCO has sanctioned project loans of over Rs. 16,624 crores, which is the highest annual sanction by it so far.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह: चेयरमैन सर, HUDCO एक ऐसा पूंजीपति है, जो सभी स्टेटों को लोन देता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन-कौन से स्टेट्स हैं, जो अपना लोन अदा करने में defaulter हुए हैं और हरियाणा को अब तक housing board से कितना लोन दिया गया है तथा इसके लिए आगे क्या स्कीम है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, the problem is that the question related to one specific project by one specific builder, that is, Assotech Supratech Builders regarding a housing project in Rudrapur, Pantnagar. Sir, I need notice to give the figures for loans given to different States. However, I may inform you, Sir, that in addition to its own housing operations, HUDCO has been actively implementing the schemes of Government of India such as JNNURM, INCS, 2 million housing programme, national network of building centres, night shelters, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, for training component, post-disaster construction by dovetailing HUDCO's funds with MPLADS. In addition to its housing operations, HUDCO's assistance covers projects such as sanitation, water supply, drainage, solid waste management, roads, bridges, ports, airports, education and health and other facilities. But, on the specific answer the hon. Member needs, I need notice.

Supply of Drones aircraft to Pakistan

*585. **SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has opposed US plan to supply Drones aircraft to Pakistan as reported on the 23 January, 2010 and;

(b) if so, the reaction of the US administration thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) India has not opposed assistance being provided to Pakistan to help it combat terrorism. In regard to the supply of Drones to Pakistan, Government of India has commented that US Government was free to supply military hardware to Pakistan as long as it was not directed against India.

(b) The US Government has assured Government of India that India's concerns would be kept in mind while giving such assistance and that the use of such assistance would be monitored.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न थोड़ा-सा संवेदनशील है और यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है। मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि अमेरिका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को ड्रोन विमानों की सप्लाई करने के मामले में भारत सरकार ने इसलिए आपत्ति नहीं की, क्योंकि अमेरिका ने सप्लाई के साथ उसमें एक शर्त रखी है कि इनका इस्तेमाल केवल आतंकवादियों के विरुद्ध किया जाएगा और भारत के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाएगा, उन्होंने भारत सरकार को यह भी आश्वासन दिया है कि वह इनके उपयोग का लगातार monitoring करता रहेगा कि इनका उपयोग कहाँ किया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा कि पाकिस्तान के साथ 1960 और उससे पहले से लेकर अब तक हमारा यह अनुभव रहा है कि जब-जब पाकिस्तान को अमेरिका से बड़ी मात्रा में आधुनिक हथियार मिले हैं, तब-तब किसी न किसी रूप में हमेशा उनका इस्तेमाल भारत के खिलाफ हुआ है। चाहे वह प्रत्यक्ष युद्ध के रूप में हुआ है या आतंकवादियों के माध्यम से उनका इस्तेमाल हमारे खिलाफ हुआ है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत किस आधार पर इस आश्वासन पर विश्वास कर सकता है और यह कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है कि जो ड्रोन विमान अमेरिका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को दिए जा रहे हैं, वे केवल आतंकवादियों के विरुद्ध ही इस्तेमाल होंगे और उनका उपयोग भविष्य में कभी भी भारत के विरुद्ध नहीं होगा? सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have consistently shared our concerns with the Government of the U.S. on the supply of military equipment to Pakistan. We have reminded the U.S. Government that our experience, as was very rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, is that they are being invariably used against India. This particular aspect has been repeatedly and in a very focused manner drawn to the attention of the U.S. Government. Whenever there have been high-level exchanges between our two countries, whenever the Prime Minister meets the President and whenever the Foreign Minister meets the Secretary of State, we invariably point out our experience in the past and then, the possibility of the lurking dangers that always hang on our neck.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस जवाब से इस बात का कोई स्पष्ट आश्वासन नहीं मिलता है। मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है जिससे पिछले अनुभवों के आधार पर हम यह सुनिश्चित कर सकें कि भविष्य में इन हथियारों का उपयोग नहीं होगा? उन्होंने बताया कि हमने अमरीकी सरकार को अपने पिछले अनुभव के बारे में बताया है। केवल बता देने मात्र से तो यह सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पाता है, इसका खतरा बना रहता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस दिशा में विचार करेंगे और यह सोचेंगे कि और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं। महोदय, सुझाव के तौर पर दो उपाय मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ और जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे क्या इस बारे में विचार करना चाहेंगे? पहला, अमरीका जब भी ऐसे हथियार पाकिस्तान को मुहैया कराए तो वे हथियार चूंकि एक खास परपस के लिए मुहैया किए जा रहे हैं, लिहाज़ा उनमें इस किस्म की शर्तें हों कि वे एक निर्धारित समय के लिए हों, उनकी ownership ट्रांसफर न की जाए, वे अमरीकी शस्त्र रहें और एक निश्चित अवधि के लिए लीज़ पर पाकिस्तान को दिए जाएं। क्या इस किस्म के या ऐसे कोई अन्य उपायों के साथ भारत सरकार अमरीकी सरकार के साथ विचार करने के लिए तैयार है?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the relations between two countries — between United States and Pakistan — is certainly their concern. All that India would be interested is, because of the nature of relationship that we have with the Government of United States, we have drawn the attention of Government of United States. We have recounted our past experience and then, we

have cautioned United States that they should keep constant monitoring of how the military equipment which they have given to Pakistan is being used. As long as the military equipment is used for the purpose for which United States has provided Pakistan, certainly we could not have any objection. But the whole thing is being monitored by India.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए बनता है कि टाइम स्क्वेयर में जो आतंकी बम विस्फोट के प्रयास में पकड़े गए, उससे अमरीका में एक नया realization आया है कि पाकिस्तान ही दुनिया की आतंकी फैक्ट्री है। लेकिन आज तक अमरीका पाकिस्तान के बारे में जो सोच रहा है, वह at par policy है जिसमें इंडिया का जिक्र ही नहीं है। इसलिए यह जानते हुए भी कि यह भारत के खिलाफ यूज होता है, वे लगातार एकतरफा पाकिस्तान को मदद करते हैं। अब यह जो नई स्थिति पैदा हुई है, क्या भारत सरकार इसमें यह कर सकती है कि नई परिस्थिति के आलोक में एक नया comprehensive dialog अमरीका के साथ इस तरह से शुरू करे और बताए कि यह पूरा इतिहास है, आपका भी अनुभव है और आतंकी कैम्प भी जारी हैं, आपको भी उनसे खतरा है, इसलिए यह सब देखते हुए पाकिस्तान को इस तरह की मदद न की जाए? इस तरह से केस प्लीड करने का यह सही वक्त है। क्या इस वक्त का फायदा उठाकर एक नए तरीके से अमरीका के साथ पहल की जाएगी?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the nature of the development with reference to the particular incident in New York is only the vindication of what India has been conveying to United States Government, that the epicenter of all terrorist activities comes from only one country. So, this strengthens India's assessment in the situation, and, I am sure that United States will understand that the reality of the terrorist attack can emanate from anywhere. It can strike at any place. So, a constant vigilance is something which we will have to continue.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: क्या आप नयी पहल करेंगे, यह मेरा सवाल था? I would like to know whether you will take new initiatives in the light of new development to have more dialogue with United States.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, this point I answered in my first supplementary that at every occasion, when there are high-level exchanges between the Prime Ministers, between the Foreign Ministers, we have always impressed upon the US Government that there is a terror threat to India and it is continuous and relentless and then they should be very careful and cautious in terms of whatever military assistance they give to Pakistan. They have assured us that they are closely monitoring how military aid given to Pakistan is being used.

SHRI P. RAJEEV: Sir, it was reported, by supplying the military equipment to Pakistan and India simultaneously, the USA is trying to destabilize the peaceful atmosphere in this region. At the same time, the Government of India is trying to strengthen the strategic relationship with the USA. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government can rethink the strategic relationship with the USA.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I don't think that it would be rationale to expect the Government of India to change its relationship with the USA on this particular context. Our relationship is being constantly evolved and we have no reason to believe that the United States will act in a hostile manner towards India.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढींडसा : थैंक्यू सर, मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब में बताया है, क्योंकि यह बहुत सेंसेटिव इश्यू है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आज से नहीं, यही हमेशा चर्चा रही है कि अमेरिका पाकिस्तान को टेरेरिज्म के लिए जो हथियार देता है, वह इंडिया के खिलाफ यूज होते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम उसकी मॉनिटरिंग भी करेंगे। ऑनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी मिले हैं, उन्होंने कंसर्न भी जताई है। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो पहले हथियार उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को दिए थे, वे पहले ही इंडिया के खिलाफ यूज हुए हैं, इसका उन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया और आगे से उसका क्या प्रबंध किया है?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, whenever an occasion arises, India has always drawn the attention of the United States Government to the attitude, particularly, of Pakistan. As I submitted earlier, we are continuously monitoring the developments on this sector and we will take whatever that is needed to see that the US is properly kept informed of India's concerns and we have been assured by the US that our concerns will, certainly, be kept in their mind.

कोलकाता अंडर-वाटर मेट्रो परियोजना

*586. **श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पूर्व घोषित कोलकाता अंडर वाटर मेट्रो परियोजना के लिए इच्छुक नहीं है;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना के संबंध में केन्द्रीय-सरकार और राज्य-सरकार के मंत्रालयों के बीच आपसी सामंजस्य का अभाव है; और

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

शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्री एस. जयपाल रेड्डी): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Kolkata under water metro project

† *586. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not keen on the earlier announced Kolkata under water metro project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of co-ordination between the Ministries of the Central Government and the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, मंत्री जी का बहुत ही अद्भुत जवाब आया है, मैं बहुत प्रसन्न हूँ कि पहली बार सरकार ने सब सही-सही जवाब दे दिया। महोदय, मूल रूप से यह प्रश्न पूछने का यह औचित्य था कि कोलकता में मेट्रो रेल का निर्माण हो रहा है, जो हुगली नदी के नीचे से जाएगी। समझता हूँ टेम्स नदी के बाद यह अपने आप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, जिसे कोलकता में लागू किया जाएगा। लेकिन महोदय, हमने इस देश में देखा है कि जब-जब किसी शहर के ऊपर बोझ बढ़ जाता है तब जाकर के सरकार निर्णय लेती है। आज दिल्ली में कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स के कारण जिस प्रकार से मेट्रो ट्रेन का निर्माण हुआ, जिस प्रकार का विस्तार हुआ, इस देश में जो पुरानी केपिटल्स हैं, चाहे वह कोलकता हो, पटना हो, दिल्ली हो या देश की तमाम राजधानियाँ जो पुरानी हैं, वहाँ जब-जब बोझ बढ़ता है तब निर्माण का काम शुरू होता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई इस प्रकार का विचार बना रही है कि देश में जितने पुराने केपिटल्स हैं, जिन पर काफी आबादी के कारण, यातायात के कारण दबाव काफी बढ़ गया है, क्या कोई ऐसी समिति गठित करके सभी राजधानियाँ जो पुरानी हैं, और जहाँ आबादी के प्रभाव के कारण ऐसे मेट्रो के निर्माण की आवश्यकता हो, क्या उसकी दूरगामी योजना बनाने की सरकार कोई नीति बना रही है, ताकि भविष्य में हम इसकी तैयारी न करके आज ही कर लें?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the time is over.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, please let me reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, if you can, within a minute.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sure, Sir, with your kind indulgence.

The Government of India has taken a commendable initiative to build metro rail not only in Kolkata, but in Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai and, if necessary, we will do it elsewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Promotion of tourism potential of North-Eastern Region

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

(a) whether any efforts are being made to promote tourism potential of North Eastern Region abroad during the current year 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the countries selected therefor; and

(c) the new projects proposed to develop tourism infrastructure to meet the needs of tourists in the region, State-wise, including Assam?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, through its 14 India tourism offices, undertakes a series of promotional activities in all important source market overseas for promoting tourist destinations in the country including those in the North Eastern Region. These activities include advertising, participation in fairs and exhibitions, road shows.

In addition space is provided on complimentary basis to the North Eastern States, in the India Pavilions set up by the Ministry at major travel fairs and exhibitions. At the South Asia Travel and Tourism Exchange (STATE), an international travel mart organized annually in New Delhi, the North East Region has been the theme of the India pavilion since the last five years.

Familiarization Tours to the North Eastern Region are arranged for Travel Trade and Media Representatives from Overseas on a regular basis. During the financial year 2009-10, a total of 21 travel trade and media representatives from Europe, UK, Australia and USA have visited the North East Region.

The marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of this Ministry has been modified in 2009 to enable tourism service providers from the North Eastern Region, approved by the State Governments, to avail financial support from the Ministry of Tourism for undertaking the tourism promotional activities overseas.

(c) Development, promotion and monitoring of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. State wise Tourism projects sanctioned to the North Eastern States in the year 2009-2010 are as under:—

States	(Rs. in crores)
Assam	10.75
Arunachal Pradesh	36.53
Manipur	27.14
Meghalaya	14.73
Mizoram	24.06
Nagaland	24.60
Sikkim	37.99
Tripura	20.67

Economic development

† *588. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item titled "No Link Between Growth, Better Life" published in an English daily on 15 April, 2010;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that different views of various economists and sociologists on adopting American line of economic development of the country have recently come to light; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the news item titled “No link between growth, better life” published in the Times of India on April 15, 2010. This news item refers to the findings of a study conducted by two economists for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) based on the data for 111 countries covering the time period 1970 to 2005 and indicates that economic growth has little to do with the human development. As reported in the news item, “The paper found that changes in gender roles (literacy, fertility and labour participation) were a strong driver of human development achievements over time.....and that the factors that drive economic growth are not the same as the ones that drive human development.” The detailed study report is yet to be released.

Different countries have adopted different development models contextual to their level of socio-economic and political status with a view to address the issue of human development. In the Indian context, the Eleventh Five Year Plan has already taken cognizance of the multidimensional aspect of development and has adopted inclusive growth as the main objective of development planning. The plan objectives are captured in 27 monitorable targets classified under six major categories at the national level such as: (a) Income and Poverty (b) Education (c) Health (d) Women and Children (e) Infrastructure (f) Environment.

A number of programmes and schemes have already been initiated by the Government, with a view to improve the human development indicators. These include, *inter-alia*: National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Mid-day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Annapurna Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc.

India's relationship with us

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

(a) the impact on India's relationship with America consequent upon aligning with Russia and China on the issue of sanctions against Iran; and

(b) whether it is part of 'Look East' policy?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) As a Member of the UN Security Council, the US Government have stated their expectation that all UN Member States, including Iran, will act under their Charter obligations to implement the UN Security Council Resolutions aimed at persuading Iran to suspend nuclear related activities that violate Iran's Treaty obligations and international commitments. The US Government have approached

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

UN Member States, including India, to support the broader international community's effort to isolate Iran with the aim of inducing Iran to desist from developing nuclear weapons and destabilizing the region. India has expressed the view that sanctions on Iran have proved to be counter-productive in the past and that differences with Iran are best resolved peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

- (b) The above issue is not linked to India's 'Look East' Policy.

Environmental impact of CWG

*590. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sports and other infrastructure developed and the funds allocated and released therefor, in view of Commonwealth Games, 2010, till date, category-wise;

(b) the details of funds utilized for the said purpose so far, category-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted about the effect of these developments on the environment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of objections raised by a few environmental groups in this regard; and

(f) the measures taken by Government to ensure that the Commonwealth Games are held in an environment friendly manner?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) The work at all the sports infrastructure projects for Commonwealth Games is progressing at a rapid pace. 10 major competition venues have been completed and remaining are in advanced stage of completion. Details are given in the Statement (See below). All the sports infrastructure projects will be completed well before the Games. The required details about funds allocated, released and utilized for various sports infrastructure projects, is as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/ Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Amount spent
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sports Authority of India/Central Public Works Department	SAI Stadia	2460.00	2222.18	1485.53
2.	University of Delhi	Competition/Training venues	306.41	306.41	205.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia University	Training Venues	42.57	42.57	30.00
4.	D.P.S., R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Training Venue	1.73	1.73	0.50
5.	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	65.65	65.35	30.70
6.	Central Reserve Police Force/CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	28.50	28.50	20.65
7.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/ Competition and Training venues	827.85	—	555.59
8.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	Competition and Training venues	330.00	140.00	140.00

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study has been conducted for sports venues to be utilized for the Commonwealth Games. Required clearances have been obtained.

(e) Some environmental groups had challenged the construction of CWG Village, in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi during October, 2007, pleading that the construction is in the river bed. The matter has been finally settled in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the plea of these environmental groups has been rejected.

(f) Extensive guidelines/recommendations have been given to all stakeholders on bio-diversity management, waste management, air quality monitoring, catalysing the integration of energy and water conservation principles in construction and refurbishment of venues, conducting outreach programmes for spreading environmental awareness, appropriate architectural planning and Building Management Systems to reduce heat load, etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Competition Venue	Agency	Completion date
1	2	3	4

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)

1.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	SAI/CPWD	Completed
2.	MDC National Stadium-Hockey	SAI/CPWD	Completed
3.	Nehru Sports Complex — Lawn Bowl	SAI/CPWD	Completed

1	2	3	4
4.	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex — Gymnastics	SAI/CPWD	Completed
5.	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex — Wrestling	SAI/CPWD	Completed
6.	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex — Cycling	SAI/CPWD	31-May-10
7.	Nehru Sports Complex — Weightlifting	SAI/CPWD	31-May-10
8.	SPM Swimming Pool Complex	SAI/CPWD	31-May-10
9.	Nehru Sports Complex — Athletics	SAI/CPWD	30-Jun.-10
10.	Big-Bore Shooting, Kaderpur	CRPF/CPWD	Completed
11.	RK Khanna Tennis Stadium	AITA	To be inaugurated on 22-May-10
12.	DU-Main Ground — Rugby7s	DU	Completed
Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)			
13.	Yamuna Sports Complex -Archery	DDA	Completed
14.	Siri Fort Sports Complex-Badminton and Squash	DDA	31-May-10
15.	Yamuna Sports Complex-Table Tennis	DDA	15-Jun.-10
Government of Delhi			
16.	Thyagraj Sports Complex — Netball	Government of Delhi	Completed
17.	Talkatora Stadium — Boxing	NDMC	Completed

New schemes for protection from floods

*591. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have made any representation for the new schemes for flood protection from various rivers every year;

(b) the total number of schemes received from these States;

(c) the total amount demanded by these State;

(d) the total amount allocated to these States, State-wise for a permanent solution from floods affecting people; and

(e) the time given for the completion of these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)
The flood protection works/schemes are generally planned and prepared by the State Governments as per their own priority. If the costs of such schemes are more than Rs. 7.50 crores, the State Governments are required to submit the schemes to appraisal agencies (GFCC/CWC) for examination.

During the last three years (2007-10), the following flood management schemes were received for appraisal from the Government of Bihar, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh respectively and cleared by GFCC/CWC:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State(s)	Schemes received for technical examination		Schemes examined and cleared by GFCC and CWC	
		No.	Total cost	No.	Total cost
1.	Bihar	61	1716.02	51	1433.21
2.	Delhi	1	9.25	—	—
3.	Uttar Pradesh	29	666.42	21	557.39
TOTAL:		91	2391.69	72	1990.60

(c) and (d) For the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12), the Government of India approved 'in-principle' a state sector scheme, namely "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" for providing central assistance to the States at an estimated cost of Rs. 8000 crore for taking up river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, restoration of damaged flood management works, anti-sea erosion works, etc. which are critical in nature. No specific allocation of funds to States has been made under the FMP scheme. The schemes submitted by the State governments for providing central assistance under FMP, are considered by an Empowered Committee on FMP under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance to ensure cost effective solutions if the schemes have secured all mandatory clearances including Investment Clearance by the Planning Commission. Central Assistance is provided to the States on the following funding pattern:—

Category	Central Share	State Share
(a) Special Category States* :	90%	10%
(b) Other States:	75%	25%
(c) Restoration of damaged flood management works	90%	10%

* (The Special Category States covers the North Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.)

The State-wise details of schemes of Bihar, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh approved by the Empowered Committee for inclusion under Flood Management Programme for providing central assistance are given as under:—

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Schemes approved by Empowered Committee on FM under FMP		Central Assistance released as on 31.03.2010
		Nos.	Total cost	Central Share
1.	Bihar	35	848.02	636.02
2.	Delhi	—	—	—
3.	Uttar Pradesh	13	302.56	226.93
TOTAL :		48	1150.58	862.95

(e) Out of the aforesaid schemes, three schemes from Uttar Pradesh and 22 schemes from Bihar have been completed by 31st March'2010. Other ten schemes from Uttar Pradesh and ten schemes from Bihar are scheduled to be completed by 31st March'2011. The remaining schemes from Bihar are targetted to be completed by March'2012.

Pending irrigation projects of Gujarat

*592. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to review all the ongoing/pending irrigation projects of all States, including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of major and medium irrigation projects of various States pending with Government for clearance, State-wise, including from State of Gujarat, as on date;

(c) the reasons for pendency, indicating the time and cost overruns, in case of each project as a result thereof; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be accorded clearance?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The status of various ongoing major and medium irrigation projects were reviewed by the Working Group on Water Resources constituted by the Planning Commission for Eleventh Five Year Plan in February, 2006. Review of the projects is also taken up by the Government from time to time and it is a continuous process.

The State-wise details of the major/medium projects under various stages of appraisal with Central Appraising Agencies including that of Gujarat is given in the Statement. (See below). The delay in clearance occurs primarily due to delay on the part of State Governments in furnishing the requisite responses to the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies (CAA)

including delay in furnishing statutory clearances such as forest clearance, environment clearance, wild life clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests and clearances to Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc. in case they are applicable to the project. A project is considered for techno-economic clearance when all the observations of the CAA are satisfactorily complied with by the State Government and required statutory clearances are produced.

Statement

*A. State wise abstract of new * projects*

As on 01.04.2010

Sl. No.	Name of States	Major			Medium			Total		
		A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	4	0	6	6	3	7	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
4.	Bihar	3	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	8
6.	Goa, Daman, Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	3	3	6	0	0	0	3	3	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	4	0	4	5	0	5
11.	Jharkhand	5	3	8	1	0	1	6	3	9
12.	Karnataka	4	2	6	5	3	8	9	5	14
13.	Kerala	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	6	2	0	2	6	2	8
15.	Maharashtra	12	2	14	24	4	28	36	6	42
16.	Manipur	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
20.	Orissa	2	4	6	8	6	14	10	10	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Punjab	4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9
22.	Rajasthan	4	4	8	4	3	7	8	7	15
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	6	10	3	0	3	7	6	13
27.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
28.	West Bengal	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
GRAND TOTAL:		59	37	96	66	25	91	125	62	187

A — Projects under various stages of appraisal.

B — Projects accepted by the Advisory committee of MoWR conditionally or investment clearance from Planning Commission not accorded as the state government has not submitted information required by the Planning Commission.

*New projects are projects which are posed for Techno-economic clearance and investment clearance for the first time.

*B. State wise abstract of revised * projects*

As on 01.04.2010

Sl. No.	Name of States	Major			Medium			Total		
		A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	4	0	2	2	2	4	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3
4.	Bihar	4	2	6	0	0	0	4	2	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
6.	Goa, Daman, Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.	Haryana	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	2	3	2	5	4	3	7
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	2	0	5	5	1	6	7
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5	8	0	1	1	3	6	9
15.	Maharashtra	9	0	9	1	0	1	10	0	10
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
22.	Rajasthan	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	9	0	1	1	5	5	10
27.	Uttarakhand	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
28.	West Bengal	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL :		33	21	54	7	13	20	40	34	74

A — Projects under various stages of appraisal.

B — Projects accepted by the Advisory committee of MoWR conditionally or investment clearance from Planning Commission not accorded as the State Government has not submitted information required by the Planning Commission.

*Revised projects are projects which were earlier cleared from techno-economic and investment angle but are reexamined due to change in scope/cost of the project.

BSNL and MTNL phone connections

*593. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new landline and mobile connections of BSNL and MTNL issued to consumers during the last three years till date, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of new BSNL landline and mobile connections issued to consumers in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; district-wise;

(c) the number of landline and mobile connections of BSNL and MTNL surrendered during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether services of BSNL and MTNL are very poor, particularly in rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, the number of new landline and mobile connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) issued to consumers during the last three years till date, year-wise and Circle/State-wise is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The number of new BSNL landline and mobile connections issued to consumers in Uttar Pradesh (East) Telecom Circle and Uttar Pradesh (West) Telecom Circle during the last three years, telecom district-wise, is given in the Statement-II and III (See below).

(c) The number of landline and mobile connections of BSNL and MTNL surrendered during the last three years, year-wise and Circle/State-wise is given in the Statement-IV (See below).

(d) and (e) The services of BSNL and MTNL are working satisfactorily and in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). The quality of telecom services of BSNL in rural areas is also satisfactory. MTNL does not provide telecom services in rural areas.

Statement-I

Number of new landline and mobile connections of BSNL and MTNL issued to consumers during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, Circle/State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Landline			Mobile		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,795	708	1,594	16,083	31,167	53,989
2.	Andhra Pradesh	312,377	314,149	283,967	618,611	1,244,470	1,408,397
3.	Assam	13,696	15,084	15,930	432,096	414,753	306,706
4.	Bihar	36,067	26,782	24,557	454,722	997,222	1,443,507
5.	Chhattisgarh	16,489	11,672	12,059	222,556	202,244	165,418

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	159,883	108,533	116,288	1,207,426	693,135	651,334
7.	Haryana	56,526	69,134	58,990	590,388	609,480	894,474
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12,493	11,887	11,591	152,569	463,509	430,118
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21,990	13,371	17,567	124,019	37,773	135,284
10.	Jharkhand	17,851	14,905	17,050	152,880	197,229	471,185
11.	Karnataka	262,838	240,589	220,568	401,377	953,318	1,351,022
12.	Kerala	146,812	145,115	135,213	584,005	874,379	1,306,353
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91,445	64,318	41,709	629,561	811,470	840,550
14.	Maharashtra	229,696	298,363	219,405	1,458,940	1,209,058	1,141,948
15.	North East-1	10,293	5,416	4,876	105,166	127,166	155,355
16.	North East-2	12,877	8,086	6,237	158,657	83,346	183,444
17.	Orissa	72,461	40,620	29,396	422,968	403,170	911,089
18.	Punjab	87,679	120,368	100,162	953,204	1,517,942	1,030,255
19.	Rajasthan	60,476	78,452	62,596	230,248	1,488,250	1,558,855
20.	Tamil Nadu	228,498	179,239	193,727	906,749	1,316,481	1,399,704
21.	Uttarakhand	5,999	15,612	12,785	137,152	139,337	294,092
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	74,676	54,889	64,765	1,913,007	1,589,043	2,214,134
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	44,380	60,974	59,783	530,998	831,151	779,500
24.	West Bengal	38,459	29,081	68,446	348,056	596,535	744,361
25.	Kolkata TD	104,238	62,784	37,571	580,173	649,643	518,159
26.	Chennai TD	103,416	117,185	93,339	390,810	399,022	363,268
BSNL TOTAL :		2,223,410	2,107,316	1,910,171	13,722,421	17,880,293	20,752,501
27.	MTNL Delhi	130,856	123,738	107,285	471,329	535,980	464,410
28.	MTNL Mumbai	217,028	176,865	116,527	387,721	521,517	292,434
MTNL TOTAL :		347,884	300,603	223,812	859,050	1,057,497	756,844

Note: Current year (2010-11) details are not given as this information is compiled on monthly basis.

Statement-II

New BSNL landline and mobile connections issued to consumers in Uttar Pradesh (East) Telecom Circle during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, Telecom District-wise

Sl. No.	Telecom District (SSA)	Landline connections provided during			Mobile connections provided during		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad	4794	4903	5935	44095	80829	109289
2.	Azamgarh	2094	911	996	53282	96838	120437
3.	Bahraich	1329	509	852	26572	44593	41060
4.	Ballia	997	404	636	28820	27751	55774
5.	Banda	636	762	1628	27022	45103	43243
6.	Barabanki	874	668	546	11353	30195	81318
7.	Basti	591	564	1073	13529	130120	115169
8.	Deoria	1138	830	1436	17390	36953	42759
9.	Faizabad	917	669	1331	19081	36661	58419
10.	Farrukhabad	1085	416	1141	12602	37221	75741
11.	Fatehpur	276	316	483	13085	29258	38477
12.	Ghazipur	1400	892	1716	17948	21364	39005
13.	Gonda	3901	2048	1640	15275	34114	38851
14.	Gorakhpur	4303	3234	2012	30662	89096	185089
15.	Hamirpur	749	339	883	32815	50714	73441
16.	Hardoi	3907	1655	1530	19938	27408	32963
17.	Jaunpur	1110	2049	1578	23899	54564	63029
18.	Jhansi	2048	2083	2396	32221	64875	75829
19.	Kanpur	6418	5516	4849	26119	50760	59992
20.	Lakhimpur	718	1175	3163	206	52583	77747
21.	Lucknow	13499	9859	9587	76810	117697	183099
22.	Mau	629	419	637	14564	30782	43809
23.	Mirzapur	1191	2334	2999	13877	33472	51743

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Orai	686	470	713	14468	44548	55060
25.	Pratapgarh	1202	687	730	19085	30064	33271
26.	Raebareli	981	805	622	6576	12753	20959
27.	Shahjahanpur	1467	1366	1069	22087	43596	58591
28.	Sitapur	1767	427	570	549	52765	77747
29.	Sultanpur	1957	1183	1850	21783	31045	59572
30.	Unnao	2576	975	1324	34298	52922	42925
31.	Varanasi	8491	4733	5059	745830	97904	157465

Statement-III

New BSNL landline and mobile connections issued to consumers in Uttar Pradesh (West) Telecom Circle during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, Telecom District-wise

Sl. No.	Telecom District (SSA)	Landline connections provided during			Mobile connections provided during		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agra	3664	3714	2670	112396	85149	60732
2.	Aligarh	1735	3044	2852	63023	52276	33744
3.	Bareilly	1160	2989	2713	62744	63763	78513
4.	Bijnore	2366	2544	2182	57803	47342	49480
5.	Badaun	851	1063	921	27491	23242	20367
6.	Bulandsahar	1600	1518	1620	55241	37794	26467
7.	Ghaziabad	11234	11143	8096	42291	32523	57683
8.	Mainpuri	245	503	237	28097	29332	24834
9.	Mathura	2405	2939	3243	55856	41127	22647
10.	Meerut	5195	5311	4727	98601	69599	55598
11.	Moradabad	2826	7967	4426	82224	68104	77862
12.	Muzaffarnagar	2797	3014	3179	65025	59336	68702
13.	Noida	12368	8550	9430	36936	27654	29120
14.	Saharanpur	2402	2535	2122	62049	35042	17595

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Etah	1930	1846	1134	43303	53151	42632
16.	Etawah	2556	1185	1621	32919	31691	29632
17.	Pilibhit	437	582	492	42462	32381	36614
18.	Rampur	1846	974	868	26122	38133	47258

Statement-IV

Circle wise surrender, including disconnection due to non payment, of Landline and Mobile connections for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,562	6,356	6,209	10,414	2,960	10,029
2.	Andhra Pradesh	627,489	224,516	547,306	335,143	402,639	330,960
3.	Assam	85,774	197,393	94,372	361,838	59,227	142,708
4.	Bihar	49,372	141,069	36,183	125,340	26,662	240,646
5.	Chhattisgarh	33,768	13,849	40,042	976	38,066	1,204
6.	Gujarat	374,659	255,871	308,475	371,158	178,597	91,488
7.	Haryana	134,414	324,250	152,756	202,117	112,162	56,058
8.	Himachal Pradesh	55,155	101,774	49,972	218,372	34,186	40,512
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	57,965	100,187	33,060	23,592	25,349	94,543
10.	Jharkhand	20,660	104,414	44,744	7,590	21,211	21,590
11.	Karnataka	425,350	392,371	381,777	424,441	292,476	188,232
12.	Kerala	191,260	382,788	267,606	513,807	253,380	227,687
13.	Madhya Pradesh	165,179	228,080	162,980	387,253	126,485	177,575
14.	Maharashtra	570,189	515,709	747,158	773,430	537,830	316,838
15.	North East-1	8,972	15,766	10,068	96,147	13,037	28,871
16.	North East-2	35,371	38,823	10,288	83,802	7,207	34,770
17.	Orissa	76,414	177,820	167,074	0	66,341	34,344

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Punjab	250,842	152,338	200,763	637,476	163,089	271,861
19.	Rajasthan	153,068	23,749	161,154	838,945	129,455	367,064
20.	Tamil Nadu	475,146	577,071	434,832	638,132	351,967	182,036
21.	Uttarakhand	27,360	5,954	39,416	15,480	28,719	57,722
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	129,167	488,474	64,175	167,164	58,334	167,337
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	116,113	14,775	56,140	573,731	44,949	216,062
24.	West Bengal	130,435	37,800	118,242	170,455	213,027	417,570
25.	Kolkata TD	104,185	179,052	62,725	141,843	141,064	252,970
26.	Chennai TD	102,849	241,790	115,664	259,491	97,623	187,937
BSNL TOTAL :		4,409,718	4,942,039	4,313,181	7,378,137	3,426,042	4,158,614
27.	MTNL Delhi	70,326	86,083	77,060	33,236	95,924	119,286
28.	MTNL Mumbai	138,562	110,078	103,241	39,696	26,748	29,781
MTNL TOTAL :		208,888	196,161	180,301	72932	122,672	149,067

Disappointment of women hockey players

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

(a) whether it is a fact that women hockey players who performed well in international events have recently expressed their disappointment over the treatment meted out to them by Hockey India, a newly formed federation of the State hockey associations;

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

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to get them a fair deal before the Commonwealth Games 2010 in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (c) The women hockey players were disappointed on account of nonfulfillment of contractual agreements by Hockey India. These agreements are based on commercial arrangements with the sponsors. The Government has no role in such matters. As regards the preparation of national women hockey team, Government is providing full assistance for engagement of high performance coaches, intensive coaching, latest equipment, sports science support and foreign competition exposure.

Failure of Rocket Launched by VSSC

***595. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has got any review report regarding the failure of the latest Rocket Launch by Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC);
- (b) if so, the main reasons thereof; and
- (c) whether new targets and action plan is formulated for the next launch; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A two-tier process for Failure Analysis and Review of GSLV-D3 flight has been instituted. The failure analysis and review process is targeted to be completed by mid-June 2010.

(c) and (d) The next flight testing of Indigenous Cryogenic Engine and Stage with GSAT satellite is targeted in about one year from now.

Indian viewpoint over Afghanistan and Pakistan

***596. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the difficulty in conveying our viewpoint across on Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc., to the current United States' administration?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): India and USA have a regular and high-level dialogue, including with the senior leadership in USA, on all issues of mutual interest and concern. The two countries regularly discuss the situation in our neighborhood, including in Afghanistan and Pakistan. No difficulty is experienced in conveying Government's viewpoint to the United States on relevant issues concerning the situation in India's neighbourhood and the U.S. Administration is fully aware of India's position on these issues.

Interest rate on MIS

***597. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate of interest payable on deposits in Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) in Post Offices;
- (b) the criteria for fixing the rate and its relation with rate of inflation;
- (c) whether Government would give 10 per cent bonus for MIS in Post Office to attract more deposits from small investors; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The rate of interest payable in Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) accounts in post

offices is 8 per cent per annum and Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent is also payable on the deposits made under this scheme on or after 8th December, 2007 upon maturity of the deposit.

(b) The interest rates on small savings schemes are regulated/reviewed as per the recommendations of the Committee on Administered Interest Rates and other related issues chaired by Dr. Y.V. Reddy, the then Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), according to which, being administered interest rates, they are benchmarked to average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity in the secondary market, with a suitable spread subject to a maximum of 50 basis point over the benchmark yield, depending upon the maturity and liquidity of the instruments.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to give 10 per cent bonus under Post Office Monthly Income Scheme Accounts (MIS) to attract more deposits.

(d) The gross deposits under various small savings schemes during the last three years have been registering an increase as given below:—

Financial Year	Rupees in crore
2007-08	1,47,709
2008-09 (Provisional)	1,58,510
2009-10 upto February, 2010)	2,11,606

The current interest rates on small savings instruments are attractive enough to mobilize savings. Since National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) has to be self sustaining fund and it is essential that payment to investors are fully met out of interest recovered on NSSF loans from Central and State Government. Recently, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended reset of loans given from NSSF till 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of 2009-10 at 9%. Keeping all these factors in mind, there is no scope of further increasing any incentives.

The Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularize small saving schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under the schemes. As part of this ongoing exercise, Government has taken following steps to make the small savings schemes more attractive and investor friendly:—

- (1) The restriction on opening of more than one account during a calendar month under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme has been removed with effect from 24th May, 2007.
- (2) All categories of pensioners have been allowed to open and maintain 'Pension Account' under Post Office Savings Account Rules, with effect from 11th July, 2007.
- (3) The penalty on pre-mature withdrawal of deposits under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been rationalized from 3.5% to 2% on withdrawal on or before expiry of three years and 1% on withdrawal after expiry of three years.

- (4) The maximum deposit ceilings of Rs. 3.00 lakh and Rs. 6.00 lakh under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme has been raised to Rs. 4.50 lakh and Rs. 9.00 lakh in respect of single and joint accounts respectively.
- (5) Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent on the deposits made under Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme on or after 8th December, 2007 upon maturity of the deposit, has been introduced.
- (6) The benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-Year Post Office Time Deposits Account and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, with effect from 01.04.2007.
- (7) Various measures are taken to promote and popularize these schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing collection in Small Savings Schemes etc.
- (8) A website of the National Savings Institute under the Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investor's grievances. The website address is *nsindia.gov.in*

Extension for Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Academy

*598. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the term of Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Academy is six years as per the constitution of the Academy and if so, whether the present incumbent has outlived his term;
- (b) whether the General Council of Sangeet Natak Academy has approved the further extension of the present incumbent and whether same was forwarded to his Ministry for concurrence thereto;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Ministry thereto;
- (d) whether Government has considered the vital and wider implications of accepting such recommendations as other national academies may urge for similar relaxation; and
- (e) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) No, Sir. As per Rule 10 (i) of the Rules and Regulations of Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), the Secretary of the SNA shall be appointed by the Executive Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine.

As per pre-revised Recruitment Rules for the post of Secretary, SNA, the term of appointment to the post was initially for a period of 5 years, extendable by 3 years.

The present incumbent was appointed to the post of Secretary, SNA by the Executive Board on 05.08.1999 on contract basis initially for a period of five years and his term was extended by the Executive Board thrice, for one year at a time. On 28th May, 2007, before the expiry of extended term, the Executive Board amended the Recruitment Rules and decided to appoint him, on contract basis, for a term of five years, afresh.

Thus, the present incumbent has outlived the initial term of 5 years and the extended term of 8 years, on the strength of the Executive Board's decision of 28th May, 2007.

Government is looking into the matter and examining the validity of the Executive Board's decision of 28th May, 2007.

Save Water Movement

†*599. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that water table is depleting day-by-day;
- (b) if so, measures being taken by Government to solve this problem;
- (c) whether there is any scheme to honour Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are engaged in Save Water Movement;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of decrease in water level during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Analysis of ground water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) reveals that ground water levels have declined in some parts of the country. In order to address the issue of depletion of ground water, the following measures have been undertaken by the Government:—

- (i) Circulation of Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to facilitate regulation and control of development and management of ground water.
- (ii) Issue of directions by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to States having 'over-exploited' areas for taking necessary measures to adopt/promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and also to include provision for making construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures mandatory under the building bye-laws.
- (iii) Notification of 43 areas by CGWA in 10 States/UTs for regulation of ground water development.
- (iv) Implementation of schemes/programmes namely Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwell for over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas of hard rock region covering seven States, Demonstrative Projects for Artificial

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies.

In addition, awareness programmes are organised by the respective State Governments as well as Government of India. A Web Enabled Ground Water Information System (WEGWIS) has also been launched.

(c) and (d) To encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/gram Panchayats/urban local bodies/institutions/corporate sector and individuals for adoption of innovative practices of augmentation of ground water, promoting water use efficiency, recycling and re-use of water and creating awareness through people's participation, the Ministry of Water Resources has instituted Ground Water Augmentation Awards and National Water Award.

(e) Analysis of water level data of observation wells of CGWB of May, 2006 and May, 2009 indicate decline in ground water table in about 57% of the wells and rise in about 43% of the wells during the period. The State-wise details given in the Statement.

Statement

*Comparative Statement showing Fluctuation during May, 2006 with May, 2009
of Water Levels in respect of observation wells monitored by CGWB*

State	No. of wells analysed by CGWB	Wells indicating rise in ground water table		Wells indicating fall in ground water table	
		No.	No. as % of total	No.	No. as % of total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	638	210	32.92	428	67.08
Arunachal Pradesh	9	2	22.22	7	77.78
Assam	181	29	16.02	152	83.98
Bihar	148	60	40.54	88	59.46
Chandigarh	17	9	52.94	8	47.06
Chhattisgarh	280	98	35.00	182	65.00
Delhi	142	38	26.76	104	73.24
Gujarat and Daman-Diu	629	301	47.85	328	52.15
Haryana	237	98	41.35	139	58.65
Himachal Pradesh	82	44	53.66	38	46.34
Jammu and Kashmir	123	58	47.15	65	52.85
Jharkhand	115	60	52.17	55	47.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	566	247	43.64	319	56.36
Kerala	535	242	45.23	293	54.77
Madhya Pradesh	770	261	33.90	509	66.10
Maharashtra	703	270	38.41	433	61.59
Meghalaya	26	3	11.54	23	88.46
Orissa	679	266	39.18	413	60.82
Punjab	126	62	49.21	64	50.79
Rajasthan	765	335	43.79	430	56.21
Tamil Nadu	663	412	62.14	251	37.86
Tripura	21	11	52.38	10	47.62
Uttar Pradesh	811	338	41.68	473	58.32
Uttaranchal	48	24	50.00	24	50.00
West Bengal	537	311	57.91	226	42.09
TOTAL :	8851	3789	42.81	5062	57.19

More powers to the Haj Committee of India

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

- (a) whether representations/requests and suggestions have been received for giving more powers to the Haj Committee of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to keep making improvements in the arrangements for the Haj pilgrims and provide them with better facilities after taking into account the feedback received, including that relating to the Haj Committee of India, from all concerned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Guidelines on foreign visits

4460. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any guidelines regarding frequent visit of foreign countries by Council of Ministers; and

(b) if so, the number of Ministers those who have already visited foreign countries during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Council of Ministers *per se* does not visit any foreign countries. As regards the individual members of the Union Council of Ministers, detailed guidelines have been laid down on 30.03.1995, which *inter-alia* specify the circumstances in which the Ministers could undertake foreign travel. Briefly, these include visits in response to formal invitations from foreign governments, participation in international conferences, meetings of bilateral joint commissions and visits in response to invitations from various Non-Governmental bodies, which are recommended by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Embassy/High Commission concerned. These guidelines have continued to be reiterated and revised from time to time.

(b) While details of foreign visits of the Ministers of the Union are not maintained centrally, data available with the Ministry of Home Affairs shows that the actual expenditure incurred on foreign travel during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount (Rupees in crores)
2007-08	122.79
2008-09	100.50
2009-10	64.87

Atomic power plants in Andhra Pradesh

4461. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Government to set up more atomic power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up an atomic power plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The nuclear power capacity is planned to be increased by setting up nuclear power reactors in different parts of the country, the Government has in principle approved six greenfield sites and pre project activities are in progress.

(c) to (e) The Government has in principle approved a site at Kowada, Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. This site is approved for setting up light water reactors in cooperation with the USA. Two reactors of 1000 MW or higher capacity are proposed to be set up in the first instance. This will be followed up with setting up additional twin units with a time gap of about 3 years.

Trade in civil atomic energy

‡4462. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that American companies trading in atomic energy sector have requested the Government of India that Atomic Liability Act be passed in the country and only after that these companies would start trade with India in civil atomic energy;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard along with names of the American companies with whom discussion has been held for conducting trade in this sector in India till now; and

(c) the reasons given these companies behind the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Companies from the United States and other supplier countries require India to be a part of a nuclear liability regime in line with established international practices. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) has signed Memoranda of Understanding with GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) of the USA for cooperation for setting up of nuclear power reactors.

IAEA's demand for disclosing India's stockpiles

4463. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a demand by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to India to come out with enhanced data on their stockpiles, demand and supply situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the comments of Government thereupon; and

(d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) An agreement between the Government of India and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards to Civilian Nuclear Facilities was signed on 02 February, 2009 and entered into force on 11 May, 2009. In accordance with India's Separation Plan, 10 nuclear power reactors and 6 other facilities have so far been offered for Safeguards. The implementation of IAEA Safeguards at these reactors/facilities is in accordance with the terms of the Safeguards Agreement.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Production of nuclear power

4464. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's perspective planning is production of 20,000 MW of nuclear power by 2020;
- (b) if so, whether the existing nuclear reactors would be able to produce this 20,000 MW power or new reactors would be installed; and
- (c) whether the technology being used for production of power is keeping pace with the emerging state-of-the-art technologies being evolved in the fast changing global scenario?

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

(b) The present capacity of reactors in operation and under construction is 10080 MW. New reactors, both based on indigenous technology and international cooperation are planned to be set up.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership

4465. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalized the layout for Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership;
- (b) by when this association is proposed to start;
- (c) the kind of countries that have been planned to be included in this exclusive club; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) At the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, Prime Minister, on 13 April, 2010, has announced setting up a 'Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership', a state-of-the-art facility based on international participation from the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested foreign partners, in India. Setting up of the Centre would be in a phased manner.

Centre for Radio Ecology

4466. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up Centre for Radio Ecology;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and expenditure so far incurred in setting up of said centre;
- (c) whether the progress of work of this centre is going as per the schedules;

- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the time by which the said Centre would be operational?

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

(b) Funds to the extent of Rs. 4.62 crore is allocated and an expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been incurred so far.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Equipments have been purchased, laboratory has been constructed, and Junior Research Fellows have been recruited for this centre. Work is progressing well.

(e) The Centre would be fully operational by the end of 2010.

Nuclear power generation by NTPC-NPCIL joint venture

4467. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to plan to allocate a site for the development of a new capacity to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)-National Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) joint venture for entering into nuclear power generation business;

(b) if so, whether sites have already been identified and by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) if so, the other sites which are being allotted to develop nuclear capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Agreement between few PSUs for formation of Joint Venture Company (JVC) has been signed on 27.04.2010. Further action for incorporation of JVC and constitution of its management board will follow. The JVC will decide type of reactor to be set up before a decision on allocation of a site for proposed JVC is taken.

(c) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for six greenfield sites in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal for locating future nuclear power plants.

Tender to procure GSM lines

4468. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government unilaterally halved the tender to procure GSM lines to 23 million from 45.5 million;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this led to the decline of BSNL market share in mobile segment;

(d) whether Government undertook any inquiry to find out the reasons for halving the tender;

(e) if so, the findings thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, a period of about one and half year had elapsed from the date of the floating of the tender and finalization of the same and during this period certain significant changes in the telecom service sector had taken place, including technological changes, launching of initiative of sharing of infrastructure by the operators and applicability of USO fund subsidy to mobile services. Accordingly, it was decided by BSNL Board to procure 22.75 million GSM capacity instead of 45.5 million.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) BSNL was asked to comment on the Central Vigilance Commission's letter wherein question has been raised on reducing the procurement quantity under Phase V tender.

(e) and (f) BSNL has explained that about one and half year had elapsed from the date of the floating of the tender and finalization of the same and during this period, certain significant changes in the telecom service sector had taken place, including technological changes, launching of initiative of sharing of infrastructure by the operators and applicability of USO fund subsidy to mobile services.

Contract to Chinese company

4469. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any directions to avoid contracts of sensitive works to Chinese companies;

(b) whether it is a fact that BSNL has given a contract to a Chinese company to lay mobile network of two and half crore lines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that IB and RAW had objected the award of contract to Chinese company;

(d) the officials who played vital role in awarding the said contract; and

(e) whether the role of concerned officers has been investigated by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, in the interest of national security, the

Government has directed Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited in May, 2009 that resources should not be procured from the Chinese vendors for deployment in the sensitive regions of Assam, Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra.

Also, amendments have been issued in December, 2009 in the Licence Agreements of all Telecom Service Providers for security related concerns stipulated that the LICENSEE(s) shall apply to the Licensor for security clearance, also with the details of the equipments(s) as well as details of equipments(s) suppliers and manufacturers including Original Equipments Manufacturers (OEM), before placement of the final purchase order for procurement/upgradation of equipment/software for provision of telecommunications services under the licence and that it shall also include any such activity by the franchisee, agents or person of the licensees. In case no response is received from the Licensor within thirty working days, it shall be presumed that there is no objection to the procurement.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Cyber espionage in Indian computer system

4470. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to prevent cyber espionage network hacking into computer systems of Indian Government;

(b) if so, the details of the preventive measures taken; and

(c) whether preventive steps had been extended to several Indian Embassies abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Government has taken several measures to detect and prevent cyber attacks/espionage. The details are:—

1. As per existing computer security guidelines issued by Government, no sensitive information is to be stored on the systems that are connected to Internet.
2. The Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
3. The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to

implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001.

4. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has already empanelled a number of penetration testing professionals through a stringent mechanism of selection to carryout audits.
5. National Informatics Centre (NIC), providing services to Ministries/Departments is continuously strengthening the security of the network operated by them and its services by enforcing security policies, conducting regular security audits and deploying various technologies at different levels of the network to defend against the newer techniques being adopted by the hackers from time to time.
6. The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with hacking and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.

Section 70 of the Act provides to declare any computer resource which directly or indirectly affects the facility of Critical Information Infrastructure, to be a protected system.

Further, Section 70B has empowered Indian Computer Emergency Response Team to serve as national nodal agency in the area of cyber security.

7. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) scans the Indian Cyber Space to detect traces of any untoward incident that poses a threat to the cyber space. CERT-In performs both proactive and reactive roles in computer security incidents prevention, identification of solution to security problems, analyzing product vulnerabilities, malicious codes, web defacements, open proxy servers and in carrying out relevant research and development.

Sectoral CERTs have been functioning in the areas of defence and Finance for catering critical domains. They are equipped to handle and respond to domain specific threats emerging from the cyber systems.

CERT-In has published several Security Guidelines for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these have been widely circulated. All Government Departments/Ministries, their subordinate offices and public sector undertakings have been advised to implement these guidelines to secure their computer systems and information technology infrastructure.

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

(c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of External Affairs has issued a comprehensive set of IT security instructions for all users of MEA and periodically updates them on vulnerabilities. The Indian Missions abroad have been regularly sending information on safe computing practices. All personnel posted to Indian Missions and Posts abroad are being imparted IT security training.

Annual revenues received by Government

4471. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual revenues, license fees, contractual fees, levies, etc., collected by Government from private telecom companies in mobile and non-mobile telephony in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) the break-up of such figures, company-wise, mentioning the largest 10 players;

(c) whether such telecom companies have also reduced their payments; and

(d) the steps proposed to collect maximum revenues from telecom private players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The details of Revenue collected on account of Entry Fee, License Fee and Spectrum charges from Private Telecom Companies in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The break up of Entry Fee, License Fee and Spectrum charges collected from the largest 10 Private Telecom licencees is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government receives a percentage share of revenues from telecom licencees. The correctness of the Government's share is ensured through annual assessment. In addition, the Government has also ordered special audit in some cases.

Statement-I

The details of revenues collected from the Telecom Licensees

(Amount in crores of rupees)

Private Telecom service Providers	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Entry fee	License fee	Spectrum charges	Entry fee	License fee	Spectrum charges	Entry fee	License fee	Spectrum charges
Total	12469.38	5592.31	2402.81	30.00	6955.13	2837.16	10.00	8679.53	3204.59

Statement-II

Break up of Entry fee, License fee and Wireless revenue collected from the largest 10 Private Telecom licensees.

(Amount in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Private Telecom Services Providers	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Entry fee	License fee	Spectrum charges	Entry fee	License fee	Spectrum charges	Entry fee	License fee	Spectrum charges
1.	Aircel Ltd.	0.00	119.44	65.22	0.00	159.36	74.67	0.00	186.77	86.19
2.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	0.00	1,543.55	854.57	0.00	2,246.27	1,166.42	0.00	2712.83	1235.42
3.	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	0.00	1,045.74	552.38	0.00	1,424.12	711.23	0.00	1,583.54	790.46
4.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	684.59	408.91	265.06	0.00	711.60	375.92	0.00	865.30	429.92
5.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	1,649.57	888.54	243.83	0.00	857.27	197.31	0.00	800.77	141.56
6.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	0.00	59.92	56.87	0.00	87.21	52.50	0.00	115.72	78.32
7.	BPL Mobile Communications Ltd.	0.00	46.91	25.93	0.00	49.10	26.93	0.00	47.70	28.52
8.	Spice Communications Ltd.	484.47	58.56	78.39	0.00	91.46	45.51	0.00	88.96	42.92
9.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	1,658.57	105.09	205.82	0.00	127.30	147.38	0.00	206.16	200.80
10.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd. (DSL)	000	51.19	27.29	0.00	54.60	28.44	0.00	99.21	26.13

*The above figures are based on MIS reports. Revenue is not booked company wise in the accounts of the Department.

Price for allocating new numbers

4472. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Telecom operators including BSNL and MTNL have opposed the TRAI's move to charge a price for allocating new numbers stating that an additional levy is totally unwarranted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the regulator TRAI's main reason behind suggesting a price is that the numbers are not utilized properly and the operators are not to dole out numbers to lure more customers; 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) Sir, TRAI has released a consultation paper on "Efficient Utilization of Numbering Resources" on 20.01.2010 which discusses, among others, the issue of pricing of numbering resources and the method to be adopted for such pricing. In this connection, written comments have been received from many stakeholders. All the telecom service providers who have submitted their comments including BSNL and MTNL have commented against the pricing of numbering resources. Some of the consumer organizations and a Consultant have commented in favour of pricing of numbering resources.

(c) and (d) The said consultation paper of TRAI mentions that charging for numbers may be used as a tool to encourage efficient use of numbering resources and would be in line with practices followed internationally.

Auction of 3G services

4473. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is in the process of auctioning 3G services;
- (b) if so, whether DoT had carefully evaluated all the critical aspects of auction to maximize auction value and avoid confusion; and
- (c) if so, the main parameters and time-frame under which DoT plans to auction the 3G services?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) EGoM on 'Auction of 3G spectrum' after several meetings decided for auction of 3G spectrum. Government has issued the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) for auction of

3G spectrum on 25/2/2010. As per the NIA, the main parameters for auctions are as follows:—

- **Eligibility:** Any entity: (i) that holds a UAS/Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) licence; or (ii) that: (a) has previous experience of running 3G telecom services either directly or through a majority-owned subsidiary; and (b) gives and undertaking to obtain a UAS licence through a New Entrant Nominee UAS Licensee as per the DoT guidelines before starting telecom operators can bid for 3G Spectrum.
- **Amount of Spectrum:** Government has decided that 3 blocks would be auctioned in all Telecom circles except Bihar, HP, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal where 4 blocks would be auctioned.
- **Reserve price:** The reserve price in Delhi, Mumbai and Category 'A' Circle is Rs. 320 crores; Kolkata and Category 'B' Circles, it is Rs. 120 crores and for Category 'C' Circles, it is Rs. 30 crores.

The time frame for auction as per NIA, is as follows:—

(i)	Last date for submission of Application	:	19th March, 2010
(ii)	Publication of ownership details of Applicants	:	23rd March, 2010
(iii)	Bidder Ownership Compliance Certificate	:	26th March, 2010
(iv)	Pre-qualification of Bidders	:	30th March, 2010
(v)	Mock Auction	:	5th-6th April, 2010
(vi)	Start of the 3G Auction	:	9th April, 2010
(vii)	Payment of the Successful Bid Amount	:	Within 10 calendar days of the close of the Auction

Status of BSNL

4474. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the telecom giant BSNL ranks last in the coveted list of top 10 profit making Central Public Sector Undertakings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, BSNL was ranked second and sixth amongst the top ten profit making Central Public Sector Undertakings for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. However, it could not get any ranking amongst the top ten profit making Central Public Sector Undertakings for the year 2008-09. The net profit of

BSNL during last three financial years *i.e.* 2006-07 to 2008-09 is as follows:—

Financial Years	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	7805.87
2007-08	3009.39
2008-09	574.85

(c) BSNL has taken various steps to protect and increase its revenue and thereby profits by increasing number of connections in Broadband, Mobile telephony, exploring new businesses and introducing value added services etc.

BSNL has undertaken an exercise with the help of M/s Boston Consulting Group (BCG), a management consulting firm. The focus of this transformational exercise named 'Project Shikhar', has been towards:—

- Revitalizing the businesses by focusing on growth in Mobile, Broadband and Enterprise segments. A separate vertical for New Business has also been created.
- Building capabilities for significant improvements in sales and distribution, product management, pricing, customer service and revenue assurance activities.

As part of this exercise, BSNL's organization structure has also being redesigned along different business verticals to provide end-to-end focus on key growth segments and to clearly define accountability for different businesses and functions at all levels of the organization.

BSNL's tender

4475. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CVC which was investigating irregularities in the State own BSNL's 10 billion dollar tender for 93 million lines has recommended that the BSNL must scrap the tender and invite fresh bids; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, tenders for procurement of GSM equipment under Phase-VI for 93-million-line was floated by the four zones of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on 01.05.2008. The tender was floated for 25 million lines each by North, West and South zones and for 18 million lines by the East zone to meet the requirements spread over three to four years.

At the advance stage of tender finalization, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) decided to investigate the Phase-VI tender and called for the records. Accordingly, the BSNL Board decided not to proceed further with the GSM tender till further advice from CVC. The CVC recommended not to operate on the tender of 93 million GSM lines because of non-competition, high rate and prolonged negotiations. The recommendations of CVC were placed before the

Sam Pitroda Committee, a committee constituted to review the performance of BSNL. The Pitroda Committee also recommended to drop the tender of 93 million GSM lines and suggested switching to a new model wherein network capacity and/or services are managed by the vendor. The report of Pitroda Committee in the matter was deliberated by the BSNL Board on 05.03.2010 and the Board decided to go by the recommendation of the Pitroda Committee. The recommendations of Pitroda Committee alongwith the views of BSNL will be placed before the Telecom Commission.

Infrastructure development investment

4476. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the infrastructure development investment for BSNL during the last 10 years;
- (b) the present installed capacity of BSNL for mobile and land line connections; and
- (c) the reasons for not initiating timely the augmentation of infrastructure facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the infrastructure development investment for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last 10 years is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	Amount Invested
2000-01	16,597.66
2001-02	17,006.00
2002-03	12,057.00
2003-04	6,537.00
2004-05	7,578.00
2005-06	6,838.00
2006-07	5,705.00
2007-08	7,239.43
2008-09	10,876.00
2009-10	1,036.28*

*Infrastructure development investment for the year 2009-10 is provisional.

- (b) As on 31.03.2010, the GSM Mobile and wireline capacity of BSNL is given below:—

Item	Capacity (in lakh lines)	Connection (in lakh Nos.)
GSM Mobile	576.53	633.05
Wireline	458.35	278.31

(c) The augmentation of infrastructure facilities in BSNL sometimes gets delayed due to the following reasons:—

- (i) Court Cases by unsuccessful/disgruntled bidder(s).
- (ii) Delay in supply of core and infrastructure equipment by the vendors.
- (iii) Delay in getting permission from local bodies for erection of roof top towers and electricity connections from State Electricity Boards.

Project Arrow

4477. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Project Arrow;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Department of Posts has proposed to extend 'Project Arrow' scheme to 500 post offices across the country during the current financial year;
- (c) if so, the details of post offices identified for this purpose in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) in what manner Project Arrow strengthens the core business of the Department of Posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Project Arrow has been launched with objective of modernizing post offices and make visible, tangible and noteworthy differences in the post offices operations that matter to "Aam Aadmi". It was launched initially on proof of concept basis in 50 post offices in Phase-I. After the successful completion of the Phase-I, it was implemented in 450 post offices in Phase-II and in 500 post offices in Phase-III across the country including the rural areas. Project Arrow aims at comprehensive improvement of the core operations of the post office as well as the ambience in which postal transactions are undertaken. The response of the general public and the staff of the Department to the initiative has been overwhelmingly positive. The initiative Project Arrow — Transforming India Post has also won the Prime Minister's award for Excellence in Public Administration for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of post offices identified for this purpose in the State of Andhra Pradesh, is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Project Arrow has helped to improve the core operations of Department of Posts, viz., Mail processing and delivery, Money remittance, Savings Bank operations and quality of Customer Service. Intensive training has been given to officials working in Project Arrow offices to raise the level of services in these offices. A Web based monitoring tool has been designed whereby day-to-day monitoring of 1,000 Post Offices covered till now under Project Arrow is done at Circle level. Through fortnightly video conference, the performance of Project Arrow Post Offices is monitored at the Directorate level and directions to bridge the gaps are given. Project Arrow has significantly improved the quality of services in the post offices and helped to strengthen the core business of the Department of Posts as evidenced in significant increase in delivery efficiency and customer satisfaction in Project Arrow post offices.

Statement

The details of Post Offices identified in the State of Andhra Pradesh for Project Arrow Phase-IV

Sl. No.	Circle	Post Office	Status-Computerised/ Non-Computerised	Departmental/Rental	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhimavaram H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Buckinghampet H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudivada H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Jangareddygudem H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubabad H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office

15.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapalli H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Tekkali H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Avanigadda H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhongir H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Huzurabad H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Jagtiyal H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Jangaon H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Kandukuru H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Markpur H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Palakol H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Parkal H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkot H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Stn. Jadcherla H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Trimulghery H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Zaheerabad H.O.	Computerised	Departmental	Head Office
50.	Andhra Pradesh	Jammikunta LSG	Computerised	Departmental	SO
51.	Andhra Pradesh	Maidkuru LSG	Computerised	Departmental	SO

52.	Andhra Pradesh	Armoor H.O.	Computerised	Partly Departmental and partly Rented	Head Office
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Waltair R.S. H.O.	Computerised	Railways	Head Office
54.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
55.	Andhra Pradesh	Stn Kachiguda H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
56.	Andhra Pradesh	Bobbili H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
57.	Andhra Pradesh	Kanigiri H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
58.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
59.	Andhra Pradesh	Mancherial H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
60.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
61.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasti H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Vikarabad H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
63.	Andhra Pradesh	Amadalavalasa H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
64.	Andhra Pradesh	Gadwal H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
65.	Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudem Colls H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Kovvur H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendla H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
68.	Andhra Pradesh	Razole H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office
69.	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalle H.O.	Computerised	Rented	Head Office

Performance of BSNL

4478. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL's estimated losses during the year 2009-10 are likely to reach nearly Rs. 3641 crore;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether DoT and BSNL have entered into an MoU to monitor the performance of BSNL on a quarterly basis;

(d) if so, whether the MoU between DoT and BSNL has failed to check BSNL's losses; and

(e) if so, the details of any new strategies being mooted to keep BSNL breakout of the cycle of losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has registered a profit of 178 crores for financial year 2009-10 up to December, 2009. Accounts for the whole financial year period ending 31.3.2010 have yet not been finalized.

(b) The financial performance of BSNL during 2009-10 is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	Total Income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit
2009-10 (upto September, 2009)	16,270	15,657	162
2009-10 (upto December, 2009)	24,284	23,296	178

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The performances of BSNL against the yearly Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) targets is reviewed by Department of Telecommunications and Department of Public Enterprises and conveyed to BSNL for taking corrective actions.

In order to improve the performance, BSNL embarked upon transformation exercise in December 2008 to remain competitive in the market with the help of Boston Consulting Group (BCG), a Management Consultancy Firm. M/s. BCG, in its report, has identified important areas, which are affecting the company's market share. Based on the recommendations of M/s BCG, BSNL has taken number of new strategy initiatives for improving BSNL's market share, like:—

1. **Organisational Transformation** : The following initiatives have been taken:—

- Redesigning the organisational structure on the basis of new verticals — consumer mobility, consumer fixed access, enterprise and new businesses, catering to changed market needs.

- Developing sales and 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.
 - Improving customer care and after sales service.
2. Leasing of BSNL's Passive Infrastructure to other service providers.
 3. Enterprise Business Unit for dealing with Corporate Customers.
 4. Commercial utilization of fixed assets.
 5. Exploring international business.
 6. Introducing Fixed Mobile Convergence to add value to wireline telephone.
 7. Providing New Value Added Services both on wireline and wireless telephones.
 8. **Broadband Services:** In addition to wireline broadband services, BSNL is also in the process of rolling out its WiMAX network to take an initial lead and provide wireless broadband services in all rural blocks in the country during 2010-11. This will help BSNL to increase its ARPU and revenue from broadband.
 9. **Fibre to Home (FTTH):** To meet the demand for high bandwidth services, BSNL is rolling out FTTH services for the first time in the country which is likely to generate substantial revenue in coming year.
 10. Use of Information Technology:—
 - Implementation of Call Data Record (CDR) based billing for wireline business.
 - Implementation of ERP for all business processes.

Spam e-mails

4479. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the number of spam e-mails in the inbox of tech savvy persons conveying that they have won a lottery, etc., and fake SMSs on mobile numbers are increasing thereby misleading the users;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the innocent users several times falling into their prey are being cheated;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to bring out a suitable amendment in the legislation prescribing stringent punishment for the culprits;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the spam e-mails, fake SMSs or unsolicited messages being received by people in their inbox or mobile phones. The contents of such unsolicited messages may range from scams, false anti virus notifications, pornography material, illegal medicines, chain letters and religious or political spam. 'Nigerian Letter Fraud', Phishing and Pyramid Scams are some of the Cyber Crimes, in which spam messages are used for commercial exploitation and cheating the recipients of such messages.

According to an International report on "Internet Security", approximately 88% of e-mail traffic, worldwide, amounts to spam. Out of total spam e-mails, around 30% are related to financial and fraud/scam e-mails. Largely compromised computer systems known as "spam bots" are responsible for generating majority of spam mail traffic. The spam traffic originating from India is only 4% of total spam e-mail messages generated worldwide.

(d) to (f) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has already been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 with effect from 27.10.2009. Section 66A of the amended Act provides for punishment of imprisonment up to three years and fine for sending spam or unsolicited E-mail messages through computer resource or communication device.

The Act is applicable to whole of India and the cases relating to this section can be lodged at Police Stations all across the country.

Junk mail on the internet

4480. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the junk mail on the internet are reaching alarming proportions, Government is planning to come out with legislation to curb this menace;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the proposed legislation is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that junk/spam mail on the internet is increasing. According to an International report on "Internet Security", approximately 88% of e-mail traffic, worldwide, amounts to spam. Largely compromised computer systems known as "spam bots" are responsible for generating majority of spam mail traffic. The spam traffic originating from India is only 4% of total spam e-mail messages generated worldwide.

The Information Technology Act 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 with effect from 27.10.2009. Section 66A of the Amendment Act

provides for punishment for sending spam or unsolicited E-mail messages from communication services. The Act is applicable to whole of India and the cases relating to this Section can be lodged at Police Stations all across the country.

- (d) The legislation has come into force with effect from 27.10.2009.

Hacking of networks

4481. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hackers of other countries have recently hacked the networks of many Government organizations including Cabinet Secretariat;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the law enforcement agencies are not fully equipped and lack technical know-how to tackle these type of crimes;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering to bring amendments to the legislation to expand definitions of various crimes listed in the Act and to equip the law enforcement agencies with the technical know-how;

- (f) if so, the details thereof; and

- (g) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) There have been attempts from time to time to penetrate cyber network operating in the country, including Government networks.

The following attempts have been detected on the network of National Informatics Centre, in the recent past:—

- Maliciously crafted e-mail with attachments containing malware to a number of mail recipients attempting to infect the client machines.
- Defacement of website at the State data centres due to application level vulnerabilities in the site.
- Scanning and probing of Information Technology infrastructure.

These attacks have been observed to be coming from the computers installed in a number of foreign countries. However, these computers could be compromised and may be under the control of hackers from other parts of the world. Such attacks are regularly being monitored and investigated.

(c) and (d) In order to address the growing threat of Cyber Crimes in the country, Cyber crime cells have been set up by State Police Central Bureau of Investigation has also set up cyber crime cell. These cells investigate cyber crime cases and help respective police organizations in implementation of laws addressing cyber crime. Cyber forensic training labs, have been set up at CBI and Kerala Police.

In addition, Government has also evolved an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the threat effectively. A major programme on cyber forensics, specifically development of cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, have been initiated. Basic and advanced training in the area of Computer and Cyber Forensics is also being provided to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analyzing and presenting digital evidence.

(e) to (g) The Information Technology Act 2000 has already been amended by Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 *w.e.f.* 27.10.2009. The amended Act provides for provisions to deal with cyber crimes such as: — tampering with computer source documents, computer related offences, sending offensive messages through communication services, dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or communication device, identity theft, cheating by personation by using computer resource, violation of privacy, cyber terrorism, publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form, publishing or transmitting of material containing; sexually explicit act in electronic form, publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, in electronic form. The Act also provides for penalty and compensation to the affected victims for damage to computer, computer system and network and loss of data, failure to protect data etc.

The Cyber Crimes are international in nature. The definitions are broad and aligned with the definitions adopted internationally.

CAG report on DoT

4482. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent audit report by CAG has indicted the DoT for causing a loss of over Rs. 26,000 crores to Government by disregarding the advice of many experts and persisting with a faulty and outdated policy for issuing new telecom licences;

(b) whether according to CAG report, the then extant policy implied that the applications for telecom licences could be processed even if spectrum was not available and if so, whether the DoT decision not to process applications due to non-availability of spectrum was in contravention of policy guidelines resulting in a loss of Rs. 26,685 crore to Government on account of entry fee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Sir, no such CAG report has been received by the Government.

Tenders invited by BSNL

‡4483. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tenders were invited by BSNL to lay lines of mobile network;
- (b) whether it is a fact that BSNL has given contract to a Chinese company to lay mobile network of two and half crore lines;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that IB and RAW had objected the award of contract to Chinese company;
- (d) whether apart from China, domestic companies had also filed tender forms, if so, the names thereof; and
- (e) the total cost of this contract given to said Chinese company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the tenders for procurement of 93 million lines for GSM equipment was floated by the four zones of BSNL on 01.05.2008. The tender was floated for 25 million lines each by NORTH, WEST and SOUTH zones and for 18 million lines by the EAST zone.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs in October 2008, raised security concern over the participation of foreign companies especially by companies operating from or controlled by China in the above said tender floated by BSNL. The issue was examined by a Committee. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, security guidelines have been issued by Department of Telecommunications.

(d) Following domestic companies also filed tender forms — M/s Spanco, M/s Acme Tele Power, M/s GTL, M/s Aster Tele Services, M/s Icomm, M/s TVS Interconnect Systems, M/s Teracom Ltd., M/s KEC International, M/s Sujana Towers, M/s Nextra Telecom, M/s Prithvi Information, M/s Satyam Computers, M/s Tata Consultancy, M/s Wipro, M/s Infosys, M/s Tech Mahindra, M/s Sai Info Systems and M/s HCL for different parts of the tender.

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

Arrest of Chief Post Master General of Maharashtra

4484. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chief Post Master General of Maharashtra and Goa has been arrested by the CBI in last week of February, who allegedly accepted bribe of crores of rupees for granting a portion of Government land to a builder meant for a post office in Thane;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that two of his associates were also arrested with foreign currency and costly laptops;

(c) whether CBI found huge money deposited in his name in 22 bank accounts and he owns properties in various areas of NCR regions of Delhi; and

(d) the action Government proposed to take against the arrested persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) It is a fact that the Chief Postmaster General of Maharashtra and Goa Circle, Shri M. S. Bali had been arrested by the CBI on 25.02.2010.

(b) As per FIR, two private persons were also arrested.

(c) No such information is available with the Department.

(d) Shri Bali is under suspension by this Department for being detained in custody for more than 48 hours.

Objections to implement mobile number portability

4485. SHRI RAJIV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been objections from security agencies to implement Mobile Number Portability, on account of potential misuse by anti-national elements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to incorporate appropriate safeguards so as to make the mechanism foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, the main security concerns of the Security Agencies with regard to implementation of Mobile Number Portability are seamless lawful interception of messages/call related information in case the ported number is already under lawful interception.

(c) The views of Ministry of Home Affairs on porting process for numbers under lawful interception has been received. Necessary instructions regarding porting process for numbers under lawful interception shall be issued in due course.

Distribution of spectrum

4486. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is initiating an action plan to equally distribute spectrum in both 1800 MHz band and 900 MHz band in order to have a level playing field for the operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Different mobile telecom operators entered into services at different time frames and depending on availability and as per respective service license conditions, spectrum has been allotted to them in 900 MHz and/or 1800 MHz GSM bands.

Memorial of Rajguru in Pune

4487. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had started work of memorial of 'Rajguru' at Rajguru Nagar in Pune district, Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the amount of funds sanctioned for this;
- (c) whether local villagers had raised questions about quality of construction and made agitations; and
- (d) the action Government is taking against the concerned authorities about bad quality of memorials construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government of India has neither taken up nor sanctioned any funds for construction of a memorial of 'Rajguru' in Raj Guru Nagar in Pune District of Maharashtra.

- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Monuments of National importance in Himachal Pradesh

4488. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of monuments/sites declared as of national importance in Himachal Pradesh, their names and location-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to include some new monuments/sites located in Himachal Pradesh as of national importance during the year 2010-11;
- (c) the details of centrally protected monuments in Himachal Pradesh;
- (d) the amount spent on conservation and maintenance of these monuments during the last three years and current year, year-wise; and
- (e) the details of ticketed monuments in Himachal Pradesh, names and location-wise and the amount earned as entrance fee from these monuments during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Forty monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*). There is no proposal to include new monuments/sites during the year 2010-11.

(d) The details on expenditure incurred on preservation, conservation and maintenance of these monuments during the last three years and the allocation for the current year are as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

2007-08	127.23
2008-09	93.66
2009-10	70.89
2010-11 (current-year)	50.01

(e) The details of ticketed monuments in Himachal Pradesh and the amount earned as entrance fee thereon are as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Location	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Rock Cut Temple, Masrur, Distt. Kangra	1.02	1.07	1.25
Ruined Fort, Kangra, Distt. Kangra	3.84	3.98	4.12

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument/Site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Ganesh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
2.	Laxmi (Lakhana) Devi temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
3.	Mani Mahesh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
4.	Nar Singh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
5.	Shri Bajreshwari temple, Badrinath	Chamba	Chamba
6.	Shri Bansi Gopal temple	Chamba	Chamba
7.	Shri Chamunda temple	Chamba	Chamba
8.	Shri Hari Ram temple	Chamba	Chamba
9.	Shri Laxmi Narian group of temple in Mohalla Hathnala	Chamba	Chamba
10.	Rock sculptures depicting Sita Ram, Hanuman etc.	Chamba	Chamba

1	2	3	4
11.	Shri Sita Ram temple in Mohalla Bangota	Chamba	Chamba
12.	Shri Shakti Devi temple	Chhatrari	Chamba
13.	Champavati temple, Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Chamba
14.	Katoch Palace	Tira Sujanpur	Hamirpur
15.	Narbadeshwar temple including the paintings therein as well as subsidiary shrines within the compound wall	Sujanpur	Hamirpur
16.	Temple	Ashapur	Kangra
17.	Temple of Baijnath	Baijnath	Kangra
18.	Temple of Sidhnath	Baijnath	Kangra
19.	Buddhist stupa known as Bhim-ka-Tila	Chaitru	Kangra
20.	Ruined fort	Kangra	Kangra
21.	Rock inscription	Khanyara	Kangra
22.	Fort	Kotla	Kangra
23.	Rock cut temple with sculptures	Masrur	Kangra
24.	Ruined fort	Nurpur	Kangra
25.	Rock inscription	Pathiar	Kangra
26.	Lord Eligin's tomb	Dharamshala	Kangra
27.	Temple of Basheshar Mahadev at Hat	Bajaura	Kullu
28.	Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures	Dasa	Kullu
29.	A Miniature Stone Shiva temple	Jagatsukh	Kullu
30.	Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures	Naggar	Kullu
31.	Hidamba Devi temple	Manali	Kullu
32.	Buddhist Monastery	Tabo	Lahaul and Spiti
33.	Phoo Gumphu	Tabo	Lahaul and Spiti
34.	Mirkula Devi temple	Udaipur (Lahaul)	Lahaul and Spiti
35.	Barsela Monuments	Mandi	Mandi
36.	Panchvaktra temple	Mandi	Mandi

1	2	3	4
37.	Trilokinath temple	Mandi	Mandi
38.	Ardhnareshwar temple	Mandi	Mandi
39.	Shiva temple	Mangarh	Sirmaur
40.	Vice Regal Lodge (Rashtrapati Niwas)	Shimla	Shimla

Renovation by Archaeological Survey of India

4489. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heritage sites/historical monuments adopted by the Archaeological Survey of India for restoration and renovation during the last three years and current year in Gujarat and rest of States of the country;

(b) the funds made available to Gujarat, district-wise including Surat, Rajkot, Bharuch and Mehsana and other places of the country during the said period; and

(c) the names of the sites that have been developed till date, in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of conservation works taken up by Archaeological Survey of India in the country, including Gujarat, during the last three years and provision for the current financial year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years and allocation of the funds for current financial year in Gujarat, district-wise and other places of the country are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process wherein the repair and development work is attended to regularly depending upon the requirements of each site and availability of resources.

Statement-I

Statement showing the number of works taken up for conservation of monuments for last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of States/ UTs	Number of Works			
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Provision for 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	87	91	87	90
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	32	114	26	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	202	201	85	69
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	66	85	103	102
5.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	58	61	48	48
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	26	22	40	39
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	61	24	24	24
8.	Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana	68	47	57	41
9.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	19	18	16	14
10.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi	84	36	38	38
11.	Dharwad	Karnataka	86	36	50	93
12.	Goa	Goa	16	20	18	12
13.	Guwahati	Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim	16	22	35	87
14.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	91	82	87	101
15.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	49	42	64	50
16.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	80	96	101	102
17.	Patna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh	65	70	65	69
18.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	7	7	12	9
19.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	48	67	68	60
20.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	19	21	2	10
21.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	29	34	36	26
22.	Thrissure	Kerala, Chennai	15	18	16	16
23.	Vadodara	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	39	30	46	48
24.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	39	47	37	46
25.	Science Branch	All States	67	68	65	65
26.	Horticulture Branch	All States	198	221	372	310
TOTAL :			1567	1580	1598	1595

Statement-II

*(A) Circle-wise and State-wise expenditure for conservation of
monuments under ASI for last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2007-08	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10
1.	Agra Circle	633.00	774.00	738.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	775.00	1201.39	1371.00
3.	Aurangabad Circle	738.95	285.00	590.00
4.	Mumbai Circle	415.00	465.15	500.00
5.	Bangalore Circle	1035.22	1088.94	1200.00
6.	Dharwad Circle	593.00	423.64	619.46
7.	Bhopal Circle	906.69	997.96	674.33
8.	Bhubaneshwar Circle	278.29	234.16	276.49
9.	Kolkata Circle	338.13	419.34	435.23
10.	Chennai Circle	531.00	505.00	460.50
11.	Chandigarh Circle	494.82	512.48	694.46
12.	Shimla Circle	125.00	118.00	70.87
13.	Delhi Circle	786.36	728.64	1747.00
14.	Goa Circle	92.20	118.00	120.61
15.	Guwahati Circle	103.52	175.25	135.08
16.	Jaipur Circle	285.00	280.00	275.55
17.	Hyderabad Circle	743.23	865.00	610.00
18.	Patna Circle	427.97	377.72	314.99
19.	Srinagar Circle	300.00	405.30	338.44
20.	Thrissur Circle	261.75	286.17	300.01
21.	Vadodara Circle	339.98	405.62	459.98
22.	Dehradun Circle	177.50	169.40	130.52
23.	Raipur Circle	235.00	285.00	332.00
24.	Ranchi Circle	74.92	78.45	64.75
25.	Science Branch Dehradun	609.90	555.36	655.45
26.	C.H. Agra	1584.76	1743.63	2185.71
TOTAL :		12886.19	13498.60	15300.43

(B) Allocation of funds under Minor Works (Plan and Non Plan) and Original Works (Plan and Non Plan) (Circle-wise) for the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of Circles	Allotment 02 03 27 MW (Plan)	02 03 27 MW (Non- Plan)	04 00 27 MW (Plan)	04 00 27 MW (N.P.)	02 05 27 External Aided Programme (JBIC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra	325.00	190.00	35.00	10.00	
2.	Aurangabad	150.00	150.00	50.00	10.00	600.00
3.	Bangalore	450.00	350.00	50.00	15.00	
4.	Bhopal	300.00	265.00	35.00	15.00	
5.	Bhubaneshwar	125.00	90.00	25.00	8.00	
6.	Chennai Circle	225.00	205.00	40.00	10.00	
7.	Chandigarh	225.00	200.00	40.00	10.00	
8.	Delhi	300.00	300.00	50.00	25.00	
9.	Dehradun	75.00	65.00	20.00	10.00	
10.	Dharwad	350.00	250.00	40.00	10.00	
11.	Goa	65.00	40.00	15.00	6.00	
12.	Guwahati	100.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	
13.	Hyderabad	350.00	185.00	25.00	15.00	
14.	Jaipur	140.00	115.00	40.00	8.00	
15.	Kolkata	180.00	150.00	30.00	10.00	
	Kolkata (NE)	50.00	00	00	00	
16.	Lucknow	450.00	450.00	50.00	15.00	
17.	Mumbai	200.00	150.00	25.00	10.00	
18.	Patna	150.00	110.00	25.00	10.00	
19.	Ranchi	40.00	20.00	5.00	3.00	
20.	Raipur	125.00	130.00	20.00	10.00	
21.	Srinagar	150.00	155.00	25.00	10.00	
22.	Shimla	50.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	
23.	Thrissur	150.00	110.00	20.00	10.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Vadodara	175.00	150.00	20.00	10.00	
25.	C.H. Agra	700.00	750.00	00	00	50.00
	CH for North-East	50.00	00	00	00	
26.	Dir. Science)	325.00	150.00	—		150.00
	Dehradun					
	Dir. Science for	50.00				
	North-East					
TOTAL :		6025.00	4825.00	745.00	250.00	800.00
Reserve		875.00	900.00	80.00	150.00	
GRAND TOTAL :		6900.00	5890.00	825.00	400.00	

*(C) Expenditure incurred during last three years and the allocation
for the current financial year, District wise in Gujarat*

In Rupees

Sl. No	District	Expenditure 2007-2008	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10	Allocation for 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	2712261	2075147	2075147	
2.	Anand	1170	17842	360400	
3.	Bharuch		1793750	387708	
4.	Bhavnagar	377102	64909	40759	
5.	Dahod		51717	73080	
6.	Panchmahals	6135548	7210641	4405293	
7.	Gandhinagar	173159		13313	
8.	Jamnagar	1095198	531888	3000821	
9.	Junagadh	263513	303631	2809476	30000000
10.	Kachchh	7216091	4694453	2481500	
11.	Kheda	4277	305608	586789	
12.	Mehsana	656950		417448	
13.	Patan	3037883	2054641	4707771	
14.	Porbandar		24627	83231	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Sabarkantha	136450	2193782	1558120	30000000
16.	Surat	2161380	752960	361831	
17.	Surendranagar	3332	1561649	733500	
18.	Vadodara	2221851	4405905	7604627	
19.	Rajkot	—	—	—	

Posts for Horticulture Division of ASI

4490. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of post created/upgraded for the officers of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Horticulture Division for maintenance and beautification of gardens, parks surrounding the monuments;

(b) whether it is a fact that the incumbents have not been given the upgraded status inspite of the clear cut orders issued by the Ministry of Finance in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) by when the ASI will upgrade these officers from their present levels of posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) As approved by Ministry of Finance, one post of Chief Horticulturist in the Pay Band-3 Rs. 15600-39100 with Grade Pay Rs. 6600 was upgraded to the post of Director(Horticulture) in the Pay Band-3 Rs. 15600-39100 with Grade Pay Rs. 7600 and one post of Deputy Superintending Horticulturist in the Pay Band 3 Rs. 15600-39100 with Grade Pay of Rs. 5400 was upgraded to the level of Chief Horticulturist in the Pay Band-3 with Grade Pay of Rs. 6600/- in the Archaeological Survey of India, Horticulture Division with effect from 26.3.2010. The process of upgrading the eligible incumbents has already been initiated.

Bad conditions of ancient temples

4491. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ancient temples are in bad condition in Maharashtra specially in village Chas, Taluka Khed District, Pune and the details thereof;

(b) whether several complaints/representations have been made to the district administration of Pune regarding preservation of ancient Laxmi Narayan Temple (survey No. 742/1) village Chas, Taluka Khed, District Pune, Maharashtra, details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that trustees of the temple have approached the Pune District administration complaining about forgery in revenue records and removal of encroachment of said temple; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) All the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected monuments in Maharashtra are in a good state of preservation. However, the ancient Laxmi Narayan Temple at village Chas, Taluka Khed, District Pune, in Maharashtra is not a centrally protected monument.

Archaeological Survey of India is not aware of any complaints received and action taken by the State Administration.

Development of Museums

4492. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Museums have cultural and educational import and importance; and

(b) if so, steps taken to develop them by providing funds and facilities to scholars and researchers of history, sculpture, arts and cultural anthropology?

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

(b) The Ministry of Culture has an ongoing scheme for award of fellowships to outstanding persons in the field of culture, in the fields of performing, literary, plastic arts and new areas related to culture. Besides, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has entered into agreements in the fields of epigraphy and excavations with reputed universities and institutes of repute like IIT, CBRI etc. to foster exchange of scholarship in the relevant fields. In addition, the Ministry of Culture has introduced a new scheme namely the "Scheme for Visiting Fellows in Art, Culture and Heritage" with the objective to invigorate and revitalize the various institutions under this Ministry or supported by it, including Museums. This is sought to be achieved by encouraging scholars/researchers/academicians to affiliate themselves with these institutions.

Protection of ancient monuments

4493. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy initiative of Government to preserve and protect the ancient monuments and heritage of India;

(b) the total number of such sites and structures to be preserved and protected;

(c) the number out of them, that have been destroyed or disappeared for want of maintenance and Protection; and

(d) the new additions made during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains as defined under section 2(a) and (d) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 are declared as of monuments/sites of national importance under the provisions of section (4) of the above said Act.

(b) 3675 monuments/sites have so far been declared as of national importance in the country.

(c) Thirty-five monuments/sites of national importance are reported to be untraceable and the main causes for their disappearance are urbanization, commercialization and implementation of development projects

(d) During the last three years, the number of monuments/sites declared as of national importance is as under:—

2007	—	05
2008	—	06
2009	—	Nil

Automatic Weather Stations (AWS)

4494. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in all districts during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds allocated for the said purpose;

(c) the details of targets of Eleventh Five Year Plan so far achieved along with the funds so far incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of the remedial measures taken by Government to achieve the targets of Eleventh Plan?

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

(b) Weather monitoring and information dissemination service infrastructure across the country is currently being expanded with 550 Nos. of Automatic Weather Station (AWS), covering all districts, under IMD's Modernization Programme (Phase-I). India Meteorological Department (IMD) had established 125 Nos. of AWS during 2006-07 of the Tenth Five Year Plan. Allocation for this purpose is Rs. 25.50 crores during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Till now 222 AWSs, out of 550, have been made operational. An amount of Rs. 10.00 Crore (upto 31.03.2010) has been incurred during the Eleventh Plan Period.

(d) Full commissioning of 550 Nos. of AWSs will be completed by the end of March, 2011.

Submerging of an Indian island

4495. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an island habituating 4000 persons near Sunderban in West Bengal submerged in sea;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of Indian islands submerged during last 20 years and details of islands prone to submerge in near future; and
- (d) the steps being taken to rehabilitate habitants and transfer of flora and fauna of the islands likely to submerge in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) In last 20-years three islands, namely, Lohachara, Suparibhanga and New Moore Island/South Talpatti Island of the Sundarbans have eroded and submerged due to dynamic deltaic subsidence and tidal conditions. The Lohachara island was the only inhabited island among these and was having an estimated population of 4000-6000 before it eroded completely.

Studies on shoreline changes around the Sundarbans delta using satellite images and topo sheets have indicated significant erosion of many islands viz. Ghoramara, Jambudwip, Frasersgunj, Bulchery, Dalhousie, Bhangadhuni.

- (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Centre to forecast weather and other matters

4496. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any centre to forecast weather and other related matters in the State of Goa;
- (b) if so, the designation of the centre;
- (c) whether the same has been upgraded;
- (d) if so, its earlier designation;
- (e) whether Government has ordered any technical machinery to upgrade or otherwise the facilities of the centre;
- (f) the type of machinery ordered, being installed or installed; and
- (g) the cost of the machinery and by what date the machinery will be commissioned?

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

- (b) Meteorological Centre, Goa.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Goa Observatory, Panjim.
- (e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Following instruments are being installed/ordered:—

- (i) Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) Rs. 11.00 crores

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| (ii) | Global Positioning System (GPS) | |
| | based Upper Air System | Rs. 0.84 crore |
| (iii) | Automatic Weather Systems | Rs. 0.15 crore |
| (iv) | Automatic Rain Gauges | Rs. 0.15 crore |
| (v) | Radiation Equipment | Rs. 0.16 crore |

Total cost of the equipment works out to Rs. 12.30 crores

Delay in nuclear deal with USA

†4497. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether completion of nuclear deal with America is getting delayed;
 - (b) the formalities that remain to be completed and by whom they were to be completed;
- and
- (c) the targeted time for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) No. The Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of India concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was finalized and signed in Washington on 10 October, 2008. The Agreement came into force on 6 December, 2008.

Tightening of visa rules by Australia

†4498. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that now Australia, after Britain, has also tightened its visa rules;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the impact of it on Indian students;
 - (d) the total number of foreign students that have applied for Indian Visa, so far;
- and
- (e) the details thereof alongwith the data?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) In recent months, Australia has announced strengthening of student visa checks and an overhaul of its general skilled migration programme, as per details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The changes introduced will affect all international students including Indians; besides strengthened checks on student visa applications; students will need to meet increased

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

funding requirements for their cost of living, besides, the tuition fee. The changes in the general skilled migration programme include *inter alia*, the drawing up of a new Skilled Occupation List, a new system of granting preference to applicants for PR and require applicants to get sponsorship from Australian employers. The impact of the changes will only be known in the course of time, including after the new Skilled Occupations List is declared and the review of the points test used for assessment of prospective migrants is completed later this year.

(d) and (e) From Australia 108 foreign students have applied for student visa for India during the period January, 2009 to April, 2010.

Statement

August 2009: Student visa checks strengthened

The Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) introduced measures to strengthen checks on student visa applications with a view to address the potential for document fraud and other issues around financial capacity, identification of bona fides in some parts of the student caseload. The measures implemented with immediate effect include:—

- Upgrading the interview programme to build a strong evidence base around fraud;
- Removing or restricting e-Visa access for some agents where there is evidence of fraud or inactivity, and
- Restricting access to e-Visa for some segments of the caseload if analysis demonstrates restricted access would allow for better control of fraud.

Further DIAC announced that from 01 January, 2010, prospective student visa applicants must have access to A\$ 18,000 per year at least to meet the living cost requirements (prior to January 2010, the limit was A\$ 12,000 per year) and also demonstrate that the funds they are relying upon to meet the cost of studying in Australia will be generally available to them during their stay in Australia.

General Skilled Migration reforms

On 08 February 2010, Senator Chris Evans, Minister for Immigration and Citizenship announced an overhaul of the general skilled migration programme in Australia. The major reforms to the programme are:—

- All offshore General Skilled Migration applications lodged offshore before 1 September 2007 will be withdrawn. It will affect about 20,000 people (including 2400 from India) who will get refund of their visa application charges.
- The wide-ranging Migration Occupations in Demand List (MODL) stands revoked with immediate effect. In its place, a new and more targeted Skilled Occupations List (SOL) will be developed and reviewed annually. The Critical Skills List introduced in the beginning of 2009 will also be phased out.

- The points test used to assess migrants will be reviewed to ensure it selects the best and brightest.
- Certain occupations may be capped to ensure skill needs are met across the board.

The new arrangements will give first priority to skilled migrants who are sponsored by an Australian employer. According to new rules, those international students who hold a vocational, higher education or postgraduate student visa will still be able to apply for a permanent visa if their occupation is on the new Skilled Occupations List. If their occupation is not on the new SOL, they will have until 31 December, 2012 to apply for a temporary skilled graduate visa on completion of their studies, which will enable them to spend up to 18 months in Australia to acquire work experience and seek sponsorship from an employer.

Privatization of passport system

4499. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:

DR. K. MALAISAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to privatize passport system through Passport Seva Project;

(b) if so, the features of the scheme in brief;

(c) whether instead of generating its own adequate technology and staff at a lower cost, the Department has decided to obtain technology and staff from private vendor on higher cost;

(d) whether there has been a strong protest and objection for the privatization in question from employees associations; and

(e) whether it would not lead to security problem by giving the monopoly and total control of software to private sector?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No. There is no move to privatize passport system through Passport Seva Project.

(b) and (c) Rapid increase in demand for passports necessitated comprehensive overhaul of passport issuance system. A study was conducted by the National Institute for Smart Government who recommended a Public-Private-Partnership model project to meet this demand and provide better services to citizens. The basic design of the Project involves outsourcing of non-sensitive front-end activities to a service provider and retaining sovereign and sensitive functions with the Government. Under the Project, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are proposed to be set up across the country. Each PSK will be headed by an officer from the Central Passport Organization. There will be dedicated Data Centre, Disaster Recovery Centre, Central Passport Printing Facility and Network Operations Centre for the Project. In

addition to these assets, Application Software and System Software will be owned by the Government to have the strategic control over the passport system.

(d) All India Passport Employees Association (AIPEA) has conveyed no objection to implementation of the Project with certain observations.

(e) No. The Government will have complete control over the software.

Relations between Iran and China

†4500. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over the years Iran and China appear to be getting closer in the fields of commerce and politics;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the impact of the relationship of both these countries over India has been assessed; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) According to reports, economic, commercial and political relations between China and Iran have grown in recent years. Iran is currently a major supplier of crude oil and natural gas to China. Iran is also an important destination for Chinese investment and goods. Trade between Iran and China was reported to have reached US\$ 29 billion in 2009. It has been reported that Chinese companies have concluded a number of agreements with their Iranian counterparts in the area of oil and gas, and in the areas of construction and investment.

(c) and (d) Government takes all such steps as are necessary to safeguard the country's interest.

Passport Seva Project

4501. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The Aims and Objectives of Passport Seva Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are proposed to be set up in the country;

(c) if so, the details of PSKs going to be set up in Andhra Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether the PSKs are going to start in phases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Passport Seva Project aims at comprehensive overhaul of the Passport Issuance System with a view to curtailing the time taken for issuance of passports and equipping the Central Passport Organisation to deal with the rapid growth in demand for passports in the coming years. It will endeavour for delivery of passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner and in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes and a committed, trained and motivated workforce.

(b) Yes.

(c) Seven PSKs are proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh at (i) Hyderabad-1 (ii) Hyderabad-2 (iii) Hyderabad-3 (iv) Nizamabad (v) Tirupathi (vi) Vijayawada and (vii) Visakhapatnam.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Project will be first launched at 7 Pilot locations under the jurisdiction of Bengaluru and Chandigarh Regional Passport Offices. Following validation of the Pilot, the remaining 70 PSKs will be established across the country in three phases.

LoC disbursed by Government

4502. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Line of Credits (LoC) that has been disbursed by Government of India, so far;

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

(c) the details about pending request of LOC from various African Governments with Ministry of External Affairs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in giving permission, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Disbursements of US\$ 1912.73 million have been made so far under Lines of Credit (LOC) extended by the Government of India under the Indian Development Economic Assistance Scheme (IDEAS). Country-wise details of disbursements is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Two Lines of Credit to Africa are being processed for approval, namely, a Line of Credit of US\$ 61.6 million for Kenya for power transmission lines and US\$ 25 million to Mozambique for rural electrification project.

Statement

Disbursements under LOCs

Sl. No.	Country/Organization	Amount disbursed (US\$ million)
1	2	3
1.	Angola	40.00
2.	Benin	4.10
3.	Burkina Faso	29.42
4.	Cambodia	6.04
5.	Cameroon	12.97
6.	Central African Republic	9.01
7.	Chad	48.81
8.	Cote d'Ivoire	26.70
9.	D.R. Congo	39.80
10.	Djibouti	9.97
11.	Eritrea	10.51
12.	Ethiopia	135.85
13.	Fiji Islands	41.15
14.	Gabon	4.35
15.	Gambia	6.05
16.	Ghana	101.57
17.	Guyana	21.10
18.	Honduras	26.41
19.	Iran	85.79
20.	Jamaica	7.50
21.	Lao PDR	24.11
22.	Lesotho	4.97
23.	Madagascar	25.00
24.	Malawi	29.88
25.	Mali	99.28
26.	Mozambique	73.07

1	2	3
27.	Myanmar	81.17
28.	Nepal	16.67
29.	Niger	33.16
30.	Rwanda	16.00
31.	Senegal	105.35
32.	Senegal and Mali	27.67
33.	Seychelles	3.95
34.	Sierra Leone	12.82
35.	Sri Lanka	175.76
36.	Sudan	408.35
37.	Suriname	31.61
38.	Vietnam	34.10
39.	EBID (Economic Community of West African States Bank for Investment and Development)	32.82
40.	Zambia	9.89
TOTAL:		1,912.73

Cumbersome procedure for passports

4503. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the passport issuance procedure is very cumbersome and citizens are being harassed in the issuance of passport;
- (b) the number of applications received for issuance of passport during 2009 and 2010 and the number of applications that are lying pending for more than two months; and
- (c) the details of measures taken to make the processing and issue of passport simpler and quicker for the comfort and convenience of the public?

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

(b) A statement relating to number of applications received by Passport Offices in 2009 and 2010 (January to February) including information relating to number of applications that are pending for more than 30 days as on 31.3.2010 is given in the Statement (*See below*). Information relating to number of applications pending for more than two months is being collected.

(c) The Government has taken several steps in the recent years to improve the passport

services. These steps included introduction of: (i) Tatkal Scheme to issue a passport within 1-7 days from the date of submission of application on the basis of submission of verification certificate or three identity documents and re-issue passports within three working days, subject to no adverse information being found in the system during the processing of the applications; (ii) expansion of the list of officials authorized to issue verification certificates; (iii) expansion of the category of applicants who can get passports on the basis of post issuance police verification or on post-verification basis and (iv) issue of passports without police verification or on post-verification basis to those applicants (issue of passports to Government employees and minors).

2. Other periodic steps taken by the Passport offices to expedite issue of passports include:—

- (i) special drives to eliminate pendencies;
- (ii) expediting police verification process by coordinating with Police authorities;
- (iii) holding of Passport Adalats/camps at regular intervals by Passport offices to dispose of old passport cases; regular inspections of the Passport Offices by senior officers and the vigilance; and
- (iv) review of procedures.

3. Further, to provide passport related services in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner and in a comfortable environment, the Government has embarked on Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform Passport Service Delivery System. Under the Passport Seva Project, 77 (seventy seven) Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) would be established across the country.

Statement

Passport Application Received/Pending

Sl. No.	Regional Passport Offices/ Passport Offices	No. of applications received 2009	No. of applications received January - February, 2010	No. of application pending for more than 30 days as on 28.02.2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hyderabad	325856	59837	56846
2.	Lucknow	350744	67756	37127
3.	Mumbai	275888	51005	6291
4.	Chennai	236121	31030	26110
5.	Bangalore	300327	47578	21063
6.	Ahmedabad	296523	51656	1418
7.	Trichy	118762	14330	432

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Chandigarh	254721	37490	27001
9.	Cochin	222291	39172	2111
10.	Delhi	283007	47044	10624
11.	Jalandhar	132810	19482	13354
12.	Jaipur	175078	24438	24071
13.	Kolkata	225183	41681	63032
14.	Kozhikode	186723	34207	3181
15.	Malappuram	134678	26528	8679
16.	Trivandrum	136560	21014	3074
17.	Thane	148477	29231	6405
18.	Patna	180557	15519	78569
19.	Pune	114751	22324	13106
20.	Surat	85130	14711	2298
21.	Vishakapatnam	64196	9309	5713
22.	Ghaziabad	114988	20395	6830
23.	Bhopal	77593	12155	25396
24.	Bareilly	66063	11372	20810
25.	Nagpur	60342	11195	5319
26.	Bhubaneshwar	43753	6580	7866
27.	Ranchi	42349	7699	15178
28.	Panaji	29933	5558	1166
29.	Guwahati	41564	7479	15321
30.	Jammu	20714	4762	8427
31.	Srinagar	34922	12640	24887
32.	Shimla	25085	4172	190
33.	Raipur	23799	3930	4044
34.	Madurai	126467	19073	2382
35.	Amritsar	97386	13004	12824
36.	Dehradun	42378	6688	1912
37.	Coimbatore	71081	13027	5095
		5166800	865071	568152

ISI helping Lashkar

‡4504. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether United Nations Organisation (UNO) has now admitted that Pakistan's ISI takes Lashkar help in anti-India movement;
- (b) whether initiative is being taken to put pressure on Pakistan on the basis of this; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government has seen the report of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry into facts and circumstances of the assassination of former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, in which referring to jihadi organisations in Pakistan, it is mentioned that the Pakistani military and ISI also used and supported some of these groups in Kashmir after 1989 and the bulk of the anti-Indian activity was and still remains the work of groups such as Lashkar e Taiba, which has close ties with the ISI.

(b) and (c) India has consistently emphasized, including at the highest level, the need to implement commitments given by leaders of Pakistan that it would not permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism against India in any manner. During the recent meeting between Prime Minister and Prime Minister of Pakistan held in Thimpu on April 29, 2010, India's concerns on terrorism emanating from Pakistan and directed against India were conveyed. Prime Minister of Pakistan said that Pakistan would not allow Pakistan territory to be used for terrorist activity directed against India.

BRIC and IBSA Summit

4505. DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) and India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Summits held during his recent foreign tour;
- (b) whether India and Brazil are common members of the two groupings;
- (c) if so, whether these two Summits discussed some common issues;
- (d) if so, what are these common issues;
- (e) whether these two new groupings can dilute the influence of US-led G-7 or G-20 Summits;
- (f) in what way these two new groupings could play potential role as 'catalysts for a new order'; and
- (g) what can be this 'new order'?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Prime Minister attended the BRIC and IBSA Summits.

A Joint Statement was issued after the BRIC Summit. A Memorandum of Cooperation among BRIC Development Banks was signed at the Summit.

A Summit Declaration was issued after the meeting of the IBSA Heads of State/Government. Two MoUs were signed on Science, Technology and Innovation and Solar Energy at the Summit. Two Documents on “Social Development Strategy” and “Future of Agriculture Cooperation in IBSA” were adopted at the Summit. Following the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Brazil and South Africa and Commerce and Industry Minister of India with the Foreign Minister of Palestine, a Communique on the Situation in the Middle East was issued.

(b) and (c) Yes.

(d) The common issues on the agenda of the two Summits included global governance, economic and financial crisis, international trade, sustainable development, climate change and terrorism.

(e) The members of IBSA and BRIC are not members of G7. They are, however, members of G20. As developing countries, their discussions in IBSA and BRIC are useful in the context of G20.

(f) and (g) Both IBSA and BRIC call for a multi-polar, equitable and democratic world order with the United Nations playing a central role. IBSA and BRIC stress the need to reform the international financial institutions in order to increase their effectiveness and stress the importance of increasing the role of developing countries in these institutions.

Relation with Israel and Palestine

4506. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adopted the policy of better relations with Israel compared to Palestine;

(b) whether it is a shift from previous foreign policy of the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present outlook of Government in these matters?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) India has cordial relations with all countries in the region, including Israel and Palestine. India's commitment to the Palestinian cause is an important component of our long established foreign policy. Our relations with no country are conducted at the expense of our relations with any other, third, country.

Bycell Switzerland Regd. Firm

4507. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the DoT had issued a Letter of Intent (LoI) to Bycell Switzerland Regd. Firm in Feb. 2008 for offering mobile services in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and North-East;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Bycell holds a 74 per cent stake in an Indian Telecom firm Jaya Lakshmi group and Bycell proposed to invest Rs. 500 crores in Indian Telecom sector which was approved by F.I.P.B.;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is a fact that security concerns were raised by the Home Ministry and DoT has cancelled the licence on security grants; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (f) Sir, on 31.01.2006, M/s. ByCell Telecommunications (India) Pvt. Ltd. applied for grant of Unified Access Services (UAS) Licences for Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and North-East service areas. As per the information submitted by the company, M/s. ByCell Holding AG, Switzerland was holding 73.96% of the equity share of M/s. ByCell Telecommunications (India) Pvt. Ltd.

Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), *vide* its letter dated 14.02.2008, approved the proposal of M/s. ByCell Telecommunications (India) Pvt. Ltd. for foreign equity participation upto 74.00% amounting USD 500 million in the paid up capital of the company.

After the approval of FIPB and security clearance to the company, Department of Telecommunications (DoT), on 27.02.2008, issued 5 letters of Intent (Lols) to M/s. ByCell Telecommunications (India) Pvt. Ltd. for grant of UAS Licences for the said 5 service areas.

Subsequently, based on the fresh security inputs, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) withdrew the security clearance given to the company. Thereafter, FIPB also withdrew all its approvals given to the company. Accordingly, on 31.03.2010, the DoT has withdrawn the aforesaid 5 Lols issued to the company.

Issuance of passports in three days

4508. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce a new project for issuance of passports in three days; and

- (b) if so, by when this project is likely to be implemented on a national level?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. The Government has undertaken implementation of Passport Seva Project which envisages issuance of passports to the applicants in 3 working days excluding the day of submission of application where no police verification is required, and in cases which require prior police verification, in 3 working days after receipt of the verification report.

(b) Processing of the passport applications, received through District Passport Cells, under the new System has already begun at the Pilot locations in Bengaluru in March 2010 on trial basis. Project will be launched at national level after successful run of 7 Pilot Passport Seva Kendras under the jurisdiction of passport offices at Bengaluru and Chandigarh.

Issuance of passports on forged documents

4509. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that passports were issued on the basis of forged documents in collusion with touts;
- (b) for how long this malpractice has been in existence;
- (c) the steps proposed to deal with such passports issued already; and
- (d) whether there would be a fool-proof system to avoid this kind of malpractices and other deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. Such instances have come to notice from time to time.

(c) Passports issued on the basis of documents which were on verification found to be fake or forged were revoked and in most cases FIRs were registered with police. Copies of documents submitted by the applicants are sent to Police along with personal particulars form for obtaining police verification report for issue of passport. Doubtful documents are also got verified from the issuing authority by the Passport Office.

(d) Efforts are being made at Passport Offices to check veracity of documents through Police and also issuing authorities.

Haj quota for States

4510. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Haj quota is distributed among the States as per the 2001 Census and also based on the concentration of Muslims in a particular State;
- (b) if so, the details of Muslim population in the country, State-wise, as per the 2001 Census;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Muslim populated States have been demanding for increasing the quota for Haj as per the existing population of Muslims in the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that MPs have also been demanding for increasing their present quota from the existing 2 to 10; and

(e) if so, the action that has been taken by Government on the above requests?

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

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Efforts are made to accommodate the recommendations of Hon'ble MPs subject to these being received in time and availability of seats.

Statement

Census of India — 2001

Population by religious communities

Sl. No.	State/UT	Religious Communities	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	India	All Religious Communities	1,028,610,328	532,156,772	496,453,556
2.	India	Hindu	827,578,868	428,678,554	398,900,314
3.	India	Muslim	138,188,240	71,374,134	66,814,106
4.	India	Christian	24,080,016	11,984,663	12,095,353
5.	India	Sikh	19,215,730	10,152,298	9,063,432
6.	India	Buddhist	7,955,207	4,074,155	3,881,052
7.	India	Jain	4,225,053	2,177,398	2,047,655
8.	India	Other Religious Communities	6,639,626	3,332,551	3,307,075
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	All Religious Communities	356,152	192,972	163,180
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Hindu	246,589	134,878	111,711
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Muslim	29,265	15,736	13,529
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Christian	77,178	40,529	36,649
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Sikh	1,587	873	714

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Buddhist	421	310	111
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Jain	23	12	11
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Other Religious Communities	238	128	110
17.	Andhra Pradesh	All Religious Communities	76,210,007	38,527,413	37,682,594
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindu	67,836,651	34,278,050	33,558,601
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Muslim	6,986,856	3,562,239	3,424,617
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Christian	1,181,917	580,319	601,598
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Sikh	30,998	17,264	13,734
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist	32,037	16,342	15,695
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Jain	41,846	21,613	20,233
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Other Religious Communities	4,768	2,450	2,318
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	All Religious Communities	1,097,968	579,941	518,027
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hindu	379,935	217,195	162,740
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Muslim	20,675	12,726	7,949
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Christian	205,548	102,606	102,942
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sikh	1,865	1,475	390
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Buddhist	143,028	72,618	70,410
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	Jain	216	130	86
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	Other Religious Communities	337,399	168,613	168,786
33.	Assam	All Religious Communities	26,655,528	13,777,037	12,878,491
34.	Assam	Hindu	17,296,455	8,951,108	8,345,347
35.	Assam	Muslim	8,240,611	4,252,691	3,987,920

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Assam	Christian	986,589	502,756	483,833
37.	Assam	Sikh	22,519	13,508	9,011
38.	Assam	Buddhist	51,029	26,322	24,707
39.	Assam	Jain	23,957	12,840	11,117
40.	Assam	Other Religious Communities	22,999	11,795	11,204
41.	Bihar	All Religious Communities	82,998,509	43,243,795	39,754,714
42.	Bihar	Hindu	69,076,919	36,077,374	32,999,545
43.	Bihar	Muslim	13,722,048	7,061,908	6,660,140
44.	Bihar	Christian	53,137	26,913	26,224
45.	Bihar	Sikh	20,780	11,057	9,23
46.	Bihar	Buddhist	18,818	10,220	8,598
47.	Bihar	Jain	16,085	8,446	7,639
48.	Bihar	Other Religious Communities	52,905	27,336	25,569
49.	Chandigarh	All Religious Communities	900,635	506,938	393,697
50.	Chandigarh	Hindu	707,978	403,191	304,787
51.	Chandigarh	Muslim	35,548	21,539	14,009
52.	Chandigarh	Christian	7,627	3,947	3,680
53.	Chandigarh	Sikh	145,175	76,000	69,175
54.	Chandigarh	Buddhist	1,332	717	615
55.	Chandigarh	Jain	2,592	1,336	1,256
56.	Chandigarh	Other Religious Communities	257	136	121
57.	Chhattisgarh	All Religious Communities	20,833,803	10,474,218	10,359,585
58.	Chhattisgarh	Hindu	19,729,670	9,915,670	9,814,000
59.	Chhattisgarh	Muslim	409,615	210,829	198,786
60.	Chhattisgarh	Christian	401,035	198,471	202,564
61.	Chhattisgarh	Sikh	69,621	36,662	32,959

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Chhattisgarh	Buddhist	65,267	32,444	32,823
63.	Chhattisgarh	Jain	56,103	29,186	26,917
64.	Chhattisgarh	Other Religious Communities	95,187	47,255	47,932
65.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	All Religious Communities	220,490	121,666	98,824
66.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Hindu	206,203	113,650	92,553
67.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Muslim	6,524	3,855	2,669
68.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Christian	6,058	3,185	2,873
69.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sikh	123	96	27
70.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Buddhist	457	279	178
71.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Jain	864	456	408
72.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Other Religious Communities	90	48	42
73.	Daman and Diu	All Religious Communities	158,204	92,512	65,692
74.	Daman and Diu	Hindu	141,901	83,569	58,332
75.	Daman and Diu	Muslim	12,281	6,827	5,454
76.	Daman and Diu	Christian	3,362	1,729	1,633
77.	Daman and Diu	Sikh	145	92	53
78.	Daman and Diu	Buddhist	126	92	34
79.	Daman and Diu	Jain	268	134	134
80.	Daman and Diu	Other Religious Communities	103	57	46
81.	Delhi	All Religious Communities	13,850,507	7,607,234	6,243,273
82.	Delhi	Hindu	11,358,049	6,249,351	5,108,698

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Delhi	Muslim	1,623,520	911,006	712,514
84.	Delhi	Christian	130,319	62,763	67,556
85.	Delhi	Sikh	555,602	288,675	266,927
86.	Delhi	Buddhist	23,705	12,958	10,747
87.	Delhi	Jain	155,122	80,150	74,972
88.	Delhi	Other Religious Communities	2,174	1,162	1,012
89.	Goa	All Religious Communities	1,347,668	687,248	660,420
90.	Goa	Hindu	886,551	462,186	424,365
91.	Goa	Muslim	92,210	49,391	42,819
92.	Goa	Christian	359,568	170,680	188,888
93.	Goa	Sikh	970	590	380
94.	Goa	Buddhist	649	357	292
95.	Goa	Jain	820	435	385
96.	Goa	Other Religious Communities	353	189	164
97.	Gujarat	All Religious Communities	50,671,017	26,385,577	24,285,440
98.	Gujarat	Hindu	45,143,074	23,538,770	21,604,304
99.	Gujarat	Muslim	4,592,854	2,370,832	2,222,022
100.	Gujarat	Christian	284,092	142,881	141,211
101.	Gujarat	Sikh	45,587	24,987	20,600
102.	Gujarat	Buddhist	17,829	9,439	8,390
103.	Gujarat	Jain	525,305	266,768	258,537
104.	Gujarat	Other Religious Communities	28,698	14,452	14,246
105.	Haryana	All Religious Communities	21,144,564	11,363,953	9,780,611
106.	Haryana	Hindu	18,655,925	10,041,282	8,614,643
107.	Haryana	Muslim	1,222,916	654,040	568,876
108.	Haryana	Christian	27,185	14,175	13,010

1	2	3	4	5	6
109.	Haryana	Sikh	1,170,662	618,558	552,104
110.	Haryana	Buddhist	7,140	4,004	3,136
111.	Haryana	Jain	57,167	29,914	27,253
112.	Haryana	Other Religious Communities	1,255	701	554
113.	Himachal Pradesh	All Religious Communities	6,077,900	3,087,940	2,989,960
114.	Himachal Pradesh	Hindu	5,800,222	2,939,150	2,861,072
115.	Himachal Pradesh	Muslim	119,512	66,173	53,339
116.	Himachal Pradesh	Christian	7,687	4,220	3,467
117.	Himachal Pradesh	Sikh	72,355	38,118	34,237
118.	Himachal Pradesh	Buddhist	75,859	39,066	36,793
119.	Himachal Pradesh	Jain	1,408	750	658
120.	Himachal Pradesh	Other Religious Communities	425	212	213
121.	Jammu and Kashmir	All Religious Communities	10,143,700	5,360,926	4,782,774
122.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hindu	3,005,349	1,647,533	1,357,816
123.	Jammu and Kashmir	Muslim	6,793,240	3,525,446	3,267,794
124.	Jammu and Kashmir	Christian	20,299	12,733	7,566
125.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sikh	207,154	114,524	92,630
126.	Jammu and Kashmir	Buddhist	113,787	58,610	55,177
127.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jain	2,518	1,357	1,161
128.	Jammu and Kashmir	Other Religious Communities	97	51	46
129.	Jharkhand	All Religious Communities	26,945,829	13,885,037	13,060,792
130.	Jharkhand	Hindu	18,475,681	9,582,113	8,893,568
131.	Jharkhand	Muslim	3,731,308	1,924,730	1,806,578
132.	Jharkhand	Christian	1,093,382	541,703	551,679
133.	Jharkhand	Sikh	83,358	45,348	38,010
134.	Jharkhand	Buddhist	5,940	3,151	2,789

1	2	3	4	5	6
135.	Jharkhand	Jain	16,301	8,457	7,844
136.	Jharkhand	Other Religious Communities	3,514,472	1,766,245	1,748,227
137.	Karnataka	All Religious Communities	52,850,562	26,898,918	25,951,644
138.	Karnataka	Hindu	44,321,279	22,549,324	21,771,955
139.	Karnataka	Muslim	6,463,127	3,302,582	3,160,545
140.	Karnataka	Christian	1,009,164	497,205	511,959
141.	Karnataka	Sikh	15,326	8,811	6,515
142.	Karnataka	Buddhist	393,300	206,227	187,073
143.	Karnataka	Jain	412,659	214,244	198,415
144.	Karnataka	Other Religious Communities	115,460	58,715	56,745
145.	Kerala	All Religious Communities	31,841,374	15,468,614	16,372,760
146.	Kerala	Hindu	17,883,449	8,690,473	9,192,976
147.	Kerala	Muslim	7,863,842	3,776,371	4,087,471
148.	Kerala	Christian	6,057,427	2,981,790	3,075,637
149.	Kerala	Sikh	2,762	1,611	1,151
150.	Kerala	Buddhist	2,027	1,081	946
151.	Kerala	Jain	4,528	2,268	2,260
152.	Kerala	Other Religious Communities	2,256	1,153	1,103
153.	Lakshadweep	All Religious Communities	60,650	31,131	29,519
154.	Lakshadweep	Hindu	2,221	1,776	445
155.	Lakshadweep	Muslim	57,903	28,921	28,982
156.	Lakshadweep	Christian	509	422	87
157.	Lakshadweep	Sikh	6	6	0
158.	Lakshadweep	Buddhist	1	0	1
159.	Lakshadweep	Jain	0	0	0
160.	Lakshadweep	Other Religious Communities	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
161.	Madhya Pradesh	All Religious Communities	60,348,023	31,443,652	28,904,371
162.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindu	55,004,675	28,685,595	26,319,080
163.	Madhya Pradesh	Muslim	3,841,449	1,991,181	1,850,268
164.	Madhya Pradesh	Christian	170,381	85,356	85,025
165.	Madhya Pradesh	Sikh	150,772	80,122	70,650
166.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist	209,322	107,416	101,906
167.	Madhya Pradesh	Jain	545,446	283,359	262,087
168.	Madhya Pradesh	Other Religious Communities	409,285	201,734	207,551
169.	Maharashtra	All Religious Communities	96,878,627	50,400,596	46,478,031
170.	Maharashtra	Hindu	77,859,385	40,496,085	37,363,300
171.	Maharashtra	Muslim	10,270,485	5,437,926	4,832,559
172.	Maharashtra	Christian	1,058,313	530,975	527,338
173.	Maharashtra	Sikh	215,337	117,736	97,601
174.	Maharashtra	Buddhist	5,838,710	2,977,607	2,861,103
175.	Maharashtra	Jain	1,301,843	670,236	631,607
176.	Maharashtra	Other Religious Communities	236,841	119,113	117,728
177.	Manipur	All Religious Communities	2,166,788	1,095,634	1,071,154
178.	Manipur	Hindu	996,894	505,108	491,786
179.	Manipur	Muslim	190,939	96,787	94,152
180.	Manipur	Christian	737,578	373,173	364,405
181.	Manipur	Sikh	1,653	1,091	562
182.	Manipur	Buddhist	1,926	1,025	901
183.	Manipur	Jain	1,461	793	668
184.	Manipur	Other Religious Communities	235,280	117,106	118,174
185.	Meghalaya	All Religious Communities	2,318,822	1,176,087	1,142,735

1	2	3	4	5	6
186.	Meghalaya	Hindu	307,822	168,517	139,305
187.	Meghalaya	Muslim	99,169	52,455	46,714
188.	Meghalaya	Christian	1,628,986	812,961	816,025
189.	Meghalaya	Sikh	3,110	1,810	1,300
190.	Meghalaya	Buddhist	4,703	2,513	2,190
191.	Meghalaya	Jain	772	405	367
192.	Meghalaya	Other Religious Communities	267,245	133,899	133,346
193.	Mizoram	All Religious Communities	888,573	459,109	429,464
194.	Mizoram	Hindu	31,562	23,528	8,034
195.	Mizoram	Muslim	10,099	7,946	2,153
196.	Mizoram	Christian	772,809	389,155	383,654
197.	Mizoram	Sikh	326	251	75
198.	Mizoram	Buddhist	70,494	36,540	33,954
199.	Mizoram	Jain	179	103	76
200.	Mizoram	Other Religious Communities	2,443	1,231	1,212
201.	Nagaland	All Religious Communities	1,990,036	1,047,141	942,895
202.	Nagaland	Hindu	153,162	96,808	56,354
203.	Nagaland	Muslim	35,005	21,690	13,315
204.	Nagaland	Christian	1,790,349	922,406	867,943
205.	Nagaland	Sikh	1,152	774	378
206.	Nagaland	Buddhist	1,356	761	595
207.	Nagaland	Jain	2,093	1,130	963
208.	Nagaland	Other Religious Communities	6,108	3,150	2,958
209.	Orissa	All Religious Communities	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
210.	Orissa	Hindu	34,726,129	17,615,951	17,110,178
211.	Orissa	Muslim	761,985	391,234	370,751

1	2	3	4	5	6
212.	Orissa	Christian	897,861	443,245	454,616
213.	Orissa	Sikh	17,492	9,448	8,044
214.	Orissa	Buddhist	9,863	5,180	4,683
215.	Orissa	Jain	9,154	4,736	4,418
216.	Orissa	Other Religious Communities	361,981	180,156	181,825
217.	Pondicherry	All Religious Communities	974,345	486,961	487,384
218.	Pondicherry	Hindu	845,449	425,459	419,990
219.	Pondicherry	Muslim	59,358	28,303	31,055
220.	Pondicherry	Christian	67,688	32,214	35,474
221.	Pondicherry	Sikh	108	70	38
222.	Pondicherry	Buddhist	73	41	32
223.	Pondicherry	Jain	952	501	451
224.	Pondicherry	Other Religious Communities	158	83	75
225.	Punjab	All Religious Communities	24,358,999	12,985,045	11,373,954
226.	Punjab	Hindu	8,997,942	4,874,765	4,123,177
227.	Punjab	Muslim	382,045	213,023	169,022
228.	Punjab	Christian	292,800	154,673	138,127
229.	Punjab	Sikh	14,592,387	7,692,776	6,899,611
230.	Punjab	Buddhist	41,487	22,171	19,316
231.	Punjab	Jain	39,276	20,523	18,753
232.	Punjab	Other Religious Communities	8,594	4,655	3,939
233.	Rajasthan	All Religious Communities	56,507,188	29,420,011	27,087,177
234.	Rajasthan	Hindu	50,151,452	26,122,326	24,029,126
235.	Rajasthan	Muslim	4,788,227	2,482,394	2,305,833
236.	Rajasthan	Christian	72,660	36,591	36,069
237.	Rajasthan	Sikh	818,420	432,534	385,886

1	2	3	4	5	6
238.	Rajasthan	Buddhist	10,335	5,734	4,601
239.	Rajasthan	Jain	650,493	331,871	318,622
240.	Rajasthan	Other Religious Communities	5,253	2,895	2,358
241.	Sikkim	All Religious Communities	540,851	288,484	252,367
242.	Sikkim	Hindu	329,548	177,900	151,648
243.	Sikkim	Muslim	7,693	5,346	2,347
244.	Sikkim	Christian	36,115	18,428	17,687
245.	Sikkim	Sikh	1,176	1,061	115
246.	Sikkim	Buddhist	152,042	78,191	73,851
247.	Sikkim	Jain	183	110	73
248.	Sikkim	Other Religious Communities	12,926	6,519	6,407
249.	Tamil Nadu	All Religious Communities	62,405,679	31,400,909	31,004,770
250.	Tamil Nadu	Hindu	54,985,079	27,732,367	27,252,712
251.	Tamil Nadu	Muslim	3,470,647	1,718,511	1,752,136
252.	Tamil Nadu	Christian	3,785,060	1,864,044	1,921,016
253.	Tamil Nadu	Sikh	9,545	5,515	4,030
254.	Tamil Nadu	Buddhist	5,393	2,887	2,506
255.	Tamil Nadu	Jain	83,359	43,114	40,245
256.	Tamil Nadu	Other Religious Communities	7,252	3,854	3,398
257.	Tripura	All Religious Communities	3,199,203	1,642,225	1,556,978
258.	Tripura	Hindu	2,739,310	1,405,428	1,333,882
259.	Tripura	Muslim	254,442	130,788	123,654
260.	Tripura	Christian	102,489	52,815	49,674
261.	Tripura	Sikh	1,182	1,074	108
262.	Tripura	Buddhist	98,922	50,575	48,347
263.	Tripura	Jain	477	249	228

1	2	3	4	5	6
264.	Tripura	Other Religious Communities	1,277	726	551
265.	Uttar Pradesh	All Religious Communities	166,197,921	87,565,369	78,632,552
266.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindu	133,979,263	70,756,011	63,223,252
267.	Uttar Pradesh	Muslim	30,740,158	16,028,562	14,711,596
268.	Uttar Pradesh	Christian	212,578	108,430	104,148
269.	Uttar Pradesh	Sikh	678,059	361,320	316,739
270.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist	302,031	159,408	142,623
271.	Uttar Pradesh	Jain	207,111	108,350	98,761
272.	Uttar Pradesh	Other Religious Communities	9,281	4,961	4,320
273.	Uttaranchal	All Religious Communities	8,489,349	4,325,924	4,163,425
274.	Uttaranchal	Hindu	7,212,260	3,646,560	3,565,700
275.	Uttaranchal	Muslim	1,012,141	539,740	472,401
276.	Uttaranchal	Christian	27,116	13,833	13,283
277.	Uttaranchal	Sikh	212,025	111,723	100,302
278.	Uttaranchal	Buddhist	12,434	6,992	5,442
279.	Uttaranchal	Jain	9,249	4,791	4,458
280.	Uttaranchal	Other Religious Communities	770	437	333
281.	West Bengal	All Religious Communities	80,176,197	41,465,985	38,710,212
282.	West Bengal	Hindu	58,104,835	30,069,503	28,035,332
283.	West Bengal	Muslim	20,240,543	10,470,406	9,770,137
284.	West Bengal	Christian	515,150	257,337	257,813
285.	West Bengal	Sikh	66,391	36,738	29,653
286.	West Bengal	Buddhist	243,364	122,877	120,487
287.	West Bengal	Jain	55,223	28,631	26,592
288.	West Bengal	Other Religious Communities	895,796	451,334	444,462

Source: Census of India 2001

Lunch hosted by Joseph Biden

4511. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India was not invited to lunch hosted by Joseph Biden, recently in Washington;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Mr. Joseph Biden, Vice-President of United States of America is reported to have had an exchange of views over luncheon with some member countries of the Non Aligned Movement (NAM) on the sidelines of the recent Nuclear Security Summit organized by USA in Washington from April 12-13, 2010. It is understood that the countries invited for this lunch were signatories of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Behaviour of staff posted in embassies

4512. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the staff posted in the Indian embassies situated in the foreign country do not behave properly with the people/N.R.I.'s; and
- (b) if so, the action Government proposes to take on the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) There have been no generalised complaints of improper behaviour by staff posted in Embassies. Officials working in Embassies, whether posted from India or hired locally, are instructed to behave courteously with members of the public and extend them all possible assistance in line with Government rules and procedures.

- (b) If any isolated complaints of improper or unhelpful behaviour by Embassy staff are received, these are looked into with promptness, and appropriate action taken.

Passport offices in Punjab

4513. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of passport offices in Punjab;
- (b) the number of applications for issuing of passports that are received daily in these passport offices since 2007;
- (c) the number of passports issued daily;
- (d) if an applicant is deported from some foreign country, and he applied to get a passport issued from India, in how many days he gets the passport; and
- (e) if the passport is not issued within stipulated time, the action Government proposes to take against the officials who are at fault?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) There are three Passport Offices in Punjab; at Chandigarh, Jalandhar and Amritsar.

(b) The information relating to number of applications received by these Passport Offices since 2007 are as under:—

Passport Office	2007	2008	2009	2010 (January to February)	No. of applications received per day on an average basis of 2010
Chandigarh	283233	295120	254721	37490	937
Jalandhar	223463	198787	132810	19482	487
Amritsar (opened on 28th June, 2008)	—	53306	97386	13004	325

(c) The information relating to number of passports issued by these Passport Offices since 2007 are as under:—

Passport Office	2007	2008	2009	2010 (January to February)	No. of passports received per day on an average basis of 2010
Chandigarh	278411	307760	263400	38249	956
Jalandhar	215150	191409	145295	19001	475
Amritsar (opened on 28th June, 2008)	—	34190	94317	15021	375

(d) Issue of a passport to an applicant who was deported from abroad requires police clearance and reference to the authority which issued an Emergency Certificate. Such cases require additional processing time. A time frame cannot be laid down for such cases.

(e) There is only a prescribed time for issuance of passports, subject to nothing adverse against the applicant found in the system and also receipt of Police Verification report. Despite various difficulties and constraints, the Passport Offices have issued passports keeping pace with increased inflow of applications, as illustrated above.

Rising Haj subsidy

4514. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government wants to end rising Haj subsidy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Plan;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the views of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The Government is striving to reduce Haj Subsidy. In 2009, Government has taken a decision to increase the air fare chargeable from the Haj Pilgrims going through Haj Committee of India from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 16,000 per pilgrim.

Chinese e-spying on India

4515. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the findings of the Canada based Information Warfare Monitor revealing that the Chinese e-spying on India's diplomatic missions and defence establishments is much more widespread;
- (b) if so, Government's comments thereon; and
- (c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of a report titled "Shadows in the Cloud — Investigating Cyber Espionage 2.0" published by the group of researchers from the Munk school of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, Canada. The report pointed out penetration of the Indian information systems belonging to key Government organizations.

An agency of the Government has been investigating such types of attacks by adversaries for some time. Attack attempts were witnessed on selected information systems. An investigation had already been launched into the matter prior to the reports that appeared in the media. The agency is working in close coordination with various agencies and service providers to identify reportedly affected computer systems, their locations and thereafter sanitizing them. The investigation will enable a comprehensive view on the subject to deal with the threats to be worked out.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to detect and prevent cyber attacks. The details are:—

1. As per existing computer security guidelines issued by Government, no sensitive information is to be stored on the systems that are connected to Internet.

2. The Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
3. The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001.
4. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has already empanelled a number of penetration testing professionals through a stringent mechanism of selection to carryout audits.
5. National Informatics Centre (NIC), providing services to Ministries/Departments is continuously strengthening the security of the network operated by them and its services by enforcing security policies, conducting regular security audits and deploying various technologies at different levels of the network to defend against the newer techniques being adopted by the hackers from time to time.
6. The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with hacking and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.

Section 70 of the Act provides to declare any computer resource which directly or indirectly affects the facility of Critical Information Infrastructure, to be a protected system.

Further, Section 70B has empowered Indian Computer Emergency Response Team to serve as national nodal agency in the area of cyber security.

7. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) scans the Indian Cyber Space to detect traces of any untoward incident that poses a threat to the cyber space. CERT-In performs both proactive and reactive roles in computer security incidents prevention, identification of solution to security problems, analyzing product vulnerabilities, malicious codes, web defacements, open proxy servers and in carrying out relevant research and development.

Sectoral CERTs have been functioning in the areas of defence and Finance for catering critical domains. They are equipped to handle and respond to domain specific threats emerging from the cyber systems.

CERT-In has published several Security Guidelines for safeguarding websites and computer systems from hacking and these have been widely circulated. All Government Departments/Ministries, their subordinate offices and public sector

undertakings have been advised to implement these guidelines to secure their websites and computer systems and information technology infrastructure.

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

Request of former army chief of Sri Lanka

4516. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether former Sri Lankan Army Chief Mr. Fonseka has requested Indian Government to seek assurance for his protection following incumbent President's victory at Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the stand/decision of Government of India on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (b) In our discussions with the Government of Sri Lanka, the Government of Sri Lanka had assured the Government of the safety and security of former Chief of Defence Staff of Sri Lanka General Sarath Fonseka and that the due process of law will be followed in his trial.

Number of poors in country

‡4517. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of poors in the country at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that this number includes the migrants;

(c) if so, the total number of this category in various metropolitan cities and cities covered under JNNURM;

(d) generally what type of occupation they follow;

(e) whether the Ministry has held any fruitful discussion with Ministry of Labour and Employment for providing social security to these people; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Planning Commission releases estimates of poverty from time to time based on the national sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). As per the latest such estimates of NSSO (61st Round) for the year 2004-05, based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, the estimated number of poor in the country is 30.17 million which is 27.50% of the population of the country.

(b) to (d) The 61st Round of NSSO survey data do not provide information on migration. So data on migrant poor in metropolitan cities is not available.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) and (f) Government has enacted the Unorganised worker's Social Security Act, 2008 to provide social security to the unorganized workers. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend for formulation of social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection etc.

Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has also been launched from 1.4.2008 to provide smart card cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum to below poverty line families in the unorganised sector. More than 1.45 crore smart cards have been issued under this scheme as on 30.4.2010.

Assessment of housing units in the country

4518. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the total requirement, availability and shortage of housing units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various housing schemes run by Government has been able to meet the housing needs of the people; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to solve the problem of housing and to achieve the targets fixed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the Eleventh Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the Eleventh Plan Period (2007-2012) to 26.53 Million dwelling units.

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter. However, the Union Government has formulated the first urban area focused National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 to set in motion a process in providing 'Affordable Housing for All' particularly the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG). This policy intends to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

Apart, from this, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). A total of 475 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 947

projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 1022689 and 502281 dwelling units respectively.

A new scheme — Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme is a demand driven scheme and so far Rs. 41.83 lakh have been released to National Housing Bank (NHB) towards Net Present Value (NPV) of interest subsidy claimed by State Bank of India (SBI), Indian Bank and Central Bank of India in respect of loans sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh. The subsidy will benefit 603 households.

Further, with a view to encourage allotment of land for EWS, under the newly launched Scheme of 'Affordable Housing in Partnership', Central Government assistance will be provided on a progressive scale *vis-a-vis* built up area earmarked for EWS/LIG as a percentage of total constructed area. The assistance would be available for the provision of civic services such as water supply including ground level/overhead service reservoirs, storm water drainage, solid waste management, sewerage including common sewerage treatment facilities, rain water harvesting, approach roads, electricity lines etc.

Houses in Andhra Pradesh

4519. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) number of houses sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh under Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing for Slum Development Programme during the last five years, year-wise and city-wise;
- (b) number of houses completed out of the houses sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise and city-wise;
- (c) whether any new houses have been sanctioned in 2010-11; and
- (d) if so, details thereon and by when the above are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Total 1,82,590 houses {134694 houses under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 47, 896 houses under Integrated Housing for Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)}, have been sanctioned during the last five years for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Year-wise and city-wise details are given in the Statement-I. (See below)

(b) 78361 houses have so far been completed under BSUP and IHSDP. Year-wise and city-wise details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) No project has been sanctioned for construction of houses under BSUP and IHSDP during 2010-11 for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-I

Annexure referred to in reply to RSUQ no. 4519 for 6.5.2010 JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor

(A) Total Projects Approved (2005-2006)

Status as on 26.04.2010

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects approved	Total project cost approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (New + Upgradation)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Division (I to IV)	20.53	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Division (V to VIII)	34.22	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Division (IX to XII)	29.43	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Infrastructure development of houses constructed under VAMBAY in Hyderabad	49.73	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Integrated Housing and infrastructure development scheme, Hyderabad	490.00	49000
Total				623.90	49000

(B) Total Projects Approved (2006-2007)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Rehabilitation of flood victims of river Krishna and Budameru Vagu in Vijayawada	258.74	15000
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail designs and estimation for basic service to urban poor (BSUP), Circle-I area, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	3.81	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail designs and estimation for basic service to urban poor (BSUP), (Circle-II)	59.83	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail designs and estimation for basic service to urban poor in Circle-II and III area	26.48	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	Providing 7352 DU and basic infrastructure in 22 urban poor settlements in Viskhapatnam	90.99	7352
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	Providing 7968 DU and basic infrastructure in 06 urban poor settlements in Viskhapatnam	96.86	7968
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	Basic infrastructure facilities at Yathapalem in Viskhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	5.50	0
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	Basic infrastructure facilities at Srinagar in Viskhapatnam	2.40	0
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	DPR on basic services to Urban poor in steel plant rehabilitation colony at Vadlapudi, Viskhapatnam.	28.00	0
Total				577.61	30326

(C) Total Projects Approved (2007-2008)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP Project for construction of 4550 Houses and provision of Infrastructural facilities in (GHMC), Hyderabad	120.33	4550
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detailed Project Report for providing G+3 Group Housing and Basic Services for Urban Poor in slums located in Circle I of VMC, JNNURM BSUP	190.88	6752

3	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail Project Report for Repairs to dwelling units constructed under the VAMBAY in Ajit Singh Nagar, Vijayawada	7.74	3373
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	Providing infrastructure facilities to Pedagantyada, Gangavaram, Bhanujithaota TGR Nagar, Sebastian Colony, Chakirevukonda, Sivasakthingagar, Siddardha nagar, AK&AS colony, Agnampurdi (UPG) and Rasalamma colony poor settlements in GVMC area	95.12	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	providing infrastructure facilities to Aganampudi, Duwada, Sr. No. 179 and VAMBAY colony Madhurwada poor settlements in GVMC area.	97.20	0
Total				516.27	14681.00

(D) Total Projects Approved (2008-2009)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy)	Provision of Housing and Infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Jawaharnagar 7 Gachi Bowli of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	95.35	2800
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy)	Provision of Housing and Infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Abdullapurment of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	95.58	2800
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy)	Provision of Housing and Infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Jagatgirigutta and Kothwalguda of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	97.40	2800
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-I) for the construction of 1976 dwelling units, Andhra Pradesh	69.32	1976

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-II) for the construction of 1942 dwelling units, Andhra Pradesh	68.91	1942
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-II) for the construction of 1856 dwelling units, Andhra Pradesh	65.41	1856
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-II) for the construction of 1856 dwelling units, Andhra Pradesh	95.31	2624
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project Phase-V for construction of 2784 houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	96.26	2784
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project Phase-VI for construction of 2814 houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	95.95	2814
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project Phase-VII for construction of 2800 houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	97.12	2800
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Housing and infrastructural facilities for 3200 housing units in 100 blocks for the poor, opposite Alankar Industries at Jakkampudi Village in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation (Andhra Pradesh) under JNNURM Phase-II.	97.97	3200
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Housing and infrastructural facilities for 3200 housing units in 100 blocks for the poor at Gollapudi, Jakkampudi Village in	97.98	3200

		Vijaywada Municipal Corporation (Andhra Pradesh) under JNNURM Phase-I.		
13. Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	For providing 3616 houses with infrastructure facilities in Aganampudi, in GVMC area.	90.71	3616
14. Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	For providing 1024 houses with infrastructure facilities in Kommadi, in GVMC area.	27.68	1024
15. Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	For providing 2080 houses with infrastructure facilities in PARADESIPALEMIN SY. No. 178 Poor settlement in GVMC area.	48.79	2080
16. Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	For providing 544 houses with infrastructure facilities in PARADESIPALEMIN SY. No. 179 Poor settlement in GVMC area.	13.80	544
17. Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	For providing 1839 houses with infrastructure facilities in Parwada in GVMC area.	48.88	183
Total			1302.40	40699

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

(E) Total Projects Approved (2006-2007)

Status as on 26.04.2010

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Towns/ULBs	Total no. of projects approved	Total project cost approved	Total no. of DUs approved (new + upgradation)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle (Phase-I)	1	1.54	384
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Bugga Vanka at Kadapa (Phase-I)	1	7.07	600
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Gadwal (Phase-I)	1	6.53	513
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	1	12.01	1559
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Indira Priyadarshinin Colony, Rajampet	1	4.21	263
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I)	1	10.52	720
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	1	33.63	2304
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam (Polepally)	1	8.60	725
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudem	1	11.26	938
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool (Phase-I)	1	25.46	2112
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I)	1	9.65	525
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda (Phase-I)	1	7.89	986
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Mtuyhunjayakunta Colony, Kadapa (Phase-II)	1	7.63	434
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda (Phase-I)	1	3.37	378
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	1	10.46	1020
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur, Kadapa	1	19.07	1500
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry (Phase-I)	1	41.63	3192
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramchandra puram	1	9.96	768
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti	1	16.72	1272

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota	1	13.51	912
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Sangareddy, Distt. Medak	1	6.80	559
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Sricilla	1	7.22	766
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Surya Peta (Phase-I)	1	12.45	1556
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy (Phase-I)	1	3.57	384
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Zahirabad, Medak	1	11.20	800
Total		25	25	301.92	25170

(F) Total Projects Approved (2007-2008)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	1	4.95	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle (Phase-II)	1	3.50	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla-Infrastructure	1	7.62	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Beemunipatnam	1	3.39	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Buvangiri-Infrastructure	1	11.10	0
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet	1	15.00	0
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	1	3.52	0
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittor	1	4.22	0
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Gadwal-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	3.55	0
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur-Infrastructure (Phase-I)	1	19.83	0
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Jangaon		16.00	0
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa-Infrastructure (Phase-III)	1	11.19	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II)	1	10.64	0
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali (Phase-I)	1	1.53	0
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali (Phase-II)	1	4.33	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	1	14.99	0
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle	1	4.74	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar- Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	13.54	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Mancherial-Infrastructure	1	16.89	0
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	14.50	0
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	13.59	0
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure	1	19.79	0
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Narayanpet	1	12.58	0
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	1	2.84	0
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula	1	14.69	0
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalli	1	13.93	0
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	1	3.97	0
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	23.27	0
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Tanduru	1	13.82	0
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi (Phase-I)	1	55.36	4087
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	1	14.68	0
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Wanapathy-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	11.74	0
Total		31	32	385.30	4087

(G) Total Projects Approved (2008-2009)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad	1	6.25	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone, Distt. Kurnool	1	2.24	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur City (Phase-II)	1	33.56	1792
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Azad Nagar Colony (Phase IV)	1	2.61	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Mamilapalli Housing Colony (Phase-V)	1	6.25	0
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada City (Phase-III)	1	54.50	3120
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Kornool (Phase-II)	1	19.76	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	1	9.63	0
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	1	11.25	0
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Palwancha Town, Distt. Khammam	1	6.25	0
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	1	34.50	1831
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	1	13.81	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajhundry City (Phase-II)	1	55.68	2832
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Repalle, Distt. Guntur	1	6.25	0
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota Town (Phase-II)	1	36.61	2008
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali, Distt. Guntur	1	5.36	0
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Phase-II)	1	45.41	2136
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Phase-III)	1	32.72	1560
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Padipeta and Avilala) (Phase-IV)	1	66.35	3360
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	1	2.86	0
Total		18	20	451.87	18639

Statement-II

Dus Completed for State of Andhra Pradesh (BSUP), 2008-2009

	Hyderabad	Vijayawada	Viskhapatnam	Total
Dwelling Units Completed	6432	64	3672	10168

Dus Completed for State of Andhra Pradesh (BSUP), 2009-2010

	Hyderabad	Vijayawada	Viskhapatnam	Total
Dwelling Units Completed	36237	4308	9229	49774

Dus Completed for the State of Andhra Pradesh (IHSDP)

	2008-09	2009-10
Dwelling Units Completed	5464	12955

(B) State wise Report for Andhra Pradesh (IHSDP) – 2008-09

Rs. in crores

Name of the State	Name of District and Total no. of projects	Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved	Total State Share approved	Ist install-ment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd install-ment approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Rajhumudry	41.63	25.64	15.99	12.82	0.00
	Karimnagar	33.63	23.22	10.41	11.61	0.00
	Kurnool	25.46	16.99	8.47	8.49	8.49
	Kadapa (Proddatur)	19.07	12.85	6.21	6.43	6.42
	Kadapa (Rayachoti)	16.72	11.34	5.38	5.67	0.00
	East Godavari (Samalkota)	13.51	8.62	4.89	4.31	0.00
	Kothagudem	11.26	7.50	3.75	3.75	0.00
	Medak, Zahirabad	11.20	7.68	3.52	3.84	0.00
	East Godavari (Kakinada)	10.52	6.69	3.83	3.34	0.00
	Nizamabad	10.46	7.55	2.91	3.78	0.00
	Ramchandra Puram	9.96	6.15	3.81	3.08	0.00
	Khammam	8.60	5.72	2.88	2.86	0.00
	Kadapa	7.63	6.10	1.53	3.05	0.00
	Ciricilla	7.22	5.78	1.44	2.89	0.00
	Kadapa	7.07	5.66	1.41	2.83	0.00
	Medak, Sangareddy	6.80	4.55	2.26	2.27	0.00
	Kadapa (Rajampet)	4.21	2.94	1.26	1.47	0.00
TOTAL:	17	244.93	164.97	79.96	82.49	14.91
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	55.36	37.75	17.61	18.88	18.88
	Suryapet-Infrastructure	23.27	18.62	4.65	9.31	0.00
	Guntur-Infrastructure	19.83	15.86	3.97	7.93	0.00

Rs. in crores

Total ACA released by M/o Finance	Date of sanction	Project duration (in months)	Completion due date	Due fund available with ULB	Fund utilized	% Fund utilized	Total no. of new dwelling units approved for construc- tion	Du's comple- ted	Project status (started)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12.82	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	20.81	0.00	0.00%	3192	0	Yes
11.61	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	16.81	7.48	44.49%	2304	392	Yes
16.98	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	25.46	8.21	32.23%	2112	703	Yes
12.85	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	19.07	6.04	31.66%	1500	601	Yes
5.67	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	8.36	2.26	26.98%	1272	159	Yes
4.31	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	6.76	0.00	0.00%	912	0	Yes
3.75	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	5.63	3.41	60.52%	938	391	Yes
3.84	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	5.60	1.25	22.26%	800	141	Yes
3.34	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	5.26	0.57	10.84%	720	0	Yes
3.78	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	5.23	0.01	0.11%	1020	0	Yes
3.08	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	4.98	3.58	71.80%	768	420	Yes
2.86	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	4.30	1.71	39.85%	725	214	Yes
3.05	28.09.2006	12	28.03.2008	3.81	0.58	15.14%	434	31	Yes
2.89	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	3.61	1.49	41.28%	766	102	Yes
2.83	28.09.2006	12	28.03.2008	3.53	0.38	10.77%	600	5	Yes
2.27	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	3.40	0.00	0.00%	559	0	Yes
1.47	11.10.2006	12	11.04.2008	2.10	0.37	17.56%	263	3	Yes
97.40				145	37.31	26%	18885	3162	
37.75	27.04.2007	12	27.10.2008	55.36	14.85	27%	4087	0	Yes
9.31	29.10.2007			11.64	0.00	0%	0	0	No
7.93	29.10.2007	12	29.04.2009	9.91	0.00	0%	0	0	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure	19.79	15.68	4.12	7.84	0.00
	Mancherla-Infrastructure	16.89	12.52	4.38	6.26	0.00
	Jangaon	16.00	12.80	3.20	6.40	0.00
	Chilakaluripet	15.00	12.00	3.00	6.00	0.00
	Macherla	14.99	11.99	3.00	6.00	0.00
	Pulivendula	14.69	11.75	2.94	5.88	0.00
	Vinukonda	14.68	11.75	2.94	5.87	0.00
	Miryalaguda-Infrastructure	14.50	11.60	2.90	5.80	0.00
	Sattenapalli	13.93	11.14	2.79	5.57	0.00
	Tanduru	13.82	11.06	2.76	5.53	0.00
	Nalgonda-Infrastructure	13.59	10.87	2.72	5.44	0.00
	Mahaboobnagar-Infrastructure	13.54	10.83	2.71	5.42	0.00
	Narayanpet	12.58	10.07	2.52	5.03	0.00
	Surya Peta	12.45	9.96	2.49	4.98	0.00
	Gudur	12.01	9.61	2.40	4.80	0.00
	Wanapathy-Infrastructure	11.74	9.39	2.35	4.70	0.00
	Kadappa-Infrastructure	11.19	8.95	2.24	4.48	0.00
	Banghalu	11.10	8.88	2.22	4.44	0.00
	Kakinada, Nellore	10.64	8.51	2.13	4.26	0.00
	Mahaboobnagar	9.65	7.72	1.93	3.86	0.00
	Miryalguda	7.89	6.31	1.58	3.16	0.00
	Bapatla-Infrastructure	7.62	6.10	1.52	3.05	0.00
	Gadwal	6.53	5.22	1.31	2.61	0.00
	Adoni	4.95	3.96	0.99	1.98	0.00
	Madanapalle	4.74	3.79	0.95	1.90	0.00
	Kavali (Phase-II)	4.33	3.46	0.87	1.73	0.00
	Chittor	4.22	3.38	0.84	1.69	0.00
	Siddipet	3.97	3.18	0.79	1.59	0.00
	Wanaparthy	3.57	2.85	0.71	1.43	0.00

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7.84	29.10.2007			9.90	0.00	0%	0	0	No
6.26	29.10.2007			8.45	0.00	0%	0	0	No
6.40	07.11.2007	12	07.05.2009	8.00	0.00	0%	0	0	No
6.00	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	7.50	0.00	0%	0	0	No
6.00	27.12.2007			7.49	0.00	0%	0	0	No
5.88	27.12.2007	18	27.12.2009	7.35	0.00	0%	0	0	No
5.87	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	7.34	0.00	0%	0	0	No
5.80	29.10.2007			7.25	0.00	0%	0	0	No
5.57	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	6.96	0.00	0%	0	0	No
5.53	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	6.91	0.00	0%	0	0	No
5.44	29.10.2007			6.80	0.00	0%	0	0	No
5.42	06.12.2007			6.77	0.00	0%	0	0	No
5.03	27.12.2007			6.29	0.00	0%	0	0	No
4.98	27.02.2007	12	27.08.2008	6.22	3.00	48%	1556	278	Yes
4.80	27.02.2007	12	27.08.2008	6.00	1.12	19%	1559	94	Yes
4.70	27.12.2007			5.87	0.00	0%	0	0	No
4.48	29.10.2007	12	29.04.2009	5.59	0.00	0%	0	0	No
4.44	29.10.2007	12	29.04.2009	5.55	0.00	0%	0	0	No
4.26	27.12.2007			5.32	0.00	0%	0	0	No
3.86	27.02.2007	12	27.08.2008	4.82	6.24	129%	525	525	Yes
3.16	27.02.2007	12	27.08.2008	3.94	1.88	48%	986	132	Yes
3.05	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	3.81	0.00	0%	0	0	No
2.61	27.02.2007	12	27.08.2008	3.26	4.77	146%	513	433	Yes
1.98	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2008	2.48	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.73	27.12.2007			2.16	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.69	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	2.11	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.59	27.12.2007			1.99	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.43	27.02.2007	12	27.08.2008	1.78	3.36	189%	384	341	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Gadwal-Infrastructure	3.55	2.84	0.71	1.42	0.00
	Chirala	3.52	2.82	0.70	1.41	0.00
	Anakapalle	3.50	2.80	0.70	1.40	0.00
	Beemunipatnam	3.39	2.72	0.68	1.36	0.00
	Nalgonda	3.37	2.70	0.67	1.35	0.00
	Ongole	2.84	2.27	0.57	1.14	0.00
	Anakapalle	1.54	1.23	0.31	0.61	0.00
	Kavali (Phase-I)	1.53	1.22	0.31	0.61	0.00
	40	442.29	346.14	96.15	173.07	18.88
Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan, Nizamabad	6.25	5.00	1.25	2.50	0.00
	Repalle Guntur	6.25	5.00	1.25	2.50	0.00
	Kadappa	6.25	5.00	1.25	2.50	0.00
	Palwancha Khammam	6.25	5.00	1.25	2.50	0.00
	Guntur	5.36	4.29	1.07	2.15	0.00
	Yellandu Khammam	2.86	2.29	0.57	1.14	0.00
	Kadappa	2.61	1.86	0.76	0.93	0.00
	Dhore Kurnool	2.24	1.79	0.45	0.90	0.00
	8	38.08	30.23	7.85	15.11	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Padipeta and	66.35	36.29	30.06	18.15	0.00
	Rajhumudry	55.69	24.88	30.82	12.44	0.00
	Kakinada	54.50	23.73	30.77	11.87	0.00
	Tirupati (Dameenedu-I)	45.41	25.66	19.75	12.83	0.00
	Samalkot City	36.61	18.60	18.01	9.30	0.00
	Peddapurum	34.50	15.98	18.53	7.99	0.00
	Guntur city	33.56	16.24	17.32	8.12	0.00
	Tirupati (Dameenedu-II)	32.72	18.38	14.34	9.19	0.00
	Kurnool	19.76	15.81	3.95	7.90	0.00
	Ponnur	13.81	11.04	2.76	5.52	0.00
	Nirmal	11.25	8.91	2.35	4.45	0.00
	Machilipatnam	9.63	7.70	1.93	3.85	0.00
	12	413.79	223.22	190.59	111.61	0.00
GRAND TOTAL:	77	1139.09	764.56	374.5	382.3	33.79

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.42	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	1.78	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.41	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	1.76	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.40	07.11.2007	12	07.05.2009	1.75	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.36	27.12.2007	12	27.06.2009	1.70	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.35	27.02.2007	12	27.08.2008	1.69	1.07	64%	378	115	Yes
1.14	27.12.2007			1.42	0.00	0%	0	0	No
0.61	27.02.2007	12	27.08.2008	0.77	1.37	178%	384	384	Yes
0.61	27.12.2007			0.76	0.00	0%	0	0	No
191.95				248.83	37.66	15%	10372	2302	
2.50	22.10.2008	15	22.07.2010	3.13	0.00	0%	0	0	No
2.50	22.10.2008	12	22.04.2010	3.13	0.00	0%	0	0	No
2.50	22.10.2008	12	22.04.2010	3.13	0.00	0%	0	0	No
2.50	22.10.2008	12	22.04.2010	3.12	0.00	0%	0	0	No
2.15	22.10.2008	12	22.04.2010	2.68	0.00	0%	0	0	No
1.14	22.10.2008	12	22.04.2010	1.43	0.00	0%	0	0	No
0.93	22.10.2008	12	22.04.2010	1.31	0.00	0%	0	0	No
0.90	22.10.2008	12	22.04.2010	1.12	0.00	0%	0	0	No
15.11				19.04	0.00	0%	0	0	0
0.00	21.02.2009	18	21.02.2011	0.00	0.00	0%	3360	0	No
0.00	21.01.2009	12	21.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0%	2832	0	No
0.00	21.01.2009	18	21.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0%	3120	0	No
0.00	21.02.2009	18	21.02.2011	0.00	0.00	0%	2136	0	No
0.00	21.01.2009	18	21.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0%	2008	0	No
0.00	21.01.2009	18	21.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0%	1831	0	No
0.00	21.01.2009	18	21.01.2011	0.00	0.00	0%	1792	0	No
0.00	21.02.2009	18	21.02.2011	0.00	0.00	0%	1560	0	No
0.00	30.01.2009	12	30.07.2010	0.00	0.00	0%	0	0	No
0.00	28.02.2009	12	28.08.2010	0.00	0.00	0%	0	0	No
0.00	28.02.2009	12	28.08.2010	0.00	0.00	0%	0	0	No
0.00	28.02.2009	12	28.08.2010	0.00	0.00	0%	0	0	No
0.00				0.00	0.00		18639	0	0
304.46				412.6	74.97	18.2%	47896	5464	

State-wise Report for Andhra Pradesh (HSDP) 2008-09

Rs. in crores

Name of State	Name of District and Total no. of projects	Total project cost approved	Total Central Share approved	Total State Share approved	Ist installement (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd installement approved	Total ACA released by M/o Finance	Date of sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Rajhumudry	41.63	25.64	15.99	12.82	12.82	12.82	11.10.2006
	Karimnagar	33.63	23.22	10.41	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.10.2006
	Kurnool	25.46	16.99	8.47	8.49	8.49	16.98	11.10.2006
	Kadapa (Proddatur)	19.07	12.85	6.21	6.43	6.42	12.85	11.10.2006
	Kadapa (Rayachoti)	16.72	11.34	5.38	5.67	0.00	5.67	11.10.2006
	East Godavari (Samalkota)	13.51	8.62	4.89	4.31	4.31	4.31	11.10.2006
	Kothagudem	11.26	7.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	7.50	11.10.2006
	Medak, Zahirabad	11.20	7.68	3.52	3.84	0.00	3.84	11.10.2006
	East Godavari (Kakinada)	10.52	6.69	3.83	3.34	3.34	6.69	11.10.2006
	Nizamabad	10.46	7.55	2.91	3.78	3.78	3.78	11.10.2006
	Ramchandra Purum	9.96	6.15	3.81	3.08	3.08	3.08	11.10.2006
	Khammam	8.60	5.72	2.88	2.86	2.86	2.86	11.10.2006
	Kadapa	7.63	6.10	1.53	3.05	0.00	3.05	28.09.2006
	Ciricilla	7.22	5.78	1.44	2.89	2.89	2.89	11.10.2006
	Kadapa	7.07	5.66	1.41	2.83	0.00	2.83	28.09.2006
	Medak, Sangareddy	6.80	4.45	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.27	11.10.2006
	Kadapa (Rajampet)	4.21	2.94	1.26	1.47	0.00	1.47	11.10.2006
	17	244.93	164.97	79.96	82.49	65.63	104.49	Year 2006
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi-I	55.36	37.75	17.61	18.88	18.88	37.75	27.04.2007
	Sydhate	23.27	18.62	4.65	9.31	0.00	9.31	29.10.2007
	Guntur-Infrastructure	19.83	15.86	3.97	7.93	7.93	7.93	29.10.2007
	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure	19.79	15.68	4.12	7.84	7.84	15.68	29.10.2007
	Mancheria-Infrastructure	16.89	12.52	438	6.26	6.26	6.26	29.10.2007

Rs. in crores									
Start date (CSC date + 6 months)	Project duration (in months)	Completion due date	Due fund available with ULB	Fund utilized	% fund utilized	Total no. of new dwelling units approved for construction	Dus completed	Project status (Started)	Time Over run in months
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	20.81	17.57	84.39%	3192	2143	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	16.81	21.14	125.72%	2304	1862	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	25.46	18.30	71.88%	2112	1051	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	19.07	13.85	72.61%	1500	784	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	8.36	8.85	105.91%	1272	564	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	6.76	7.14	105.67%	912	16	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	11.26	5.36	47.60%	938	9	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	5.60	0.70	12.58%	800	0	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	10.52	4.41	41.94%	720	194	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	5.23	7.01	134.07%	1020	820	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	4.98	9.94	199.53%	768	68	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	4.30	5.96	138.62%	725	460	Yes	24 months
28.03.2007	12	28.03.2008	3.81	5.31	139.21%	434	403	Yes	25 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	3.61	5.33	147.63%	766	385	Yes	24 months
28.03.2007	12	28.03.2008	3.53	5.69	160.97%	600	595	Yes	25 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	3.40	2.80	82.35%	559	148	Yes	24 months
11.04.2007	12	11.04.2008	2.10	3.17	150.57%	263	260	Yes	24 months
			1.56	142.53	92%	18885	9762	17	17
27.10.2007	12	27.10.2008	55.36	41.08	74%	4087	480	Yes	18 months
29.04.2008	12	29.04.2009	11.64	4.84	42%	0	0	Yes	12 months
29.04.2008	12	29.04.2009	9.91	11.04	111%	0	0	Yes	12 months
29.04.2008	12	29.04.2009	19.79	17.64	89%	0	0	Yes	12 months
29.04.2008	12	29.04.2009	8.45	9.45	112%	0	0	Yes	12 months

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Jangaon	16.00	12.80	3.20	6.40	6.40	12.80	07.11.2007
	Chilakaluripet	15.00	12.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	12.00	27.12.2007
	Macherla	14.99	11.99	3.00	6.00	6.00	11.99	27.12.2007
	Pulivendula	14.69	11.75	2.94	5.88	5.88	5.88	27.12.2007
	Vinukonda	14.68	11.75	2.94	5.87	5.87	11.75	27.12.2007
	Miryalaguda-Infrastructure	14.50	11.60	2.90	5.80	5.80	5.80	29.10.2007
	Sattenapalli	13.93	11.14	2.79	5.57	5.57	11.14	27.12.2007
	Tanduru	13.82	11.06	2.76	5.53	5.53	11.06	27.12.2007
	Nandikotkur	13.59	10.87	2.72	5.44	5.44	5.44	29.10.2007
	Mahaboobnagar-Infrastructure	13.54	10.83	2.71	5.42	5.42	10.83	06.12.2007
	Narayanpet	12.58	10.07	2.52	5.03	5.03	5.03	27.12.2007
	Surya Peta	12.45	9.96	2.49	4.98	0.00	4.98	27.02.2007
	Gudur	12.01	9.61	2.40	4.80	4.80	9.61	27.02.2007
	Wanapathy-Infrastructure	11.74	9.39	2.35	4.70	4.70	4.70	27.12.2007
	Kapildhara	11.19	8.95	2.24	4.48	4.48	8.95	29.10.2007
	Buvangiri-Infrastructure	11.10	8.88	2.22	4.44	4.44	8.88	29.10.2007
	Kakinada, Nellore	10.64	8.51	2.13	4.26	4.26	4.26	27.12.2007
	Mahaboobnagar	9.65	7.72	1.93	3.86	0.00	3.86	27.02.2007
	Miryalguda	7.89	6.31	1.58	3.16	0.00	3.16	27.02.2007
	Bapatla-Infrastructure	7.62	6.10	1.52	3.05	3.05	6.10	27.12.2007
	Gadwal	6.53	5.22	1.31	2.61	2.61	2.61	27.02.2007
	Adoni	4.95	3.96	0.99	1.98	1.98	1.98	27.12.2007
	Madanapalle	4.74	3.79	0.95	1.90	1.90	1.90	27.12.2007
	Kavali (Phase-II)	4.33	3.46	0.87	1.73	1.73	3.46	27.12.2007
	Chittor	4.22	3.38	0.84	1.69	1.69	3.38	27.12.2007
	Siddipet	3.97	3.18	0.79	1.59	1.59	3.18	27.12.2007
	Wanaparthi	3.57	2.85	0.71	1.43	1.43	2.85	27.02.2007
	Gadwal-Infrastructure	3.55	2.84	0.71	1.42	0.00	1.42	27.12.2007
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	3.52	2.82	0.70	1.41	1.41	1.41	27.12.2007
	Anakapalle	3.50	2.80	0.70	1.40	1.40	2.80	07.11.2007
	Beemunipatnam	3.39	2.72	0.68	1.36	1.36	2.72	27.12.2007
	Nalgonda	3.37	2.70	0.67	1.35	0.00	1.35	27.02.2007

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
07.05.2008	12	07.05.2009	16.00	6.12	38%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	15.00	12.71	85%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	14.99	10.36	69%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	18	27.12.2009	7.35	1.79	24%	0	0	Yes	4 month
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	14.68	9.62	66%	0	0	Yes	11 months
29.04.2008	12	29.04.2009	7.25	5.29	73%	0	0	Yes	12 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	13.93	9.16	66%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	6.91	9.39	136%	0	0	Yes	11 months
29.04.2008	12	29.04.2009	6.80	6.80	100%	0	0	Yes	12 months
06.06.2008	12	06.06.2009	6.77	6.59	97%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	6.29	4.29	68%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.08.2007	12	27.08.2008	6.22	7.19	116%	1556	476	Yes	20 months
27.08.2007	12	27.08.2008	12.01	7.34	61%	1559	713	Yes	20 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	5.87	3.53	60%	0	0	Yes	11 months
29.04.2008	12	29.04.2009	11.19	6.53	58%	0	0	Yes	12 months
29.04.2008	12	29.04.2009	5.55	5.55	100%	0	0	Yes	12 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	5.32	7.25	136%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.08.2007	12	27.08.2008	4.82	7.90	164%	525	0	Yes	20 months
27.08.2007	12	27.08.2008	3.94	4.46	113%	986	408	Yes	20 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	7.62	6.82	89%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.08.2007	12	27.08.2008	3.26	3.78	116%	513	80	Yes	20 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	2.48	1.79	72%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	2.37	1.96	83%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	2.58	0.76	29%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	4.22	2.55	60%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	3.97	1.67	42%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2007	12	27.08.2008	3.57	3.09	87%	384	0	Yes	20 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	1.78	0.00	0%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	1.76	1.58	90%	0	0	Yes	11 months
07.05.2008	12	07.05.2009	3.50	1.83	52%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.06.2008	12	27.04.2009	3.39	2.31	68%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.08.2007	12	27.08.2008	1.69	2.16	128%	378	260	Yes	20 months

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Ongole	2.84	2.27	0.57	1.14	1.14	2.27	27.12.2007
	Anakapalle	1.54	1.23	0.31	0.61	0.61	0.61	27.02.2007
	Kavali (Phase-I)	1.53	1.22	0.31	0.61	0.61	1.22	27.12.2007
40		442.29	346.14	96.15	173.07	149.02	268.29	Year 2007
	Bodhan, Nizamabad	6.25	5.00	1.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	22.10.2008
	Repalle Guntur	6.25	5.00	1.25	2.50	0.00	2.50	22.10.2008
	Kadappa	6.25	5.00	1.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	22.10.2008
	Palwancha Khammam	6.25	5.00	1.25	2.50	0.00	2.50	22.10.2008
	Guntur	5.36	4.29	1.07	2.15	2.15	2.15	22.10.2008
	Yellandu Khammam	2.86	2.29	0.57	1.14	0.00	1.14	22.10.2008
	Kadappa	2.61	1.86	0.76	0.93	0.00	0.93	22.10.2008
	Dhore Kurnool	2.24	1.79	0.45	0.90	0.00	0.90	22.10.2008
8		38.08	30.23	7.85	15.11	7.15	15.11	Year 2008
	Tirupati (Padipeta)	66.35	36.29	30.06	18.15	0.00	18.15	21.02.2009
	Rajhumudry	55.69	29.40	30.82	12.44	0.00	12.44	21.01.2009
	Kakinada	54.50	28.73	30.77	11.87	0.00	11.87	21.01.2009
	Tirupati (Dameenedu-II)	45.41	25.66	19.75	12.83	0.00	12.83	21.02.2009
	Samalkot City	36.61	21.82	18.01	9.30	0.00	9.30	21.01.2009
	Peddapurum	34.50	18.90	18.53	7.99	0.00	7.99	21.01.2009
	Guntur city	33.56	19.11	17.32	8.12	0.00	8.12	21.01.2009
	Tirupati (Dameenedu-III)	32.72	18.38	14.34	9.19	0.00	9.19	21.02.2009
	Kurnool	19.76	15.81	3.95	7.90	0.00	7.90	30.01.2009
	Ponnur	13.81	11.04	2.76	5.52	0.00	5.52	28.02.2009
	Nirmal	11.25	8.91	2.35	4.45	0.00	4.45	28.02.2009
	Machilipatnam	9.63	7.70	1.93	3.85	0.00	3.85	28.02.2009
12		413.79	241.75	190.59	111.61	0.00	111.61	Year 2009
GRAND TOTAL:	77	1139.09	783.1	374.5	382.3	221.797	499.50	

*Completion due date is calculated as (Date of Sanction + 6 months + Project duration)

*Project duration of some projects are not available, so that completion due date is not calculated.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	2.84	2.17	76%	0	0	Yes	11 months
27.08.2007	12	27.08.2008	0.77	1.54	200%	384	0	Yes	20 months
27.06.2008	12	27.06.2009	0.76	2.16	283%	0	0	Yes	11 months
			322.59	252.08	78%	10372	2417	40	40
22.04.2009	15	22.07.2010	3.13	1.72	55%	0	0	Yes	0
22.04.2009	12	22.04.2010	3.13	1.20	38%	0	0	Yes	0
22.04.2009	12	22.04.2010	3.13	4.10	131%	0	0	Yes	0
22.04.2009	12	22.04.2010	3.12	0.00	0%	0	0	Yes	0
22.04.2009	12	22.04.2010	2.68	2.79	104%	0	0	Yes	0
22.04.2009	12	22.04.2010	1.43	0.51	36%	0	0	Yes	0
22.04.2009	12	22.04.2010	1.31	0.75	57%	0	0	Yes	0
22.04.2009	12	22.04.2010	1.12	0.51	46%	0	0	Yes	0
			19.04	11.58	61%	0	0	8	0
21.08.2009	18	21.02.2011	33.17	0.00	0%	3360	0	Yes	0
21.07.2009	12	21.07.2010	27.85	1.91	7%	2832	16	Yes	0
21.07.2009	18	21.01.2011	27.25	0.00	0%	3120	0	Yes	0
21.08.2009	18	21.02.2011	22.71	0.00	0%	2136	0	Yes	0
21.07.2009	18	21.01.2011	18.31	0.00	0%	2008	0	Yes	0
21.07.2009	18	21.01.2011	17.25	6.18	36%	1831	416	Yes	0
21.07.2009	18	21.01.2011	16.78	11.64	69%	1792	344	Yes	0
21.08.2009	18	21.02.2011	16.36	0.00	0%	1560	0	Yes	0
30.07.2009	12	30.07.2010	9.88	0.00	0%	0	0	No	0
28.08.2009	12	28.08.2010	6.91	0.00	0%	0	0	No	0
28.08.2009	12	28.08.2010	5.63	0.00	0%	0	0	No	0
28.08.2009	12	28.08.2010	4.82	0.00	0%	0	0	No	0
			206.90	19.73		18639	776	8	0
			704.2	425.92	60.5%	47896	12955	73	57

New Housing Policy, 2020

4520. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of the total requirement availability and shortage of housing units in the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the area of implementation of the above said policy during last three years;
- (d) whether her Ministry has decided to provide and construct new houses in Surat, Rajkot, Mehsana, Bharuch and Amreli of Gujarat State under the said policy;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this regard; and
- (f) the success achieved by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 is the current policy in vogue.

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

Property rights for slum dwellers

4521. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in the wake of a steep hike in the budget allocation by 700 per-cent for Rajiv Awas Yojana for the year 2010-11, Government has appointed a seven member committee headed by Shri Deepak Parekh to work on a blue print for making India slum free within five years;
- (b) whether the Peruvian economist and property rights expert Hernando de Soto has commented that slum development and rehabilitation is not merely a housing problem and that slum dweller has to be accorded property rights; and
- (c) whether the Deepak Parekh Committee will overcome the problem of deciding the cut-off date for those who are old settlers eligible for property rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report of the Deepak Parekh Committee has recently been received. The Committee has not made any comment regarding the cut-off date for these who are old settlers eligible for property rights.

Shortage of houses in Delhi

4522. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of housing in NCT Delhi;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is a proposal to implement housing scheme in slums of Delhi; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) As per the Master Plan for Delhi-2021, based on the projected population of 230 lakh by year 2021, the estimated additional housing stock required will be around 24 lakh dwelling units. This includes an estimated housing requirement of 20 lakh dwelling units for additional population and a backlog of about 4 lakh units.

(b) Delhi being the Capital city of the country, many factors have been responsible for shortage of housing which include large scale migration; limited availability of land in Delhi; shortage of urban land at prices that are affordable, lack of ready availability of low-cost building technology; restrictions in rental housing; non-availability of large scale social/weaker section housing etc. Shortage of shelter was also because of the fact that the planned development of Delhi over the last few decades has largely been a public sector led process with very little private and corporate participation in development of shelter and infrastructure services.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that housing projects for Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Group are under various stages of planning and execution. While in some cases, work has been awarded and taken up for construction, in some other cases, tenders received, technical bids opened, bidders shortlisted and financial bids opened. DDA has further reported that in respect of in-situ development of slums, location survey has been completed in respect of many slum/JJ clusters and consultants have been appointed/consultancy has been awarded.

Houses facility for citizens

4523. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether housing facility is now available to every citizen of the country;
- (b) if not, by when it would be provided;
- (c) whether 'Balmiki-Ambedkar' Housing Scheme has now been discontinued;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether any other programme has replaced it;
- (f) whether Government is really determined to provide houses to all families; and
- (g) if so, the name of the plan and programme in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Housing being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to provide housing facility to citizens of the State and set timelines for such provision.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Scheme of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been discontinued and has been subsumed in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched in December, 2005. JNNURM targets both housing and basic civic amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community toilets, community baths, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, street light etc. to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) being implemented over the period 2005-12 aims at provision of city-wide infrastructure and basic services to the urban poor especially slum dwellers. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of JNNURM, Additional Central Assistance is provided to 65 cities of national importance for undertaking affordable housing and basic amenities to the poor especially those residing in slums. Similar facilities are provided in small and medium towns under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of JNNURM. The Government also launched a new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crore for construction of one million affordable houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category. The Scheme is part of JNNURM and aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/developers. The Government has also announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in June, 2009 aimed at making the country slum free. Under this scheme, Central support will be provided to States that are willing to assign property rights to the slum dwellers.

Migration of rural people to cities

4524. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that due to rural backwardness rural people migrate to cities adding to the civic problems such as slums, shortage of drinking water, uncleanliness and urban employment; and

(b) if so, why rigorous efforts are not made to alleviate the urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY),

on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. To make the scheme more effective, the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010.

The revamped SJSRY has following components:—

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) — targets individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises,
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) — targets urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift and credit activities.
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) —targets urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)-seeks to assist urban poor by utilizing their labour for the construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census, and
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) — seeks to assist the urban poor in organizing themselves in self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

Further, the shelter and basic amenities requirements of the urban poor and slum dwellers are addressed through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Sub-Mission of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), catering to 65 identified Cities, and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), which applies to cities/towns other than the 65 identified cities, are aimed at providing basic amenities viz. affordable shelter, land tenure, water, sanitation, primary health, primary education and social security, to the slum dwellers and urban poor.

Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan

†4525. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to save Hindu and Sikh brethren and sisters from Taliban atrocities in Pakistan;
- (b) whether Government does not believe that its time to talk tough with Pakistan on this important issue; and
- (c) if so, the details of the steps Government is going to take into this matter?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including minorities. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Incidents of attack in Australia

4526. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

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

- (a) the details of incidents of attacks, reported and unreported, on Indians in Australia during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether all the cases have been registered by the Australian police;
- (c) if so, the action that has been taken on each incident; and
- (d) the number of culprits punished, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Available details of incidents of attacks, reported and unreported, on Indians in Australia during the last five years is given in the Annexure [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 26]

(b) Most of the cases were registered with the police. However, in some cases, the victims did not press for charges or had withdrawn the case later.

(c) Details available are given in the Annexure No. 26.

(d) As per information available 57 arrests have been made and 3 have been convicted, since January, 2009. No information is available on arrests/culprits punished prior to January, 2009.

Regulation to check exploitation of labour abroad

†4527. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

- (a) whether the rules and regulations made to check exploitation of labourers in Gulf countries have proved ineffective;
- (b) whether Government has noticed the rackets involved in preparing fake documents required under these rules and regulations;
- (c) whether the increasing participation of vested interests in this fraud has been found; and
- (d) the action being taken by Government to control it?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The rules and regulations made to check exploitation of emigrants have largely proved effective. Despite the existing framework to enable legal migration and the efforts made by the Government to prevent irregular migration, complaints regarding fraudulent offers of overseas employment and cheating of job seekers are received by the Ministry from time to time. Such complaints include fraudulent advertisements for jobs abroad, recruitment on behalf of dubious employers and offers of exaggerated benefits to lure job seekers. These complaints are received against registered Recruiting Agents, unauthorized intermediaries as well as some Foreign Employers.

(d) The Government has taken several initiatives for preventing and combating illegal recruitment for overseas employment. These initiatives include *inter alia* the following:—

- (i) Whenever a complaint is received about cheating or exploitation of an emigrant action is initiated for suspension or cancellation of the registration certificate of the recruiting agent. If the recruiting agent indulges in forgery of documents he is prosecuted through the state police. Complaints against illegal agents are referred to the state police for prosecuting them. If there is a complaint against the employer about exploitation of the worker, proceedings for black listing of the employer are initiated.
- (ii) The Ministry has notified the new Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 on 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs) and enhancing the validity period of the Registration Certificate and increasing the security amount and service charges.
- (iii) The Ministry has signed bilateral labour MoUs with all the GCC countries (except Saudi Arabia), Jordan and Malaysia to enhance bilateral cooperation in management of migration. Joint Working Groups have been constituted under these MoUs that meet regularly to resolve labour issues.
- (iv) A National Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign was launched by the Ministry to create wider awareness among the general public and particularly among the potential migrants on the risks of illegal migration and safeguards against illegal practices by unauthorized intermediaries and fraudulent recruiting agencies.

Indians working abroad

4528. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have the figure of Indian origin people living and working in different countries legally or without document; and

(b) the number of Indians that have been punished in the last one year and the number out of them who are inside the jails?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Overseas employment of workers is regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983 and emigration rules made thereunder. It is believed that an estimated 5 millions can be classified as workers for whom emigration clearance is granted under the Emigration Act, 1983. They fall under category of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers. The total number of workers who emigrated to ECR countries during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Information relating to Indians in the jails, as informed by the Indian missions is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). No data on conviction is available.

Statement-I

Details of workers emigrated to ECR countries

Year	No. of workers
2007	8.09 Lakh
2008	8.49 Lakh
2009	6.10 Lakh

Statement-II

The country-wise details of migrant Indian workers in the jails, as informed by the Indian missions there, are as under

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of migrant workers in Jail
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	5
2.	Albania	Nil
3.	Bahamas	Nil
4.	Bahrain	90
5.	Bangladesh	Nil
6.	Bhutan	Nil
7.	Brunei	4
8.	Cambodia	2
9.	Cayman Islands	Nil
10.	China	Nil
11.	Columbia	Nil
12.	Costa Rica	Nil
13.	Croatia	Nil

1	2	3
14.	Denmark	7
15.	Ecuador	5
16.	El Salvador	Nil
17.	Honduras	Nil
18.	Hong Kong	58
19.	Indonesia	Nil
20.	Iran	14
21.	Jamaica	Nil
22.	Jordan	18
23.	Kazakhstan	1
24.	KSA	1226
25.	Kuwait	246
26.	Latvia	Nil
27.	Lebanon	42
28.	Libya	1
29.	Malaysia	272
30.	Malta	17
31.	Moldova	Nil
32.	Nicaragua	Nil
33.	Oman	55
34.	Pakistan	Nil
35.	Panama	Nil
36.	Romania	Nil
37.	Slovenia	Nil
38.	South Korea	Nil
39.	Sri Lanka	Nil
40.	Sweden	3
41.	Syria	Nil
42.	Tunisia	Nil
43.	Turks and Caicos Islands	Nil
44.	UAE	950
45.	Uzbekistan	Nil

Indian women working abroad

4529. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many women workers recruited from India to Gulf countries as house maids end up in brothels in those countries;

(b) whether there is any system for registration of women workers recruited to Gulf countries before their departure from the country; and

(c) whether Government would make mandatory registration of all women recruited for employment in Gulf countries?

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

(b) and (c) Women workers going to Gulf countries are not separately registered. But all workers, male as well as female, going for employment to the 17 Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries on ECR passports are required to obtain emigration clearance. The Government has, however, taken some special measures for protection of women emigrants. Women with ECR passports are not allowed to emigrate for work before 30 years of age. The foreign employers hiring Indian women workers have to deposit a security of 2500 US dollars with the Indian Missions. The Government has stipulated a minimum wage of 300 US dollars per month in case of housemaid. Shelter for run-away maids are operated by the Indian Missions. The Government has stipulated that the employer would provide a prepaid mobile phone facility to the woman worker as a mandatory contractual obligation.

NRIs facing trial abroad

4530. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NRIs facing trial abroad are not offered the basic principles of natural justice nor granted the right to have a lawyer of own choice;

(b) whether Indian citizens abroad are not treated equally with the citizens of the country and are discriminated;

(c) whether his Ministry has come across this kind of grievances;

(d) if so, the steps taken therefor; and

(e) whether it is possible to safeguard the interest and right of NRIs living abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) As per reports available NRIs living abroad enjoy the basic principles of natural justice and have the right to have a lawyer of their own choice. They are treated equally with the citizens of the country of their residence within the prevalent legal system. Interests and rights of NRIs living abroad are

safeguarded by the legal system in their respective countries of residence. Whenever necessary, the Government of India intervenes to look after the interests of its citizens through the Indian Diplomatic Missions and Posts abroad.

NRI welfare fund scheme

4531. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced NRI welfare fund scheme;
- (b) if so, the major schemes and benefits available to NRIs;
- (c) the number of NRIs who joined the scheme; and
- (d) the amount of money distributed till date as benefits?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The Ministry has set up the 'Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)' in the Indian Missions in 42 countries which have more than 50,000 Overseas Indian populations, to provide on-site welfare for the Overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress in those countries. The Fund is aimed at providing the following services on a means tested basis:—

- (i) Boarding and lodging for distressed overseas Indian workers in Household/domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;
- (ii) Extending emergency medical care to the overseas Indians in need;
- (iii) Providing air passage to stranded overseas Indians in need;
- (iv) Providing initial legal assistance to the overseas Indians in deserving cases.
- (v) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased overseas Indian in such cases where a sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.

The Fund is administered by the respective Heads of Missions and financial assistance given by the Missions, in the most deserving cases. The ICWF is funded through budgetary support from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, funds raised by the Indian Missions by levying a service charge on Consular services and through Voluntary contributions from the Indian community. The Ministry had released an amount of Rs. 71.75 lakhs to the Indian Missions during 2009-10.

Cheating of Indian girls by bridegrooms

4532. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the NRI bridegrooms used to cheat the Indian girls to whom they marry and did not take them to their respective countries;

(b) the steps Government proposes to take for the solution of this problem; and

(c) whether Government is planning or could plan to make it compulsory to produce unmarried certificate issued by Government where NRI resides, at the time of registration of the marriages in India?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Some cases involving such cheating by NRI bridegrooms has come to notice of this Ministry. The approach of the Ministry in addressing these issues has been to create awareness amongst prospective brides and their families on the precautions to be taken before entering into marriages. Accordingly, MOIA has issued guidelines and launched an awareness cum publicity campaign. The Ministry has published a guidance booklet on Marriages to Overseas Indians, distributed multi-lingual pamphlets, conducted seminars, telecast scrolls on TV, audio — visual spots on TV etc. In addition the Ministry extends financial assistance to women in distress through credible NGOs in certain countries. This assistance of US \$ 1,500 is provided to enable the empanelled NGOs for taking steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case abroad.

(c) No, Sir.

Reference regarding corruption in US report

4533. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Ambassador in USA has informed Government that several references regarding illegal payments to the officials in India have been made in the US report on the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and Anti-Corruption Enforcement for the second half of 2008 and early part of 2009;

(b) whether in September, 2009, the CVC has asked the CBI to look into each of these instances of corruption and furnish a report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From the said US report, it infers that the officials belong to the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Revenue and Government of Maharashtra. In view of the report of improper payment to a key official in Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad by DE - Nocil, a subsidiary of Dow Chemicals, an inquiry was ordered by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation into the matter and a case was registered by CBI in 2007. The Ministry of Defence have constituted a Board of Officers for investigating the allegations pertaining to Indian Navy. The Ministry of

Railways have suspended business dealings with M/s Pioneer Friction Ltd., Kolkata and M/s Webtec, USA. A detailed inquiry has also been ordered by the State Government of Maharashtra in respect of alleged improper payment made by M/s Richard Morlok and Mario Covino.

Posts for persons with disabilities

4534. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether three per cent vacancies in all groups of posts in case of direct recruitment and three per cent vacancies in group C and D posts in case of promotion are reserved for persons with disabilities;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies that were earmarked/reserved for persons with disabilities during last five years;

(c) the number of above vacancies that were actually filled, percentage thereof;

(d) the reasons for vacancies remained unfilled; and

(e) whether above scenario could be termed as just and considerate for physically handicapped persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Three percent vacancies in the identified posts, in all groups, in case of direct recruitment; and three percent vacancies in the identified posts in group 'C' and 'D' in case of promotion where the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75%, are reserved for persons with disabilities.

(b) and (c) The information is not centrally maintained.

(d) Some reserved vacancies remain vacant for reasons like non-availability of suitable candidates, gap between arising of a vacancy and its filling up etc.

(e) In order to ensure that the vacancies reserved for persons with disability are filled by such persons only, relaxations in age limit, standard of suitability etc. are provided to them. If a reserved vacancy is not filled up, for reasons like non-availability of suitable disabled persons, the vacancy/reservation is carried forward. The Government has issued instructions that policy of reservation should be implemented scrupulously.

Applications for appointments on compassionate grounds

4535. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications which are under consideration of the Union Government for appointments on compassionate grounds, department-wise;

(b) the number of applicants provided appointments as on date, department-wise;

(c) the number of applications which have been pending, so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide appointments for all applications on compassionate grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T) only lays down the policy of compassionate appointment which is implemented by the administrative Ministries/Departments while considering the cases of compassionate appointment. The Administrative Ministries/Departments are required to monitor the state of implementation of compassionate appointment under their respective jurisdiction. DOP&T does not maintain centrally, information on specific details such as the number of applications under consideration of the Union Government for appointment on compassionate grounds, department-wise. DOP&T's O.Ms. No. 14014/3/2005-Estt(D) dated 14.06.2006, 09.10.2006 and 19.01.2007, available on the Website of the Ministry www.persmin.nic.in, lay down the method for determination of vacancies to be filled by compassionate appointments.

Priority to tackle corruption

4536. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is giving high priority to tackle corruption in the society;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the views of the public and States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- i. Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- ii. Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- iii. The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- iv. Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- v. Issue of instructions advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- vi. Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- vii. Issue of Citizen Charters.

During the last three years and the current year, the CBI has registered 2439 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Year-wise break up of these cases are as follows:—

Year	No. of cases registered under PC Act
2007	688
2008	744
2009	795
2010 (upto 31.3.2010)	212

- (d) The Government has not conducted any survey in this regard.

Amendment in RTI Act

4537. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Hon'ble Chief Justice has proposed to exclude judiciary from the purview of RTI by amendment in RTI law;
- (b) whether it is under consideration; and
- (c) the special circumstances for which exemption is being sought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Chief Justice of India has expressed the view that the RTI Act needs to be suitably amended by inserting a specific clause in Section 8 to the effect that any information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the independence of the judiciary, shall be exempted from disclosure. The Government has decided that amendments to the Act, if any, shall be made only after consulting different stakeholders.

Legislation to govern CBI

4538. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enact a separate legislation to govern CBI;
- (b) if so, whether Government has prepared any draft legislation or is working on any draft; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Government has not taken any decision to enact a separate legislation to govern CBI.

Probing of financial bungling

4539. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to probe financial bungling of Chairman, Managing Directors and Director of PSUs by the Committee of Bureaucrats instead of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

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

(c) whether such a move of Government is in the direct violation of the law governing the CVC/CBI and their jurisdictions; and

(d) if so, the reasons for shielding corrupt chief executive of PSUs by an advisory committee of bureaucrats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises have issued an Office Memorandum on 11.3.2010 and an amendment thereto on 12.4.2010, outlining the procedure for handling complaints against Chief Executives and Functional Directors of the Public Sector Enterprises, CMDs and Functional Directors of Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions. A group has been constituted, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat with Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises, Secretary, CVC and Additional Secretary, Department of Financial Services as members to take a view on such complaints.

(c) and (d) The said OM was neither intended to, and nor it does, intrude upon the jurisdictions of CVC as it is not possible for an executive instruction to attempt to prevail over legislative provisions. The CVC enjoys a statutory status and has statutory provisions available under CVC Act, 2003 to cause an Investigation and recommend suitable action to the concerned Ministry.

Vacancies in CBI

4540. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of officers in the most prestigious investigation agency of the country, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to make changes in the procedure adopted to make appointment in CBI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2010, vacancy position in various grades in CBI was as under:—

Cadre	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
Executive	4134	3647	487
Legal	247	145	102
Technical	155	61	94
Ministerial	1444	1270	174
Canteen Posts	70	53	17
TOTAL :	6050	5176	874

(c) and (d) It is endeavour of the Government to amend and rationalize recruitment rules for various posts from time to time keeping in view the requirements of the CBI. The Government has recently diverted 77 posts of Deputy Superintendent of Police from deputation quota to promotion quota, as a one time measure in relaxation of Recruitment Rules to expedite filling up of these posts. A Scheme for contractual appointment of Law Officers for CBI has also been notified.

Public Grievance Mechanism in NER

4541. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism in North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments including those in the North Eastern region are responsible for developing and maintaining their own Public Grievance Redress Mechanism. However, in the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System, developed by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for Central Government Ministries and Departments, grievances in respect of State Governments are also being received and forwarded to the respective State Governments for redressal.

Evaluation of RTI Act

4542. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to conduct a detailed evaluation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has engaged external consultancy service to make such independent review of the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the evaluation of the Act has since been completed;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government has received the report; and

(h) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) A study has already been conducted through an independent organization, namely, PricewaterhouseCoopers, to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(e) to (g) The Organization has submitted the report, which points out that there is inadequate planning by the public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas is much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act is because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functions, etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(h) The Government, in order to create awareness, has been launching awareness generation campaigns from time to time through television and radio. Rural areas have been reached by display of RTI posters in post offices located in rural areas. Assistance for capacity building has been provided to the Information Commissions under a centrally sponsored scheme. The Government is imparting training to public information officers, first appellate authorities and other stakeholders. It has issued several memoranda clarifying various provisions of the Act and has published five guides on the Right to Information Act.

‘Bharat Nirman’ programme

‡4543. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schemes like ‘Bharat Nirman’ programme for the development of rural areas, in particular and other schemes like the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for the development of urban areas have been implemented in the country since 2004-05;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the facts thereof and names of the schemes implemented during the above period in the country for rural and urban regions separately and jointly; and

(c) the total allocation made for the implementation of these schemes upto March, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) Bharat Nirman was launched in the year 2005-06 as a time-bound business plan for building rural infrastructure in the areas of irrigation, roads, housing, water supply, electrification and telecommunication connectivity. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched in December, 2005 for improving the urban infrastructure and basic urban services. The scheme wise total allocation of funds for the implementation of these schemes upto March 2010 is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of the schemes implemented for the development of the Rural and Urban regions in the country upto March, 2010

							(Rs. crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total allocation made upto March, 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bharat Nirman							
1.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	4800	7121	3580	5550	9700	30751
2.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	3810	5225.62	6500	7530	12000	35065.62
3.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)*	4050	5200	6500	7300	8100	31150
4.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	1100	3000	3983	5500	7000	20583
5	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	2750	2920	4040	5400	8800	23910
6	Rural Telephony#	29.86	55.4	44.73	18.65	36.88	185.52
TOTAL :		16539.86	23522.02	24647.73	31298.65	45636.88	141645.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	90	4900	6000	11088.35	12887	34965.35

*For year 2009-10, it includes Rs. 100 crore Stand Alone Water Purification System in rural schools.

#Funded through Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund

Assessment of poor people

‡4544. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any survey had been conducted to assess the number of poor people in the country in 2002;

(b) if so, the total number of people living below poverty line on the basis of the survey;

(c) whether it is also a fact that reports of Committees have come to light to assess the number of poor people even during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the names of these Committees along with the assessment of each Committee regarding number of poor people?

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

(a) and (b) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government to estimate poverty in the country. Since the year 1997, the poverty has been estimated on the basis of methodology contained in the report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). Poverty level is estimated from a large sample survey of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. The last poverty estimates have been released for the year 2004-05 based on the 61st Round of NSSO data. However, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census through States/UTs generally in the beginning of a five-year Plan to identify the BPL families living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its various programmes. The last such BPL census was conducted in 2002.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. While the Planning Commission is the nodal Central Government agency to estimate poverty, some other Committees/Commissions have also indicated the poverty estimates in their Reports. The Saxena Committee constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development suggested to assume the poverty ratio at national level as 50%; the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector in its report mentioned that 77 % of total population were living with a per capita daily consumption of upto Rs. 20 in 2004-05, who were called poor and vulnerable; the World Bank uses

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the international poverty line of US\$ 1.25 per capita per day and on the basis of this definition 41.6% of Indian population was considered to be below the poverty line. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in the year 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. It has submitted its report recently in December, 2009 and on the basis of the proposed revised methodology, the committee indicated that 37.2% population of the country was below the poverty line in 2004-05.

Share of agricultural produce

‡4545. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various schemes are officially under implementation since the year 2004-05 for all-round development of the rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of total fund actually spent on these schemes till March, 2010; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the share of agricultural produce in the Gross Domestic Product has diminished in the period between 2004-05 and March, 2010;

(d) if so, whether Government schemes have played a limited role in the process of development; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) and (b) Number of schemes are under implementation for the development of rural areas of the country. The major schemes implemented in the rural areas since 2004-05 by the Department of Rural Development are Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. A new scheme entitled Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme was launched in year 2006-07 and Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana was merged into it.

The total central funds utilised for the plan schemes being implemented by the Department of Rural Development from 2004-05 to 2009-10 is Rs. 201713.34 crore.

(c) to (e) The share from agriculture and allied sectors (at constant prices) in the GDP of the total economy during 2004-05 and 2009-10 was 18.9 per cent and 14.6 percent respectively. The overall economy has been growing at a much faster rate than the agriculture sector resulting into decline of share of agriculture and allied sectors in the economy. The Government schemes and policies have played their part in increasing diversification of agriculture sector into high value segments such as horticulture, livestock, higher productivity of fibres, increasing food grains production and higher investment in agriculture.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Discrepancies in Group Housing Society

4546. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Registrar, Co-op Group Housing Society under F.No. A.R. (Audit)/2008/2277 dated 20/03/2009 had ordered a special audit for the period from 1991-92 to 2007-08 and had appointed different auditors to audit the account of the society;

(b) if so, whether society did not cooperate with the auditors and nor have been given any papers to audit;

(c) whether the auditors who were appointed communicated this to the Registrar that the society is not cooperating with them; and

(d) the action Government has taken or proposed to take to get the accounts of the society audited to find out the discrepancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that Special Audit for the period 1991-92 to 2007-08 was ordered in Kashmiri Sahayak Samiti Cooperative Group Housing Society Ltd. on 20.03.2009 to be conducted by Audit Firms named below for the years shown against each:—

1.	M/s. Rajesh Suresh Jain and Associates	—	1991-92 to 1993-94
2.	M/s. Pradeep Upadhyaya and Associates	—	1994-95 to 1996-97
3.	M/s. Kapil Sachdeva and Co.	—	1997-98 to 1999-2000
4.	M/s. Arvind Rattan and Co.	—	2000-01 to 2002-03
5.	M/s. Gaurav Aggarwal and Co.	—	2003-04 to 2005-06
6.	M/s. Girish Kamal and Associates	—	2006-07 to 2007-08

(b) and (c) According to RCS, GNCTD, M/s Rajesh Suresh Jain and Associates, has reported on 23.10.2009 that Management Committee of the Society has not provided the records of the relevant years. RCS, GNCTD has further stated that till the audit of the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 is completed, the audit of the subsequent years cannot be conducted.

(d) RCS, GNCTD has informed that the Management Committee of the Society was directed to cooperate with the auditors and provide all relevant records to the Auditors to facilitate audit and submit the report.

Funding for social sector

4547. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India remains one of the most poorly funded countries for its social sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

As per Human Development Report 2007-08 released by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the government expenditure on health and education which constitute the major components of social welfare for India are estimated at 0.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent of GDP respectively. However, if the private expenditure on health is taken into account, the share of total expenditure on health will work out to be 4.25% of GDP in 2004-05. Similarly, inclusion of investment in education by private sector will increase the percentage share of education in GDP. The comparable numbers for some of the developed and developing countries are given in Statement-I (See below).

The Government expenditure, for Centre and States combined, on social and community services as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have increased from 5.2% in 2002-03 to 6.5% in 2008-09. The Government expenditure on rural development during this period has increased from 0.9% of GDP to 1% of GDP. The budget allocation for social and community services and rural development for 2008-09 of Eleventh Five Year Plan was 6.5% and 1% of GDP respectively. The details of expenditure on social and community services and rural development and their share in GDP are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Public Expenditure on Health and Education in selected countries (As % of GDP)

Countries	Expenditure on Health (% of GDP) 2004	Expenditure on Education (% of GDP) 2002-05
US	6.9	5.9
UK	7.0	5.4
Germany	8.2	4.6
France	8.2	5.9
South Africa	3.5	5.4
India	0.9	3.8
Pakistan	0.4	2.3
China	1.8	1.9
Phillipines	1.4	2.7
Indonesia	1.0	0.9

Source: Human Development Report 2007-08, UNDP.

Statement-II

Year	Actual values (Rs. crores)				Share in GDP (%)		
	Social and community services	Social security and welfare	Rural development	GDP at current prices	Social and community services	Social security and welfare	Rural development
2002-03	127531	6564	23112	2454561	5.2%	0.3%	0.9%
2003-04	141630	8562	26339	2754620	5.1%	0.3%	1.0%
2004-05	162064	10353	26523	3149407	5.1%	0.3%	0.8%
2005-06	189298	15109	36768	3586743	5.3%	0.4%	1.0%
2006-07	227952	18226	41990	4129174	5.5%	0.4%	1.0%
2007-08 RE	287826	26613	46341	4723400	6.1%	0.6%	1.0%
2008-09 BE	344184	33841	53437	5321753	6.5%	0.6%	1.0%

Source: Indian Public Finance Statistics 2008-09

Rajiv Awas Yojana

4548. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposal for Rajiv Awas Yojana to make free the cities of the country from slums;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is dispute between Planning Commission and Ministry of Housing in regard to funding of this scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas for provision of shelter and basic infrastructure and civic amenities in slums.

The Planning Commission has given its in-principle approval to the Concept Note of RAY prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA). Subsequently, based on various consultations with Experts, Civil Society Representatives, Members of Technical Advisory Group, City Commissioners, State Secretaries, Central Ministries and Departments and the comments and feedback received from various stake holders, Ministry of HUPA prepared a

draft on Rajiv Awas Yojana (Slum free India Mission) scheme and circulated to Expert Committee constituted for critical appraisal and suggestions on strategies, funding pattern and other features of the Rajiv Awas Yojana. The report of the Committee has been submitted to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In the mean time, a scheme called "Slum-free City Planning Scheme" for preparatory activities of the RAY was approved with a budget of Rs. 120 crore. A sum of Rs. 60 crore has been released to State Governments and UTs in March, 2010 to assist them in undertaking preparatory activities for RAY such as slum survey, developing slum MIS, GIS mapping of slums, integration of GIS and MIS and preparation of slum-free city plans and projects. Budget Allocation under RAY for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 1270 crore.

Budget to social sector schemes

4549. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large sum of budget funds allocated to the key social sector schemes remained unutilized;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated to the various sectors and utilized during the last three years and the current year, sector-wise;

(c) the reasons for the amount which remained unspent, year-wise, during the said period; and

(d) the measures contemplated by Government to ensure that the planning process is not adversely affected thereby?

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

(a) to (d) No, Sir. Fund allocation under various social sector schemes is made keeping in mind the Eleventh Plan objective of faster and more inclusive growth. Government has enhanced the allocation for social sector development including Rural development to Rs. 1,72,133 crore in 2010-11, which is more than 88% higher than the BE of 2007-08 of Rs. 91,402 crore. The details of total funds allocated/spent for Social Services including Rural Development for last 3 years and current year are as under:—

Years	BE	AE/RE	AE/RE as %
	(Rs in crore)		of BE
2007-08	91,402	80,291	88
2008-09	1,09,002	1,27,841	117
2009-10	1,46,671	1,41,896 (RE)	97 (Anticipated Expenditure)
2010-11	1,72,133	N.A.	N.A.

BE = Budget Estimates; RE = Revised Estimate; AE = Actual Expenditure

Note: The Social Sector includes social services and Rural Development that broadly covers Education, Health, Water Supply, Sanitation, Urban Development, Labour, Social Welfare and Nutrition, Welfare of SC, ST and Backward Classes and Rural Development.

The Central Nodal Ministries/Departments concerned have well defined procedures to monitor the physical and financial achievements under different schemes. The State Governments are mandated to submit the utilization certificates for release of funds. In addition, Planning Commission conducts half yearly review of all the sectors. Further, the Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan will provide a clear picture of the utilization of funds *vis-a-vis* the achievement of targets. Officers of the Planning Commission also visit States for on the spot review of the implementation of the programmes in the States. This monitoring process ensures effective and efficient utilization of resources to achieve the desired outcomes.

Useful, tangible, permanent assets in rural areas

4550. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted an article in 'Mail Today' dated 15 April, 2010 captioned 'Is NREGS a Loot Scheme';

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has objected to creation of useful, tangible, permanent assets in rural areas under NREGA;

(c) the reasons for Government's antipathy to allow creative ideas in building badly needed permanent assets in distant villages;

(d) the steps Government would take to review on how best to finalize targets and ensure that vast funds are not dissipated through faulty schemes; and

(e) the measures proposed to monitor, survey and bring changes to plug leakages in fund utilization of various flagship schemes?

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

(a) The article in Mail Today, dated 15th April, 2010 Captioned 'Is NREGS a Loot Scheme' is not based on any study conducted on the implementation of NREGS.

(b) and (c) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The objective of the Act is to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested in the Act address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is on a sustainable basis. The Planning Commission continues to support the provisions of the Act.

(d) and (e) In order to achieve the desired objectives of the schemes, pertaining to rural development, Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of

monitoring the implementation of the programmes including utilisation of funds through periodical progress reports, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels with greater involvement of Members of Parliament, National Level Monitors to monitor quality of work and adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines.

Further, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the functioning of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency (iii) People's Participation, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels.

As far as the other flagship schemes are concerned, the Central nodal Ministries/Departments also have well defined procedures to monitor the physical and financial achievements under different schemes. The State Governments are mandated to submit the utilisation certificates for release of funds. In addition, Planning Commission conducts half yearly review of all the sectors. Further, the Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan will provide a clear picture of the utilisation of funds *vis-à-vis* the achievement of targets. Officers of the Planning Commission also visit States for on the spot review of the implementation of the programmes in the States. This monitoring process ensures effective and efficient utilisation of resources to achieve the desired outcomes.

Discrepancies in figure of BPL people

4551. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious discrepancies in the overall figure of people Below Poverty Line;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the contemplation of Government in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that certain States have more BPL families than the household;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details about what Government intends to do to remove these anomalies?

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

(a) to (f) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India to estimate poverty in the country. Since 1997, the poverty has been estimated on the basis of the methodology contained in the 'Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and

Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee). The latest available poverty estimates were released for the year 2004-05 based on 61st Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data. However, Government is aware of different poverty estimates suggested by a number of committees and institutions based on different methodologies/definitions of poverty lines.

The methodology for estimation of poverty in the country has been reviewed from time to time. In this regard, the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group in December, 2005 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar. The Expert Group has submitted its report in December, 2009 and the Planning Commission is seized of the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee. The States and Union Territories identify the BPL families in line with the poverty estimates in order to provide them assistance under various poverty alleviation programmes of the Government.

Decrease in calorie intake

4552. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the calorie intake of the poor sections has been continuously decreasing;
- (b) if so, the details of calorie consumption ratio of different levels of population for three years;
- (c) the reasons for the decrease in the calorie intake; and
- (d) the measures taken to increase the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (d) In connection with the work of the Expert Group on Methodology for Estimation of Poverty (Chaired by Prof Suresh D. Tendulkar), a concept paper was prepared by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai on "Nutritional Norms for Poverty: Issues and Implications". The aforementioned concept paper had attempted to estimate the calorie intake by different decile groups, based on consumption expenditure data of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Therein, the paper had made out that per capita calorie intake in general has declined for the richer sections and increased for the poorer ones, though not sufficiently, in both rural and urban India. Similar profiles were found across States with differences in income percentiles at which they converge. It is also mentioned therein that calorie norm might not be relevant for defining minimum subsistence. The information on energy intake for rural and urban population by different decile groups indicated in the paper is given in the Statement.

Statement

Estimates of Energy Intake: Rural and Urban All-India (Kilocalories per capita per diem)

Decile group	Rural India						Urban India					
	1972/73	1983	1993/94	1999/2000	2004/05	Change (%)**	1972/73	1983	1993/94	1999/2000	2004/05	Change (%)**
0-10	1192.09	1356.31	1460.12	1491.48	1480.52	24.20	1298.70	1331.76	1443.50	1520.88	1510.50	16.31
10-20	1591.90	1681.80	1731.32	1730.52	1681.42	5.62	1575.94	1588.29	1702.40	1731.16	1687.67	7.09
20-30	1783.40	1847.86	1850.00	1865.30	1800.00	0.93	1745.94	1724.00	1803.48	1912.56	1833.00	4.99
30-40	1944.00	1952.00	1971.66	1955.22	1882.45	-3.17	1802.18	1861.19	1896.79	1970.46	1856.41	3.01
40-50	2115.04	2111.53	2056.48	2049.15	1958.95	-7.38	1980.00	1912.41	1992.81	2092.92	1944.62	-1.79
50-60	2210.00	2229.56	2156.34	2170.62	2044.32	-7.50	2035.48	2046.00	2074.64	2188.10	2024.00	-0.56
60-70	2451.41	2322.00	2275.17	2287.78	2158.00	-11.97	2266.00	2221.13	2186.00	2298.70	2111.12	-6.83
70-80	2581.40	2506.92	2410.00	2403.00	2290.00	-11.29	2382.13	2294.20	2296.74	2467.69	2209.00	-7.27
80-90	2929.00	2779.53	2584.72	2582.54	2376.40	-18.87	2658.75	2500.71	2470.50	2536.00	2343.04	-11.87
90-100	3861.77	3422.49	3034.19	2954.39	2797.94	-27.55	3324.88	3410.30	2843.14	2841.53	2680.64	-19.38
All	2266.00	2221.00	2153.00	2149.00	2047.00	-9.66	2107.00	2089.00	2071.00	2156.00	2020.00	-4.13

** Changes between 1972-73 and 2004-05

Millennium development goals

4553. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set under different social areas for India under the millennium development goals;
- (b) how far these have been met/progressed, so far;
- (c) the areas having poor performance; and
- (d) the steps taken to accelerate the performance in these areas?

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

(a) to (c) The statistical tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is done by the Central Statistical Organisation in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the year 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. The progress of India towards the 12 targets are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012) adopts inclusive growth as the plan objective and sets 27 monitored targets categorized under six heads such as (a) Income and Poverty (b) Education (c) Health (d) Women and Children (e) Infrastructure (f) Environment. These targets are consistent with the MDG targets. A number of programmes have already been initiated by the Central Government, with a view to improve the human development indicators. These include, *inter-alia* National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA), Mid-day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Annapurna Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. Some of the other important steps taken by the Government such as, Total Literacy Campaign of the National Literacy Mission, 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments providing reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Total Sanitation Campaign and Bharat Nirman to build rural infrastructure would also help in further progress towards achieving the MDG's.

Statement

India's performance with reference to millennium development goals

Targets	Achievements
1	2
<i>Target 1:</i> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line.	The incidence of poverty headcount ratio declined from 37.2 per cent in 1990 to 27.5 per cent in 2004-05.

1	2
<p><i>Target 2:</i> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p>	<p>The prevalence of underweight children below 3-years of age is of the order of 46 per cent in 2005-06 against 47 per cent in 1998-99.</p>
<p><i>Target 3:</i> Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary education.</p>	<p>India has already attained cent percent gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary grades of schooling for both boys and Girls.</p>
<p><i>Target 4:</i> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.</p>	<p>The gender parity index of gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary and secondary education are 0.94 and 0.82 respectively in 2006-07, up from 0.76 and 0.60 respectively in 1990-91.</p>
<p><i>Target 5:</i> Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five Mortality Rate.</p>	<p>Infant mortality rate (IMR) has also come down from 80 per thousand live births in 1990 to 53 per thousand in 2008.</p>
<p><i>Target 6:</i> Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio.</p>	<p>The MMR is improved to 264 per 100000 live births in 2006 from an MMR level of 437 per 100000 in 1990-91.</p>
<p><i>Target 7:</i> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Estimated adult prevalence has come down to 0.34% in 2007 from about 0.45% in 2002.</p>
<p><i>Target 8:</i> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</p>	<p>The incidence death rates associated with malaria was 1.74% in 2005 and has come down to 1.52% by Sept. 2009.</p>
<p><i>Target 9:</i> Integrate the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies and Programmes and Reverse the loss of Environmental Resources.</p>	<p>The total forests cover of the country stands at 21.02% of the geographical area of the country in 2007 as against the revised forest cover estimates 20.99% for 2005.</p>
<p><i>Target 10:</i> Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation.</p>	<p>Proportion of overall households with sustainable access improved drinking water sources from 68.2 per cent in 1992-93 to 84.4 per cent in 2007-08</p>

1	2
<p><i>Target 11:</i> By 2020, to have achieved, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.</p> <p><i>Target 12:</i> In co-operation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially Information and Communication.</p>	<p>whereas in urban areas proportion has reached 95 per cent by 2007-08 from 87.6 per cent in 1992-93 and in rural coverage is 79.6% in 2007-08 against 61% in 1992-93 during same period. The proportion of households without any toilet facility declined from about 70% in 1992-93 to about 51% in 2007-08.</p> <p>The overall tele-density has remarkably increased from 18.31 per hundred in March, 2007 to 37 per hundred population in March, 2009. The number of internet subscribers has increased from 0.21 million in 1999 to 13.54 million in March, 2009.</p>

Source: Millennium Development Goals — India Country Report 2009, Mid-Term Statistical Appraisal of MOSPI.

Planning bodies

4554. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's top auditing and planning bodies have decided to jointly monitor the Centre's major flagship programmes to reduce apparent irregularities in utilization of funds and improve their efficiency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), the Supreme Audit Institution of India, is a constitutional body and conducts audit of the accounts of the Union Government and the State Governments as per provision of articles 148 to 151 of the Constitution and CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of service) Act 1971. CAG is also responsible for the audit of local bodies (*i.e.* Panchayat Raj institutions and urban local bodies) under the provisions of some of the State Acts and provides technical and administrative guidance for accounting and audit functions in all States. The reports of the CAG are presented to Parliament and discussed by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). At the State level, CAG reports are submitted to the Governor of the State for being laid before the State Legislature. However, after presentation of the audit reports to the Parliament, CAG may bring the important findings and recommendations to the notice of the Ministries/Departments concerned for corrective actions.

During the course of Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, meetings

were held between Planning Commission and CAG on issues relating to accountability of Plan funds wherein important audit findings on major flagship Programmes such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme Act (NREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Mid Day Meal Scheme, were deliberated upon.

Additionally, the Planning Commission has launched a plan scheme called 'Plan Accounting and Public Finance Management System' (PA&PFMS) in April, 2008 which is being implemented by the Comptroller General of Accounts (CGA). The objective of the Scheme is to establish a meaningful Management Information System (MIS) and Decision Support System (DSS). The PA&PFMS was started with the institution of sanction ID process wherein all sanctions/funds disbursed under the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Plan Schemes are identified through a unique Sanction ID. The new system also involved mapping of Account Heads with the Plan Schemes and linking of Sanction ID generation with payments. Approximately 70,000 Sanction IDs were issued during 2008-09 covering more than 1000 Plan Schemes and over 20,000 implementing agencies. This has enabled the generation of information on releases of funds for Plan Schemes of the Government of India.

Setting up of National Transport Development Policy Committee

4555. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to set up a National Transport Development Policy Committee to create an environment that encourage competitive pricing and coordination between alternative mode of transport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Committee assess the investments of the transport sector and identify the role of States and private sectors in meeting the investment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (d) Yes, Sir, a high level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Rakesh Mohan. A copy of Terms of Reference of the Committee is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

F. No. 571/2/3/2010-Cab.III
Government of India
Cabinet Secretariat
Rashtrapati Bhawan

New Delhi, the 11th February, 2010

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Setting up of the National Transport Development Policy Committee as a High Level Committee.

It has been decided to constitute a High Level Committee, the National Transport

Development Policy Committee (NTDPC) under the chairmanship of Shri Rakesh Mohan who will hold this assignment in an Honorary capacity with the status of a Minister of State.

2. The Terms of Reference of the Committee will be as under:—

- (i) To assess the transport requirements of the economy for the next two decades in the context of economic, demographic and technological trends at local, national and global levels.
- (ii) To recommend a comprehensive and sustainable policy for meeting the transport requirements keeping in view the comparative resource cost advantages of various modes of transport *i.e.* road, rail, air, shipping and inland water transport with a special focus on the modes that have developed less than economically desirable and the need to:—
 - (a) encourage a rational mix of various modes of transport in order to minimize the overall resource cost to the economy,
 - (b) ensure balance between the ability of transport to serve economic development and to conserve energy, protect the environment, promote safety, and sustain future quality of life,
 - (c) ensure universal rural connectivity,
 - (d) address the special problems of remote and difficult areas on the one hand and of urban and metropolitan areas on the other, and
 - (e) adopt and evolve suitable technologies for cost effective creation, economical maintenance and efficient utilization of transport assets.
- (iii) To assess the investment requirements of the transport sector and to identify the roles of State and private sector in meeting these investment needs and to suggest measures for greater commercial orientation of transport services. In this context the Committee should pay particular attention to reviewing the experience with the PPP approach or suggest ways of modifying it further.
- (iv) To examine the laws, rules and regulations pertaining to various modes of transport and traffic and to suggest measures for strengthening their enforcement in the interest of the community and streamlining the procedures and processes in line with the needs of a fast growing modern economy.
- (v) To identify areas where data base needs to be improved in order to formulate and implement policy measures recommended by the Committee.
- (vi) To suggest measures to improve the capacity to evolve and implement projects.
- (vii) To suggest measures for implementing various components of the recommended policy within a specified time frame.
- (viii) To recommend any other measure which the Committee consider relevant to the items (i) and (vii) above.

3. The Committee may get special studies carried out by expert bodies. The Headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The Committee may visit such places and consult such stakeholders and experts as may be considered necessary for its work. The tenure of the Committee shall be 18 months.
4. The Committee will be serviced by the Planning Commission.
5. The composition of the NTDPDC shall be as under:—

Chairman

Shri Rakesh Mohan (in Honorary capacity, with status of MoS).

Members:

- (1) Chairman, Railway Board
- (2) Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
- (3) Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- (4) Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation
- (5) Secretary, Ministry of Shipping
- (6) Secretary, Department of Financial Services
- (7) Secretary, Ministry of Coal
- (8) Secretary, Ministry of Power
- (9) Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
- (10) Adviser to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
- (11) Chairman, RITES
- (12) Shri K.L. Thapar, Chairman, Asian Institute of Transport Development
- (13) Shri M. Ravindra, former Chairman, Railway Board
- (14) Shri S. Sundar, former Secretary, Transport and Shipping
- (15) Shri D.P. Gupta, former DG Roads
- (16) Prof. Dinesh Mohan, IIT Delhi
- (17) Shri Bharat Seth, MD, Great Eastern Shipping
- (18) Dr. Rajiv B. Lall, MD, IDFC
- (19) Shri Mohandas Pai, Infosys
- (20) Shri Cyrus Guzder, Chairman, AFL Group
- (21) Senior Consultant (Transport), Planning Commission as Member Secretary

Sd./-

(Puneet Agarwal)

Deputy Secretary

Tele : 23016576

To

Chairman and Members of the Committee.

Copy forwarded to:—

- (1) Shrimati Sudha Pillai, Secretary, Planning Commission.
- (2) Shri Davinder P.S. Sandhu, Director, Prime Minister's Office with Reference to their U.O. No. 430/31/C/12/2010-ES.I, dated 9.2.2010.

Sd./-
(Puneet Agarwal)
Deputy Secretary

Details of funds allotted for Gujarat

4556. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated by Government for various Centrally aided sponsored development schemes during the last three years to Gujarat and rest of the other States;
- (b) the scheme-wise details of funds disbursed and funds deposited to Bharuch, Surat, Rajkot, Mehsana and Amroli of Gujarat State for the purpose;
- (c) whether any social audit is conducted to assess the impact of these schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The funds allocated to Gujarat for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 were Rs. 3768.88 crore, Rs. 4293.50 crore and Rs. 3584.00 crore (provisional) respectively. The funds allocated (BE) for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for rest of other States were Rs. 80335.83 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 97530.57 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 133553.21 crore in 2009-10.

(b) Finance Department of the State Government disburses grants to the Administrative departments concerned.

(c) and (d) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in States/UTs is monitored by the respective Central Ministries/Departments concerned. Accordingly, the Planning Commission have requested all the Central Ministries/Departments in December, 2009 to undertake social audit for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes coming under their purview.

Problems of domestic power equipment manufacturers

4557. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has formed a Committee to look into the constraints faced by the domestic power equipment manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the details of the conclusions and recommendations of that Committee?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission constituted a Committee to suggest options and modalities to take care of the disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry related to power sector keeping all factors in view.

(b) The main conclusions and the recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

Conclusions:

1. The domestic manufacturers (in particular BHEL and L&T) have built up sufficient capacities to supply power equipments. Other domestic manufacturers are also ramping up their manufacturing capacities. This capacity is sufficient to meet projected demand (of power equipments) even if discounted at 60% of projected capacity of these manufacturers.
2. The disadvantage to the domestic manufacturers on account of Sales Tax/VAT, Entry-tax/Octroi, higher financing cost, difference in income tax rates and lack of quality infrastructure is conservatively estimated around 14%.
3. It cannot be concluded at this stage that the performance of Chinese equipment is not up to mark.
4. While no substantial subsidy could be specifically captured based on the documentary evidence, there is a variety of information pointing towards assistance given by the Chinese Government to Chinese manufacturers.
5. The domestic industry requires support from Government, not as protection but to create a level playing ground, to compete with Chinese competitors. Without such support, the proposed investments being made in the (manufacturing) sector can become infructuous.
6. In case measures to level the playing field for domestic manufacturers of power equipment are not immediately notified, not only would the disadvantages faced by domestic manufacturers be perpetuated but development of domestic manufacturing capacities would be seriously impeded, and indeed new investors may withdraw further investments.

Recommendations:

1. Immediate notification of standards/regulations for power generation equipment to be installed in the country to ensure efficiency as well as environmental protection.
2. The extent of disadvantage that needs to be bridged is about 14% and this should be for both the projects covered under mega power projects/Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs). This can be achieved by the levy of Custom duty @ 10%, additional

custom duty-'Nil' and (Special additional duty) SAD @4%. Consequential adjustments in duty rates applicable for brownfield (expansion) projects to bring duty structure at par to Mega Power projects will also apply.

3. If and when the general remedy proposed at item 2 above is applied, the prevalent price preference policy can be withdrawn.
4. The actions for safeguards/anti-dumping protection may be initiated by Indian manufacturers themselves who are affected by the trade practices of the Chinese.

Allocation for Rajiv Gandhi Centre

4558. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of annual allocation for the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram;
- (b) the number of technologies which have been developed by the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology in the past five years; and
- (c) the amount of these technologies which are commercialized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHIVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Sir, after the take over of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram by the Department of Biotechnology in the financial year 2007-08, the annual allocation for the last three financial years and the current year is as under:—

2007-08	—	Rs. 859 lakhs
2008-09	—	Rs. 2500 lakhs
2009-10	—	Rs. 2400 lakhs and
2010-11	—	Rs. 2400 lakhs (BE)

- (b) Eight.
- (c) None of the technologies has been commercialised so far.

Breakthroughs achieved by CSIR

4559. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of breakthroughs obtained by CSIR in the field of drugs and medicines till date;
- (b) the diseases for which these breakthroughs and success are useful; and
- (c) the details of the works presently being done by CSIR in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHIVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The details of breakthroughs achieved by CSIR in the field of drugs and medicines and diseases for which they are useful are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The details of work presently being done by CSIR in this field and diseases for which these are done are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Breakthroughs obtained vis-à-vis disease area

Details of breakthroughs obtained by CSIR in the field of drugs and medicines	Diseases for which these breakthroughs and success are useful
1	2
STPase (branded Streptokinase)	Circulatory disorders especially myocardial infarction. It is natural streptokinase produced by <i>Streptococcus</i> ATCC 12449.
Recombinant Streptokinase	Circulatory disorders especially myocardial infarction. The Streptokinase developed being a recombinant protein does not have any traces of Streptolysin or Streptodornase (which are usually harmful) associated with natural streptokinase.
Clot Specific Streptokinase	Circulatory disorders especially myocardial infarction. This has the ability to dissolve the pathological blood clot without plasminogen activation through the circulatory system — a highly coveted and premium property.
Recombinant Staphylokinase	Circulatory disorders especially myocardial infarction-An improved clot buster drug.
Resorine	Tuberculosis
Herbal preparation (piper beetle leaf based)	Chronic myeloid leukaemia
Forskolin/Coleonol	Pharmacological Tool and new lead structure
Centimizone	Antithyroid
Gugulipid	Hypolipidemic

1	2
Centbucridine	Local Anaesthetic
Centbutindole	Neuroleptic
Centchroman	Contraceptive
Chandonium iodide	Neuromuscular blocker
Standardized Brahmi Extract	Memory and Learning
Centpropazine	Antidepressant
Arteether	Antimalarial
Bulaquin	Antimalarial
Consap	Spermicidal
Oral Pill Nanotubes	Deliver biomaterial for Gene therapy

Statement-II

Work presently in progress R&D focus vis-a-vis disease area

The R&D focus	Disease area
1	2
Second generation Clot Buster : Pegylated Streptokinase	
Recombinant and Pegylated Staphylokinase	Circulatory disorders especially myocardial infarction
Healing Streptokinase with anti thrombin property (first prototypes successful)	
Know-how for a new immunosuppressive drug-Starting phase	
New TB Vaccine under development	Tuberculosis
Identified two anti asthma compounds which are potent phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitors.	Asthma
Candidate drugs for liver disorder, malaria, diabetes, osteoporosis and cerebrovascular disorders are under advanced stage of development. New leads have been identified for bone fracture, osteoporosis, thrombosis and contraceptives.	Tuberculosis and Microbial Infections Reproductive Health, Diabetes and Energy Metabolism, Malaria, CVS, CNS and Cancer

1	2
A novel injectable antibiotic PM181104 derived from a marine sponge associated microorganism is under clinical trial. Jorumycin, an anti cancer compound is under Phase-II clinical trial.	Cancer and Microbial Infection
A Herbal cream for Arthritis — Chemical analysis, bio-assay and clinical applications is under progress.	Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteoarthritis

New time zones

4560. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India functions on a standard time based on its mean longitude and the States in the west of the mean longitude enjoy advantages over the eastern States;

(b) if so, whether the North Eastern States end up using more power as working hours spill over to the dark hours during almost more than two-thirds of a year to keep up with the IST based schedule; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider creating another time zone for the North-Eastern States, for optimal use of daylight and thereby saving power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India functions on a standard time based on its mean longitude. In the year 2002, the Department of Science and Technology had constituted a high level Committee to explore the feasibility of having two separate time zones given the longitudinal difference between the extreme regions of the country. The Committee observed that having separate time zones may not provide any major advantage to the States but may pose difficulties in view of differential timings to be framed for airlines, railways, communication services etc. It recommended that advancing the work/institutional timing in appropriate States would be more effective solution.

National mission on bamboo Applications

4561. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been implementing a scheme entitled 'National Mission on Bamboo Applications' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the said scheme;

(c) the details of the targets fixed and funds allocated for the said scheme during the current Five Year Plan period;

(d) the details of the targets achieved and expenditure incurred so far under the said scheme; and

(e) the number of entrepreneurs so far benefited under the said scheme in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA) was set up in the year 2004. NMBA provides support in the form of Technology Development Assistance for research-oriented projects and commercially-viable, support-worthy bamboo processing projects and for skill development. NMBA has developed and demonstrated a vast array of technologies and applications which were previously not known to the country. Prior to the Mission's interventions, bamboo was largely being used in the paper industry or for handicrafts. With the Mission's intervention and development of new technologies, the value-addition in the bamboo sector has increased from 10 per cent to as high as 70 per cent. The technological interventions, so far, have resulted in the development and establishment of production and processing facilities in the following industries:—

- Thermoplastics with Polypropylene
- Composites
- Bamboo mat ply board
- Flattened bamboo board
- Gasification — Thermal and Electrical
- Bonding of floor tile and its bleaching
- Natural Dyes
- Charcoal by drum technology
- Charcoal kilns
- Machine development — Mat weaving, briquetting
- Tissue Culture
- Bamboo Shoot processing and packing in fresh water.

These technologies have significantly benefited the under-privileged sections of the society and the comparatively backward States in the country.

(c) and (d) A sum of Rs. 180.00 crores has been approved as the budgetary support from the Government for the scheme during the current Eleventh Five Year Plan. Against an allocation of Rs. 77 crores (including Rs. 7 crores carried over from Tenth Five Year Plan) for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 68.78 crores has been incurred.

(e) Two hundred and thirty six industrial/commercial units have been set up by with

Technology Development Assistance (TDA) support from NMBA since inception in entrepreneurial mode in various States. Details are as under:—

State/UT	Number of entrepreneurs
Arunachal Pradesh	07
Assam	24
Tripura	11
Meghalaya	09
Nagaland	65
Manipur	10
Mizoram	13
West Bengal	05
Bihar	02
Orissa	08
Chhattisgarh	05
Andhra Pradesh	01
Tamil Nadu	04
Karnataka	14
Kerala	09
Maharashtra	18
Madhya Pradesh	04
Gujarat	02
Rajasthan	02
Himachal Pradesh	03
Uttarakhand	05
Uttar Pradesh	05
Haryana	01
Sikkim	02
New Delhi	04
Punjab	03
TOTAL :	236

Research and development work in S&T field

‡4562. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent on Research and Development work in the field of Science and Technology, scheme-wise;

(b) the details of amount spent, State-wise; and

(c) the comparative figures of Gross Domestic Product expenditure on Science and Technology with regard to neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The comparative figures of Research and Development expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for India and neighbouring countries are as given below:—

Country	R&D Expenditure as % of GDP
India	0.88
China	1.42
Myanmar	0.16
Pakistan	0.44
Sri Lanka	0.19
Afghanistan	N.A.
Bangladesh	N.A.
Nepal	N.A.

Note: N.A. — Not Available

Source: R&D Statistics, DST 2009 World Development Indicators, 2009 UIS, UNESCO Website

NGOs under Ministry of SJE

4563. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) the names of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) that are registered under his Ministry, till now;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of NGOs run by the family members of IAS and other officers;
- (c) the names of NGOs which are run by OBCs, SCs and Minorities;
- (d) the grant provided to them during last three years; and
- (e) the number of NGOs involved in irregularities in the grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) are not registered by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) No such data is maintained in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Facilities for physically handicapped

†4564. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a law relating to the construction of ramps at public places and Government offices for the convenience of the aged and the differently-abled persons is already in existence;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to ensure its implementation;

(c) whether ramps have been created all over such places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Section 46 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 stipulates that the appropriate Governments and the local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, provide for ramps and other barrier free facilities in public buildings.

Appropriate Government for States is State Government. Accordingly, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to provide for barrier free environment in public buildings. Similarly, Central Ministries have also been requested to make their office buildings and buildings of Attached and Subordinate offices accessible to persons with disabilities.

Grant-in-aid is also released *inter-alia* for construction of ramps and other accessible features in public buildings for persons with disabilities under the scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Delhi Division of Ministry of Urban Development had notified the amended Building Bye-Laws to ensure that the public buildings, which were erected in Delhi provided barrier free environment to Persons with Disabilities. The guidelines of these Building Bye-laws were circulated to all the States and Union Territories for incorporation in their municipal building Bye-laws. 22 States have amended their Bye-laws.

As per the available information, ramps and other accessible feature have been provided in a number of Universities, Railway Stations, Airports, Hospitals, and other public buildings for convenience of the aged and the persons with disabilities. Accessible features are provided in a phase manner as per the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act.

Definition of senior citizen

4565. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a vast difference between the definition of senior citizen in different departments these namely being 58 years, 60 years, and 62 years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefore; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for similarity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) As per the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, a "Senior Citizen" means any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above.

However, for the purpose of providing benefits under various schemes for older persons, the age limit for deciding eligibility varies.

Scholarship for persons with disabilities

4566. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total expenditure of the Government on schemes for the differently-abled persons and details thereof;
- (b) the total number of scholarships offered under the National Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities for the past three years;
- (c) the number of disability-wise scholarship uptake for the National Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities for the past three years;
- (d) whether Government plans to increase the number of scholarship offered in the coming year and details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) An amount of Rs. 197.36 crores have been incurred on various

schemes for the differently-abled persons in 2009-10, Scheme-wise break-up is given below.—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount (in crore)
1.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	61.56
2.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	67.35
3.	National Institutes	43.60
4.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	9.00
5.	Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full participation) Act, 1995	10.84
6.	Scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing employment to persons with disabilities	1.00
7.	Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992	3.00
8.	Spinal Injury Centre	1.00
TOTAL :		197.36

(b) and (c) The total number of scholarships and the numbers offered disability-wise under National Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities for the last three years is given in below:—

Sl. No.	Type of disability	Total number of scholarship sanctioned during last three years
1.	Visual Handicapped	410
2.	Hearing Handicapped	232
3.	Orthopedic Handicapped	438
4.	Cerebral palsy, Mental Retardation, Multiple Disabilities, Profound or severe hearing impairment	187
TOTAL :		1267

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present. National Scholarship scheme provides for 500 scholarships to be given every year.

Cases regarding atrocities against SC/ST

4567. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is aware about the observation made by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 9 December, 2006 while addressing the 10th meeting of inter State Council on the matter of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) at 1989;

(b) if so, the details regarding institutional instrumentalities for striking at the roots of the causes that feed atrocities on the under-privilege sections;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware about high pendency of atrocities cases before court; and

(d) if so, the actions proposed to expedite the disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, aims at preventing commission of offences by persons other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Comprehensive Rules under this Act, titled "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995" were also notified in the year 1995. The Act extends to whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. The Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which are provided due central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Institutional instrumentalities for implementation of the said Act are incorporated in the Act and the Rules there under. As per available information, various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have set up special and exclusive courts for speedy trial of cases, appointed Special Public Prosecutors, nodal and special officers, set up SC/ST Protection Cells, identified atrocity prone areas, constituted State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees etc.

(c) As per the data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home affairs, percentage of pendency of cases under the said Act with courts, at the end of 2006, 2007 and 2008, was as under:—

Year	Percentage of cases pending at the end of the year
2006	79.5
2007	78.9
2008	79.4

(d) Section 14 of the Act provides for designating for each District, a Court of Session as a Special Court for speedy trial of offences under the Act. Besides this provision, the State Governments have been *inter-alia*, advised to set up Exclusive Special Courts for prompt disposal of cases, especially in such Districts, where pendency is high.

The Central Government provides financial assistance under a Scheme, for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, *inter-alia*, for strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery. The pendency of cases is also reviewed during meetings of the High Powered Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment with various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, for remedial action. The Committee since 2006, has held nine meetings in 25 States and 4 Union Territories.

Facilities for weaker section under CERD

4568. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about facilities to be made available to the victims belonging to weaker sections of the society as per Para 19 of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) General Recommendation XXXI-2005;

(b) whether it is a fact that various State Governments are not making effective measure as required under Section 21(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989; and

(c) if so, the actions proposed by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Paragraph 19 of General Recommendation XXXI of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) pertains to prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system.

(b) and (c) The Act is implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Various State Governments are taking measures to implement provisions of the Act. In pursuance of Section 21 (4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Central Government for every year, is required to place on the table of each House of Parliament, a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Governments in pursuance of provisions of Section 21 (2) of the Act. The Report Up to the year 2007, has been laid in Parliament.

On the basis of a recommendation of Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, contained in its fourth report (Year 2006-2007), Central Government has constituted a Committee in 2006, under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Committee has so far held nine meetings to review implementation of the Act in 25 States and 4 Union Territories.

Budgetary allocations for disabled persons

4569. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the neglected disability sector has been allocated adequate budgetary funds so that disabled persons could draw maximum benefits under Persons with Disability Act, covering schemes like Disabled Rehabilitation scheme, or getting efficacious treatment;

(b) whether it will be possible to give required comprehensive medical attention at block and district level hospitals due to mobility constraints of disabled persons; and

(c) whether the budgetary allocations for the year 2009-10 have been fully utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The disability sector has been allocated Rs. 450.00 crore in the budget of the Ministry for the current financial year 2010-11, whereas, Rs. 260.00 crore was allocated during the year 2009-10. The allocation for the current year has been enhanced by more than 73%.

(b) The above budgetary allocation is for providing rehabilitation services including at district level through various implementing agencies, for schemes which include Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) and the Deendayal Disable Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

(c) Out of Rs. 260.00 crore of the total budget allocation, an amount of Rs. 198.91 crore was released during the year 2009-10.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

4570. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana;

(b) whether Government can provide the list of selected villages, State-wise;

(c) whether the pilot programme has begun to operationalise, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Operationalisation of the Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme of "Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana" has commenced *w.e.f.* 2009-10. Five States have been selected for implementing the scheme. Two States have finalized the list of villages so far.

Financial assistance to backward castes

4571. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the National Backward Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to provide financial assistance to backward castes in the country;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided and students benefited during last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether any evolution of the scheme has been made; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides loan through the State Channelising Agencies (SCA) to the persons from OBC community living below double the poverty line.

(b) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Evaluation study of the Scheme of Education loan has been conducted in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Some of the recommendations made in the Study are (i) Continuation of the scheme (ii) Enhancement of the loan amount (iii) Inclusion of more subjects which are costly and have more job opportunities (iv) Wider publicity and (v) Reduction of documentation process. In compliance with the recommendation of the Study, NBCFDC has increased the loan amount from Rs. 3 lacs to Rs. 5 lacs. NBCFDC and State Channelising Agency (SCA) have also issued guidelines to all concerned.

Statement

State-wise Assistance Provided by State Channelising Agencies in various States under Education Loan Scheme of NBCFDC since 2005-06 to 2009-10

Financial: Rs./Lac

Physical: No. of Students

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT's	Total	
		Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4
STATE's			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1024.00	2416
2.	Bihar	173.55	268
3.	Chhattisgarh	19.25	23
4.	Goa	3.23	5
5.	Gujarat	138.71	326
6.	Haryana	51.10	82

1	2	3	4
7	Himachal Pradesh	59.99	68
8	Karnataka	28.65	62
9	Kerala	1047.80	1159
10	Maharashtra	523.36	1837
11	Punjab	3.04	3
12	Rajasthan	61.88	73
13	Sikkim	9.90	5
14	Tripura	37.36	83
15	Uttar Pradesh	243.90	197
16	West Bengal	92.21	141
SUB TOTAL STATES (1-16)		3571.93	6748
II. UT's			
17.	Puducherry	230.82	648
TOTAL (I + II)		3748.75	7396

Non-implementation of SC/ST Act 1989

4572. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-implementation of the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, completing 20 years of existence;

(b) whether there is any monitoring committee set up under the Act at the all India level; and

(c) if so, the details of the said committee and also suggestions if any, given by the said Vigilance and Monitoring Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, which came into force with effect from 30.01.1990, is being implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In pursuance of Section 21 (4) of the Act, Central Government for every year, is also required to place on the table of each House of Parliament, a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Governments in pursuance of provisions of Section 21 (2) of the Act, and Reports upto the year 2007, have been laid in Parliament.

(b) and (c) On the basis of a recommendation of Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, contained in its fourth report (Year 2006-2007), a High Powered Committee constituted in 2006, under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, with members from Ministries of Home Affairs and Tribal Affairs, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and non-officials, reviews implementation of various provisions of the Act in States/Union Territories. The Committee has so far held nine meetings wherein the implementation of the Act in 25 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed. Broadly, the committee has suggested measures for effective prosecution of cases, review of the trend of acquittal/conviction/pendency of cases, development of atrocity prone areas, regular meetings of State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, awareness generation/sensitization and training of officers dealing with the Act.

Danger of solar flare

4573. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NASA scientists foresee danger of solar flare sometime in 2012 which may cause damage to satellites, networking, telemetry, electricity etc. on globe;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the country is equipped to face the situation with preventive measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Solar activity has a regular cycle, which peaks approximately every 11 years. When the activity peaks, solar flares can cause some interruption in satellite communications. The next solar maximum will occur in 2012-2014 time frame and is predicted to be an average solar cycle like the previous solar cycles.

(c) ISRO is currently gearing up to face any such situation, if arises. Space weather studies are being carried out at various laboratories and observatories by solar physicists and radio astronomers on this subject.

Developing interest in space science

†4574. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that keeping in view the potential in the field of space science Government proposes to set up special centres to develop the interest of teenagers in space science;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States where such centres would be set up in the first phase;

(d) the amount allocated by Government to set up these special centres;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) whether Government has fixed any time limit to open these centres; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the time until when these special centres would be functional?

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

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

Failure of GSLV-D3

4575. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the GSLV-D3 mission has recently failed to achieve its objective of testing an indigenous cryogenic stage and engine;
- (b) if so, whether the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has conducted probe into the causes of failure of GSLV-D3;
- (c) if so, the details of the probe report; and
- (d) the further reaction of Government on the launching of another satellite?

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

- (b) A preliminary analysis of the flight data has been carried out. A two-tier process for Failure Analysis and Review has been instituted.

- (c) The failure analysis and review process is targeted to be completed by mid-June, 2010.

- (d) The next flight testing of Indigenous Cryogenic Engine and Stage with a GSAT satellite is targeted in about one year from now. In the meantime, two GSAT satellites are planned to be launched onboard GSLV using the Russian Cryogenic stage available with us.

Foreign tourists in Darjeeling

‡4576. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of foreign tourists visit Darjeeling;
- (b) the total number of foreign tourists who visited Darjeeling during the last three years alongwith the details of the income earned from them; and
- (c) whether there is any reduction in tourism as a result of ongoing Jan Mukti Morcha Movement in Darjeeling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Government of West Bengal, the number of foreign tourists who visited Darjeeling during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were 19885, 21152 and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

21025 respectively. The State Government does not maintain any records regarding the income earned from foreign tourists visiting Darjeeling.

As may be seen from the above figures, there is no significant decrease in the number of foreign tourists visiting Darjeeling as a result of the ongoing Jan Mukti Morcha movement.

Darjeeling as world class tourist place

†4577. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms for inclusion in the world class tourist place;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating to declare Darjeeling as a world class tourist place also;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism grants Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourist infrastructure. To create World Class Tourism Infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism in 2009 allowed State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to spend upto 2% of CFA project cost on the architect's fee. At present the Ministry of tourism has not evolved any norm-based system for designating a tourist place as world class.

Incredible India campaign

4578. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the total expenditure of the Incredible India campaign for the last financial year and details thereof;
- (b) whether the campaign has had the expected impact in promoting India as a premier tourism destination;
- (c) the services provided for foreign tourists at railway stations and bus terminuses and details thereof; and
- (d) the impact of the 'Athithi Devo Bhavah' campaign and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brandline, to promote the varied tourism products and destinations of India and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. During the year 2009-10, approximately Rs. 298 crore was spent on domestic and international promotion of Incredible India.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

During the period 2002, when the Incredible India brand line was launched, to 2009, 'Foreign Tourist Arrivals' to the country have increased from 2.38 million to 5.11 million.

Development and Promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Various services are also provided to foreign as well as domestic tourists by the Government and tourism stakeholders at strategic locations including railway stations, bus terminals, etc.

The Ministry, with an objective to sensitize masses and stakeholders about the importance of tourism, releases 'Atithi Devo Bhavah' — 'social awareness campaigns' in the domestic markets as an ongoing process.

Nilgiri Mountain Railways

4579. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nilgiri Mountain Railways (NMR) declared by the UNESCO as a world-heritage has been restarted;

(b) if so, the details of reconstruction of the world heritage and the cost incurred thereon;

(c) the salient features thereof; and

(d) the success achieved in attracting world tourists to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) According to the Ministry of Railways, the train services were restored on 5.1.2010 between Coonoor to Udagamandalam. The approximate cost of restoration is Rs. 12.00 crore. Nilgiri Mountain Railway (NMR) attracts large number of tourists.

New Schemes for foreign tourists

4580. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that her Ministry proposed altogether two new schemes called 'caravan tourism' and 'heliport tourism' to attract more and more foreign tourists in the country and also give unique experience;

(b) if so, the details of the above schemes; and

(c) the other innovative methods proposed to be adopted by her Ministry for increasing tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has taken various initiatives for the promotion of niche tourism in the country viz. Wellness tourism, Medical tourism, MICE tourism, Rural tourism etc. Ministry has recently introduced a 'Policy for Development and Promotion of Caravan and Caravan Camping Parks' to promote Caravan Tourism, which is a unique way of seeing the country by traveling in a specially built vehicle for the purpose of travel, leisure and accommodation. Under

this initiative, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are extended Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under the scheme of 'Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits' for the setting up of Caravan Parks.

Further, in order to improve connectivity to inaccessible tourist places in the hilly and rural areas, CFA upto Rs. 75 lakh is also extended for setting up of Helipads and Heliports which will not only open up new destinations for tourism, but also provide a unique experience of heli-tourism to both foreign and domestic tourists.

Tourist destinations in Odisha

4581. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of names of tourist destinations in Odisha, as on date;
- (b) the number of tourists who visit the State annually, the details of the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the steps proposed by Government to enhance the strength of tourists visiting Odisha; and
- (d) the funds allocated by Government to the State for the development of tourists destinations during the last three years and the amount utilized therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development, promotion and monitoring of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation with them, under various tourism schemes of the Ministry.

The number of tourists, domestic and foreign, who visited Orissa during the last three years are given as under:—

Year	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists
2007	5944890	41880
2008	6358445	43966
2009	6891510	45684 (Provisional)

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 88.61 Crore during the first three years of the Eleventh plan to the Government of Orissa for various tourism related projects.

Buddhist sites in country

4582. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to promote the various Buddhist sites in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has specially allocated any funds for the development of Buddhist sites in the past three years; and

(d) if so, to what extent those funds have been utilized and the target of developing Buddhist sites in the country during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development, promotion and monitoring of tourist sites is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects including projects for Buddhist sites, on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism at various tourist sites including Buddhist sites, during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Tourism projects sanctioned during the last three years
(2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Project	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	14,269.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	10,131.06
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
4.	Assam	15	4,455.39
5.	Bihar	15	3,923.60
6.	Chandigarh	14	2,858.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	2,427.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
9.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
10.	Delhi	19	6,641.83
11.	Goa	3	4,814.91
12.	Gujarat	12	3,430.76
13.	Haryana	22	5,957.79
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	7,648.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	91	15,163.90

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	10	1,155.47
17.	Kerala	29	8,692.70
18.	Karnataka	22	10,520.10
19.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73
20.	Maharashtra	11	5,890.29
21.	Manipur	25	7,344.17
22.	Meghalaya	15	3,386.32
23.	Mizoram	16	4,417.25
24.	Madhya Pradesh	37	11,991.65
25.	Nagaland	47	7,260.74
26.	Orissa	29	9,717.77
27.	Puducherry	13	2,421.66
28.	Punjab	7	3,313.94
29.	Rajasthan	19	8,565.41
30.	Sikkim	67	16,075.83
31.	Tamil Nadu	37	8,005.82
32.	Tripura	30	3,539.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	17	7,511.72
34.	Uttarakhand	8	6,604.07
35.	West Bengal	28	9,398.06
GRAND TOTAL :		761	218,356.64

Tourists at heritage sites

4583. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the earnings from the heritage sites in the country have fallen during 2009;
- (b) if so, the details of earnings during the last three years at the major sites in the country;
- (c) to what extent the Indian and foreign tourists had reduced during the year; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve the tourist attractions at the major heritage sites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The revenue collected through entry fee at 16 World Heritage monuments/sites in the country during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Revenue (Rupees in lakh)
2007	6470.52
2008	6684.09
2009	5790.54

There was a decline of Rs. 893.55 lakh in revenue in 2009 over 2008.

(c) The decline in tourist inflow at World Heritage ticketed monuments/sites during the year 2009 *vis-a-vis* 2008 is given below:—

	Indian *	Foreigner
Number of tourists in 2008	15062661	2071129
Number of tourists in 2009	14284373	1742076
Decline in 2009 over 2008	778288	329053

*Includes foreigners from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries since they are charged fee as applicable to Indians.

(d) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) conserves, preserves and maintains the centrally protected monuments/sites by way of structural repairs, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. All efforts are made to provide various amenities like drinking water, signages, toilets blocks, pathways, etc. to the tourists at the World Heritage, ticketed and other important monuments.

Keeping in view the Commonwealth Games being held in October, 2010 in Delhi, 46 monuments/sites have been identified by ASI for upgradation to attract more tourists.

Reduction in tourists

4584. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of tourists both Indian and foreign had reduced during 2009;

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

(c) the estimated earnings from foreign tourists; and

(d) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to improve the tourist infrastructure keeping in view the coming Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The number of foreign tourist arrivals in India during 2009 was 5.11 million, registering a decline of 3.3% over 2008. The estimates of domestic tourist visits in 2009 are not available. However, the partial data received from some of the States/UTs indicates an increase in number of domestic tourist visits in 2009 over 2008.

(c) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 2009 were estimated at 11.39 US\$ billion, registering a decline of 3% over 2008.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism is monitoring the augmentation of accommodation infrastructure required in the National Capital Region of Delhi to meet the demand of the visitors coming for the Commonwealth Games, 2010. The Ministry, through its 'Task Force' constituted for this purpose, 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 and Breakfast' establishments, licensed Guest Houses and DDA housing flats located at Vasant Kunj which would be furnished and operated by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) for the Games.

The organizing Committee, XIXth Commonwealth Games, Delhi 2010 has set up a 'Games Travel Office' (GTO) which would cater to the tourism and travel requirements during the Games.

Sustainable development of Tourism

4585. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourism plays an important role in the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of foreign tourists visited India during each of the last three years and revenue earned by Government during the said period; and

(d) the efforts taken by Government to promote sustainable development of tourism to make India an ecologically and socially sensitive tourism destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for India, tourism contributed 5.83 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product and 8.27 per cent of total employment in the country during 2002-03.

(c) The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) and foreign exchange earnings (FEE) from tourism in India during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given below:—

Year	FTAs (in million)	FEE (in US\$ billion)
2007	5.08	10.73 *
2008	5.28	11.75 * *
2009	5.11 @	11.39 * *

@ Provisional,

* Revised Estimates,

* * Advance Estimates

(d) The Ministry of Tourism is focusing on preservation and enrichment of natural and cultural resources to ensure positive impact on environmental protection and community development. In order to create awareness, the Ministry of Tourism organized four conferences in 2008 across India on themes of responsible tourism, community participation and empowerment and waste management, etc. These conferences were held in association with UNDP and various stakeholders. The Ministry also provides Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs for development of eco-tourism projects. Promotion and marketing of eco-tourism products have been carried out in domestic and overseas markets.

Urban development schemes for Uttar Pradesh

†4586. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of schemes implemented by Ministry of Urban Development in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided under various schemes to Uttar Pradesh, scheme-wise;

(c) whether any proposal from State Government under any of these schemes is pending with Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when this scheme is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The details of financial assistance provided under various schemes of Ministry of Urban Development in Uttar Pradesh is as under:—

Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):— Seven cities namely Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Kanpur, Meerut, Allahabad and Mathura have been included under UIG of JNNURM as mission cities and have been sanctioned 33 projects for various admissible sectors for an approved cost of Rs. 5384.53 crores with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 2707.06 crore. So far Rs. 1139.37 crore has been released as ACA for various projects.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small And Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):— UIDSSMT is a component of JNNURM for providing infrastructure facilities in small and medium towns of the country. All the cities other than mission cities are eligible for availing fund for infrastructure facilities under UIDSSMT. So far 64 project on various admissible sectors have been approved for 46 towns/cities of Uttar Pradesh for an approved cost of Rs 1169.63 crore with ACA commitment of Rs. 944.48 crore. So far Rs. 586.60 crore have been released as ACA for various projects.

Procurement of Buses under JNNURM:— As a part of second stimulus package, in January, 2009, the Government has decided to fund purchase of buses for the Mission cities under

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

JNNURM. Under the scheme for funding for purchase of buses for Urban Transport under JNNURM, 200 Buses for Agra, 150 for Allahabad, 304 buses for Kanpur, 300 Buses for Lucknow, 150 Buses for Meerut, 60 buses for Mathura and 146 Buses for Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 282.23 crore with ACA commitment of Rs. 142.92 crore. So far Rs. 130.30 crore has been released as ACA for procurement of buses.

Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 selected Airfield Towns:— Under the Central Sector Scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 selected Airfield Towns, two projects at Hindon and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh have been approved. For these two projects, funds to the tune of Rs. 26.62 crore has been released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP):— Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated urban water Supply Programme (AUWSP) funds to the tune of Rs. 154.15 crore has been released to the State Government. The AUWSP scheme has been subsumed in Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in December, 2005.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for satellite towns around seven mega cities:— Under the scheme one project related to water supply sector has been approved for Pilkhuwa Town in Uttar Pradesh for an approved cost of Rs. 21.68 crore with Government of India share of Rs. 17.34 crore. So far Rs. 5.00 crore has been released for the project.

Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB):— In order to strengthen the capacities of Urban Local Bodies (including the cities in Uttar Pradesh) other than those towns and cities not covered under UIG and UIDSSMT of JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has formulated a scheme namely Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB). During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 1.10 crore has been sanctioned to Government of Uttar Pradesh for preparation and development of City Sanitation Plan for seven cities. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 0.33 crore has been released to State Government in March, 2010.

National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme:— To develop GIS databases in 137 towns/cities in the Country in two Scales *i.e.*, 1:10000 and 1:2000, six cities of Uttar Pradesh have been Selected under NUIS Scheme. During 2006-07, Rs. 20.50 lakhs as Central Share (1st Installment) has been released to Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) 49 projects approved by State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) are pending under UIDSSMT. Out of this 12 projects found technically clear could not be considered for release of funds due to shortage of allocation for the State of Uttar Pradesh under UIDSSMT. The remaining 37 projects are pending with the State Government for modification/compliance of technical comments. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of pending projects under UIDSSMT in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Town Name	Sector	Approved cost	Date of approval of State Level Steering committee (SLSC)	Technically appraised cost/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Akbarnagar (Ambedker Nagar)	Water Supply	917.04	12-Jan.-09	742.14
2.	Akbarpur (Kanpur Dehat)	Water Supply	579.54	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
3.	Aligarh	Water Supply	2978.26	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
4.	Aligarh	Drainage	6190.65	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
5.	Amroha	Water Supply	1789.03	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
6.	Auriya	Water Supply	1419.74	24-Jan.-09	1076.33
7.	Ayodhya	Solid Waste Management	287.46	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
8.	Bahraich	Water Supply	1590.30	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
9.	Baraut	Water Supply	1547.24	24-Jan.-09	981.51
10.	Bareilly	Sewerage	39814.00	12-Jan.-09	2914.31
11.	Bareilly	Water Supply	4309.00	24-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
12.	Bebru	Water Supply	410.24	24-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared

13. Bela Pratapgarh	Solid Waste Management	437.00	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
14. Bela Pratapgarh	Drainage	4017.82	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
15. Bigha (Shravasti)	Water Supply	141.19	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
16. Bulandshahar	Sewerage	19344.00	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
17. Bulandshahar	Drainage	7089.00	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
18. Chandauli	Water Supply	446.54	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
19. Dadri	Water Supply	2805.70	24-Jan.-09	2069.97
20. Faizabad	Solid Waste Management	660.00	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
21. Farukkahbad	Water Supply	1510.50	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
22. Fatehpur (Distt.-Fatehpur)	Sewerage	16371.00	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
23. Gangapur	Water Supply	207.20	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
24. Gorakhpur (PH2 and 3)	Water Supply	2828.06	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
25. Gyanpur	Water Supply	101.29	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
26. Gyanpur	Sewerage	1424.67	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
27. Hardoi	Water Supply	3729.49	24-Jan.-09	2976.55
28. Hathras	Drainage	3903.15	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
29. Hathras	Water Supply	2166.68	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
30. Kannauj	Sewerage	3866.00	7-Nov.-08	Not yet technically cleared
31. Karvi (Chitrakoot Dham)	Water Supply	1820.76	24-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
32. Kasganj	Water Supply	2382.80	24-Jan.-09	7672.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Khilabad	Water Supply	583.32	24-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
34.	Maharajganj	Water Supply	145.71	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
35.	Mahoba	Sewerage	8397.84	24-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
36.	Mainpuri	Water Supply	1279.31	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
37.	Manjhanpur	Water Supply	432.63	24-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
38.	Moradabad	Drainage	23708.42	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
39.	Nababganj (Barabanki)	Water Supply	219.45	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
40.	Pilibhit	Water Supply	1562.61	24-Jan.-09	1181.60
41.	Pratapgarh	Water Supply	859.00	12-Jan.-09	812.00
42.	Rath	Water Supply	1669.69	24-Jan.-09	1228.18
43.	Robertsganj	Water Supply	2739.48	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
44.	Saharanpur	Water Supply	4882.16	5-Aug.-08	Not yet technically cleared
45.	Sikandarabad	Water Supply	933.34	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
46.	Sitapur	Solid Waste Management	615.70	12-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
47.	Sitapur	Water Supply	1738.54	24-Jan.-09	1318.61
48.	Sultanpur	Water Supply	2232.05	12-Jan.-09	1935.84
49.	Oria	Water Supply	2906.31	24-Jan.-09	Not yet technically cleared
49			191990.91		

UIDSSMT in Rajasthan

4587. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain States including Rajasthan have sent proposals seeking incentives for capacity building under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT);
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, till date; and
- (c) the follow up action taken by Government thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh submitted proposals seeking incentive for training and capacity building under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The proposals have not been considered as they have not so far been approved by the concerned State Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSC) in accordance with the instructions/guidelines on the subject.

Mumbai Metro

4588. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had made feasibility report of starting Metro Rail in cities of India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Metro Rail construction work in Mumbai is slow despite availability of funds;
- (c) if so, the reasons for it and the officials accountable for delaying the work;
- (d) the actions Government is taking against accountable authority; and
- (e) by when the Metro Rail will be completed in Mumbai, give time schedule thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The feasibility report for starting metro rail are not prepared by Government of India. They are got prepared by the concerned State; Government or their agencies/authorities.

- (b) No, Sir. The work is in progress ahead of Schedule.
- (c) and (d) Question does not arise.
- (e) As per Mumbai Metro Master Plan prepared by M/s DMRC, the expected completion of all Metro Corridors envisaged is 2021.

Funds for municipal corporations in Odisha

4589. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state total amount given to Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Cuttack Municipal Corporation and Puri Municipality in Odisha in the years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in different schemes and whether all money has already been used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): The Central Government releases funds to the State Government under various plans and schemes for developmental work in the urban sector which include *inter-alia* activities undertaken by the urban local bodies either by themselves or through other arrangements including special purpose vehicles. However, such funds are not normally released directly to the urban local bodies/municipal corporations. The releases made for various plans and schemes are made in proportions as laid down in the parameters of the specific programmes, and while State-wise release figures are maintained centrally, urban local body-wise details are not centrally maintained for any State including for Odisha.

Solid waste dumping ground at Dundahera

4590. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2262 given in Rajya Sabha on 15th April, 2010 and state:

(a) the reasons for which his Ministry has stated that environmental clearance from UPPCB was ensured before sanctioning funds whereas M/o Environment in reply to Starred Question 330 dated 19th April, 2010 has stated that environmental clearance for solid waste dumping ground at Dundahera has not been given till date;

(b) the correct position and responsibility fixed for the error and action taken against culprits;

(c) whether UP Jal Nigam/GNN had fabricated environmental clearance to misappropriate public funds in name of dumping ground; and

(d) the action proposed against them and steps taken to cancel allocated funds and institute high level enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Project for Solid Waste Management and Drainage for Ghaziabad town (Hindon Airfield) was approved by the Ministry in August, 2005 under the Central Sector Scheme for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 selected IAF Airfields after the Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation had obtained 'No Objection Certificate' from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) in August, 2004 under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000. Funds were released by the Ministry during September, 2005 and July, 2006. Subsequently, the Ministry of Environment and Forests issued Environmental Impact Assessment notification

which came into force in September, 2006, requiring environmental clearance from State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for the “Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility”. The requirement of environmental clearance is being considered by the State Government. Thus, there has been no error in presentation of facts.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Import of train from China for Mumbai Metro

4591. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is set to export its domestically built trains for the first time for Mumbai's metro Rail project;

(b) whether a fleet of 18 trains have been cleared by the custom authorities;

(c) if so, the total trains so far received and to what extent they have been utilized;

(d) if so, whether further order of trains from China has been ordered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) No, Sir. As reported by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority, till date one train of 4 coaches have been cleared by customs. A total of 16 trains of 4 coaches each are being imported initially. First train has already reached Mumbai on 12th April, 2010. Balance trains are expected in next few months.

Shifting of offices to NCR

4592. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked Government/semi-Government offices and autonomous organizations, etc. to shift their offices in NCR *i.e.* Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat and Bahadurgarh in Haryana State; office name-wise and city where to shift-wise details;

(b) if so, which offices have already been shifted there; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many offices/institutions are ignoring the guidelines and have not shifted their offices in NCR in the city as requested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) The Regional Plan(RP)—2021 for National Capital Region (NCR) has policies specifically on shifting of offices from Delhi for balanced and regulated development of the Region. Accordingly, 36 offices of Public Sector Undertakings and 15 Government offices were identified for shifting outside Delhi. Details of these offices are provided in the Statement.

Statement

I. Status of Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) identified to be shifted outside Delhi

Sl. No	Name of the PSU	Office to be shifted	Status
1	2	3	4.
1.	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters	Not shifted.
2.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters	Not shifted.
3.	Central Warehousing Corporation	Regional office and Construction Cell	Not shifted.
4.	Food Corporation of India	Central Training Institute and Zonal office (North)	Shifted to Gurgaon and Noida.
5.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters	Shifted to Faridabad.
6.	Helicopter Allied Services Ltd.	Headquarters	Building under construction. *The company is constructing its Office Complex Building on Plot No. C-14, Sector-I, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
7.	Airlines Allied Services Ltd.	Headquarters	Not shifted.
8.	National Airport Authority of India	Headquarters	Retained in Delhi.
9.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	Regional Office	Shifted to Gurgaon.

10.	National Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters	Corporate Office shifted to Noida.
11.	Fertilizer Corporation of India.	Headquarters	Corporate Office shifted to Noida.
12.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India	Headquarters	Shifted to Noida.
13.	Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	Headquarters	Shifted to Noida.
14.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	Headquarters	Shifted to Bhubaneswar.
15.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Chemicals Division)	Headquarters	Shifted to Noida.
16.	National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation	Headquarters	Shifted to Noida.
17.	National Textiles Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan Ltd.)	Regional Unit	Not shifted.
18.	Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters	Not shifted.
19.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters	Not shifted.
20.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters	Shifted to Noida.
21.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters	Land is in possession at Gurgaon. Completion of the whole process of development and construction of REC World HQs and REC township a period of 3-4 years would be required. REC would be able to shift only after 4 years.
22.	National Project Construction Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters	Shifted to Faridabad.

1	2	3	4.
23.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.	Headquarters	Not shifted.
24.	Cement Corporation of India	Headquarters	Retained in Delhi.
25.	WAPCOS Ltd.	Ministry of Water Resources	Shifted to Gurgaon.
26.	Broadcast Engineering Consultant Inds. Ltd.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shifted to Noida.
27.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Regional Office Shifted to Noida.
28.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Not shifted.
29.	Numaligarh Refinery	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Shifted to Guwahati.
30.	India Telecom Ltd.	Department of Telecommunication	Not shifted.
31.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	Department of Telecommunication	Not shifted.
32.	Bharat Immuntogical Corporation Ltd.	Department of Bio-Technology	Shifted to Bulandshahar.
33.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Ministry of Steel	Shifted to Visakhapatnam.
34.	PGCIL	Ministry of Power	Shifted to Gurgaon.
35.	THDC	Ministry of Power	Shifted to Noida.
36.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Ministry of Defence	Not shifted.

II. Status of the Government Offices identified for shifting out of Delhi.

Sl.No	Name of Office/Department	Where to shift	Present Status
1.	National Academy of Custom, Excise and Narcotics	Faridabad	Shifted.
2.	All India Soil and Landuse Survey, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Noida	Northern Regional Centre of this office has been shifted.
3.	Research and Development Centre, Postal Department	Ghaziabad	Abolished.
4.	National Capital Regional Planning Board	Noida	Allowed to continue in Delhi.
5.	Coast Guard Headquarters.	Noida	Not shifted.
6.	National Crime Records Bureau	Any Delhi Metropolitan Town	Not shifted.
7.	Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service, Ministry of Labour	Noida	Shifted to Noida.
8.	Commissioner of Payments, Department of Industrial Development	Any suitable location, like Gurgaon	Not shifted.
9.	Directorate of Inspection, Northern Circle, Department of Supply	Ghaziabad	Not shifted.
10.	Department of Publication, Ministry of Urban Development	Faridabad	Not shifted.
11.	Postal Staff College	—	Shifted to Ghaziabad.
12.	National Vocational Training Institute for Women	—	Shifted to Noida.
13.	CPWD Training Institute	—	Shifted to Ghaziabad.
14.	National Labour Institute	—	Shifted to Noida.
15.	Department of Lighthouse and Lightships	Noida	Shifted to Noida.

Drinking water supply schemes in Jharkhand

4593. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jharkhand Government has submitted their proposals for Drinking Water Supply Schemes under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and medium towns during last three years; and

(b) if so, the status of those proposals; proposal-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Jharkhand has submitted two proposals under UIDSSMT for water supply schemes at Chas and Deogarh with an approved cost of Rs. 33.24 crore and Rs. 47.38 crore respectively. Both these projects have been considered for release with Central commitment of Rs. 27.09 crore and Rs. 38.61 crore and first instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 13.80 crore and Rs. 19.66 crore respectively has been released to the State so far.

Monitoring agencies for JNNURM

4594. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for setting up of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies at the State level in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the major observations reported in the Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) reports about JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Government has made the provision for setting up Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMA) at the State with the mandate to visit and review the project at the pre-construction stage, construction stage and commissioning and post construction stage. The Government has approved the proposal for setting up of IRMA in the 26 States as per details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The report of the IRMA is project specific and major observations reported by IRMA relates mainly to quality of construction material used, delay in project progress, cost escalation, monitoring of progress of projects etc. In respect of quality of construction material used most IRMA reports have observed that it meets the specifications; records submitted indicate adequacy as regards strength and frequency of tests; raw material and mix designs are found satisfactory. Some IRMA reports have reported on the reasons for delay in implementation of projects. The

delay is mostly on account of shifting of utilities, permission for cutting trees, getting approval from traffic department, land acquisition, stay due to court order, removal of encroachments and delay in tendering process. In some projects IRMA reports indicate that PERT and BAR charts have not been prepared leading to difficulty in monitoring the progress of projects.

Statement

Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies

Sl. No.	Name of State	Date of approval by Central sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)	Agency Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerala	8-Feb.-08	M/s. Voyants Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
2.	Rajasthan	22-Feb.-08	M/s. Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS), Haryana.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	16-May-08	M/s. Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS), Haryana.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	16-May-08	M/s. Mukesh and Associates Consultant and Engineers, Salem, Tamil Nadu.
5.	Maharashtra	19-Sep.-08	M/s. Shrikhande Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra.
6.	Uttarakhand	19-Sep.-08	M/s. National Consultancy for Planning and Engineering, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
7.	Puducherry	19-Dec.-08	M/s. Voyants Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
8.	West Bengal	19-Dec.-08	M/s. Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS), Haryana and SPAN Consultants Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
9.	Karnataka	6-Feb.-09	M/s. National Consultancy for Planning and Engineering, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
10.	Gujarat	13-Feb.-09	M/s. Shrikhande Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra.

1	2	3	4
11.	Assam	29-May-09	M/s SMEC India Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Tamil Nadu	24-July-09	M/s. Mahindra Consulting Engineers Ltd., Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	24-July-09	M/s. MSV International Inc., Gurgaon Haryana.
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	30-Oct.-09	M/s. MSV International Inc., Gurgaon Haryana.
15.	Chandigarh	30-Oct.-09	M/s. Tetra Tech, New Delhi.
16.	Chhattisgarh	30-Oct.-09	M/s. MSV International Inc., Gurgaon Haryana.
17.	Goa	30-Oct.-09	M/s. MSV International Inc., Gurgaon Haryana.
18.	Jharkhand	30-Oct.-09	M/s. National Consultancy for Planning and Engineering, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	30-Oct.-09	M/s. MSV International Inc., Gurgaon Haryana.
20.	Manipur	30-Oct.-09	M/s. Tetra Tech, New Delhi
21.	Meghalaya	30-Oct.-09	M/s. Tetra Tech, New Delhi.
22.	Mizoram	30-Oct.-09	M/s. Tetra Tech, New Delhi
23.	Orissa	30-Oct.-09	M/s. National Consultancy for Planning and Engineering, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
24.	Punjab	30-Oct.-09	M/s. Zanders Engineer Ltd. And Magot Consultants (JV), Mohali Punjab.
25.	Sikkim	30-Oct.-09	M/s. National Consultancy for Planning and Engineering, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
26.	Tripura	30-Oct.-09	M/s. National Consultancy for Planning and Engineering, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
TOTAL: 26			

Development of NCR

4595. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of development projects/schemes that are proposed for the development and beautification of National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) the status of proposed peripheral Highway around Delhi; and

(c) whether the proposed peripheral Highway will reduce the unnecessary load of the vehicle in Delhi from other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Insofar as National Capital Territory of Delhi is concerned, the projects/schemes for development and beautification include street scaping, road improvement/restoration, up-gradation/refurbishing of areas proximate to the venues for Commonwealth Games — Delhi 2010, beautification/improvement of Central Vista area including Rajpath, redevelopment of Rajiv Chowk by various agencies namely New Delhi Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Central Public Works Department, Delhi Development Authority etc.

The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) provides loan assistance to participating State Governments and their implementing agencies for infrastructure development projects. The projects are prepared and implemented by State Governments and their implementing agencies. The Board itself does not propose or prepare any scheme and no project for the beautification of NCR is proposed by the State Governments to the Board.

(b) The NCRPB has informed that the Eastern Peripheral Expressway is at bidding stage. As regards the Western Peripheral Expressway, the physical progress of work as on 31.3.2010 was 45.28% (approximate) and financial progress was 56.56%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Investigation of work related to CWG

4596. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is examining all construction work related to Commonwealth Games following complaints alleging large scale corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CVC has completed its investigation;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon;

(e) whether there is large scale corruption in procurement of goods in CPWD and CVC has asked for a report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) The Central Vigilance Commission has informed that it is in receipt of certain complaints pertaining to ongoing projects of Commonwealth Games. The Commission has advised only two investigations till date on the projects/works related to Commonwealth Games. One complaint pertaining to construction of Indoor stadium for Badminton and Squash for Commonwealth Games 2010 at Siri Fort Sports Complex has been forwarded to the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for submitting a report. In another complaint which was regarding construction of road under bridge at Sewa Nagar -Prem Nagar Railway crossing, the Commission advised MCD to adhere to items and specifications as prescribed by M/o Road Transport and Highways and further decided that Technical Wing (CTE) would conduct an inspection in due course.

It is further stated that Technical Wing of the Commission (CTE) as a part of their routine function, carried out 14 intensive examinations of contracts related to Commonwealth Games for which the reports have been forwarded to the CVOs of the organizations concerned for necessary action. In all these cases, award of work at higher rates and acceptance of sub-standard work has been observed. List of such intensive examination is given the Statement (*See below*). As regards present status/findings of these cases are concerned, the same are under Investigation in the respective organizations.

(e) and (f) A complaint has been received in the Commission alleging purchase of electrical stationery and other general Items by the CPWD at excessive rates and causing pecuniary loss to the State. The Commission has sought factual report from the CPWD in the matter which is under Investigation in CPWD.

Statement

Details of 14 contracts examined intensively by CTE

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Organisation
1	2	3
1.	Construction of Grade Separator at Rajaram Kohli Marg Intersection and Shastri Nagar Intersection at East Delhi. SH: C/o main flyover including loops, slip roads, bridges, sub-way, bus-bays, cycle tracks, drainage and allied works.	PWD
2.	Construction of Elevated Road over Barapulla Nallah starting from Sarai Kale Khan to Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	PWD

1	2	3
	SH: Construction of Elevated Road, slip Roads, Drainage, Electrical, Land Scaping and Allied work from Sarai Kale Khan to Mathura Road (Package-1) and from Mathura Road to Jawharlal Nehru Stadium (Package-2).	
3.	Construction of 3 — Level Grade Separator at Crossing of NH-24 and Road No. 56 at Ghazipur on NH-24, Delhi. SH: construction of Main Flyover, Underpass, Slip Roads, Bridge widening over drain, Footbridge, Bus bays, Cycle Tracks, Drainage, Electrical, Landscaping and allied Works at Ghazipur crossing of NH-24 and road No. 56.	PWD
4.	Construction of Flyover at Naraina T-Point, Ring Road, New Delhi.	PWD
5.	Covering of Sunahari Nallah from Lala Lajpat Rai Marg (Behind Lodhi Hotel) to Dayal Singh College along Lodhi Road and Covering of Kushak Nallah from Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium (South Gate) to IVth Avenue Road, Lodhi Road, Lodhi Colony, for providing parking facility for Common Wealth Games-2010.	MCD
6.	C/o Common Wealth Games Village for Common Wealth Games, Delhi 2010 near Akshardham Temple off Road No. NH-24. SH-C/o swimming pool, Training Hall, Fitness centre, Athletic track at Common Wealth Games Village.	DDA
7.	Upgradation of Street Lighting on Roads in Delhi under Jurisdiction of MCD Phase-	MCD
8.	Upgradation of Street Lighting on Delhi PWD Roads under M-1 Zone, M-2 Zone and M-3 Zone.	PWD
9.	Construction of indoor stadium for Badminton and Squash for Commonwealth Games-2010 at Sirifort Sports Complex.	DDA
10.	Improvement/Upgradation of Shivaji Stadium.	NDMC
11.	Upgradation and Renovation of Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi.	CPWD
12.	Upgradation of Talkatora Stadium (Const, of additional Blocks)	NDMC
13.	Upgradation of Dr. S.P.M. Swimming Pool.	CPWD
14.	Development of Practice venue for Rugby at Jamia Milia Islamia University.	RITES

Ground water resources

4597. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study released by the World Bank has found that a community based approach to groundwater resource management can better protect water resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any concrete step to preserve the country's groundwater resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The World Bank report titled "Deep Wells and Prudence: Towards Pragmatic Action for Addressing Groundwater Overexploitation in India", includes an analysis of the potential of community groundwater management in India and mentions that "State-level engagement is still required to support and nurture a community-based approach". It further states that "State agencies should create an enabling environment, ensuring that community-based initiative receive the support they need to build capacity, take on the lessons of experience, and improve institutional coordination at the local level",

(c) and (d) National Water Policy, 2002 envisages that Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach, by involving not only various Governmental agencies but also the users and other stakeholders such as water users' associations, municipalities and gram panchayats, in an effective and decisive manner in various aspects of planning, design, development and management of the water resources schemes.

In order to preserve water resources and their proper utilization as well as checking of the depletion in the ground water level, the Government of India has initiated several augmentation and regulatory measures which, *inter-alia*, include: (a) launching of schemes for "repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies", "artificial recharge of ground water through dugwells", "demonstrative projects for artificial recharge to ground water aimed at creating awareness about water conservation practices during the year 2007-2010 and (b) circulation of a draft Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to facilitate regulation and control the development and management of ground water, issuing of directions by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to States having 'over-exploited' areas for taking necessary measures to adopt/promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and to also include provision for making construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures mandatory under the building bye-laws. Directions also issued to Residential Group

Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments for adoption of Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises latest by May, 2010. The Central Ground Water Authority has 'notified' 43 areas in 10 States/UTs for regulation of ground water development.

Water related project with Pakistan

‡4598. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any water related project is going on between India and Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that India had, in collaboration with Pakistan, started work on 33 water related projects but only 14 such projects have been completed till date; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Except that India is under obligation under the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty 1960 to communicate specified information regarding certain categories of projects to projects, to Pakistan, there is no water related project ongoing or completed, in collaboration with Pakistan.

Height of Narmada dam

4599. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not allowing raising height of Narmada dam by Government; and
- (b) by when Government will decide in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its Majority order dated 18.10.2000 in W.P. (Civil) No. 319/1994-Narmada Bachao Andolan V/s Union of India, has directed that the permission to raise the Sardar Sarovar Dam height beyond 90 mts will be given by the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) from time to time after it obtains the clearances from the Relief and Rehabilitation (R&R) Sub Group (including consultation with the three Grievances Redressal Authorities of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra) and the Environment Sub Group. The proposal of Government of Gujarat for further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam was considered in the 80th meeting of Narmada Control Authority held on 12.08.2008 wherein it was *inter-alia* decided that further construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam Project would be carried out in two phases:—

- (i) Construction of spillway piers to its full height and installation of gates (to be kept in raised position) and;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Lowering down of the gates and impounding water in the Reservoir to Full Reservoir Level to EL 138.68 M.

The Authority directed that the issue of next stage of construction would first be considered in Environment Sub Group and R&R Sub Group including consultation with Grievances Redressal Authorities and thereafter the matter would be considered by the Narmada Control Authority.

The matter was further discussed in the 81st and 82nd Meeting of NCA held on 16.03.2009 and 28.01.2010 respectively. Environment Sub Group of NCA have concluded that the raising as mentioned at (i) above is conditionally permitted. Approval from R&R Sub Group is yet to be obtained.

Rejuvenation of water sources

4600. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to rejuvenate traditional water sources like bouldies, wells, khatries etc. throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of amount allocated for the purpose, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has made any arrangements for maintenance of these traditional water sources to keep their water clean; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) The Government of India has approved two State sector schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies one with external assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and another with domestic support with an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore for implementation during the Eleventh Plan period. The State Governments are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for RRR of water bodies identified by them as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India in this regard. Under the scheme with domestic support, projects benefitting special category States, undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa and drought prone/naxal affected/tribal areas of other States are eligible for 90% of the project cost as central assistance. Other projects are eligible for 25% of the project cost as central assistance. Under the scheme with external assistance, the Government of India provides central assistance to the extent of 25% of the project cost whereas 75% State Share is to be borrowed from the World bank by the concerned States.

The main objectives of the scheme are:—

- (i) Comprehensive improvement of water bodies including restoration.
- (ii) Improvement of catchment area of water bodies.

- (iii) Community participation and self-supporting system for sustainable management for water bodies covered by the programme.
- (iv) Ground Water Recharge.
- (v) Capacity Building of communities, user groups, standing committee for Panchayats and State Government/Central Government Agencies concerned with the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project.
- (vi) Increase in storage capacity of water bodies.
- (vii) Improvement in agriculture/horticulture productivity.
- (viii) Environmental benefits through improved water use efficiency.
- (ix) Irrigation benefits through restoration of water bodies.
- (x) Promotion of conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
- (xi) Development of tourism, cultural activities, etc.
- (xii) Increased availability of drinking water.

Regular monitoring of the project is to be carried out at each stage. Monitoring has to include the maintaining of both physical and financial progress and the outcome. Monitoring will be done with the association of the standing committee of the Panchayat at the appropriate level. The Water User Associations (WUAs) are to play an active role in the planning, implementation, supervision, maintenance of water body systems and other necessary activities.

Conservation of Wullar lake

4601. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by his Ministry for conservation of the Wullar lake in Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As per the information available from Jammu and Kashmir State Government, a Comprehensive Management Action Plan for construction and management of Wullar Lake has been formulated by Wild Life Protection Department of Jammu and Kashmir through a consultant.

Renovation of irrigation tanks

4602. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of renovation of irrigation tanks in command area of Chambal of State Government of Rajasthan is pending with Government; and

(b) if so, by when it will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir. Government of Rajasthan has only conveyed an Expression of Interest for seeking assistance from the Government of India under the central plan scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies for covering 288 water bodies spread over in 22 districts, as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government of Rajasthan has not submitted Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for approval and inclusion under the central plan scheme for RRR of water bodies.

Statement

Restoration of water bodies

Sl. No.	Name of the districts	Number of water bodies
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	79
2.	Alwar	19
3.	Banswara	9
4.	Baran	4
5.	Bharatpur	5
6.	Bhilwara	37
7.	Chittaurgarh	7
8.	Dausa	4
9.	Dholpur	2
10.	Jaipur	7
11.	Jalore	4
12.	Jhunjhunu	14
13.	Jodhpur	3
14.	Sikar	23
15.	Karauli	4
16.	Kota	4
17.	Pali	10
18.	Sirohi	1

1	2	3
19.	Sawai Madhopur	1
20	Tonk	3
21.	Udaipur	2
22.	Jaisalmer	46
TOTAL:		288

Effective water management

4603. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any policy for effective water management in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated for the purpose in particular reference with Orissa;
- (d) the manner in which the said policy is being or likely to be implemented; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for water conservation and augmentation, particularly in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) The National Water Resources Council adopted the National Water Policy 2002 (NWP) in April, 2002 which addresses various issues related to water resources management. NWP lays stress on sustainable development and efficient management of water resources. Salient features of NWP are given in the Statement (*See below*). NWP recognises that its success will depend entirely on evolving and maintaining a national consensus and commitment to its underlying principles and objectives and that to achieve the desired objectives, State Water Policy backed with an operational action plan shall be formulated. So far 13 States/Union Territories have formulated and adopted State Water Policy. Various schemes and programmes related to water resources development and management are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to States with a view to encourage them and supplement their efforts in achieving the objectives of NWP. The overall outlay for Eleventh Plan for major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation, flood control and command area development sectors under State Plan and Central Plan are Rs. 1, 82,050 crores and Rs. 50,261 crores respectively. Similarly, the outlay for Eleventh Plan for rural water supply and sanitation under State Plan and Central Plan are Rs. 48,875 crores and Rs. 47,306 crores respectively. The total outlay for urban water supply and sanitation is Rs. 75,000 crores.

Government of Orissa has formulated “Orissa State Water Policy-2007” which has been approved by State Water Resources Board. Orissa State Water Policy-2007 aims at laying down the principle of equitable and judicious use of water for survival of life, welfare of human beings and sustained as well as balanced growth of the State. The total Eleventh Plan outlay for major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation, command area development and water management and flood control in respect of Orissa is Rs. 6,518.18 crores. “Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Programme” funded by Asian Development Bank and “Orissa Community Tank Management Project” funded by World Bank are also being implemented by Government of Orissa which aim at improved water management.

Statement

Salient features of the National Water Policy

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at National/State level should be established with a net-work of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing Central and State level agencies.
- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.
- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organisations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multipurpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.

- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.
- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
- Careful planning is necessary to ensure that construction and rehabilitation activities proceed simultaneously and smoothly. A skeletal national policy on resettlement and rehabilitation needs to be formulated so that project affected persons share the benefits through proper rehabilitation.
- Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is a need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various Governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- There should be a Master Plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the States should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

Sharing of water with Pakistan

4604. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recent talks with Pakistan for sharing of water has failed;
- (b) if so, on what issues the talks failed; and
- (c) the further steps contemplated in this direction, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The issues arising during the implementation of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 were discussed in the meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission held in March, 2010 and will be further discussed in the next meeting of Permanent Indus Commission.

Expenditure on CWG

†4605. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the gap between the projected cost and the actual expenditure for the projects constructed for Commonwealth Games-2010 event in Delhi had widened;
- (b) if so, the quantum of the projected cost and the actual expenditure incurred at present, project-wise;
- (c) whether various reasons are attributable to this gap; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the gap that arose between both of the above said estimates on account of each of the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The revised approved cost estimates have increased over the initial approved cost estimates for some of the projects of the Commonwealth Games.

(b) The required details are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/ Project	Initial approved cost estimates	Revised approved cost estimates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sports Authority of India/Central Public Works Department	5 Major SAI Stadia Complex	1000.00 ± 10%	2460.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	University of Delhi	Competition/Training venues	222.27	306.41
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia University	Training Venues	33.41	42.57
4	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	30.00 ± 15%	65.65
5.	Central Reserve Police Force/CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	15.00	28.50
6.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/Competition and Training venues	325.00 ± 25%	827.85

(c) and (d) The reasons for the increase in the cost estimates are (1) Change in design and scope; (2) Escalation in prices of construction material; (3) Alternations and additions at venues necessitated by mandatory requirements of the Commonwealth Games Federation/International Federation; and (4) Inclusion of items like statutory levies, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), facade lighting seating, horticulture work etc. which had not been accounted for earlier. Since the reasons are interlinked, it is not possible to assess exactly the increase in cost/s on account of each reason.

Beautification of Delhi for CWG

†4606. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:
SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that beautification of Delhi is being done in preparation of Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated for expenditure on it and the total amount spent so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required details are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl.No.	Agency	Funds allocated	Amount spent
1.	New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)	49.00	23.43
2.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	139.00	42.00
3.	Public Works Department (PWD)	263.50	92.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The above funds would be utilized for various civic projects of CWG, 2010 viz. street scaping and beautification of roads; installation of road signages; construction of footover bridges/underpass with lifts/escalators; development of parks, park ride and holding facility at Safadurjung Airport etc.

Complaints of players regarding facilities

†4607. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hockey players had gone on strike as they were not put on an equal footing with cricket players in terms of grading and remuneration etc.;

(b) whether Abhinav Bindra has been barred from participating in Asian Games as he did not attend the camp citing insufficient training facilities;

(c) whether most of academies are without any trainer and training facilities;

(d) whether Archery Association also keeps on complaining about non availability of bows and arrows;

(e) whether it is possible to groom quality players keeping in view such a negligent gesture; and

(f) action being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The strike by hockey players was on account of non-fulfillment of contractual agreements by their federation. These agreements are based on commercial arrangements with the sponsors and the Government has no role in such matters.

(b) The National Rifle Association of India has informed that the team for Asian Games is yet to be finalized by them and all core probables, including Shri Abhinav Bindra, will be considered for inclusion in the national team on the basis of current form and performance.

(c) No, Sir. Under the SAI Training Centers and SAG Centres the requisite training facilities in terms of infrastructure, coaching with scientific back up, nutritious diet and sports equipment are available.

(d) The Government has not received any complaint from Archery Association of India regarding shortage of bows and arrows.

(e) and (f) The Government is providing all possible support to NSFs through financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables. Elite sportspersons are also being assisted for their customized training

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training and National Sports Development Fund.

Source of money used in IPL matches

4608. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government knows the rate of each of the teams participating in IPL matches;
- (b) if so, the details of the amount paid to each of the participating teams and by whom;
- (c) whether Government knows the source of income of each of the participants and group of participants of IPL matches;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government knows that black money has been used in purchasing the participating teams;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the steps taken to check the use of black money in IPL matches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (g) Indian Premier League (IPL) involves city teams managed by private entities. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not deal with IPL because the national team does not participate in the IPL tournaments. However, The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that all information in this regard has been handed over to the Government Agencies who are enquiring into the IPL related issues.

Sports facilities for children of labours

4609. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether poor children, including those belonging to the labour class currently engaged as regular and casual labour at the Commonwealth Games building sites, are going to be facilitated and encouraged to use these sports facilities after the Commonwealth Games are over; and
- (b) if so, the specific plans that Government have drawn up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Talented children including those belonging to regular/casual labour at the Commonwealth Games building sites would be considered for utilizing the sports facilities of Sports Authority of India (SAI) provided they have got the potential and are eligible for induction as per the provisions of different schemes viz. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme, Special Area Games Scheme, SAI Training Centres Scheme, Centre of Excellence Scheme, Army Boys Sports Company Scheme etc., being implemented by the SAI.

Sex related activities near CWG village

4610. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as reported in the media, large quantities of contraceptives, particularly male contraceptives, are stocked at the site of the Commonwealth Games Village;
- (b) whether these arrangements are being made for sports competitors likely to be accompanied by their spouses;
- (c) whether Government is aware of media reports that escort agencies have stepped up their recruitment drive for suitable young women and are finding the going difficult in view of rising prices for their services; and
- (d) Government's reaction to these indications of sportspersons and visitors to the Gamers promoting sex-related tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Government is not aware of any such development.
- (d) Does not arise.

Cricket as lucrative business

4611. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that cricket is no more a game but a lucrative business in which big people are involved; that it is no more a game but a big entertainment presented by half-naked cheer girls; and
- (b) if so, the concerns Government have in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Government of India does not deal with the Indian Premier League, which is the promoter of the T 20 tournament between 8 city teams. The tournament is based on a commercial format. Recently, there have been several controversies surrounding the IPL, which are being looked into by the competent authorities for appropriate action.

Project-wise details of CWG

4612. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects relating to Commonwealth Games-2010 being implemented with funds provided by Central Government indicating project-wise estimated cost of each and agencies entrusted with task of their implementation;

(b) the obligation of contractors incorporated, if any, in the respective work contracts with a view to ensure due compliance of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 pertaining to labourers engaged in these project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The required details are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/ Project	Estimated cost
1.	Sports Authority of India/ Central Public Works Department	SAI Stadia	2460.00
2.	University of Delhi	Competition/Training venues	306.41
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia University	Training Venues	42.57
4.	D.P.S., R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Training Venue	1.73
5.	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	65.65
6.	Central Reserve Police Force/ CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	28.50
7.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/Competition and Training venues	827.85

(b) and (c) The necessary provision, to ensure due compliance of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, by the contractor has been incorporated in the contracts by the concerned agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

Infrastructure for international sports events

4613. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing lack of infrastructure and other problems in hosting the international sports events in all areas in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Plan, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the infrastructure in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

12.00 Noon

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Andhra Pradesh has hosted major international sports events such as Afro-Asian Games and the World Military Games.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) "Sports" being a state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to create the sports facilities. At present, there is no scheme in the Ministry for providing financial assistance for construction of stadia, sports complex, swimming pool, etc.

Comprehensive Sports Policy

4614. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had prepared a draft Comprehensive Sports Policy, and when it was submitted for the consideration of the Cabinet;

(b) if so, the present state of consideration of the draft;

(c) the likely period within which it is likely to be approved for implementation; and

(d) whether the approved version of the draft will be placed before Parliament and, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had proposed a new Comprehensive National Sports Policy in 2007-08, the draft of which was discussed with all Stakeholders viz. State Governments, Indian Olympic Association (IOA), National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons and sports administrators. After careful consideration of the whole matter, the Government decided that the existing National Sports Policy 2001 is sufficient to achieve the goals set of both mass participation and the promotion of excellence in sports and decided to withdraw the draft Comprehensive National Sports Policy. Accordingly, the policy was withdrawn with the approval of the Cabinet.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2010-11, in respect of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2327/15/10]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Report and Accounts (2007-08) of NYKS, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2401/15/10]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Science and Technology

III. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of CSIR, New Delhi and related papers

IV. MoU (2010-11) between Government of India and various Corporations/ Companies

V. Outcome Budget (2010-11) of Department of Atomic Energy

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. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 893 (E), dated the 11th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2009.
 - (2) G.S.R. 894 (E), dated the 11th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2009.
 - (3) G.S.R. 905 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 2009.
 - (4) G.S.R. 906 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 2009.

- (5) G.S.R. 907 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (6) G.S.R. 908 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (7) G.S.R. 909 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (8) G.S.R. 910 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (9) G.S.R. 911 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (10) G.S.R. 912 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (11) G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (12) G.S.R. 72 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (13) G.S.R. 102 (E), dated the 25th February, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (14) G.S.R. 172 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (15) G.S.R. 173 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2010, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (16) G.S.R. 190 (E), dated the 12th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (17) G.S.R. 191 (E), dated the 12th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (18) G.S.R. 227 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (19) G.S.R. 228 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (20) G.S.R. 229 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2010.

- (21) G.S.R. 230 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (22) G.S.R. 231 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (23) G.S.R. 232 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (24) G.S.R. 233 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (25) G.S.R. 234 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (26) G.S.R. 235 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (27) G.S.R. 236 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (28) G.S.R. 237 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (29) G.S.R. 238 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (30) G.S.R. 239 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (31) G.S.R. 240 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (32) G.S.R. 241 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (33) G.S.R. 242 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (34) G.S.R. 243 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (35) G.S.R. 244 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 2010.

- (36) G.S.R. 245 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (37) G.S.R. 246 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (38) G.S.R. 247 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (39) G.S.R. 248 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (40) G.S.R. 249 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (41) G.S.R. 250 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (42) G.S.R. 251 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (43) G.S.R. 252 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (44) G.S.R. 298 (E), dated the 8th April, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (45) G.S.R. 299 (E), dated the 8th April, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (46) G.S.R. 300 (E), dated the 8th April, 2010, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2010.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 46 See No. L.T. 2426/15/10]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 219 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 220 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.

- (3) G.S.R. 221 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (4) G.S.R. 222 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (5) G.S.R. 223 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (6) G.S.R. 224 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (7) G.S.R. 225 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Tamil Nadu Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (8) G.S.R. 226 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the West Bengal Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 8 See No. L.T. 2418/15/10]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology) Notification No. G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, regarding enforcement of the Act from 29th March, 2010, under Section 22 of the Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2425/15/10]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2419/15/10]

- IV. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2420/15/10]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2421/15/10]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2422/15/10]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2423/15/10]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVANI), for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2424/15/10]

- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2010-11, in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2511/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09 of various Museums/Cultural Centres/Libraries/Training Centre and Akademi

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) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2005-06, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2431/15/10]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2429/15/10]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2430/15/10]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2446/15/10]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2447/15/10]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2445/15/10]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2449/15/10]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), 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 Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2448/15/10]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2451/15/10]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2452/15/10]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sangeet Natak Akademi for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2450/15/10]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

II. MoU (2010-11) between Government of India and ITI Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications), under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraphy Act, 1885:—

- (1) G.S.R. 49 (E), dated the 28th January, 2010, publishing the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2010, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 280 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, publishing the Indian Wireless Telegraphs (Amateur Service) amendment rules, 2009.
- (3) G.S.R. 279 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 49 (E), dated the 27th January, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2392/15/10]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the ITI Limited, for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2391/15/10]

I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of IITTM Gwalior and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, 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) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, 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.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporations.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2375/15/10]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2476/15/10]

I. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of BRB Jhansi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (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. 2471/15/10]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2470/15/10]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2010-11) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित गृह कार्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का एक सौ पैंतालीसवाँ प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी) में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I present One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Action Taken by the Government on the

Observations/Recommendations contained in its One Hundred and Thirty-first Report on Closure of Bangalore and Hyderabad Airports; One Hundred and Forty-first Report on Modernization of Airports; and One Hundred and Forty-second Report on Functioning of Private Airports.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2009-10):—

- (i) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts);
- (ii) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology); and
- (iv) Twelfth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Textiles.

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON LABOUR**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on

Labour on further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations contained in its Thirty-third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on “Development Schemes for Handicrafts Sector” of the Ministry of Textiles.

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT OF
CONSUMER AFFAIRS**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2009-10) on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of recommendations contained in Chapter V of the following Reports of the Committee:—

- (i) Twenty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Twenty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution);
- (ii) Twenty-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Twentieth Report on Consumer Movement in the Country pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs);
- (iii) Twenty-eighth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs); and
- (iv) First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Twenty-seventh Report on Price rise of Essential Commodities-causes and effect with special emphasis on import of Wheat and Enforcement of prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of supply of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report on “Working of CBI” of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05), Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07), Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) and Thirty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice

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 make following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report on “Working of CBI” of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05), Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07), Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) and Thirty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice.

(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Planning

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I make following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Planning.

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Third Report on
Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, in pursuance of the direction issued by the hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha, under rule 266 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, and issued by Rajya Sabha Parliament Bulletin Part-II, dated 28.9.2004, I am making the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Third Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology:—

- (1) The Standing Committee on Information Technology examined the Demands for Grants for the year 2009-10 of the Department of Information Technology and the Report was presented by Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2009. The Report contained 30 recommendations. The Department of Information Technology has taken all possible steps towards implementation of all 30 recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on IT as per the Action Taken Report. I would like to lay the details of the Action Taken Report on the Table of the House without taking valuable time of the House.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MATTERS RAISED WITH THE PERMISSION

**Revelations by the official agencies on bomb blasts in
Ajmer and Mecca Masjid**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I draw attention to the recent serious developments in the investigations into the cases of bomb blasts in Ajmer Sharif and the linkages with the Mecca Masjid bomb blasts, both of which took place in 2007. It is true that terror has no

religion. And, it is equally true that terrorists taking the name of any particular religion defame the very religion in which name they act. In the current investigations, these highly condemnable anti-national acts of terror and bomb blasts in places of worship were committed by groups acting in the name of *Hindutva*. In these two blasts, several innocent people were killed and hundreds injured. In the Malegaon and Modasa bomb blasts in 2008, again, groups acting in the name of *Hindutva* have been implicated. Recently, it was reported that the RSS expelled one of its pracharaks for his involvement, following the investigation. Sir, several questions arise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, इसमें urgency का क्या मामला है?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: How is it that immediately after the bomb blast the top Government Ministers and officials immediately linked the blasts to members of the Muslim community alleging links with HUJI and Lashkar.? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, how can I speak if this disturbance is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead. We know the capability of HUJI and Lashkar in many acts of terror in this country. But when it becomes an automatic reaction to blame Muslims with links to these terror outfits of the blasts, it is a gravest injustice to the community and, in fact, it helps terror groups operating across the border as the credibility of our own investigation gets compromised.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: In this connection, the arrest, torture and incarceration of 75 Muslim youth in Hyderabad in 2007 and, later, in Malegaon in 2008, is a shameful symbol of prejudice and community profiling. I hope this House will join me in demanding compensation for them. I also demand a fresh probe into the mecca masjid blasts in the light of new evidence of links with the Ajmer Sharif blasts.

Two, it seems that there is a network of groups operating in different parts of the country who are committed to acts of terror in the name of Hindutva. The Government should institute an enquiry into this. ...*(Time-bellrings)*... Sir, my third point is ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please complete it. Please complete it.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I am completing. I am completing. Three, we also have to strongly condemn that politics which produces persons who commit such acts, the politics of communal hatred, targeting of Muslims, the false propaganda and the distortions of history. We can expel such people once they are caught, but if we continue such sectarian and communal politics, then such organizations will be seen as political factories producing anti-patriotic monsters who do not hesitate to kill and maim innocent people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, we all associate ourselves with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Matter is over. Shri K.N. Balagopal. ...*(Interruptions)*... That matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... किसका नाम?

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, आर.एस.एस. का नाम क्यों ले रही हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, the name of ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका नाम नहीं लिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... If your name is there, I will remove it.
...*(Interruptions)*... नाम नहीं लिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: आर.एस.एस. का नाम ले रही हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आर.एस.एस. का नाम
रिकॉर्ड में से निकालिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके सामने उन्होंने आर.एस.एस. बोला ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: निकाल देंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am not able to hear what you are saying.
...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, उन्होंने आर.एस.एस. बोला ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, जब उन्होंने
आर.एस.एस. का नाम बोला ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी सुन रहे थे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इन्होंने कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*... आर.एस.एस. ने एक्सपेल किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Even if
that is objectionable, I will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: आपने भी कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने ऑब्जेक्शन भी किया
है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तारिक अनवर: इन्होंने बिल्कुल सही कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your
objection? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, मैंने कहा आर.एस.एस. has expelled its pracharak. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, आर.एस.एस. कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मि. पाणि आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am
on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, what is your
objection?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, when she took the name of RSS, I objected to
it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Why? Why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Why do you blame the organization?
...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you blame the organization? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आर.एस.एस.*(व्यवधान)*... मालेगांव का नाम लेकर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There is a case against an individual, not against the organization.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the case is against an individual, not against an organization. Why is she ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTUALLA: Sir, I objected to it. ... *(Interruptions)*... Sir, you didn't take note of it. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you must see, they have given the contradiction that he was not ... *(Interruptions)*... They have condemned it. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what she said. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: She said a different story. You said, he is suspended. The RSS said, 'No.' They condemned the act. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't understand, what is your objection. ... *(Interruptions)*... Tell me, what is your objection, and I will look into the records. मि. अहलुवालिया... *(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why are you always talking about RSS? ... *(Interruptions)*... You are always chanting it. ... *(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, मैंने यह कहा कि आर.एस.एस. has expelled ... *(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Brindaji, you need not explain it. ... *(Interruptions)*... If there is any objectionable thing, I will look into it. ... *(Interruptions)*... I will look into it. What else can I do? ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, please look into the record. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am assuring you, but you are asking it again. ... *(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Balagopal. ... *(Interruptions)*... No; no; I will look into it. Leave it. ... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Pany, this is not correct. ... *(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Balagopal. आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए... *(व्यवधान)*...

Amnesty scheme declared for Indians in Gulf countries

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the urgent necessity of intervention of Indian Embassy in Sultanate of Oman for providing necessary documents to Indians for the Amnesty Scheme just announced by the Oman Government. The Government of Sultanate of Oman has announced a public amnesty for foreigners who are working in the country without valid documents. Through this scheme thousands of Indians working there would be benefited and will get a chance to come back to their motherland. The Indian Embassy in Muscat has to provide them Emergency Clearance Certificate for their return journey. Now the authorities in Indian Embassy are asking the Indians there for domicile certificate for issuing Emergency Clearance Certificate. Sir, it is very difficult for Indians who are working there for many years to provide domicile certificate to the authorities. We all know that they are in a very pathetic situation. The Indian Embassy is waiting to give Emergency Clearance Certificate to those Indians who are in Oman. They may have some papers with them but Indian Embassy is not giving any document. This delay in getting document will deny the chance of amnesty to Indians living there in grave situation. So, the Government of India has to give instructions to our Embassy

in Muscat to provide Emergency Clearance Certificate to all those Indians who have copy of Indian passport and other reliable documents. I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to assist our NRIs in Oman to utilize this benefit of public amnesty.

Demand of resolve the issue of giving assets to the State of Himachal Pradesh under the Re-organisation of the State of Punjab Act

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश, एक छोटा-सा पहाड़ी प्रदेश, चीन की सीमा के साथ शान्तिप्रिय ढंग से रह रहा है। 1966 में पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम संसद ने पास किया और बहुत से इलाके हिमाचल प्रदेश में शामिल हुए। उस अधिनियम में तय हुआ कि नए हिमाचल प्रदेश को साँझे पंजाब की सम्पत्तियों में क्या हिस्सा मिलेगा। यह दुख की बात है, शायद हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं कि संसद ने जो कानून बनाया, उस कानून के मुताबिक हिमाचल प्रदेश को उसका हिस्सा आज तक भी नहीं मिला है। 1977 में मैं मुख्य मंत्री बना और मोरारजी देसाई जी से मैंने प्रार्थना की। उन्होंने सम्बन्धित प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाया और उन्होंने कहा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का दावा बिल्कुल ठीक है। एक कमेटी का गठन किया गया। मुझे याद है, मैंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, कमेटी का गठन तो हो गया, उसकी रिपोर्ट कब आएगी, क्या होगा, कुछ तो करिए? वे कहने लगे कि आप क्या चाहते हैं, तो मैंने कहा कि कुछ *ad hoc* दे दीजिए, तो बीएसएल परियोजना से 15 मेगावाट बिजली *ad hoc* मिलनी शुरू हो गई। 33 वर्ष हो गए, वह *ad hoc* बिजली हमें मिल रही है। सुब्रह्मण्यम कमेटी बनी। उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट हिमाचल प्रदेश के हक में दी, लेकिन आज तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया गया। हिमाचल प्रदेश कुछ नहीं माँग रहा। हिमाचल प्रदेश का पानी, हिमाचल प्रदेश की जमीन, हिमाचल प्रदेश के हजारों लोग उजड़े, बिजली पैदा हुई, पड़ोस के प्रदेशों में खुशहाली आई, लेकिन उसका वह हिस्सा, जो संसद ने कहा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिलना चाहिए, वह आज तक भी हिमाचल प्रदेश को नहीं मिला। महोदय, मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया, कई वर्ष तक चलता रहा। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उसने 29 तारीख को फैसला दिया है और भारत सरकार को कहा है कि वह 3 हफ्ते में मीटिंग बुलाए और 3 महीने में सभी सम्बन्धित प्रदेशों की बात सुन कर निर्णय करे।

छोटे से हिमाचल को बने 44 वर्ष हो गए, लेकिन आज तक उसको वह नहीं मिल सका, जो आपने पास किया था। आबादी की लिहाज़ से हमको 7.19% मिलना चाहिए था। 2.5% हमें भाखड़ा से मिला रहा है, 15 मैगावाट BSL से मिल रहा है, लेकिन पोंग से हमें कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश को उसका अधिकार मिलने का यह आखरी मौका है। क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश को इसीलिए सजा दी जा रही है क्योंकि यह शान्तिप्रिय राज्य है? मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को उसका अधिकार दिलाया जाए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इनको एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

Danger posed to the internal security of the country due to selling and smuggling of arms to the Naxalites and Maoists by the security forces personnel

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, सारी संसद, चाहे वह लोक सभा हो या राज्य सभा, देश के सभी राज्य एवं पूरा देश आज नक्सलवाद के कारण चिन्तित हैं। स्थिति यहां तक बनी कि जब दन्तेवाड़ा में दुर्घटना हुई, तो गृह मंत्री जी ने इस्तीफे की पेशकश की। लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि गृह मंत्रालय की नाक के नीचे अभी हाल ही में CRPF के छः जवान उत्तर प्रदेश में 6000 से अधिक कारतूस और AK-47 की तस्करी के मामले में पकड़े गए हैं। यह क्या हो रहा है? गृह मंत्री जी ने इस्तीफे का * किया, लेकिन आप देखिए कि इस देश में हो क्या रहा है। 76 लोग शहीद हुए, लेकिन कहीं गुप्तचर ने इनको कोई जानकारी नहीं दी। इनको गुप्तचर से कोई जानकारी नहीं मिलती है। इसके ऊपर कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है कि गुप्तचर काम क्या कर रहा है। अगर गुप्तचर जानकारी नहीं देता है और दुर्घटना हो जाती है, तो वह अदालत में जाती है। अगर

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अदालत से कोई फैसला होता है तो आपको आतंकवादी की सूचना नहीं मिलती है, नक्सलाइट की सूचना नहीं मिलती है और अगर वे किसी घटना को अंजाम दे देते हैं, उसके बाद आप कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लेते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जब कोई अदालत में जाता है और उसको फांसी की सजा सुनाई जाती है, उसके बाद भी आप कोई कदम नहीं उठाते हैं और मर्सी पेटिशन लगा देते हैं। क्या होगा इस देश का? आपका गुप्तचर क्या कर रहा है? क्या हम इस आशंका से ग्रसित नहीं हो सकते कि दन्तेवाड़ा में CRPF के जो जवान शहीद हुए हैं, उनके लिए जो बन्दूकें और कारतूस गए थे, CRPF के जवानों द्वारा उनकी तस्करी नहीं की जा रही है या फिर जिनकी कालाबाजारी हो रही है, वे वही बन्दूकें और कारतूस नहीं हैं? क्या इस बात से इन्कार किया जा सकता है कि वे वही बन्दूकें और कारतूस नहीं होंगे? मुझे लगता है कि गृह मंत्री जी अपने विभाग में पूरी तरह से फेल हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले गृह मंत्रालय की वर्किंग के ऊपर चर्चा चल रही थी। मुझे लगता है कि एक मिनट भी उन्हें अपनी कुर्सी पर बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है, क्योंकि वे अपने विभाग से दूर हैं, उनका गुप्तचरों पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, कार्यवाही पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। वे केवल इस्तीफे का * कर देते हैं। 76 जवानों को मारने वाले कारतूस कहां से गए थे? CRPF के 76 जवानों को मारने वाली बन्दूकें कहां से गई थीं? उन बन्दूकों का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए। अगर आप इसका पता नहीं लगाते हैं तो मुझे लगता है कि गृह मंत्रालय पूरी तरह से चरमरा गया है। कौन हैं वे चार लोग, जो इसकी खरीद-फरोख्त करते हैं? क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह नहीं है? क्या वह नहीं जानती है कि वे लोग कौन हैं? उनको पकड़ा क्यों नहीं जाता है? उत्तर प्रदेश के 17 जिले पूरी तरह से कारतूस और AK-47 जैसे जितने भी हथियार या अस्त्र हैं, उनकी कालाबाजारी से ग्रसित हैं। सरकार इसके ऊपर ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लेती है? मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस तरह की * का इस्तेमाल करके देश को इमोशनली ब्लैकमेल नहीं करना चाहिए। उन्हें सीधे तौर पर इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir,...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am aware of it...(Interruptions)... Don't worry, I am looking into it.

श्री प्रभात झा: इन्हें चाहिए कि अपने विभाग पर पूरी तरह कंट्रोल करें। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मुझे लगता है कि वह देश से न तो नक्सलवाद को खत्म करना चाहते हैं और न ही आतंकवाद को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। वह सिर्फ * करते हैं और इस देश को बताते हैं कि हम लोग कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। आप क्यों उन्हें नहीं पकड़ते हैं? क्यों आपके गुप्तचर तक फेल हो गए हैं। सरकार इस बात का जवाब दे। यह देश और यह सदन आपसे जवाब चाहते हैं।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं भी इनको ऐसोसिएट करता हूं।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इनको ऐसोसिएट करती हूं।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इनको ऐसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं भी इनको ऐसोसिएट करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am looking into it...(Interruptions)... I have taken note of it...(Interruptions)...

Situation arising from stopping the construction of Maheshwar Hydel Project in Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं सदन का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन महेश्वर जल विद्युत परियोजना की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं। मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी को ध्यान में रख कर राज्य सरकार ने यह परियोजना शुरू की थी। इस बिजली-घर के निर्माण पर वर्तमान में तकरीबन 2,500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं और कार्य की प्रगति भी बहुत अच्छी है। इससे राज्य की जनता को आगामी नवम्बर माह में 7.2 लाख यूनिट बिजली मिलने वाली थी, लेकिन पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय के निर्णय से यह कार्य रुक

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

गया है। इस परियोजना से देवास और इन्दौर के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था पर राज्य सरकार ने 517 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं। इस निर्णय से प्रतिदिन 36 करोड़ लीटर जल की आपूर्ति रुक जाएगी।

वहाँ स्थानीय जनता तो पानी के संकट को वैसे ही झेल रही है तथा इस रोक के कारण वहाँ पेयजल की समस्या और बढ़ेगी।

महोदय, केन्द्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने इस पर रोक लगाई है और उसने उसका जो आधार माना है, वह आधार भी बिल्कुल गलत है। उसने डूब क्षेत्र की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए दो वन्य अभ्यारण्य स्थापित करने की शर्त लगाई है, जो इस डूब क्षेत्र में आते ही नहीं हैं।

सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्रालय ने यह निर्णय लेने के पहले राज्य सरकार का पक्ष भी नहीं सुना। यह किस तरीके का निर्णय है या किस तरीके की तानाशाही है कि जब परियोजना से प्रभावितों के समुचित विस्थापन होने तक बांध में पानी नहीं छोड़ने का आश्वासन राज्य सरकार दे चुकी है, इसके बावजूद भी वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने यह निर्णय किसके दबाव के तहत लिया? यह विकास-विरोधी निर्णय है।

सर, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से तत्काल इसमें हस्तक्षेप करने का आग्रह किया है। मैं भी इस सदन में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त कर रही हूँ। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इसमें तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करते हुए वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के इस निर्णय को रद्द करने का आदेश जारी करें ताकि मध्य प्रदेश में वहाँ के आम जन, जो बिजली और पानी की कमी से जूझ रहे हैं तथा इस निर्णय ने उनकी आपूर्ति बाधित करने का काम किया है, वह बाधित न हो और पुनः इस विकास के काम से वहाँ की जनता को लाभ मिल सके।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं associate करता हूँ।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी associate करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Mr. Prabhat Jha's submission, wherever the word * has been used, it may be expunged.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): सर....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have looked into it and only then have I taken the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब इसमें argument नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*... I have expunged it. I have seen it. It is there in the...*(Interruptions)*...

Alleged corruption in the recruitment of nurses in Delhi

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House and the attention of the Government to a news report that appeared in the daily, *Malayalam Manorama*, yesterday, the 5th May, 2010. The report is about rampant corruption in the recruitment of nurses in various hospitals across the National Capital Region.

According to the report, the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital would be holding recruitment tests for nurses on the 9th of this month. For the first time, a private agency has been entrusted with the task of conducting the test. There are around 300 vacancies. Some candidates appearing in the test have received phone calls saying that if they were willing to pay five lakh rupees in bribe, job is guaranteed. Interestingly, the touts are asking for payment by cheque, maybe, to instill confidence in the minds of the candidates.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Sir, the report draws attention to another incident. In the recently opened Liver and Kidney Super Speciality Hospital in Vasant Kunj, it is alleged that candidates were asked to pay Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 5 lakhs in bribe. Candidates come from far away States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu seeking jobs and they lose all hope once they realize the state of affairs in the Government-owned hospitals.

I urge upon the Government that the Ministry of Health may immediately constitute a team to enquire into the allegations, in particular, and the recruitment drives conducted in Government hospitals across the National Capital Region in general.

Sir, recently, we discussed the affairs of the Medical Council of India and the Health Minister has assured many things. But things are not all right. It is an urgent issue. I urge upon the Government to look into this report and take necessary measures to help the poor candidates coming from far away States. This is an urgent matter and I hope the entire House joins me on this issue.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

**Need to restore the Srinagar-Dubai flight and connect Srinagar
with other Gulf countries**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the airport at Srinagar has all the facilities of an international airport, and, for years now, we have been asking the Government, particularly, the Ministry of Civil Aviation to see that Srinagar must be connected with international destinations. Initially, I was one of those who demanded that, at least, to start with, Srinagar should get connected with the Gulf destinations or capitals. Since we struggled for that, one flight was sanctioned, that is, Srinagar-Dubai, a very successful flight. For reasons known to the Minister of Civil Aviation, it has been withdrawn. It is unacceptable to the people of Kashmir. It had generated a great hope, and, it was started with a great fanfare.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Civil Aviation to immediately restore the Srinagar-Dubai flight, and, as you know, the same flight can be connected with Jeddah, which will be a lucrative proposition for the Ministry.

I do not understand when they started this flight with much fanfare, then, why did they withdraw this all of a sudden. I also urge upon the Ministry to seriously consider connecting Srinagar with other Gulf destinations, namely, Jeddah, Muscat, Tehran, Kuwait, Sharjah and others, for which there is very good traffic available. This does not mean that we do not want Srinagar to be connected with other international capitals. Through you, Sir, I urge upon the Government to look into it, and, Sir, I want your support on this proposition. Thank you.

Plight of potato growers in the country

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, देश के 80 लाख आलू उत्पादक किसानों की समस्या को उजागर करने के लिए मैंने यह मुद्दा यहाँ उठाया है। आलू उत्पादक आज अभूतपूर्व संकट में हैं। बिहार जैसे प्रदेशों में फसल नहीं आयी, इसलिए संकट है और उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल और अन्य प्रदेशों में अच्छी फसल आयी, लेकिन फिर वे संकट में हैं। यहाँ तक कि बंगाल में दो किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है। यह इसलिए हुआ है कि फसल का दाम नहीं मिल रहा है। ग्राहक को तो इसके लिए 20-25 रुपये चुकाने पड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन किसान को एक या दो रुपया ही मिल पा रहा है। यह लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं है, यह तो कोई भी मानेगा, लेकिन यह उत्पादन के खर्च की भरपाई भी नहीं है। उत्पादन खर्चा भी इससे बहुत ज्यादा है। इससे तो वहन और कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने का खर्चा तक नहीं निकलता है। इसीलिए किसानों ने कोल्ड स्टोरेज से आलू निकालना ही बंद कर दिया और इसे वे वहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। इससे स्टोरेज वाले भी संकट में हैं। यह कैसे होता है? इसके बारे में मेरी यह राय है कि यह दो ही कारणों से होता है — एक, सरकार की नीति के कारण और दूसरा, फॉरेन एक्सचेंज में चल रहे सट्टे के कारण।... (व्यवधान)... मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। आलू का 34 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हो रहा है, लेकिन सट्टे का खेल 340 मिलियन टन का हो रहा है, यानी दस गुना ज्यादा ट्रेड हो रहा है, लेकिन डिलीवरी केवल एक परसेंट है। अगर पिछले दो साल का रिकार्ड देखें तो यह पता चलता है कि फरवरी से अप्रैल तक इसके दाम घटे रहते हैं और अप्रैल के बाद दाम चढ़ते हैं। इस साल भी यही हो रहा है। क्या सरकार तमाशबीन बन कर देखती रहेगी? किसान के प्रति उसकी कोई प्रतिबद्धता है या नहीं? इसलिए मेरी चार मांगें हैं। मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि आलू को MSP नहीं देते हैं, लेकिन यह क्यों नहीं देते हैं? ऐसे बहुत सारी रोजमर्रा की चीजें हैं, जिनका उत्पादन न होने पर लोगों को तकलीफ होगी, लेकिन उत्पादन करने वाला कभी अकाल के कारण और कभी ज्यादा फसल आने के कारण घाटे में जाता है।

इसलिए मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि आलू जैसे पदार्थों के लिए भी MSP होना चाहिए। मेरी दूसरी मांग यह है कि जिनका भी नुकसान हुआ है, अगर महाराष्ट्र में मुआवज़ा मिलती है, तो दूसरी जगहों पर भी मिलना चाहिए। मेरी तीसरी मांग यह है कि forward exchange में जो सट्टेबाजी हो रही है, उस पर लगाम लगाने का कोई उपाय सोचना चाहिए। मेरी चौथी मांग यह है कि कोई price band का mechanism आए, जो यह देखे कि ग्राहक को वह वस्तु कितने दाम में मिलेगी और उत्पादन खर्च निकालकर, किसान के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य कैसे सुनिश्चित होगा। धन्यवाद।

Death of a passenger in Nizamuddin-Kochi Duronto Express due to lack of proper medical facilities

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. I would like to raise the issue of non-availability of medical facilities in the newly-introduced Duronto trains. Three days back, one passenger died in the Nizamuddin-Kochi Duronto Express. The deceased, Kumaran, complained of chest pain and uneasiness. The co-passengers informed the T.T. who was sitting in the A.C. compartment. Nobody from Railways came to his help. They were informed that there was no doctor in the train itself. Even the paramedical staff was not available. Sir, if such a condition prevails, what would be the fate of the passengers who are traveling in nonstop long distance trains. While answering to the Question No. 403, the hon. Railway Minister stated that, "The present status of provision of essential services like medical, communication and catering in trains is as under. Medical facility of a doctor with paramedical staff has been provided in all Duronto trains as a pilot project. Further

extension of this service would be considered on the outcome of this pilot project". But the reality is far away from this answer. No doctor is available in the Nizamuddin-Kochi Duronto Express. Actually, in Malayalam, there is a word 'Duronto' which means disaster. Since the introduction of this service, all passengers have been facing a disastrous situation in this train. I would say, the hon. Railway Minister mislead not only this House but the total railway commuters of this country. So, I urge upon the Government to think over this and provide, at least, minimum medical facilities in the Nizamuddin-Kochi Duronto Express. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengla): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, you cannot raise it here. Once your notice has not come, it means, it has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: No, no, Sir, I have given a notice earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fine, but it has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, indiscriminate firing is going on ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has to be admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can take it up ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman has not admitted ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever has been admitted, I have taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: This is a very serious issues, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, firing is going on. *(Interruptions)* This is a very serious issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow anything in the Zero Hour which has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.

GOVERNMENT BILLS (Contd.)

The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, there are some 20-21 small amendments to help the employees. These are related particularly to enhancing the age of the dependants, covering the benefits and regarding the time for intention notification from six months to one month. Also, under section 10, there is a provision that the Chairman of the Medical Benefit Council will be the DG, ESIC rather than the Director General of Health Services.

As per the amendment of section 12, a Member of Parliament after becoming Minister or Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House will not remain the member of the ESI Corporation. I have moved all such amendments. This is already approved by the Standing Committee. This was first introduced in the Lok Sabha. Then the Speaker of the Lok Sabha referred it to the Standing Committee. Ultimately, the Standing Committee unanimously recommended certain amendments. We have included all those amendments in the present Amendment Bill. I request the hon. Members to pass this Bill.

The question was proposed.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। Employees' State Insurance पर समय-समय पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कुछ जजमेंट आईं, जिनको ध्यान में रखते हुए यह विधेयक लाया गया था और इस विधेयक में करीब 15 amendments हैं तथा करीब चार नए sections लगाए गए हैं। प्रमुखतः जो Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 है, वह social security legislation है, जो employees को sickness, maternity और injury में certain benefit देता है। इसका आधार और इसका एरिया बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ नए प्रावधान भी लाए गए। खास करके राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना शुरू की गई। बीपीएल वर्कर्स जो unorganized sectors में हैं, उनको कैसे coverage दिया जा सकता है, उनको कैसे ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती हैं, इसके लिए इस विधेयक के द्वारा एक कोशिश की गई है। महोदय, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना 01 अप्रैल, 2008 को शुरू हुई थी और 15 जून, 2008 तक इसके अंतर्गत करीब सवा लाख स्मार्ट कार्ड जारी कर दिए गए थे, ताकि उनको इसका लाभ मिल सके। अब इनकी संख्या करीब 54-55 लाख तक पहुंच गई है। आप नए प्रावधानों के द्वारा नए लोगों को जोड़ रहे हैं, किन्तु आपका अपना जो infrastructure है, उसमें सबसे बड़ी रुकावट vacancy है। ESI होस्पिटल्स में डॉक्टर और पारा मेडिकल स्टाफ की कमी है। इन आंकड़ों को देख कर मुझे एक बात ध्यान में आ गई, अभी दो दिन पहले एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेजों में शिक्षकों की कमी या सरकारी अस्पतालों में डॉक्टरों की कमी का एक मूल कारण उनकी retirement age भी है।

ऐसा लगता है कि ESI hospitals में भी यही कारण है। मेरे पास 2008 से लेकर 2009 तक के आंकड़े हैं, जहां स्टेट वाइज़ medical, paramedical और other staff की कमी बतायी गयी है। आंध्र प्रदेश में 178 medical staff और 216 paramedical, including nurses की पोस्ट्स vacant पड़ी हैं, असम में 22 medical, 10

paramedical और nurses, बिहार में 26 medical और 75 paramedical, चंडीगढ़ administration में 1 medical और 10 paramedical, छत्तीसगढ़ में 22 और 28, दिल्ली में सबसे ज्यादा 316 और 700 हैं। दिल्ली के ESI Hospitals में जो vacancies हैं, वे 316 और 700 हैं, गोवा में 7 हैं, गुजरात में 255 और 569 हैं, हरियाणा में 51 और 138 हैं, पश्चिम बंगाल में 241 मेडिकल और 955 paramedical including nurses की जगह खाली पड़ी है। महोदय, अगर मैं पूरे भारत के आंकड़े दूँ तो करीब 2017 मेडिकल और 5055 paramedical और nurses की जगह खाली पड़ी हैं, जहां भरपाई नहीं हो सकी, यह 2008-09 के आंकड़े बताते हैं। जब आप यह विधेयक लाए, उस वक्त आपने इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए कहा कि हम Third Party Participation से अपने अस्पतालों को लाएंगे, TPP के माध्यम से लाएंगे। महोदय, आपका खुद का अस्पताल है, ESI Hospital, Kolhapur, ESI Hospital, Bibwewadi, Pune, और ESI Hospital, Chinchwad — ये पूरी तरह से ऑपरेटिव नहीं है। महोदय, Third Party Participation का मतलब क्या है? जैसे इंडियोरेंस कम्पनी third party administration ले आए या CGHS ने बहुत सारे अस्पतालों और नर्सिंग होम्स को recognize कर दिया कि वहां पर भी अगर आप ट्रीटमेंट कराएंगे तो CGHS उसकी भरपाई करेगी। अगर ESI भी वही करने लगे तो फिर अस्पताल बनाने के लिए जो आपने infrastructure तैयार किया था, उसकी क्या जरूरत थी? आप virtually प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इसको ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है कि जो आपका अपना infrastructure है, उसमें अगर आपका अपना स्टाफ ही नहीं होगा तो बेड और पेशेंट रेश्यो नेचुरली नीचे आ जाएगा। डॉक्टर और पेशेंट रेश्यो अगर ज्यादा होगा, यानी एक डॉक्टर और 1000 पेशेंट्स होंगे तो एक पेशेंट को ट्रीटमेंट लेने में टाइम लगेगा, उसकी लम्बी डेट पड़ेगी, लम्बी कतारें होंगी और वहां पर लोग नहीं आएंगे। आपका जो अपना infrastructure है, अगर आप सदन को बताते कि आपका रेश्यो क्या है — आपके पास बेड और पेशेंट रेश्यो कितना है, उसमें utilize और underutilize कितना है, average केंद्री का और आपका पेशेंट और बेड रेश्यो क्या है, उसी तरह से नर्स और पेशेंट रेश्यो क्या है, paramedical staff and patient ratio क्या है, ओपीडी और in-house treatment का रेट ऑफ रेश्यो क्या है — अगर यह सब बताते तो हमें थोड़ा पता लगता कि वाकई आपको TPP पर जाना चाहिए या नहीं जाना चाहिए। पहले आप खुद की 100 परसेंट vacancies खत्म करिए, employment दीजिए। महोदय, डॉक्टर बेरोजगार बैठा है, ऐसा कोई सोच भी नहीं सकता, नर्स बेरोजगार बैठी है, कोई सोच भी नहीं सकता, paramedical staff बेरोजगार बैठा है, ऐसा कोई सोच भी नहीं सकता क्योंकि इनकी सख्त जरूरत है। They are in demand. I do not know why you are not giving them employment. Is there any problem in it? Please solve that problem first.

Then, Sir, there is another Yojana, राजीव गांधी श्रमिक कल्याण योजना, श्रमिक कल्याण योजना में आप राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना को लाए हैं। राजीव गांधी श्रमिक कल्याण योजना के तहत जिन लोगों की जॉब चली जाती है या retrenchment होता है या फैक्टरी का या एस्टेब्लिशमेंट का closure होता है या permanent disability होती है, उनको भी a monthly cash allowance of about 50 per cent of the wage as well as medical care for themselves or dependent family members for a period of one year which may be available in a single spell or the spells of not less than one month each दिया जाय।

इनको कमेटी ने रिकमंड किया था कि इनको भी इसमें लाइए:

“The Committee, therefore, recommends that whatever an insured person, after ceasing to be in insurable employment, is willing to continue to contribute towards the Scheme, he may be allowed to avail the benefit of the ESI Scheme.”

आज वह प्रावधान नहीं है और न ही आप इसमें लेकर आए हैं। आपने कहा कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की सारी रिपोर्ट मान ली है। आपने स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की सारी रिपोर्ट नहीं मानी है, क्योंकि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद में आपने एक सब-कमेटी बनाई, the Sub-Committee constituted by the Employees' State

Insurance Corporation to review the existing provisions of the said Act, और उसके बाद आपने उसमें से सलेक्टिव कुछ को एक्सेप्ट किया, कुछ को एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया। तो मेरा कहना है कि इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत थी कि राजीव गांधी श्रमिक कल्याण योजना के तहत भी जो लोग आते हैं उनको भी यह कवर होना चाहिए।

Sir, wage ceiling under ESI, आपने दस हजार तक का वेज सीलिंग की है। कमेटी ने कहा था कि:

“Considering the admission of the Government, that there is a vast infrastructure of ESI lying underutilized on one side, and, at the same time, there has been a revision in wages also, the Committee are of the view that the current ceiling for Rs.10,000/- should be raised to Rs.15,000/- so that considerable number of employees who are now out of the purview of ESI Scheme may also be covered so that the infrastructure of ESI could be utilized to the optimum possible.”

इसको भी आपने नजरअंदाज कर दिया।

श्री **रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ** (उड़ीसा): रूल अमेंडमेंट हो गया।

श्री **मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे**: इसमें अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत नहीं थी। रूल अमेंडमेंट करके कर सकते थे इसलिए मैंने फर्स्ट मई से जारी किया है दस हजार से पंद्रह हजार का।

श्री **एस.एस. अहलुवालिया**: क्या रूल को आपने हाउस में ले लिया?

श्री **मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे**: फर्स्ट मई से है, अब ले करेंगे।

श्री **एस.एस. अहलुवालिया**: कल तो हाउस समाप्त हो रहा है। अगर आपने फर्स्ट मई से किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री महोदय, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य इतना ही है कि अगर आपने फर्स्ट मई को किया और रूल अमेंड किया, तो सदन चल रहा है, अगर सदन में बतला दिया होता तो मैं यह सवाल नहीं उठाता। यह गुपचुप में नहीं रखना चाहिए। अगर कोई भी रूल अमेंट करना है तो हाउस में लाना है। अगर हाउस नहीं है तो जब हाउस शुरू होगा तब लाना चाहिए। क्योंकि अब हाउस चलते में किया है तो नेक्स्ट डे ही एनाउंस करना चाहिए था, जो आपने नहीं किया।

सर, इसमें एक नया 51E इंस्टर्ट किया है। यह एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

इन्होंने commuting accident कहा है। कोई आदमी अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में जा रहा है या वहां से वापिस घर को लौट रहा है, अगर रास्ते में उसका accident होता है, तो उसको भी ईएसआई के बेनिफिट्स मिलने चाहिए। आपने 51 (E) में एक नया सैक्शन insert किया, यह स्वागत योग्य है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपसे यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो Workmen Compensation Act है, Accident and Disability Compensation Act लेबर के लिए है, क्या आप उसमें संशोधन लेकर आए हैं?

मंत्री जी, मेरा कहना है कि आपने 51 (E) insert किया है और एक नया सैक्शन आ गया है, यह बहुत अच्छा, स्वागत योग्य सैक्शन है। जब एक श्रमिक घर से काम को और काम से घर को वापिस जाता है और उसका accident होता है, तो उसे ईएसआई का बेनिफिट मिलना चाहिए। क्या यही बेनिफिट आप एक कामगार को कम्पनसेशन में भी देते हैं? क्या यह लेबर वर्कमैन कम्पनसेशन एक्ट के तहत कवर्ड है? अगर यह वहां कवर्ड है, तो इसको यहां पर लाने में इतनी देर क्यों की है? यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट पर हुआ है। इसको आप अपनी इच्छा से स्वतः नहीं लाए हैं, इसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक जजमेंट आ गई, उसकी वजह से लेकर आए हैं। आप इसको स्वतः लेकर आते कि वर्कमैन कम्पनसेशन एक्ट में इस तरह का प्रावधान है, तो ईएसआई एक्ट में भी ऐसा ही प्रावधान होना चाहिए, लेकिन जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डंडा मारा, तब आप

1.00 P.M.

इधर आए हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। विधेयक हम बनाएं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट उसका आकलन करे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट हमको आदेश दे ओर हम विधेयक बनाएं, तो यह थोड़ा गड़बड़ हो जाता है। खासकर के जब वर्कमैन के भविष्य के बारे में हम सोच रहे हों, तो इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आपने definition of “dependant” में 18 साल से बढ़ाकर 21 साल किया है और 25 साल करने की मांग है। क्या आप इसको 25 साल कर रहे हैं? कमेटी ने 25 साल करने के लिए कहा है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे: हम वही मानकर कर रहे हैं।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: ठीक है। जो ईएसआई का रूल है उसका एक कम्पेरिज़न आपको सीजीएचएस के रूल के साथ भी करना चाहिए। जैसी definition सीजीएचएस की गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज़ के लिए है, वही ईएसआई के रूल्स में भी बननी चाहिए, मैं ऐसा सोचता हूं कि अगर ऐसा किया जाए, तो बेहतर होगा।

Dual Control के बारे में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने एक मांग की थी,

“The Committee note that the medical care under the ESI Scheme is administered by the State Governments except in Delhi. The State Governments provide contribution to the Scheme to the extent of 1/8th (twelve-and-a-half per cent) of the cost of medical benefits. In addition, the State Governments are also required to bear expenditure in excess of the ceiling fixed by the Corporation for purpose of reimbursements. The imposition of ceiling appears to be unrealistic, and also has been resented to by the State Governments who are demanding its withdrawal. Further the ceiling appears to be one of the reasons for the unsatisfactory service provided by the State Governments in ESI hospitals and dispensaries run by them. Furthermore, the ESI Corporation has approved to take over ESI Schemes in the States from the State Governments to be run directly, wherever the State Governments give consent for the same.

The Committee further recommend that the suggestion of Second National Labour Commission that a ‘subsidiary of ESIC should be set up in each State’, should be considered and its feasibility evaluated.”

क्या आपने यह किया है? यह “subsidiary of ESIC should be set up in each State” ऐसा कोई प्रावधान इस विधेयक में मुझे नजर नहीं आया है। इसको विस्तार से बताने की जरूरत है।

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, आप लंच करेंगे?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो आपने पीपीपी के बारे में सोचा है, उसके पहले इन सारी चीजों पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

आप पैरामैडिकल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर और मेडिकल कॉलेजेज के लिए एक अच्छा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। आप उन पैरामैडिकल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स, मेडिकल कॉलेजेज और नर्सिंग इंस्टिट्यूट्स में यह कोशिश कीजिए कि उन्हीं कामगारों के बच्चों को एडमिशन मिल सके न कि बाहर के लोग पैसा देकर, कैपिटेशन फीस देकर एडमिशन लें। आपके पास बैड की संख्या है, मेडिकल काउंसिल के जो पैरामीटर्स हैं, आप उनको पूरा कम्पलीट करते हैं। आप मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाएं, नर्सिंग इंस्टिट्यूट्स बनाएं और पैरामैडिकल कॉलेजेज बनाएं, किंतु उनमें पढ़ने के लिए उन्हीं बच्चों को एडमिशन दिया जाए जो कि कामगारों के बच्चे हैं। तभी वहां से एक कामगार का बेटा डॉक्टर बनेगा। डॉक्टर का बेटा डॉक्टर नहीं बनेगा, बल्कि मज़दूर का बेटा डॉक्टर बनेगा। जब मज़दूर का बेटा डॉक्टर

बनेगा तो वह उस दर्द को समझेगा और मजदूर के इलाके में काम करेगा, ESIC के हॉस्पिटल में काम करेगा, नहीं तो वह विदेश चला जाएगा। मैं यही कह कर, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at three minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) in the Chair.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948, इसका जो अमेंडमेंट आया है, the Employees' State Insurance Amendment Bill, 2010, हम इसका सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यह जो इश्योरेंस ऐक्ट का अमेंडमेंट आया है, इसमें दो-तीन इम्पोर्टेंट मुद्दे हैं। वे बहुत अच्छे मुद्दे हैं। गवर्नमेंट की जो इंटेंशन है, उस इंटेंशन को भी मानना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि मेडिकल केयर, बीपीएल के नीचे जो लोग हैं, उनका ट्रीटमेंट करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत जो मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए एक्सटेंड करने की बात भी इस अमेंडमेंट के साथ संबंधित है। इसमें सरकार की जो इंटेंशन है, वह इंटेंशन मालूम पड़ती है। इस अमेंडमेंट पर बोलते हुए यह बात आई है कि सरकार का यह अमेंडमेंट लाने का उद्देश्य नहीं था, यह ऑनरेबल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के मुताबिक आया है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि ऑनरेबल सुप्रीम कोर्ट तो I.L.O. कानून की समीक्षा करके निर्देश देती है, उनको मानते भी हैं, मगर the Amendment, which has been brought in Parliament, is the outcome of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Labour. हमारी जो लेबर की पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है, इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस है और ई.एस.आई. कॉर्पोरेशन है, उन सभी का जो सुझाव है, उन सभी सुझावों को मिलाकर यह अमेंडमेंट आया है। And, the U.P.A. Government, the Congress (I) Government, has always been pro-labour. भारतवर्ष में जितने भी श्रम कानून हैं, चाहे कोई नया कानून हो या कानून का अमेंडमेंट हो, वह कांग्रेस की सरकार, यूपीए सरकार के समय में आया है।

The ESI Corporation is the outcome of the 1948 ESI Act. It is the second biggest social security organization in this country. It has an infrastructure comprising of thousands of hospitals, medical dispensaries and so on in the whole of the country. The insured persons are more than 1.5 crores. It covers around five crore families members and looks after their medical care. सर, इसमें जो amendments आई हैं, उनमें एक सबसे important amendment है कि इसमें super speciality medical treatment के लिए, medical education के लिए, मेडिकल कॉलेज establish करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह भी बहुत important प्रस्ताव है। कई मेडिकल कॉलेज शुरू होने वाले हैं। पिछली सरकार के समय यह सुझाव आया था, उस समय फर्नांडिस जी लेबर मिनिस्टर थे और अभी मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे जी लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं। ESI Corporation भी बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है। Fortunately, the Labour Minister himself is taking a lot of interest in it. The Director General and the Secretary (Labour) are also taking a lot of interest in this. But there are some bottlenecks, for the removal of which the amendments have been brought forward.

Sir, I want to make one point. It has been mentioned that various posts of staff positions, medical doctors, professors, etc. have been lying vacant in various hospitals and dispensaries. It is an admitted fact, Sir. As we know, Health is in the Concurrent List; the ESI scheme and medical care is being managed by State Governments except that one hospital in each State has been

taken over by the ESI Corporation and, in Delhi, it is being directly managed by the ESI Corporation. Now, the question is, मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है that those insured are not getting proper medical care. Who is responsible for this? The workers are paying the money. We have enough money with the Government. Neither the Central Government, nor the State Governments, pay the money. The contribution is being paid by workers and the employers. A tripartite body is managing the whole ESI Corporation. The medical care is being provided by the State Governments. Many time, the State Government hospitals are using their powers for postings and transfers but they are not providing proper medical care to the insured persons. It is a fact that, at many places, a number of posts of different staff positions, doctors, etc. have been lying vacant. Medicines are not available. The medicines that are available in the hospitals and dispensaries which are not required. So, Sir, the workers are suffering. I do expect that so far as the ESI Corporation-managed hospitals and dispensaries are concerned, the Corporation will take immediate steps to fill the vacant posts. This issue has been discussed many times at the State Labour Ministers' meeting and also at Labour Secretaries' meeting, but nothing has happened. As per the decision of the ESI Corporation, one hospital in each State was to be taken over and managed by the Corporation. Those hospitals are being managed well by the Corporation. But what about the dispensaries and other hospitals? Sometimes when we talk of ESI taking over all the hospitals and dispensaries, the question of State Governments being responsible for it and ours being a federal structure, comes in. They say, since ours is a federal structure, it might create problems. But the main question is, how long our workers, the people who have insured themselves and who are making their contributions, will continue to suffer. That should be taken into consideration. It is high time the Government took control of the hospitals and dispensaries; let them not pay the 1/8th share that the State Governments are paying. All the expenditure should be borne by the ESI Corporation and the insured persons should get their rightful benefits. Otherwise, we know that the workers have been agitating for a long time. They are not getting proper medical care. Then, Sir, the grievance redressal machinery in the ESI Corporation has also improved very much. They are trying their best to get proper feedback from the workers so that they can improve their functioning and provide more and more benefits to the workers.

Sir, another amendment which has been intended through this Bill is relating to dependant benefits. Through this amendment, the age of dependant has been raised from 18 years to 25 years. Definitely, it is a good thing. As a result of it, more people will get the benefit. Section 293 relates to exemption to apprentice workers. Taking the benefit of that, many apprentices continued for a long time. So, by amendment of this section the apprentice workers will get that also. The scope of family has been increased.

In Section 10, DG, ESIC has been made the ex-officio Chairman of the Medical Benefit Council. I think, this will also yield good results because the DG is also the administrative head.

There is one point about the factories under Section 2(12), to facilitate the coverage of small factories, I think, it has not been agreed to. My request is that the Government should consider it. I am saying this because now from 10, the applicability will go to 20. The ESIC is a social security scheme. In my opinion, there should not be any restriction of numbers. Any worker who is working should also have the benefit of the social security scheme. Even many employers who are employing one or two workers are also agreeable to cover their workers under the ESIC social security scheme. It has been said that it is being done to help the small scale industries. It is not correct. I am saying this because in small scale industries also, there would be disease, sickness, accidents, etc. Who will cover it? Ultimately, the worker will go to the court to get the benefit under the Workmen Compensation Act and other Acts also, and the burden will come on the employer. If a worker is covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, then, all the burden of accidents, etc., will go to the ESIC, and not to the employer. So, increasing the coverage of the ESIC Scheme will indirectly be helpful to the employers.

Sir, my another point is about accountability. Earlier the period was five-year valuation, and now it has been reduced to three years. That is a good thing. Now, after every three years, there would be a scope for the valuation.

Sir, by amending Section 45(a) and 97, the post of 'Inspector' has been redesignated as Social Security Officer. Some Members expressed their concern in the Standing Committee that by changing the designation of the Inspectors, they will also change their work. I don't think their work will change because it is well defined in the Act. Through this amendment, only the post has been redesignated. So, this amendment is acceptable.

Sir, my next point is about the insured persons. In order to avoid the misuse of employment injury benefit by the insured persons who are no more insurable in employment, as per Section 51(a) and 51(b), another amendment is there. Shri S.S. Ahluwaliaji was also saying about it. In course of employment, if there is any injury to the worker, then, he should be insured for that. That amendment is very much acceptable. While a worker is going to join his duty or coming back or on the way to his duty, if he meets with an accident, he is also eligible to get the insurance claim, as he is getting it under the Workmen Compensation Act. I think, this amendment should have come much earlier. Though it is late, but finally it has been done. This will also benefit the workers. So, it should include work place and vice-versa.

Sir, there is one important amendment in Section 56(3) regarding extending medical facilities under the ESIC to those employees who are retiring or taking voluntary retirement. That amendment is also acceptable.

As far as the question of the ESIC having an agreement with the local authority or other persons and creation of a statutory body in the State is concerned, I would like to say that it has been discussed many times. If it is possible to have such an arrangement, then, it will be good.

But, my suggestion is, it should be designed in such a way that the workers should get the benefit of the system. If it is properly created at the State level, then, it is a good thing.

Sir, some people have expressed their apprehension that all these amendments in the ESIC would pave the way for privatization of it. We do not support any privatization of ESIC. If a worker is suffering from some serious disease, he can be treated in a super-speciality hospital. So, that advantage is being given to the worker through this amendment. The workers are getting the benefit. On the other hand, where ESIC infrastructure is there, hospital is there, dispensary is there, and suddenly some factories are closed — from 50,000 IPs it has come down to 2,000 IPs — then that infrastructure can be used for other beneficiaries.

When there is infrastructure already, there are dispensaries, medical doctors, paramedical staff are available, that facility can be utilized for the other beneficiaries. The ESI composition can get the benefit. So, nothing is wrong if it is utilized. But, the main question is, as I have said, that the Central Government has to, in consultation with the State Governments, take a decision about providing the medical care. The State Governments have to streamline medical care, transfer, filling up of vacancies, about the availability of medicines. Of course, there is a dispute about the number of beneficiaries. While the number of beneficiaries at the ESI corporation at the Centre, as alleged by the State Governments, is less after the estimate. On the other hand, ESI says that the State Governments are increasing the beneficiaries and hence it should get more money. This issue has to be settled. I think, if the State's number of beneficiaries is correct, the ESI should get its share; there should not be any confusion. If the number is less, that should be determined and in a time-frame, you should ask an impartial committee to determine the number of beneficiaries so that the dispute which is coming between the State Governments and the Centre could be settled once for all.

Sir, about the ESI corporation, many industries are coming in many States whether it is Orissa or Jharkhand or West Bengal or any State. But at various places, the workers are not covered under the ESI corporation or provident fund. If they are covered, in my opinion, they can get the benefits. Not only that, the burden on the Government hospitals will be reduced. You must rationalize the schemes.

Take the case of Central Government Health Scheme. In my opinion, for the Central Government employees and the State Government employees, there should be only one scheme and that should be the Central Government Health Scheme or the Government Health Scheme. The State Government employees and officers too should be covered by that scheme. There should not be any confusion. Like the ESI corporation, there are many corporations, there are hospitals, there are many schemes also. Excepting the employees covered under the health insurance scheme, all workers, so far as medical care is concerned, should be covered by the ESI scheme only. If there is a health scheme for Government employees, if that is open for the ESI

employees, then the burden on the State Government or the Central Government hospitals will be less. They can concentrate on the common man. It is high time that at the highest-level, a decision should be taken so that all Central Government and State Government employees are covered by one scheme. The employees working for other corporations should be covered under the ESI corporation only. That can be called ESI Health Scheme or ESI Medical Scheme. That should be developed.

I have already spoken about 99A amendment which gives authority to the Central Government as the appropriate Government for the medical benefit provided under the ESI. This is very much important. Since labour and health are in the Concurrent List, the poor workers are suffering. Sir, you will be surprised to note that the ESI corporation has a deposit of Rs.19,000 crores as fixed deposit. The money does not belong to the Central Government; it does not belong to the State Government; it belongs to the workers; the workers or the employers have contributed to it; so, it is the workers' contribution. So, having Rs.19,000 crores in the form of fixed deposit, why should the workers suffer? Having a scheme like the ESI corporation or the health insurance, I think, the workers should get the benefit.

I am very happy to note that the Director General, to create an awareness, has said in a statement that all IPs or VIPs are welcome. The money which the Director General gets or the doctor gets or anybody is getting is the money of the workers. When workers are paying the money, the workers should get a VIP treatment, whether it is in the ESI corporation or the State Government or the Central Government. We are all jointly responsible and we must be obliged to the workers cause. We should also try to help them because they are the people who are contributing the money.

Sir, we also welcome the decision with regard to medical colleges, training of paramedical staff, etc. But the most important point is that we should concentrate at the ground level for providing medical care to the workers. We must also try to have private medical colleges to produce doctors, nurses and paramedical staff who are very much required. One thing that I would like to say is that whatever decision we take with regard to ESI and Provident Fund, the Finance Department of the Government is always creating problems. By virtue of his post, the Minister is the Chairman of the ESI Corporation and the Provident Fund Trust. But sometimes Government's own Departments create hurdle in the implementation of a decision whether it pertains to staff payment or officers' payment or medical expenses and, for that matter, any expenditure. Why are such things happening? It is managed by the Central Government in order to have the security of money, to have the security of the scheme. If it is not secure, then, people will not have faith in it. But creating hurdle in everything in the name of a Government Circular or in the name of a Government control, I think, is not fair and people will not tolerate it. I would like to submit that the State Government must also realize that this thing has been given to them by a Constitutional right but they should not take it for granted that the ESI scheme can be managed by

them only and nobody can take this power from them. I think, all the hospitals, managed by the ESI Corporation in each State, are well managed, and, I also thank them for the same. Now, there was a proposal by the ESI Corporation and the Standing Committee to ask the State Governments to hand over all the hospitals and dispensaries to ESI Corporation for which they do not have to pay anything. As I have been informed, three States have given their consent, namely, Delhi, Bihar and one more State. These States have given their consent that they are agreeable to hand over the hospitals and dispensaries, of course, with some conditions. The other State Governments are not willing. I think, the ESI Corporation and the Labour Department of the Central Government should negotiate with them. Those three States which have already given their consent, the hospitals and dispensaries in these States should immediately be taken over by the ESI Corporation for managing them. That will be like a pilot project that give an impression to other States and workers that, yes, ESI Corporation can also manage without having any problem or conflict between the States and the Centre. Sir, about the BPL families and the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana I have already said that it is a welcome proposal. But the question is how it will be managed and who will pay the contribution and whether they will pay for it or it will be done without taking anything from them. This point should be made clear. Medical care under the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana is also being managed by the ESI Corporation which is a welcome proposal. But the question is how many more workers have been benefited by this scheme. The irony of the fact is that for the year 2008-09, it was Rs.10 crores which has not been fully utilized. Why? Is it because there is no proposal or reference? I want to know from the hon. Minister why such a scheme has remained underutilized. This is a unique scheme. It is meant for those workers who are covered under the ESI scheme. If a factory is closed or the workers are retrenched or laid off, they get benefit for one year under this scheme. This is a new scheme in the country and it should be utilized to the fullest extent. Why has it not been utilized? I think, it should be utilized and you should have more amount for this in order to have faith of the workers and create a sense of security among them that the ESI Corporation is taking care of the workers and they are getting the benefit of such a scheme. Sir, I would like to say one more thing here about the appellate authority within the Corporation to make assessment to avoid unnecessary litigation. This is very important. As you have seen in the case of Banks, there is NPA in the Banks. Whatever it may be, by authorizing the banks and also by giving them some power also, the NPA has come down. So, it has worked. We have to see how we can reduce the arrear of cases. I think, the number is not less. As I know, about Rs. 1,000 crores are pending with various employers.

There are many cases. In Delhi itself, I am ashamed to say, many corporations who are there engage the workers under some contractors. The workers have paid the ESI contribution but that has not gone into the record and they are not getting medical benefits. I think, more than Rs. 1000 crores is pending on various employers. How can it be dealt? There was a proposal that it can be

reduced, some money can be waived off. But, I think, that won't be right and the appellate authority within the Corporation is against the assessment to avoid unnecessary litigation. The amendment has come in 45 (a) (a) but I think, it should be taken care because unnecessarily money is pending as against some of the employer for a long time and the workers are not getting benefit. Even in some cases, the workers have paid contribution but the employers have neither deposited the employer's contribution nor deposited the workers' contribution. So, this is very unfair. I think, this amendment also will resolve that issue. I think, this is one of the biggest amendments. There are 15 amendments and four new additional clauses have been brought into this amendment. We do support this amendment, as I said, but in some cases — like the factory workers — Section 2 will facilitate coverage of smaller factories, I think, the Government should review this thing and if any employer or employee is agreeing, then, ESI coverage should be there. With this, I once again support the ESI (amendment) Bill and expect this amendment will change the face of ESI Corporation and fulfil the expectation of the workers. Raising of ceiling from 10,000 to 15,000 was also raised. I think, it has been already said by the Labour Minister that it will be late. I think, it should be done immediately because there is one case also. Anybody who is covered by the ESI Corporation and after the revision of the wage of the next agreement, he is going out of the ESI purview. So, when ESI is developing infrastructures, doctors, dispensaries and after that the workers are going out of the purview then, ESI is also facing problem. So, the amendment should have come also. Once a person is included in ESI scheme, he should continue till his retirement. He should also be covered. Of course, the deduction maybe up to Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 14,000 or whatever it may. But, the coverage should be there till the workers retire. I think that will also create a security among the ESI scheme and among the workers also. I believe the Government should do their best to give protection and safeguard to the workers and also allow the great social security scheme, ESI. I once again support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to give my observation on the ESI (amendment) Bill, 2010 and make certain concrete suggestions for your consideration and acceptance. I welcome the involvement of the Employees State Insurance Corporation in the administration of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. But, that is a very big task and for that task to be undertaken successfully, present manpower of ESIC has to be substantially augmented. In that respect, please don't take the shortcut route of giving on contract or outsourcing. At least PPP will be ineffective in that area where the workers' benefit is concerned. Secondly, the House owes an explanation as to how many of the unanimous recommendations of the Standing Committee on Labour on this Bill has not been accepted, not been incorporated and why you have accepted some. But, the Standing Committee represented by all the parties makes a unanimous recommendation I think, not accepting that would be height of impropriety. I think,

you have taken a very novel step for amending the ESI Bill but that novel step should not have this kind of loopholes, that consensus has been created on certain provisions and that should be gracefully accepted by the Government and through suitable incorporation of amendments in this Amendment Bill itself.

____Some of the important recommendations of the Standing Committee are not accepted. What are those? It is raising the age of dependent children from 21 to 25 years. Now-a-days, Sir, jobs are not available at the age of 18 or 19 or 20 years. A new reality has developed. I think that is important.

Secondly, the coverage of ESI Scheme should be extended to employees of all establishments, irrespective of number of persons employed. There should not be any threshold limit. All establishments, even if they employ less than 10 persons, should be covered. Sir, number '10' is no more a sacrosanct now. Now-a-days, after development of technology and computerization, even if an establishment has five employees, it can have a turnover of Rs. 100 crores. There are many examples. So, there is no reason absolutely, in the name of helping the small and medium establishments, to carve them out from the purview of this legislation. So, absolutely, there is no justification for that.

Sir, the third point is, there is a dangerous provision of third party participation in the running and commissioning of hospitals. This must be done away with. This should not be there in the Bill. This provision has to be dropped, because it aims at creating an enabling situation for privatization. I am not saying that you have an intention of privatization. But you are opening a door by which an enabling situation will be created. So, please do away with this. After all, when you think of workers health, no PPP model can work. All the consensus proposals of Standing Committee must be accepted. Besides this, there are a few other points.

The first one is, the proposal to re-designate Insurance Inspector as the Social Security Officer. I consider this as a very dangerous proposition. You may say that his work continues to remain the same. But, again, you are creating an enabling condition to do away with the inspection system altogether, particularly when the topmost man in the Government has been regularly lamenting about the Inspector Raj. I think, the mind set is clear. So, please do not provoke that kind of a possibility, at least, in the area of social security of the workers. Inspection has to be there and without a system of strong inspection, no Act can be fully enforced and benefit cannot be delivered to the grass-root level workers. So, please do away with this. This is not at all acceptable.

Third point is, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a point. Sir, the hon. Minister has taken some very important steps. The voluntary retired workers are covered. I suggest for consideration that retrenched workers should also be covered. I am not talking about the dismissed workers who are dismissed on disciplinary grounds. But retrenched workers can be included. It is because retrenchment has become a regular phenomenon in all sectors. Sir, between October, 2008, and July, 2009, in this small period, 50 lakh people lost their jobs in

export-oriented sector. Nobody got any benefits which are enumerated in your host of social security schemes. So, Sir, retrenchment has become a regular phenomenon. It is beyond the control of the workers. And, sometimes, it is beyond the control of the Government. So, at least, once they are covered under the ESI umbrella, they should continue get the medical support. Otherwise, how do they survive? So, along with voluntary retirement, you should bring retrenched workers also. Voluntary retirement in many cases is a forced retirement. So, please also bring retrenched workers and laid-off workers within the purview of the ESI Act. This is my third suggestion.

Sir, I, now, speak about the implementation. It is very good intention. Sir, if law is not properly enforced, then, ultimately, it remains only on paper. In this respect, I would like to draw your attention that the implementation of the ESI has to be strengthened. I will request the hon. Minister to just walk down to the industrial area of Delhi — Wazirpur, Samaipur Badli, etc. — you will find that out of 100 workers, 20 workers are on the employment roll and the remaining 80 are on contract. They are on contract and, legally, they are coverable under the ESI Act. But, they are not registered under the ESI Act. They are not registered under the PF Act. This is a regular happening. And, Sir, you need not go to as far as Wazirpur. Just from your office, cross the road, and, on the other side, you have the Vittalbhai Patel House.

Just see there what the status of contract workers, employed by the CPWD, is. There is no ESI, no PF for them, nothing. Sometimes they are not even getting the minimum wage. Under the very nose of yours, the laws, of which you are custodian, are being trampled and are being violated. The ESI Act is one of them. What are you going to do in this regard? Certain basic contradictions are evident here. As per section 2(13A) of the ESI Act provides on Insurable Employment to which factories or establishments this Act applies. This Act, as per your own formulation, applies to any establishment employing ten or more workers. This is as per your formulation. I am saying that make it universal. If the employer of ten or more workers does not register their workers under the ESI Act, what happens, the Act stands violated. In the ESI Act there is a provision, which empowers the ESI authority to see that that is implemented. There are specific cases. Can you cite a single case, during the period of last five years, where the ESI Corporation has invoked that provision to bring the defaulter employers under the scheme? Workers cannot register themselves under the ESI Act. That is how your inspection system is functioning. Now, you are trying to re-designate your Inspector as Social Security Officer, giving a complete goby to the concept of inspection altogether. You bring hundred good amendments in the Act, but if you don't enforce them, that will carry no meaning to workers. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to concentrate on all these aspects.

I can quote a specific case. In an export company, named Tenex Exports, in my State, a devastating fire broke out in November, 2006 where twenty workers were severely injured and ten workers had died. When they claimed ESI compensation, the ESI authorities told them that they

were not registered under the ESI Act. Who will register them? It is the employer's or owner's duty to register them. I had written to the ESI authorities, to the Director-General, to the Additional Commissioner (Benefit) and also to the Minister. But no action has been taken. Not only that, the Additional Commissioner (Benefit) of the ESI Corporation had no hesitation to say, Yes, the ESI Insurance Inspector had visited that place just one month after the accident. Everything was all right in the Tenex Export. The company is fully abiding by the laws. This is my experience. Everything is on record. If the Minister wants, I can again send him a full set of my entire correspondence. Right under your nose, how does the Corporation, which is supposed to extend the social security benefit to the poorest of poor workers, behaves? Their responsibility is to enforce the law and to fix the responsibility of the defaulter. But instead of doing this, they take the side of the defaulter. I think, this is another model of Public Private Partnership! Employers are defaulter of paying tax. The direct tax arrear is to the tune of 2.5 lakh crores; and, you have given them more concession on Direct Tax. The ESI law is being broken by the employer and the Inspector of your Corporation is taking the side of the employer and is saying that everything is alright. No action has been taken. No relief has been provided to the workers. The workers are not going to digest this kind of PPP; people are not going to digest this kind of PPP. While welcoming this Bill, I would like to insist on you to accept the unanimous recommendations of the Standing Committee. There are serious and wide grey areas in the enforcement. Unless you fix them, all good intentions of yours, ultimately, will not bear any result. The workers will continue to suffer. That itself will create a very dangerous and volcanic situation in the country. I think, well in advance, we should receive an alarm about it and ensure proper enforcement machinery for the ESI Act. And, I again reiterate that please, with all good intentions that you have demonstrated, see to it that the unanimous recommendations of the Standing Committee are accepted gracefully. And, accordingly, based on that, please incorporate suitable amendments in the Act.

With these few words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा विधेयक लाया गया है, मैं इस के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसमें बहुत से अच्छे प्रोविजंस हैं और इससे कर्मचारियों को बहुत लाभ मिल सकेगा। लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि हम कानून बना देते हैं लेकिन उस कानून का क्रियान्वयन सही रूप से नहीं हो पाता है। ESI के अंतर्गत जो कर्मचारी आते हैं, उनको वहां पर किसी भी प्रकार की मेडिकल सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। मेरा अपना जो अनुभव है कि जो भी कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और जब वे अस्पतालों में जाते हैं, जो अस्पताल ESI के अंतर्गत चल रहे हैं, वहां न तो डॉक्टर्स होते हैं, न मेडिकल इक्विपमेंट होते हैं, न नर्सिंग स्टाफ होता है, जबकि ESI के अंतर्गत वह वर्कर अपना पैसा देता है, कंट्रीब्यूशन देता है तथा एम्प्लॉयर भी उसका कंट्रीब्यूशन देता है। इसलिए ESI अस्पताल में न जाकर उन्हें मेडिकल सुविधाएं पाने के लिए प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में जाना पड़ता है और उसके बाद ही उनका सही इलाज हो पाता है। हमारे लिए सबसे आवश्यक बात यह है कि जो भी संशोधन लाए जा रहे हैं और इसमें जो एक विशेष संशोधन लाया गया है, जिसके अंतर्गत वहां पर कुछ मेडिकल कॉलेजिस को, नर्सिंग कॉलेजिस को और इनको भी स्थापित करने के लिए सैक्शन-59D में

संशोधन लाया गया है। यह बहुत ही अच्छा संशोधन है। लेकिन यह जो हमारे पास ESI का लगभग 19 हजार करोड़ रुपया पड़ा हुआ है, क्या हम इसका उपयोग करेंगे, क्या हम और अस्पतालों को बनाएंगे, क्या हम यह देखेंगे कि जो अस्पताल चल रहे हैं वहां पर हमारे डॉक्टर्स हों, वहां पर नियमित डाक्टर मिलें? ESI में बहुत आवश्यक होता है कि जब किसी फैक्टरी में कोई कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहा होता है तथा कोई एमरजेंसी हो जाती है और अचानक रात्रि में वह वहां पहुंचता है, तो न वहां नर्सिंग स्टाफ मिलता है और न वहां पर उस समय डॉक्टर्स नहीं होते हैं। हमारी जो इंटरेंशन है बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन इस इंटरेंशन को हम पूरा तब ही कर पाएंगे, जब हम इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे। अभी जो स्थिति है वह बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि अस्पतालों के हालात सुधारे जाएं। हमारे पास जो फंड हैं, उससे वहां पर लेटेस्ट इक्विपमेंट लगाए जाएं, क्योंकि हमने 15 हजार रुपए तक के वेतन के कर्मचारी को इसमें कवर किया हुआ है। वह अपने, अपने परिवार तथा अपने बच्चों के लिए अच्छी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था चाहता है। यह जो एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है, वह उसका सही उपयोग चाहता है और चाहता है कि उसके बच्चे सही तरीके से रहें और अच्छे रूप से जीवन-यापन कर सकें और एक मजबूत नागरिक बनकर देश की सेवा कर सकें। तो उसके लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक होता है कि उसको मेडिकल सुविधाएं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार प्राप्त हों। इसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन विद्यालयों को बनाया जाए, जिनमें प्राइवेट पब्लिक पार्टनरशिप का भी क्लॉज रखा गया है। वह भी एक अच्छा क्लॉज है। लेकिन इन सारी चीजों का उद्देश्य तभी पूरा होगा जब उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाएगा। यदि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होगा तो केवल स्ट्रेच बना देने से हमारे कर्मचारियों तक लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा। इसलिए उनको लाभ देने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं सफाई देना चाहता हूं कि यह जो क्लॉज-2 में अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, जिसमें 18 साल की जगह 25 साल के जो हमारे युवक हैं, जो परिवार के अंदर हैं, एडॉप्टेड सन हैं, जो काम पर नहीं लगे हुए हैं और जो विधवा वगैरह हैं, उनके लिए भी संशोधन में काफी अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन इन सभी चीजों के लिए जरूरी है कि हम वहां पर इस चीज को देखें कि हमारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे हो। इसके साथ ही साथ हम यह भी देखें कि हमारे पास पूरी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, पूरे अस्पताल नहीं हैं, पूरे डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं। तो मेरा अपना माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि आज इस देश के अंदर सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत सी मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस और अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और यदि कोई कर्मचारी यह चाहता है कि वह मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस के माध्यम से अपना इलाज करा सकता है और वह चाहता है उसको ESI से अलग रहने दिया जाए तो क्या इसका कोई प्रावधान हो सकता है कि कर्मचारी के चाहने पर, एम्प्लॉयर के कहने पर नहीं, यदि वह अपना इलाज अपने मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस के माध्यम से कराना चाहता है तो उसे इससे मुक्त किया जा सके, जिससे कि ESI के जो हॉस्पिटल हैं उनके ऊपर प्रेशर कम हो और वहां पर और अधिक से अधिक लोग पहुंचें और हम 120 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानियों तक सामाजिक सुरक्षा पहुंचा सकें, जो बहुत ही अच्छी चीज है।

लेकिन वह कैसे पहुंचे? आज सरकारी अस्पतालों की हालत बहुत खराब है, लेकिन जो प्राइवेट अस्पताल हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से अच्छा कार्य कर रहे हैं। यहां पर भी जो सम्मानित सदस्य बैठते हैं, हम चेष्टा यही करते हैं कि हम प्राइवेट अस्पताल में जाकर अपना इलाज कराएं। हम ईएसआई हॉस्पिटल के अंदर ऐसी सुविधाएं क्यों नहीं प्रदान करते हैं कि हमें यह महसूस हो कि हम ईएसआई के इस डाक्टर के पास जाएंगे, तो हमें अच्छा इलाज मिलेगा, हम यदि इस सरकारी अस्पताल में जाएंगे, तो हमें अच्छा इलाज मिलेगा। हमें अपने साथियों के मन में और जनता के मन में यह भाव पैदा करना पड़ेगा, उनमें विश्वास जगाना पड़ेगा कि किसी प्रकार से हम आधुनिक सुविधाओं का इंतजाम वहां पर कर रहे हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि नर्सिंग स्टाफ की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए। ईएसआई के अस्पतालों में फोर्थ क्लास के एम्प्लॉईज कम होते हैं। मैंने अस्पतालों में जाकर खुद देखा है, जब मुझे कर्मचारियों

को व्यक्तिगत रूप से देखने जाने का अवसर मिला है, वहां पर मैंने यही देखा है कि वे वहां पर जाने के बाद यही अनुरोध करते हैं कि हमें ईएसआई हास्पिटल से हटा लीजिए और हमें किसी प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम में भर्ती करवा दीजिए। ऐसा हमें करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उनको वहां पर सही इलाज नहीं मिलता है। उनको सही इलाज कैसे उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है, इस ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए जो आपकी योजना है कि यदि आप प्राइवेट हास्पिटल के साथ ईएसआई के हास्पिटल स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, तो आप उन्हें आगे बढ़ाएं। आप उन्हें यह मौका दें कि वे ईएसआई के हास्पिटल बनाकर, वहां पर अच्छी से अच्छी सुविधाएं दें क्योंकि हमारे कर्मचारियों को बगैर किसी पैसे के निःशुल्क सुविधाएं प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। निःशुल्क सुविधाएं देने के लिए पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप में कंडीशन होनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो प्राइवेट हास्पिटल, जो ईएसआई के हास्पिटल बनाएं और वहां पर जब कर्मचारी पहुंचे, तो उनसे फिर पैसा मांगा जाए कि आप अगर पैसा देंगे, तो आपकी अच्छी सुविधाएं मिलेंगी। जैसा कि आज सरकारी हस्पतालों में होता है कि वहां पर हमारा कोई बीमार व्यक्ति पहुंचता है, तो वहां पर जो अंडर हैंड वाली वर्किंग होती है तभी उसको इलाज मिल पाता है, वरना उसको कह दिया जाता है कि एक्सरे बाहर से कराकर लाइए। यही ईएसआई अस्पतालों की हालत है। वहां पर न एक्सरा हो सकता है, न वहां पर एक्सरे का सामान होता है। जब तक आप बेसिक सुविधाएं ईएसआई हस्पतालों में नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तब तक आपके इन संशोधनों का लाभ आम जनता को और हमारे कर्मचारियों को नहीं मिलेगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि कृपा इसके इम्प्लिमेंटेशन पार्ट की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें और ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा करें कि ईएसआई अस्पताल अच्छे अस्पतालों के रूप में जाने जाएं और वहां पर जाने वाले कर्मचारी को अच्छे से अच्छा इलाज, जो भारतवर्ष में कहीं पर भी उपलब्ध हो सकता है, वह इलाज हमारे कर्मचारियों को वहां पर प्राप्त हो। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि ये सुविधाएं अवश्य उनको प्रदान करायी जाएं। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महेन्द्र मोहन जी, आपका धन्यवाद। श्री आर.सी. सिंह।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, माननीय मंत्री जी कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 लाए हैं, इसमें बहुत सी खामियां रह गई हैं। इन्होंने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है, लेकिन अभी भी कुछ खामियां रह गई हैं। मेरे पास बोलने के लिए ज्यादा समय नहीं होता है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इन्होंने ऐज लिमिट को 21 से बढ़ाकर 25 साल किया है। जो सीजीएचएस रूल्स हैं, उनमें हमारी फैमिली के बारे में वर्णन किया गया है, अगर उसको पूरी तरह से इसमें इंट्रोड्यूस कर देते, तो और बेहतर होता। सीजीएचएस रूल्स में स्पष्ट है कि हमारे कौन डिपेंडेंट होंगे, इसके बारे में सारा विवरण दिया हुआ है, पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदन राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के बारे में भी दिया हुआ है, इसलिए इसको इस बिल में इंट्रोड्यूस कर देते तो बेहतर होता। आप सभी जानते हैं कि आज की तारीख में एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं के बराबर रह गया है, इसलिए ऐज लिमिट और बढ़ाने की जरूरत थी, लोग टेक्निकल एजुकेशन ले रहे हैं, इसलिए भी ऐज लिमिट को और बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इसके बावजूद भी इन्होंने ऐज लिमिट को बढ़ाकर 25 किया है, इसके लिए मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं सीजीएचएस रूल्स के हिसाब से इसको करने के लिए आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं।

सर, जो ESI के हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, इनको अपग्रेड करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि इनकी अवस्था अत्यंत खराब है। इन हॉस्पिटल्स में डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, नर्स नहीं हैं और न ही कोई रिसर्च विंग है। एक आदमी बीमार होता है, तो उसकी बीमारी के क्या कारण हैं, वह भी पता नहीं लगता है। आम डॉक्टरों जैसा वहां पर इलाज होता है, इसलिए रिसर्च विंग्स होने चाहिए। इसलिए इसको इम्पूव करने की जरूरत है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से एक बात यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि ESI ने एक स्टडी की था और उसमें कहा था कि तमाम लोगों को मेग्नेटिक कार्ड दिए जाएंगे। यह काम अगस्त, 2010 कम्पलीट तक होना था,

लेकिन मुझे नहीं लगता कि मंत्री महोदय का यह काम सटीक चल रहा है और इसे अगस्त, 2010 तक कम्पलीट कर देंगे। इसके बारे में क्या व्यवस्था है, हमें बताने की जरूर कोशिश करें। सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य और दुख भी होता है, मेरी जानकारी के हिसाब से ESI की 55 डिस्पेंसरीज़ हैं, जिनमें से 51 डिस्पेंसरीज़ दिल्ली में ही हैं तथा 4 डिस्पेंसरीज़ उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में और कहीं भी ESI की डिस्पेंसरीज़ नहीं है, जहां से लोग दवाई ले सकें। इसी तरह हॉस्पिटल्स की अवस्था है। ESI के टोटल 23 हॉस्पिटल्स हैं और इनमें से मात्र एक हॉस्पिटल वेस्ट बंगाल में है। वेस्ट बंगाल में इतना बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल इलाका है और काफी लोग काम करते हैं, केवल मात्र एक हॉस्पिटल है। आम लोगों को इस हॉस्पिटल से कैसे सुविधा मिल सकती है, इसलिए इसको और एक्सपेंड करने की जरूरत है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बिल में इसका कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है कि हम किस तरीके से इसका एक्सपेंशन करेंगे। सर, अगर हम occupancy देखते हैं, तो अधिकतर हॉस्पिटल्स में 30 परसेंट से कम occupancy है। इसको कैसे इंक्रीज किया जा सकता है, इसके बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से कहता हूँ कि विशेष एफर्ट्स की जरूरत है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि Central Government 90 परसेंट expenses bear करती है और 10 परसेंट स्टेट्स करती हैं, तो आप सारे के सारे Central Government के अधीन क्यों नहीं लेते, ताकि और बेहतर हो सकें। हमारे पास सारी सुविधाएं हैं, Budgetary provisions है और सब कुछ दे सकते हैं। एक फुल प्लान्ड वे में हमारे देश के किस कोने में, कहां पर औद्योगिक मजदूर हैं, क्या उनको सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पा रही हैं, उनको ये सुविधाएं देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था हो सकती है और हमें क्या करना चाहिए, टोटल Budgetary provision क्या होगा, इन तमाम चीजों का एक लेखा-जोखा रहता है। अगर मंत्री महोदय इसको सेंटर से ही ऑपरेट करते तो और बेहतर होता। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... स्टेट अपने तरीके से हॉस्पिटल चलाती हैं। सर, मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। सर, एक बात है, मुझे मंत्री महोदय की बात से पता लगता है कि ये पीपीपी मोड में जाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप मोड में जाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। यह विशेषकर उन लोगों के लिए सबसे खतरनाक अवस्था है, जो unorganized हैं। अगर एक आदमी बीमार पड़ता है, तो उसके इलाज के लिए अधिकतम 30 हजार रुपए खर्च करने का प्रावधान है, यह मंत्री जी के टारगेट में है। कौन सी ऐसी बीमारी है जो बोलकर आएगी और हम 30 हजार रुपए के अंदर ही ठीक हो जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस एमाउंट को बढ़ाकर कम से कम दो लाख किया जाए और इसके संग जो बीमारियां आती हैं, उनके लिए विशेष प्रावधान हो और सरकारी अस्पतालों में इलाज हो।

सर, मैं एक आखिरी बात और कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा social security officer को इंस्पेक्टर से ऑफिसर बनाने में extra अधिकार क्या दे रहे हैं कि वे उसको utilize कर सकेंगे, बल्कि इससे अधिकारी और खत्म हो जाएगा। मेरे कुछ और प्वाइंट्स हैं, मैं फिर कभी उनको कहूंगा लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि एक comprehensive bill लाने के लिए मंत्री जी विचार करें।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, I welcome this Bill. This is intended to improve the conditions of ESI hospitals and workers. However, the Government should have paid more attention. It should have accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee. As Shri Khuntiaji said, when the recommendation was for increasing the ceiling of income from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000, it should have been accepted. I support his view. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly consider this. Please do not talk of using under-utilized facilities for others because you do not have under-utilized facilities. As pointed out by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, you have vacancies of nearly 3,000 doctors and 5000 para-medical staff. In this situation, where is the question of under-utilization? The services are not available. You also reconsider the limit of 10 persons. As Tapan babu said, today it

3.00 P.M.

is not the question of high technology and computerization alone. Six million jobs are there in the MSME sector and 95 per cent of the units employ less than 5 persons. So, if you put a limit of ten persons you are not really covering the sector which is contributing the maximum to the GDP of the country. Now, I come to the definition of family. I think the Standing Committee had broadened the definition a little too much. But you could have found a compromise instead of sticking to a very narrow definition. What would happen to dependent sisters, dependent brothers and a dependent step-mother? Why won't you accept them as a part of the family if they are residing normally with the family? Please consider it. "Up to 25 years" is a good amendment and we welcome it. As far as PPP is concerned, please forget any concept of PPP. The Standing Committee said that there should be no third party participation as the ESI Corporation has the requisite capacity. Shri Khuntia who is a member of the Corporation Board said that they have the capacity to take over hospitals in the entire country satisfactorily. If three States more agreed, let them start a pilot project. Let it be studied. Clause 91AA has been brought in for this particular power as amending legislation, so let it go through. Please accept that as a pilot project. If it succeeds, the Corporation can be given the task. Otherwise, merely blaming the State Government is not a good thing. What has the Standing Committee said? It said that the ceiling set by the Corporation in a State is the main reason for the unsatisfactory performance, not the reluctance of the State Governments to allocate funds or allocate doctors. Wherefrom doctors will come? You can assume that if it is with the Corporation doctors will come. How much salary will you pay? States are also paying salaries as per the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Even then the doctors are not coming.

Who will then come to the Corporation? So, let us not play a blame game. We should try something which can be really worked out. Now, I think, the suggestion for one health scheme for all the State and Central Government employees does not come under the purview of this law. But, what Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen said about bringing the retrenched and laid-off workers under this law, along with employees who have taken VRS, must be considered because they are the worst sufferers.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। जब संसद में इस प्रकार के एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बहस चल रही हो और सब लोगों के दिमाग में यह रहे कि इस विधेयक को जल्दी से पारित कर दिया जाए, तो यह सही मानसिकता बिल्कुल नहीं कही जा सकती है। वर्तमान सरकार जिस प्रकार संसदीय लोकतंत्र और सदन को संचालित करती है, अगर इससे कई मामलों में सदन का कामकाज बाधित होता है, तो यह विपक्ष या दूसरे-तीसरे दलों का दायित्व नहीं है कि जल्दी-से-जल्दी विधेयक को पारित कर दिया जाए। इस विधेयक को पारित करने के लिए, इस पर बहस के लिए जितना समय आवंटित किया गया है, हर पार्टी के सदस्य उतना ही समय इस विधेयक पर बोलेंगे, लेकिन अगर कोई बड़ी पार्टी कहेगी कि हम ज्यादा नहीं बोलेंगे, तो मामला दूसरा है। यह विधेयक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और दो-तीन सालों से pending है। श्रम मंत्री ने कल से लेकर आज तक, दो दिनों के अन्दर श्रम मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित दो-दो विधेयक को पारित कराया। वास्तव में उनके समय में यह विधेयक पारित हो रहा है, किन्तु संयोग से इस विधेयक के लिए सरकार की ओर से

जिन्होंने ज्यादा समय दिया, वे पूर्व मंत्री, आस्कर साहब भी यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने जब इस विधेयक के बारे में सदन के अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तावित किया, उस समय उनको जिस प्रकार से इस विधेयक की महिमा के बारे में बताना चाहिए था, इसकी पृष्ठभूमि बतानी चाहिए थी, शायद वे उतना बता नहीं पाए। The ESI Act, 1948, was last amended in 1989. Taking into account the changes in economic scenario in the country since 1989, the ESI Corporation, at its 139th meeting held on 17th July, 2007, while discussing amendments in certain provisions of the ESI Act, decided that a sub-Committee of the Corporation be constituted for reviewing the entire Act and suggesting comprehensive amendments therein, taking into account the changed economic scenario. Accordingly, the ESI Corporation constituted a sub-Committee comprising of representatives employers, employees, Members of Parliament, State and Central Government functionaries. The Committee submitted its report to the Corporation which was considered and approved by the ESI Corporation at its 142nd meeting held on 22nd February, 2008. The Committee recommended comprehensive amendments in the ESI Act, 1948, which are mainly aimed at facilitating coverage of smaller factories, streamlining the procedure for assessment of dues from defaulting employers providing an appellate authority within the Corporation against assessment to avoid unnecessary litigation, streamlining the procedure for grant of exemptions, third-party participation in commissioning and running of the hospitals, opening up medical, dental, para-medical nursing colleges to improve quality of medical care, making an enabling provision for extending medical care to non-insured persons against payment of user charges to facilitate providing of medical care to the BPL families covered under the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* introduced by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

महोदय, यह जो श्रम और नियोजन का मंत्रालय है, यह अनेक प्रकार के कानून लाता है। कल जब यहां पर तमिलनाडु के मामले में कानून पारित हुआ, उस समय अपनी competence के बारे में बयान देते हुए कानून मंत्री ने कहा कि मैंने 77-78 बिल्स को प्रोसेस में रखा हुआ है और जल्दी ही उन्हें लेकर आऊंगा। यूपीए 2004 से सत्ता में है। यूपीए-11 को भी अब एक साल हो चुका है। इन छः सालों के अंदर कई सारे कानून पारित हुए हैं। जब हिन्दुस्तान के संसदीय इतिहास पर विचार किया जाएगा, अगर हम कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा शासित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी, इन्दिरा जी या राजीव जी के समय को भी देखें तो 1947 के बाद से अब तक इतने कानून कभी पारित नहीं हुए हैं। विशेष रूप से जो श्रम आधारित कानून पारित हुए, उनके लिए कहा जा सकता है कि यूपीए-1 के समय में साढ़े चार साल तक आप वामपंथियों द्वारा बाहर से समर्थित थे, इसी कारण उस समय बहुत सारे श्रम आधारित कानून पारित किए गए। ठीक है, अगर हमारे INTUC के मित्र कांग्रेस की पहली प्रगति के लिए वाहवाही लूटना चाहते हैं, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय को अपने भाषण में जो कहना चाहिए था, वह मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं कहा। मेरे साथी जो उड़ीसा से आते हैं, उनको श्रम विभाग का मंत्री नहीं बनाया जाता है। कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से जो मंत्री जी को कहना चाहिए था, पहले वक्ता के नाते उन्होंने उसे विस्तार से बोल दिया। इसमें संशोधन के जो 22 प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उन्होंने एक-एक करके उनके बारे में बारीकी से बताया, किन्तु भाषण के समय...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे: महोदय, मैं एक मिनट बोलने की परमिशन चाहूंगा। रुद्रनारायण जी जो बात कह रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कह कर वह मेरे डिपार्टमेंट के प्रति अन्याय कर रहे हैं। हमारे द्वारा जो भी कानून

बनाए जाते हैं अथवा बना कर यहां पेश किए जाते हैं, वह सब उनकी राय से ही होता है। Tripartite में वह भी बैठते हैं और साथ ही INTUC, CPI, CPI(M) एवं हिन्द मजदूर सभा के सदस्य भी बैठते हैं। मिलजुल कर ये सभी लोग हमें जो कंसेंसस बनाकर देते हैं, वहीं मैं यहां पर लाता हूं। अगर आप उसी का विरोध करते हैं, तो इसमें मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। माननीय मंत्री महोदय का जो ऑब्जर्वेशन है कि हम इस विधेयक का विरोध करते हैं, वह बिल्कुल आधारहीन है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): हमें मालूम है, आप विरोध नहीं करते हैं। आप अपनी बात कहें।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: भारतीय जनता पार्टी, एनडीए इसका विरोध कतई नहीं करती है। यह विधेयक आज पारित होगा और हमारे पॉजिटिव कोऑपरेशन से पारित होगा। संयोग से 2004 से मैं Standing Committee on Labour में ही काम करता रहा हूं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय अगर उसको Tripartite कह रहे हैं, तो उनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। Standing Committee is not a body to be interpreted as a tripartite body. Conciliation में tri-party का मामला आता है। Employer, Management और Affected Labour इनको tri-party कहा जाता है, लेकिन जहां तक Parliamentary Standing Committee का सवाल है, उनको हम all-party कह सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): पाणि जी, आप अपने विषय पर बोलें ...**(व्यवधान)**... खुंटिया जी, आप पहले ही बोल चुके हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाणि जी, आप केवल अपने विषय पर ही बोलिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: Standing Committee on Labour के प्रति भी हमारा सम्मान है। Standing Committee on Labour deals with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Textiles. हम उसमें काम करते हैं। जहां तक Standing Committee और Indian Labour Conference का सवाल है, उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि ESIC Act में संशोधन होना चाहिए। जब इस विधेयक को लोक सभा में पेश किया गया, उसके बाद वह Parliament of India की Standing Committee on Labour को भेज दिया गया, जहां इसके बारे में हमने बारीकी से डिटेल्ड अध्ययन किया। अब मैं भारी मन से यह कहना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि हमारे CITU के मित्र और CPI(M) के माननीय सदस्य तपन सेन जी ने कहा कि Standing Committee की recommendations को भी इसमें पूरे का पूरा incorporate नहीं किया गया है।

जैसा हमने कहा था कि एज लिमिट 25 किया जाए, लेकिन उसे 21 पर ही सीमित करके रखा गया है। 2-3 और भी मुद्दे हैं। प्यारीमोहन जी भी कह चुके हैं। मुझे केवल कुछ बातें ही कहनी हैं। कांग्रेस के पहले माननीय वक्ता ने जैसा कहा कि हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार, हमारी congress-led यू.पी.ए. सरकार को वाहवाही लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि या तो हम श्रम आधारित कानून ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लाते हैं या उस कानून में संशोधन लाते हैं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि आप टेक्निकली बहुत ज्यादा कानून लाते हैं, लेकिन विधेयक लाने के बाद और उसके कानून बनने के बाद, अगर आप उसको अमल में नहीं ला पाते हैं, तो फिर आपको भी लोग कहेंगे कि UPA, यानी useless और priceless Act वाली सरकार। आप जो एक्ट बनाते हैं उसका न तो कोई यूज है और न ही कोई प्राइस है। आप केवल Schemes चलाते हैं। UPA-1 के समय Standing Committee on Labour में मेरे वामपंथी मित्र ने कहा कि हमें तो कांग्रेस के नेतागण बोलते हैं कि don't give pressure on enactment. You bring certain schemes. 6 साल एन.डी.ए. की सरकार रही। अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस समय लेबर के कैबिनेट मंत्री सत्य नारायण जटिया जी बनाए गए थे। मैंने सबसे सम्पर्क किया। उन्होंने कहा कि 1947 से अब तक जितनी सरकारें आईं उन्होंने जितने कानून बनाए, उनमें हम पहले लेबर के मामले में यह सोचें कि इससे संबंधित कानूनों का सही ढंग से अमल किया जाए। कोई एक नया कानून लाकर केवल एक वातावरण बना देना कि हमने तो यह कानून बना दिया, उससे काम नहीं होता।

महोदय, मैं भारी मन से यह कहता हूँ कि इस देश में श्रम मंत्रालय के श्रम आधारित ऐसे बहुत सारे कानून हैं जो कि परस्पर विरोधी हैं। इनको अमल करने से, एक कानून पर अमल करते समय बीच में दूसरा कानून आकर अड़ंगा डालता है, इसलिए जब हम कानून बनाते हैं उस समय हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि इसका अमल कैसे ठीक ढंग से हो। हमारी पार्टी के पहले वक्ता माननीय अहलुवालिया जी कह रहे थे। उन्होंने सीलिंग के मामले में उसे 10 हजार से 15 हजार करने की माँग की। अहलुवालिया जी लगभग 22 वर्षों से इस सदन में हैं, इस देश के पार्लियामेंटरी इतिहास में श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया जी के योगदान को सब मानेंगे। महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी जब-जब सत्ता में आती है, जैसे समाजवादी पार्टी के बृजभूषण तिवारी जी ने एक बार कहा था, अपने आपको महिमामंडित करती है। उस पार्टी के नेताओं के नाम से योजनाओं का व्यापक प्रचार होता है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूँगा। किसी का नाम लेने से मेरे ऊपर फिर से कोई दूसरा आरोप लग जाएगा। एक तो कांग्रेस पार्टी आपने आपको महिमामंडित करती है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it has nothing to do with the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): पाणि जी, आप कृपया विषय पर बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: मैं विषय पर आ रहा हूँ, महोदय।...(व्यवधान).... एक ओर कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने आपका महिमामंडन करती है और दूसरी ओर लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं का अवमूल्यन करती है।

संसद को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जाता है। आप May Day celebration करते हैं, उसे 1 मई को celebrate करिए, उस दिन विश्व श्रम दिवस मनाइए। हम BMS और भाजपा के लोग हैं, हमारा राष्ट्रीय श्रम दिवस विश्वकर्मा जयन्ती है। हमारा दृष्टिकोण भिन्न जरूर है, लेकिन हम May Day के विरोधी नहीं हैं। आप May Day के celebration के समय घोषणा करते हैं कि हमने सीलिंग को 10 हजार से बढ़ा कर 15 हजार कर दिया। संसद चल रही है। हमने पिछले सत्र में कितनी गुहार लगाई कि संसद चलते समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। वे कहते हैं कि पहले से प्रोग्राम तय हो जाता है। वे यह भी कहते हैं कि पहले से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रोग्राम तय है, आपको क्या पता है? हम अमेरिका जाएँगे, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it has nothing to do with the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): पाणि जी, ...(व्यवधान).... पाणि जी, आप कृपया इस विषय पर बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, इससे इन सब चीजों का अवमूल्यन होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): आप कृपया इस विषय पर बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He should talk on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... पाणि जी, आप विषय पर बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, it is not true ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): अभी पाणि जी बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... आप पहले बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, ...(व्यवधान).... यह जो सीलिंग का मामला है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He has no business to say about the Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. KANNAN: Sir, he should not ...*(Interruptions)*.....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी यह बोल रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. KANNAN: I should say that he is ...*(Interruptions)* ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सीलिंग में यह जो बढ़ोतरी हुई...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): आप कृपया अपने विषय पर बोलिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, यह जो सीलिंग में बढ़ोतरी हुई ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसे 10 हजार से 15 हजार किया गया ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन चल रहा है। सदन के अन्दर इसकी घोषणा की जानी चाहिए थी। ये किसी प्रकार से लोकतंत्र का अवमूल्यन करते हैं, मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। महोदय, construction labour की एक Central Advisory Committee है, उसमें मैं 2004 से राज्य सभा से elected Member हूँ। पार्लियामेंट के बजट सत्र का दूसरा भाग 15.4.2010 से शुरू हुआ, माननीय मंत्री जी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): पाणि जी, आप विषय पर बोलें।...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका समय है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, यह गंभीर विषय है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): देखिए, आपकी तरफ से बोला जा चुका है, आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, इनका समय है, ये अपने समय के अंदर बोल रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको मैं विषय पर बोलने के लिए कह रहा हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। Construction labour से संबंधित जो Central Advisory Committee है, उसमें लोक सभा के दो मैम्बर्स होते हैं और राज्य सभा का एक मैम्बर होता है। वह Central Advisory Committee, जिसमें ट्रेड यूनियन्स के लोग भी होते हैं, उसके चेयरमैन माननीय श्रम मंत्री हैं। जब 16 तारीख को पार्लियामेंट सेशन चल रहा होता है, उसी समय उस कमेटी की मीटिंग ये रखते हैं और अहम संशोधन करा लेते हैं। क्या पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्स का आपके सामने कोई मूल्य नहीं रहा? पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्स पार्लियामेंट को अटेंड करेंगे या उसी समय वे उस मीटिंग को अटेंड करेंगे? इस प्रकार से आप सदन की गरिमा का अवमूल्यन करते हैं।

महोदय, ये श्रम के बारे में वाहवाही लूटते हैं। ये सदन और इस देश को किस प्रकार से गुमराह करते हैं, उसका एक उदाहरण यह है कि सभी 28 अप्रैल को 'ESIC hospitals in Orissa' पर मेरा एक unstarred question आया था जिसमें मैंने categorically प्रश्न किया था: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of hospitals and dispensaries being run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in Orissa? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): अब आप बोल कर फिर उनको उत्तेजित कर देंगे। यह ठीक नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: उड़ीसा में ESIC द्वारा कितने hospitals and dispensaries चलाये जाते हैं, यह प्रश्न था। इसके जवाब में ये कैसे गुमराह करते हैं, यह देखिए। ये इसका उत्तर देते हैं कि out of six hospitals and 51 dispensaries functioning in Orissa, only one hospital at Rourkela is being run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation directly. आपसे यह प्रश्न पूछा जाता है कि उड़ीसा में ESIC द्वारा कितने hospitals and dispensaries चलाए जा रहे हैं, आप कहते हैं कि 6 अस्पताल और 51 डिस्पेंसरीज़ में से राउरकेला में केवल एक ESIC directly चला रहा है, तो ESIC का सृजन क्यों हुआ?...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): आपने प्रश्न रख दिया। अब आप विषय पर बोलिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, ESIC का सृजन इसीलिए हुआ था और जैसा इन्होंने कहा कि श्रम Concurrent List में है, इसमें राज्य भी कुछ दखल देगा और केन्द्र भी दखल देगा, लेकिन जब आप ESIC की चर्चा करते हैं और जब आप ऐसा वातावरण बनाएँगे तब यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन है ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): पाणि जी, बैठिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, federal structure में राज्य सरकार...(व्यवधान)... जाहिर करने के लिए जो काम करते हैं, उसके बारे में भी आपको सोचना होगा। अब इस federal structure में जैसा 1947 में या श्रीमती गांधी के समय में आपका एक पूरा एकाधिकार होता था, वैसा आज नहीं है। ...(समय की घंटी)... जब आपकी 25 राज्यों में सरकार थी और केन्द्र में भी आप ही थे। ...(व्यवधान)... आज ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। आज अगर आप सपने में यह सोचेंगे तो यह नहीं हो सकता है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): पाणि जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे: आप अपनी बात कीजिए, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): आप अभी उत्तर देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी, अब आप बैठिए, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जल्दी कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, ये इंदिरा जी का नाम लेना सहन नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्योंकि उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है। अब आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि ESIC का काम क्या होना चाहिए? ESIC को राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार, दोनों के द्वारा ठीक से चला कर कर्मचारियों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा दी जाए, ESIC का यही काम होना चाहिए। आज यह केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय के अधीन है, इसलिए ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। महोदय, यह जो विधेयक है, इसको तो हमारे नेता, अहलुवालिया जी ने समर्थन दिया है। यह विधेयक तो कानून बन ही जाएगा, लेकिन जब आपने मुझे मौका दिया है...(व्यवधान)... इस विधेयक को हमारी पार्टी का पूरा समर्थन है, लेकिन मुझे इतना कहना है कि इस कानून के पारित होने के बाद ESIC को अधिकार होता Medical Colleges बनाने का, Para Medical Colleges बनाने का, Institutes खोलने और Dental Colleges बनाने का, लेकिन कई महीनों से ऐसा वातावरण बनाया गया है कि इन-इन स्थानों पर Medical Colleges होंगे। Medical Colleges खोलने के लिए ESIC मांग करता है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय राजनीति करता है। आपके मंत्रालय ने NDA के समय में 6 AIIMS जैसे Colleges खोलने की बात कही थी, उनमें से एक भुवनेश्वर में खोलने की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन उसका काम तक नहीं हो पाया ...(व्यवधान)... भुवनेश्वर में नहीं हुआ ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): पाणि जी, आप अपना स्थान ग्रहण कीजिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: भुवनेश्वर में इस Medical College को खोलने के बारे में राजनीति चल रही है। अगर ESIC की ओर से आपको Medical College खोलना है, तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका शिलान्यास कब करेंगे और इसके लिए भुवनेश्वर में आपने कहाँ जमीन earmark की है, यह बताइए? आप इस विषय पर राजनीति मत करिए ...(व्यवधान)... ESIC के माध्यम से देश के गरीब मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा हो, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक पर 7 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बातें सदन के सामने रखी हैं और उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छे सुझाव हमें दिए हैं, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उनके सजेसंस के बारे में मैं गंभीरता से सोचूंगा और जब समय आएगा, तो उनको फिर से examine किया जाएगा। आज के

हालात में हम इस बिल में 15 अमेंडमेंट्स लाए हैं और 4 नए अमेंडमेंट्स भी इसमें हैं। ये सारे अमेंडमेंट्स कर्मचारियों के हित में हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उपसभापति जी, अभी अहलुवालिया जी ने, खूंटिया जी ने, तपन कुमार सेन जी ने, महेन्द्र मोहन जी ने, आर.सी. सिंह जी ने, महापात्र जी ने और आखिर में रुद्रावतार लेकर रुद्रनारायण पाणि जी ने अपनी बातें पेश की हैं, मैं इन लोगों के विचारों को ध्यान में रखूंगा, लेकिन मैं एक बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट हमेशा से कर्मचारियों के हित में काम करती आई है। इसमें कोई party politics या vested interest की बात नहीं है। बातों-बातों में अहलुवालिया जी ने कुछ बातें बताईं, लेकिन रुद्रनारायण जी के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये मीटिंग में रहते हैं, तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से रहते हैं, जब कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग चलती है, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की मीटिंग चलती है, तो हमारे दूसरे मित्र भी बोलते हैं कि ये बहुत अच्छी बातें करते हैं और सलाह देते हैं, लेकिन यहां आते ही ये party politics करने लगते हैं। इसलिए इनको समझाना जरा मुश्किल है।

उपसभापति जी, बहुत से सांसदों ने इस बात पर आपत्ति जताई कि third party participation के माध्यम से हम privatization की तरफ जाने की राह ढूँढ़ रहे हैं, यह असत्य है। Third party participation का मतलब यही है कि जो ESIC underutilized है, यदि वहां हमारे लोग कम हैं और अगर RSBY के beneficiaries वहां हैं, तो उनकी मदद करने के लिए यह प्रावधान हमने रखा है।

सर, मैं दूसरी बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस जगह पर हमारे hospitals हैं, अगर वहां से इंडस्ट्री शिफ्ट हो गई है और वहां कोई insured person नहीं है, तो वे hospitals खाली न रहें, बल्कि उनका उपयोग हो, इसलिए हमने इस प्रावधान को रखा है। यह privatisation के लिए नहीं है और हम privatisation करना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। यह उससे बहुत दूर है। मैं आपको यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ। तपन सेन जी, आपने जितनी गंभीरता से इसको लिया है, उससे ज्यादा गंभीरता से सरकार ने भी लिया है, मैं आपको इस बात को फिर से याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि बहुत-से पदों को भरा नहीं गया, जिसके कारण बहुत-से पद खाली हैं। ठीक है, यह बात पहले थी, लेकिन आज की स्थिति में हमने 753 मेडिकल ऑफिसर्स को appoint किया है, 158 Specialists को appoint किया है, 12 डेन्टल सर्जन्स को appoint किया है और 11 आयुर्वेदिक फिजिशियन्स को appoint किया है। अभी recruitment चल रहा है। Additional more than 1500 paramedical staff भी recruit किया गए हैं। मैं जो figures दे रहा हूँ, ये recent figures हैं और recent में हमने जो काम किया है और जो recruitment हो रहे हैं, उनके बारे में है। इसके बारे में अहलुवालिया साहब ने भी यहां पर सदन में बताया था कि आप किस ढंग से इतने लोगों को मदद करेंगे या उनकी देखभाल करेंगे। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ESI के जो ऑफिसर्स हैं, जो Directors हैं, उन्होंने इसमें बहुत interest लेकर यह recruitment किया है, इसलिए इसका फायदा हमारे कर्मचारियों को जरूर होगा और hospitals भी बहुत अच्छे ढंग से चलेंगे।

तीसरी बात dual control की है। आपको तो मालूम है कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट Concurrent List में है। हम जितने भी कानून बनाते हैं, उनका implementation राज्यों में होता है और इनको राज्य सरकार implement करती है। हम बार-बार review करते हैं और इसके लिए हम State Ministers' Conference करते हैं, हमारे सेक्रेटरी वहां के सेक्रेटरियों को बुला कर बार-बार review करते हैं। इसके बावजूद भी ESI के जो hospitals स्टेट में हैं, उनमें से बहुत-सी जगहों पर उनकी स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। उनकी स्थिति ठीक नहीं रहने की वजह से उसका ब्लेम सेंटर पर आता है। अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि इस पर ब्लेम गेम नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि जब आप हम पर ब्लेम करते हैं, तो हमें वस्तुस्थिति को तो बताना पड़ेगा कि क्या चल रहा है

और क्या नहीं चल रहा है। ESI Hospitals को केन्द्र सरकार 87.5 परसेंट contribute करती है और बाकी 12.5 परसेंट राज्य सरकार contribute करती है। इसके बावजूद भी बहुत से hospitals में ठीक ढंग से recruitment नहीं होता है और जो डॉक्टर नहीं चाहिए, उसी की पोस्टिंग वहां की जाती है और जहां Specialists चाहिए, वहां Specialists की पोस्टिंग नहीं करते हैं। इसकी वजह से वहां पर स्थिति बेकार है। इसके लिए हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं, प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वैसे hospitals में सुधार हो। बहुत-से स्टेट में hospitals को upgrade करने के लिए हमारा प्रोग्राम है। उस प्रोग्राम के तहत, वह चाहे दिल्ली में हो, पटना में हो, बंगलुरु में हो, चैन्नई में हो या हैदराबाद में हो, हम हर जगह hospitals का upgradation कर रहे हैं और वहां पर नई-नई मशीनें ला रहे हैं, नए-नए construction कर रहे हैं और उसका expansion भी हो रहा है। इससे बहुत-सी जगहों पर बहुत-से कार्मिक लोगों को उसका फायदा होगा। बहुत-से ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स जानते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है।

लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी dual control की बात हो रही है। सर, dual control तब तक रहेगा, जब तक संविधान में प्रावधान है, जब तक constitution में provision है, तब तक स्टेट और सेंटर, दोनों मिलकर इसमें काम करते रहेंगे और मुझे भी इसी दायरे में काम करना पड़ेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त compensation during commuting के बारे में कहा गया। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है क्योंकि पहले जो था, उसमें कुछ दिक्कतें थीं क्योंकि पहले जो employee काम पर आता था, अगर ऐक्सीडेंट में या किसी वजह से दुर्घटना में उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती थी या वह disabled हो जाता था तो उसे compensation की सुविधा नहीं थी, इसलिए इसे क्लैरीफाई करने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो direction दी थी, उसका provision तो था, लेकिन उसमें clarity न होने की वजह से उन्होंने कहा था। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशंस से मुताबिक आपको हम लोग यहां लाए हैं। यह ठीक बात है कि आप सभी ने उसका स्वागत किया। महोदय, राजीव गांधी श्रमिक कल्याण योजना के बारे में अहलुवालिया साहब ने कहा था। महोदय, 30.01.2010 तक 6 करोड़ 49 लाख का disbursement हुआ और कम से कम 3,573 केसेज में हमने unemployment allowance दिया है। जो insured persons होते हैं, उनको ESI में कवर किया जाता है, ताकि contribution एक का हो और फायदा किसी और को हो। मैं समझता हूं कि इसे employers लोग नहीं मानेंगे, इसीलिए ये सारी चीजें हमने की हैं।

महोदय, यह कहा गया कि 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए डिपॉजिट हैं इसीलिए हर जगह यह काम करना चाहिए या बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल खोलने चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं उन्हें एक क्लैरीफिकेशन देना चाहता हूं कि जैसे contribution आता है, वह वैसे ही खर्च भी होता रहता है। यह एक continuous process है। सिर्फ डिपॉजिट करके बैठा नहीं जाता बल्कि सारी States और union territories को वह पैसा डिस्ट्रीब्यूट भी करना पड़ता है। इसीलिए हमेशा पैसा जमा भी होता है और जाता भी है। इस प्रकार आज 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए ESI में डिपॉजिट हैं। महोदय, benefit extend करने के लिए पहले 6 महीने का समय दिया था लेकिन हमने उसको 1 महीना इसलिए दिया क्योंकि 6 महीने का समय देने के बावजूद भी बहुत सी जगहों पर कवर नहीं करते हैं, जल्दी notification नहीं निकालते जिसकी वजह से जो contribution आना चाहिए, वह जल्दी नहीं आ पाता। यही कारण है कि हमने उसको 1 महीना कर दिया है जिससे बहुत सी जगह तुरंत यह काम हो जाएगा। श्रमिक कल्याण योजना में पहले contribution 5 साल का था जिसे reduce करके हमने 3 साल कर दिया था। इससे बहुत फायदा हुआ। ये मुझे अहलुवालिया साहब और हमारे अन्य कुछ साथियों ने उठाए थे, इसलिए मैंने मुनासिब समझा कि मैं उन्हें इनके संबंध में उत्तर दूं। महोदय, यह कहा गया कि इंस्पेक्टर चला गया तो उसकी वजह से पूरा काम ठप्प हो जाएगा, social security officer बनने के बाद वह कोई काम नहीं करेगा, ऐसी जो

apprehension है, वह ठीक नहीं है। social security officer का नाम देने के बावजूद भी उसका काम वही होगा, और भी दूसरे काम उसको हम entrust करेंगे — चाहे awareness का हो, RSBY का हो या smart card distribution का हो — केवल awareness क्रिएट करने के लिए हमने nomenclature चेंज करके ऐसा किया है।

दूसरा कोई उद्देश्य नहीं, उनकी हम कोई पॉवर घटा नहीं रहे हैं, हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनको मजबूत बनाएंगे और फील्ड में जाकर वे काम करें। मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि 2008-2009 में 31,771 इंस्पेक्शन किए गए हैं, उसके अलावा 37,861 केसेज फाइल किए गए हैं, इनमें 1,375 डिफाल्टर्स के खिलाफ भी केसेज किए गए हैं तथा इसमें 48 लोगों को कंविक्शन भी हुआ है। तो ऐसा नहीं है कि इंस्पेक्टर कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं तथा उनसे कोई फायदा नहीं है और यह मानना कि उसने आज तक एक के खिलाफ भी कोई केस नहीं किया है, सही नहीं होगा। तो इसका यह सबूत है कि जो केसेज रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं इनके तहत कोर्ट में गए हैं जिसमें कंविक्शन भी हुआ है, वह मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ।

दूसरी चीज, इंश्योर्ड परसंस को, पहले एक हजार प्रति व्यक्ति हम स्टेट को देते थे, अब वह बढ़ाकर एक हजार दो सौ रुपए देने हैं। अब प्रति व्यक्ति दो सौ रुपया ज्यादा एनहेंस करके देने से ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनको फेसिलिटी मिलती है। लेकिन बहुत से स्टेट जिनको यहां से जो पैसा मिलना चाहिए वह कम मिलता है, क्योंकि वे अपने यहां कम खर्च करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि जहां पर कोई भी एम्पलॉइज लीडर हो या कार्यकर्ता हो या सोशल वर्कर हो, वह इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट लेकर जिनको जो हक मिलना चाहिए उनको वह हक दिलाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करें, ऐसी मैं उनसे विनती करता हूँ। इसके अलावा बहुत सारी चीजें, अमेडमेंट आपके सामने रखी हैं। इसमें 21 साल से बढ़ाकर 25 साल करने, इसमें विस्तार करने तथा इसका कवरेज बढ़ाने के बारे में सारी चीजें आपके सामने हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि इस बिल को पास करके जल्द से जल्द लेबर के हित में लागू करने के लिए आप मुझे परमिशन दें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sri, I want to seek one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. What clarification do you want?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I want to seek clarification on third party participation. The ESI hospitals are run by State Governments. In places where the State Government is not maintaining, there are cases that the ESI has taken over the administration of that hospital. Kindly clarify one thing. If the underutilization of the ESI hospital's capacity is to be utilized by involving other non-insured person on payment of usual charges, there is absolutely no objection. But third party participation means, handing over fully or even partial administration of the ESI hospital to any other authority other than the State Government or the ESI Corporation itself. Is it so? If it means like that, it tantamounts to creating an enabling situation for privatization. You may not privatize. But you are creating an enabling condition for privatization, if it is handed over to a party other than the State Government or the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): It is just an enabling clause. Whatever is decided, that will first go to the Corporation and the Corporation will decide how to deal with it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is what I am saying. That is creating an enabling condition to finally handing over to a third party.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We are not handing over. Suppose, there is a hospital in Kanpur, but no insured person is going there. Like that, if the industries have shifted from those places where there are hospitals, we have to utilize such hospitals in the public interest.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: For utilization, there is no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is meant by third party? Kindly explain it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given all the details. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have already said that the administration will be with the ESI.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I would like to ask one thing. The hon. Minister has said that about Rs. 20,000 crores is the surplus with them. Is this cash balance, which is available with the ESIC, a result of salaries of 8,000 people, medical and para medical staff, not being drawn because the posts are vacant, or, is it because of any kind of economy measures, or, is it that you have got this surplus from somewhere?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This question does not arise. This is the contribution. Every time it comes and we have to spend. As of today, this is the balance, which I have stated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. Not here. Shri Mohammed Adeb.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने होम मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। होम मिनिस्ट्री किसी भी मुल्क के लिए बहुत अहम मिनिस्ट्री होती है और ऐसे मौके पर जब हिन्दुस्तान में एक निहायत लायक होम मिनिस्टर हमारे सामने है, वह बहुत अच्छे इंसान ही नहीं, बल्कि बेहतरीन दिमाग वाले भी हैं कानून की नीयत से। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसकी बुनियाद शको-शुबहा पर कायम है। जब इंसाफ नहीं मिलेगा, जब बराबरी नहीं होगी, तो बहुत से खदशात सामने खड़े हो जाएंगे। आज चंद सालों से एक अजीब सा तमाशा इस मुल्क में शुरू हुआ, जो लोग गांधी के कातिल थे, वे देश-भक्त बन गए और जो गांधी के मानने वाले थे, वे अपने ही देश में आतंकवादी कहलाने लगे। आज 2002 के फसादात के बाद जब इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया बहुत एक्टिव हो गया, उस वक्त फसादात रुकना शुरू हुए, तो फिर बम ब्लास्ट शुरू हो गए और बम ब्लास्ट का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ — नांदेड़ से लेकर अमरावती, कानपुर, मालेगांव, अजमेर, हैदराबाद, हर जगह पर बम धमाके होते गए और बम धमाके हुए, तो एक कौम रात को डरी सहमी पड़ी रही, क्योंकि उनके लोग पकड़े जाने लगे। अब इतिहासात शुरू हुए, तो पता यह लगा कि कोई दूसरी तंजीमे हैं, अभी चंद दिन पहले अजमेर में ही पता लगा कि कुछ और लोग थे। हैदराबाद में भी यही शुबहा पैदा किया गया, मालेगांव में भी यही हुआ, लेकिन सजा हमें दी गई। हमें मालूम है कि न जाने कितने सालों तक लोग जेल में रहे और आज भी जेल में हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि मुम्बई के फसादात में पिछली 23 तारीख को अदनान मुल्ला नाम का एक बच्चा छोड़ा गया, जो सात साल तक जेल में रहा, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट से छुटा है। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री में भी बार-बार आता रहा, सात साल तक उस पर चार्जिज फ्रेम नहीं किए गए, लेकिन उसे बेल नहीं दी गई। उसे कहा गया कि तुम आतंकवादी हो, इस कौम के साथ शको-शुबहात में मुब्तला कर दिया गया। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चंद दिन पहले यहीं दिल्ली में अखबारों में छपा कि 17 साल का एक बच्चा पकड़ा गया, उसे 14 साल के बाद छोड़ा गया। वह चलना भूल गया, उसकी जिंदगी बर्बाद हो गई। किसको कहा जाएगा, आप किसको कहेंगे, कम्पनसेशन किसको देंगे? एक बच्चा पकड़ा जाता है, उसका पूरा खानदान तबाह हो जाता है, आप पूरे खानदान को दागदार बना देते हैं। यह इंसाफ कैसा इंसाफ है, यह कैसे चलेगा?

जब तक आप इस मुल्क में सेंस आफ बिलोंगिंग डेवलेप नहीं करें और शक और शुबहा के चश्मे जब तक आप लगाए रखेंगे, तब तक यह कौम चलेगी नहीं, यह देश नहीं बनेगा। मैं किस-किस की कहानी बताऊँ, आज इंसाफ मिलने की हालत यह है यदि मुझ से कोई जुर्म हो जाए, तो सबसे पहला कानून यह बनता है कि मेरे ऊपर FIR लॉज होती है। बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत के बाद आपने एक कमीशन बैठाया, जिसका नाम लिब्रहान कमीशन था। उसने एक बड़े लीडर को नामजद किया।...(व्यवधान)... मैं किसी का नाम लेकर नहीं कह रहा हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): सर, लिब्रहान कमीशन पर चर्चा हो चुकी है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आपको क्यों परेशानी हो रही है?...(व्यवधान)... डिफरेंट केसेज़ में नाम ले रहे हैं, तो मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: इनको भी बहुत परेशानी हो रही है, इसीलिए मैं इनसे भी पूछूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उसी लीडर को होम मिनिस्ट्री ने सिक्कुरिटी दी थी, तो उसी ने रायबरेली अदालत में खड़े होकर यह कहा कि उनके शोला बयान से यह मस्जिद गिराई गई और उसमें तीन हजार लोग मारे गए। आज तक उसकी FIR नहीं हुई। आप बताइए यह मेरे ऊपर लागू होता या नहीं होता? अगर मैं कोई जुर्म करता FIR दर्ज हो जाती। इसका मतलब यह है कि इस मुल्क में दो कानून हैं, दो लोगों के लिए। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से बिल्कुल वाजिब बात कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं यह बात पहले भी कह चुका हूँ, आप कानून के बेहतरीन दिमाग हैं। आप मुझे इसका जवाब दीजिए कि क्यों कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ FIR लॉज नहीं की जाती है और दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ FIR लॉज होती है? जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि आपने बाटला हाउस के ऊपर, कल आपने हमसे यह कहा कि नेशनल ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन ने यह बयान दिया है कि यह झूठा बयान है। यह जो एनकाउंटर हुआ है, यह जायज़ है, इसलिए यह नहीं होगा। उसी ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन ने अपनी वेब-साइट पर यह डाल दिया है कि यह जो एनकाउंटर बाटला हाउस में हुआ है, यह फाल्स है। अब आप इस पर क्या कहेंगे? उसी ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन की मदद लेकर यह कहते हैं कि हम इन्क्वायरी नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन यह कह रहा है। वही ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन अपनी वेब-साइट पर डाल रहा है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन सही है या मेरी हकूमत सही है। इन सबके फैसले आपको करने पड़ेंगे। मोहतरम, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमरावती से लेकर कानपुर तक ये वाकयात् होते रहे हैं। कानपुर से जब दो आदमी पकड़े गए थे, तो वे भी एक संगठन के लोग थे। वे उसी कट्टर संगठन के लोग थे, जिनके सारे सिलसिले मैंने आपको बताए हैं। UP के DGP ने कहा कि जो माल, जो RDX जमा हुआ है और जो असला वहां पकड़ा गया है, उससे आधा कानपुर उड़ जाता। इसके ऊपर कोई बहस नहीं हुई और इसका कोई नाम नहीं लिया गया। कल भी यह कहा गया था और आज मुझे यह खुशी हुई कसाब को फांसी दी गई। आप फांसी देने में एक लम्हा भी मत लगाइगा। अगर आपका बस चले और मेरा हुक्म चले तो अफज़ल गुरु को फांसी पर चढ़ाइए और उसको चील, कव्वों को खिलवा दीजिए, हम आपके साथ हैं। इनको मौका मत दीजिए कि ये आपके साथ दूसरी तरह के फायदे उठाएं। आप इनको हँग करिए। जिसने जुर्म किया है, उसको सज़ा दीजिए, लेकिन खुदा के वास्ते एक तरफा सज़ा मत दीजिए और इतनी बड़ी कौम को डिफेंसिव मत बनाइए। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो यह जरूर होगा और हमारे दिलों को जीतिए।...(समय की घंटी)... हम सिर्फ यही कहेंगे कि हम हैं गद्दार, तो पाबंदे वफा तुम भी नहीं, अपनी कसरत पे न इतराओ, खुदा तुम भी नहीं... अगर आप सच में चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क में अमल हो, खुशहाली हो, तो आपको इतने बड़े तबके को यह बात साबित करनी पड़ेगी कि यहां इंसाफ होता है। मैं आपको क्या बताऊँ कि इस मुल्क के हालात ऐसे हो गए हैं, मेरे पास अमेरीका की यह रिपोर्ट है।...(व्यवधान)... जिसने दो साल से लगातार वाच पर रखा हुआ है। यह शर्म की बात है कि गांधी जी के इस देश को वाच किया जा रहा है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि यहां क्रिश्चियन्स और मुसलमानों के साथ इंसाफ नहीं होता। हमको शर्म से डूब मरना चाहिए। यह अमेरीकन रिपोर्ट है, जो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भेजी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे लायक होम मिनिस्टर के आने के बाद आप यह कोशिश करेंगे और हमारी कौम को शक-शुबहा से देखने के बजाए, आप उन लोगों को पकड़िए जो इस मुल्क के दुश्मन बन गए हैं। जो गांधी जी के कातिल थे, वे आज देशभक्त कहला रहे हैं। हमने तो अपनी जिंदगी यहीं खत्म की है और इसी मिट्टी में मरेंगे और इसी की हिफाजत करेंगे। हम इस मुल्क में कभी गद्दार नहीं हुए, लेकिन हमारी शक और शुबहा खत्म कर दीजिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آپ کا بہت شکریہ کہ آپ نے ہوم منسٹری کی ورکنگ پر مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ ہوم منسٹری کسی بھی ملک کے لئے بہت اہم ہوتی ہے اور ایسے موقع پر جب ہندوستان میں ایک نہایت لائق ہوم منسٹر ہمارے سامنے ہیں، وہ بہت اچھے انسان ہی نہیں، بلکہ بہترین دماغ والے بھی ہیں، قانون کی نیت سے۔ میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں آج جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے، اس کی بنیاد شک و شبہ پر قائم ہے۔ جب انصاف نہیں ملے گا، جب برابری نہیں ہوگی، تو بہت سے خدشات سامنے کھڑے ہو جائیں گے۔ آج چند سالوں سے ایک عجیب سا تماشہ اس ملک میں شروع ہوا، جو لوگ گاندھی جی کے قاتل تھے، وہ دیش بھکت بن گئے اور جو گاندھی جی کے ماننے والے تھے، وہ اپنے ہی دیش میں آتک وادی کہلانے لگے۔ آج 2002 کے فسادات کے بعد جب الیکٹرانک میڈیا بہت ایکٹیو ہو گیا، اس وقت فسادات رکنا شروع ہوئے، تو پھر بم بلاسٹ شروع ہو گئے اور بم بلاسٹ کا سلسلہ شروع ہوا تو نانڈیڑ سے لے کر امراتہ، کانپور، مالیگاؤں، اجمیر، حیدرآباد ہر جگہ پر بم دھماکے ہوئے گئے۔ اور بم دھماکے ہوئے، تو ایک قوم رات کو ڈری سہمی پڑی رہی، کیوں کہ ان کے لوگ پکڑے جانے لگے۔

اب انتہافات شروع ہوئے؛ تو پتہ یہ لگا کہ کوئی دوسری تنظیمیں ہیں، ابھی چند دن پہلے اجمیر میں ہی پتہ لگا کہ کچھ اور لوگ تھے۔ حیدرآباد میں بھی یہی شبہ پیدا کیا گیا، مالیگاؤں میں بھی یہی ہوا، لیکن سزا ہمیں دی گئی۔ ہمیں معلوم ہے کہ نہ جانے کتنے سالوں تک لوگ جیل میں رہے اور آج بھی جیل میں ہیں۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ ممبئی کے فسادات میں پچھلی 23 تاریخ کو عدنان ملا نام کا ایک بچہ چھوڑا گیا، جو سات سال تک جیل میں رہا، وہ سپریم کورٹ سے چھوٹا ہے۔ میں ہوم منسٹری میں بھی بار بار آتا رہا، سات سال تک اس پر چارجز فریم نہیں کئے گئے، لیکن اسے بیل نہیں دی گئی۔ اسے کہا گیا کہ تم آتک وادی ہو، اس قوم کے ساتھ

شک و شبہات میں مبتلا کر دیا گیا۔ میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چند دن پہلے یہیں دہلی کے اخباروں میں چھپا کہ 17 سال کا ایک بچہ پکڑا گیا، اسے 14 سال کے بعد چھوڑا گیا۔ وہ چلنا بھول گیا، اس کی زندگی برباد ہو گئی، کس کو کہا جائے گا، آپ کس کو کہیں گے، کمپنیشن کس کو دیں گے؟ ایک بچہ پکڑا جاتا ہے، اس کا پورا خاندان تباہ ہو جاتا ہے، آپ پورے خاندان کو داغدار بنا دیتے ہیں۔ یہ انصاف کیسا انصاف ہے، یہ کیسے چلے گا؟

جب تک آپ اس ملک میں سینس آف بلونگنگ ڈیولپ نہیں کریں اور جب تک آپ شک و شبہ کے چشمے لگائیں رکھیں گے، تب تک یہ قوم چلے گی نہیں، یہ دیش نہیں بنے گا۔ میں کس کس کی کہانی بتاؤں، آج انصاف ملنے کی حالت یہ ہے اگر مجھ سے کوئی جرم ہو جائے، تو سب سے پہلا قانون یہ بنتا ہے کہ میرے اوپر ایف۔آئی۔آر۔ لاج ہوئی ہے، بابری مسجد کی شہادت کے بعد آپ نے ایک کمیشن بٹھایا، جس کا نام لبرابن کمیشن تھا۔ اس نے ایک بڑے لیڈر کو نامزد کیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

محترمہ ڈاکٹر نجمہ اے۔ بیت اللہ: سر، لبرابن کمیشن پر چرچہ ہو چکی ہے۔
جناب اپ سبھا پتی: اب آپ کو کیوں پریشانی ہو رہی ہے؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ڈفرینٹ کیسز میں نام لے رہے ہیں، تو میں کیا کروں؟

جناب محمد ادیب: ان کو بھی بہت پریشانی ہو رہی ہے، اسی لئے میں ان سے بھی پوچھوں گا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اسی لیڈر کو ہوم منسٹری نے سیکورٹی دی تھی، تو اسی نے رائے بریلی عدالت میں کھڑے ہو کر یہ کہا کہ ان کے شعلہ بیان سے یہ مسجد گرائی گئی اور اس میں تین ہزار لوگ مارے گئے۔ آج تک اس کی ایف۔آئی۔آر۔ نہیں ہوئی۔ آپ بتائیے یہ میرے اوپر لاگو ہوتا یا نہیں ہوتا؟ اگر میں کوئی جرم کرتا، تو ایف۔آئی۔آر۔ درج ہو جاتی۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اس ملک میں دو قانون ہیں، دو لوگوں کے لئے۔ میں منسٹر صاحب سے بالکل واجب بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور میں یہ بات پہلے بھی کہہ چکا ہوں، آپ قانون

کے بہترین دماغ والے ہیں۔ آپ مجھے اس کا جواب دیجئے کہ کیوں کچھ لوگوں کے خلاف ایف۔آئی۔آر۔ لاج نہیں کی جاتی ہے اور دوسرے لوگوں کے خلاف ایف۔آئی۔آر۔ لاج ہوتی ہے؟ جہاں تک اس بات کا سوال ہے کہ آپ نے بٹلہ ہاؤس کے اوپر، کل آپ نے ہم سے یہ کہا کہ نیشنل ہیومن رائٹس کمیشن نے یہ بیان دیا ہے کہ یہ جھوٹا بیان ہے۔ یہ جو انکاونٹر ہوا ہے، یہ جائز ہے، اس لئے یہ نہیں ہوگا۔ اسی ہیومن رائٹس کمیشن نے اپنی ویب-سائٹ پر یہ ڈال دیا ہے کہ یہ جو انکاونٹر بٹلہ ہاؤس میں ہوا ہے، یہ false ہے۔ اب آپ اس پر کیا کہیں گے؟ اسی ہیومن رائٹس کمیشن کی مدد لے کر یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم انکوائری نہیں کریں گے، کیوں کہ ہیومن رائٹس کمیشن یہ کہہ رہا ہے۔ وہی ہیومن رائٹس کمیشن اپنی ویب-سائٹ پر ڈال رہا ہے۔ مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ ہیومن رائٹس کمیشن صحیح ہے یا میری حکومت صحیح ہے۔ ان سب کے فیصلے آپ کو کرنے پڑیں گے۔

محترم، میں آپ سے صرف اتنا ہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ امراتوں سے لیکر کانپور تک یہ واقعات ہوتے رہے ہیں۔ کانپور سے جب دو آدمی پکڑے گئے تھے، تو وہ بھی ایک سنگٹھن کے لوگ تھے۔ وہ اسی کٹر سنگٹھن کے لوگ تھے، جن کے سارے سلسلے میں نے آپ کو بتائے ہیں۔ یو۔پی۔ کے ڈی۔جی۔پی۔ نے کہا کہ جو مال، جو آرڈی۔ایکس جمع ہوا ہے اور جو اسلحہ وہاں پکڑا گیا ہے، اس سے آدھا کانپور اڑ جاتا۔ اس کے اوپر کوئی بحث نہیں ہوئی اور ان کا کوئی نام نہیں لیا گیا۔ کل بھی یہ کہا گیا تھا اور آج مجھے یہ خوشی ہوئی کہ قصاب کو پھانسی دی گئی۔ آپ پھانسی دینے میں ایک لمحہ بھی مت لگانے گا۔ اگر آپ کا بس چلے اور میرا حکم چلے تو افضل گرو کو پھانسی پر چڑھائیے اور اس کو چیل، کڑوں کو کھلوا دیجئے۔ ہم آپ کے ساتھ ہیں۔ ان کو موقع مت دیجئے کہ یہ آپ کے ساتھ دوسری طرح کے فائدے اٹھائیں گے۔ آپ ان کو ہینگ کرئیے۔ جس نے جرم کیا ہے، اس کو سزا دیجئے، لیکن خدا کے واسطے ایک طرف سزا مت دیجئے اور اتنی بڑی قوم کو ڈفینسو مت

بنائیں۔ اگر آپ چاہتے ہیں تو یہ ضرور ہوگا اور ہمارے دلوں کو جیتنے

۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ ہم صرف یہی کہیں گے کہ ~

"ہم ہیں غدار، تو پابندے وفا تم بھی نہیں،

اپنی کسرت پہ نہ اتراؤ، خدا تم بھی نہیں"

اگر آپ سچ میں چاہتے ہیں کہ اس ملک میں عمل ہو، خوشحالی ہو، تو آپ کو

اتنے بڑے طبقے کو یہ ثابت کرنی پڑے گی کہ یہاں انصاف ہوتا ہے۔ میں آپ

کو کیا بتاؤں کہ اس ملک کے حالات ایسے ہو گئے ہیں، میرے پاس امریکہ کی

ایک رپورٹ ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جس نے دو سال سے لگاتار 'واچ' پر رکھا ہوا

ہے۔ یہ شرم کی بات ہے کہ گاندھی جی کے اس دیش کو 'واچ' کیا جا رہا ہے۔

یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ یہاں کرشچنن اور مسلمانوں کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہوتا۔ ہم

کو شرم سے ٹوب مرنا چاہیے۔ یہ امریکن رپورٹ ہے، جو ہمارے پرانم منسٹر

کو بھیجی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایسے لائق ہوم منسٹر کے آنے کے بعد آپ

یہ کوشش کریں گے اور ہماری قوم کو شک و شبہ سے دیکھنے کے بجائے، آپ

ان لوگوں کو پکڑنے جو اس ملک کے دشمن بن گئے ہیں۔ جو گاندھی جی کے

قاتل تھے، وہ آج دیش بھکت کہلا رہے ہیں۔ ہم نے تو اپنی زندگی یہیں ختم کی

ہے اور اسی مٹی میں مریں گے اور اسی کی حفاظت کریں گے۔ ہم اس ملک

میں کبھی غدار نہیں ہوئے، لیکن شک و شبہ ختم کر دیجئے۔ آپ کا بہت بہت

شکریہ

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first my apologies for not having been here, when you first called me. Sir, the gravamen of what I call the Rajiv Gandhi approach to the resolution of the development issues that have arisen in the Naxalite affected areas of the country, which we are told comprise nearly a third of the districts of the country, and constitute, according to the hon. Prime Minister, the single gravest challenge to the internal security of our country, lies, I believe, in paragraph 3 of Part A of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, where it says, and I quote, "The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas", namely, the Fifth Schedule Areas. I appeal to the Government of India to urgently take action to invoke this provision of the Constitution in view of the patent failure of the States concerned to meet the real

development requirements of the tribal folks living in these Fifth Schedule Areas, namely, participative development as envisaged in Part IX and IX(A) of the Constitution dealing respectively with the Panchayats and the Municipalities, specifically, article 243M section 4, sub-section (b) which reads, “Parliament may by law extend the provisions of this Part to the Scheduled Areas and the Tribal Areas referred to in clause (1)”.

Sir, as long ago as in 1996, *i.e.*, 13 long years and more ago, Parliament has, in fact, passed this law. It is the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the Dilip Singh Bhuria Committee. The legislation was introduced by the Deve Gowda Government, of which the hon. Home Minister was the distinguished Finance Minister, and, is, therefore, completely familiar with the constitutional imperative which led to this enactment and the content of the PESA, the acronym by which the 1996 law is generally known. Moreover, all States concerned have enacted conformity State legislation. The trouble is that PESA has hitherto mainly been observed in the breach. If, therefore, the Union were to avail of its powers, as quoted above from paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule, it would be doing no more than enforcing legislation that is already on the statute books of all the State legislatures concerned.

Furthermore, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I draw attention to the unanimous recommendations of the Union and State Ministers of Panchayati Raj, adopted at Jaipur on 19th December, 2004 after seven Round-Table meetings between July and December that year; the Memoranda of Understanding or Joint Statements signed with the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj in the period 2005-07 by the Chief Ministers of all LWE-affected States, except Jharkhand where the Supreme Court has only now decreed panchayat elections; and, above all, the unanimous recommendations of the Empowered Sub-Committee of the National Development Council chaired by the hon. Minister of Panchayati Raj, the final meeting of which was graced by the participation of the hon. Home Minister in his then capacity as Union Finance Minister, to urge that the accelerated implementation of PESA provisions, in letter and in spirit, in Left-Wing Extremist Affected Areas would amount to no more than the implementation of constitutional, legal and administrative obligations voluntarily accepted by the States concerned themselves.

Indeed, Sir, I would urge that a very, very quick meeting of the National Development Council be called where the sole item on the agenda should be the unanimous Report of the Empowered Sub-Committee which is lying unattended to in the Planning Commission for the last two years. Twenty-four months have passed and the National Development Council has not taken up the Empowered Sub-Committee Report.

Although it is a unanimous report, if only that had been done and done in the PESA areas, I do not think we would be faced with the kind of crisis that we are today. Yes, the question does

arise whether it would be feasible to implement PESA in such LWE districts. The answer to that conundrum is also to be found in statements made to Parliament by the predecessor to the current Minister of Home Affairs, who more than once informed the House that contrary to allegations being made at the time, there is not a red band extending from the Nepal border to Andhra Pradesh because while there were some police stations in these districts that were LWE affected, there were others that were not at all affected or least affected or less affected. I described it at that time as a speckled band of naxalism, that is, patches of red with patches of white, a description, subject to the present Home Minister's confirmation, valid even today. That is, while governance in some pockets is impossible until naxalite control has been contained, there are numerous other pockets where governance is possible. My suggestion is that the Union and State Governments concerned adopt a joint approach to the accelerated and sincere implementation of the Constitutional and legal provisions for participative development in the unaffected, least affected and less affected police station areas of the 200 or more naxalite-Maoist-affected districts.

I have heard from Government circles the expression 'aggressive development'. I do not know what it means. But, if it means the kind of development pattern hitherto being followed in these highly disturbed V Schedule areas, I would urge a serious rethink. In this connection, I seek your indulgence, Mr. Deputy Chairman to quote a few lines from a brilliant interview given by an hon. Member of this House, Shri Keshava Rao, to the Business Standard on 2nd May, 2010. I quote, "Our laudable growth has not trickled down. Rahul Gandhi also said that Government has not reached the tribal areas. He did not use the word 'development'. The nuance is this; it is the legitimacy and empowerment of Government that one is looking at which do not merely concern material benefits but social conditions and exploitation as well. That is social justice." I would also commend the deeply perceptive remarks of my fellow nominated Member, Prof. Bhalchandra Mungekar, in his outstanding maiden speech on the Finance Bill where he vividly sketched the conditions in which the tribal people in the V Schedule areas eke out a living.

Sir, as a former Minister of Panchayati-Raj who has studied State Legislation in this regard, I have no hesitation in saying that PESA is the best Panchayati-Raj legislation in the country, specifying the powers of the Gram Sabhas vis-a-vis the Panchayati, thus empowering the *aam aadmi* among the tribal folk to have a powerful voice in the governance of his or her community vis-a-vis not only State and Central Government officials but also elected Panchayat representatives. These rights enshrined in the PESA—I am quoting from the PESA—include the safeguarding of community resources, the approval of all plans, projects and programmes proposed by the Panchayats; the authorization of utilization certificates, that is, no babu can send a false utilization certificate, because the Gram Sabha has to authorize that the money has actually been spent for the purpose for which it is given and the right to statutory consultation—

4.00 P.M.

this is written into the law—on issues affecting forest produce, prospecting and mining, as well as any issue relating to the alienation of tribal land and the displacement of tribal persons living in V Schedule areas.”

The Panchayat Roadmap released on the occasion of National Panchayat Day, that is, 24th April, 2010 at Vigyan Bhavan, by the Prime Minister indicated that model rules have been circulated to all State Governments concerned for ensuring the implementation on the ground of the PESA provisions. I urge the Union Government to prioritise the implementation of these model rules in V Schedule areas under the authority vested in the Union Government by paragraph 3 of the V Schedule of the Constitution.

Combine this, Sir, with the sincere and effective implementation of the legislation relating to rights of forest dwellers and rights to resettlement and rehabilitation, and you have the most powerful legislative instruments at hand that will do more, as I said earlier, than AK-47s and unmanned drones to combat the alarming spread of Naxalism in these areas. Please also consider legislation to amend two pieces of colonial period legislations, namely, the Forest Act, 1927 and the Land Acquisition Act, which was passed in the last decade of the nineteenth century to give tribal communities proprietary right over their community lands. Just give them propriety rights over the community lands, exactly the same propriety rights that are sacred when it comes to individuals and corporations and which lie at the heart of your processes of liberalization and globalization. Can you imagine liberalization and globalization without individual and corporate propriety rights? Why can't our tribals who do not have individual propriety rights, but do have community rights, be assured those communities rights will be treated exactly as sacred as individual or corporate propriety rights? If you do so, Mr. Home Minister, then at one stroke you would bring on board the tribal people of our country.

For a detailed treatment of how all this best to be done, I urge upon the Government as a whole, through the Home Minister, who has been assigned the lead role in this regard, to revisit the recommendations of the Expert Committee on “Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas.” The Expert Committee was constituted by the Planning Commission in 2006 and submitted its Report two years ago, in April 2008. It identified in paragraph 1.1.16.2 the ten root causes, “underlying rural unrest and the emergence of Naxalism to a significant extent.” So, ten basic reasons have been given. It goes on to urge- this is a quote, Sir, from Para 1.1.18.4 that, “While the official policy documents recognize that there is a direct correlation between what is termed as extremism and poverty, or to take note of the fact that the implementation of all development schemes is ineffective, or point to the deep relationship between tribals and forests, or that the tribals suffer unduly from displacement, the Governments, that is, both the Union and the State Governments, have in practice treated unrest merely as a law and order problem. It is necessary..” said the Expert Committee “to change this mindset and bring about greater congruence between policy and implementation.” It ended, please listen to me, Sir, with care,”

There will be peace, harmony and social progress only if there is equity, justice and dignity for every one.?

To ensure equity, justice and dignity for every one, we have ready at hand the basic instruments of the Constitution and PESA which ensure the empowerment of tribal communities to look after themselves and protect and promote their own interests. It is the overarching responsibility and obligation of the Union Government, in terms of paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule, to which the Expert Committee has drawn pointed attention, to ensure that this happens, especially when all State action has proved recalcitrant, as has been the case in almost all LWE-affected areas, bar Congress-run Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister would recall that after he assumed office in the wake of 26/11, a Workshop was held on 18-19 December, 2008 at which the Expert Group Report, I was referring to, was discussed in detail between the Home Ministry and sister Ministries concerned with spreading Naxalism such as the Ministries of Panchayati Raj, Tribal Affairs, Rural Development, Human Resource Development, Health and New and Renewable Energy.

A detailed Action Plan was drawn up. The most important joint conclusion of this Workshop, endorsed *inter alia* by the Home Ministry representative was and I quote: "An important cause of discontentment in these districts was the sense of injustice, and extremism was frequently the response to perceived exploitation. Lower level functionaries, particularly in the Departments of Police, Revenue Administration, and Forests were perceived as antagonistic to the common people, the poor and specially the tribal. Further, it was perceived that the judicial process did not solve the problems of the disadvantaged people and to the contrary in many cases was used to deprive the tribals of their rights." Sir, it would be impossible to put it better. That is the nub of what my friends on the Opposition Benches have termed a half-Maoist answer to the Naxal threat. I request the hon. Home Minister to enlighten the House now, or in a future intervention, on what has been done to implement the recommendations of the Workshop held 18 months ago, on 18-19 December, 2010 where the Home Ministry representative had said and this is included in the Report of the Workshop. I quote from this Report "The problem is not as extensive as projected." Why then has the situation so seriously deteriorated in the last 18 months? The hon. Prime Minister says, 'It is the single most important internal security challenge to our country.' Is it because we have been less than successful in ensuring the implementation of the Workshop recommendations? Sir, only yesterday in a written answer to a question by Shri K.V. Ramachandra Rao, it was reported by the Minister of State for Home Affairs to this House that it has been found at a meeting taken by the Cabinet Secretary on 15th April, 2010, that is, more than a week after the Dantewada massacre, that "Financial progress in regard to these Naxal affected areas has been found to be satisfactory." Therefore, I ask the question: is it because we have been less than successful in ensuring the implementation of the workshop recommendations. Is it

not because these tribal communities are still not empowered with the functions, finances and functionaries to themselves undertake the participative development activities relating to the 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution, drafted personally, for I was present with him, by none other than the Prime Minister of the time, Shri Rajiv Gandhi? Sir, the Union Government Budget which we have finally and formally passed sets aside approximately Rs. 1,30,000 crore for this year alone for anti-poverty and Bharat Nirman programmes. Besides, the Thirteenth Finance Commission, which the Finance Minister told us yesterday had been accepted in toto by the Government, provides for around Rs. 30,000 crore annually to be transferred to the elected local bodies for revenue expenditure and the maintenance of assets, *i.e.* non-Plan expenditure, making a total of about Rs. 1,60,000 crore for planning and implementation by the Panchayats and municipalities as “institutions of local self-government” as per article 243 G of the Constitution. As the Home Ministry estimate is that about a third of our districts are LWE-affected, it would mean these 200 or so districts are entitled to approximately Rs. 40,000 crore of this amount sanctioned by Parliament, besides a further Rs. 10,000 crore of Thirteenth Finance Commission funds, making a total of Rs. 50,000 crores to be spent in these districts alone, besides the States’ own contribution.

If, therefore, in exercise of the authority vested in the Union Government by Paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Union Government were to ensure that this humungous sum of money were to actually reach the bank or Treasury accounts of the local bodies in unaffected, least affected or, perhaps, even less affected areas of LWE-affected districts, the tribals would be faced with a clear choice between State-sponsored participative development in which the tribals themselves are the key decision-makers on the one hand, and certain death at the hands of the Maoists, on the other. It is only then that the tribals will be able to make a real choice — and I have no doubt, whatsoever, as to what that choice would be.

Sir, draining the swamp is the best way of ridding it of alligators. That is what I urge the Government to do in respect of LWE-affected areas — drain the swamp by empowering the people, not empowering contractors, not empowering multinationals, but empowering the people; and, above all, not empowering the bureaucracy and technocracy in these areas which have only been oppressive of the tribal people for the last six decades.

The key lies in empowerment. I would hope that the hon. Leader of the Opposition would listen to this very, very carefully. I am not — repeat not — advocating the abandonment of security measures. They have to be taken. But, I am urging, as former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and present Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, have urged, the implementation with all deliberate speed of a two-pronged strategy of security and development, not “aggressive development” that would bring hordes of greedy multinationals pouring into the Fifth Schedule

areas — for it is precisely such exploitative development that the tribal folk are protesting — but participative development based on the slogan Rajivji gave in Parliament twenty years ago: “Maximum Democracy and Maximum Devolution : Power to the People.” Thank you, Sir.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): Sir, we are discussing about the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. We are very happy that the Union Home Minister has enough experience, earlier with Shri Rajiv Gandhiji and now in this Ministry. The main problem which is still existing and prevailing in the country is: what is the image of a policeman? During the last sixty years, of all the reform commissions what have we done is this; Even a respectable man has a fear of policeman. He does not want to be a witness. He does not want to go and lodge a complaint in police station. This clearly shows that we have not been able to change the attitude of a policeman. Sir, compare a policeman in England. He is helpful and guides us. Here, our policeman is only a greedy person, only have the offensive attitude and his duty is how to harass us. Unless we change the attitude of police, any reform — whatever we seek or whatever we say — is meaningless.

Sir, Delhi is always mentioned under a threat of terrorists and always we see check-posts and all that everywhere. I failed to understand, now, a small incident happened in New York and within 24 hours they arrested the culprit. Here, we wait as to when the police will come and when they arrest the culprit. Sir, we have not yet been able to find a new device which other have countries found and we remain under threat.

The biggest problem in Delhi is the traffic police. I think, everyone living in Delhi is facing traffic congestion which is increasing day-by-day. What is the duty of the police here? I don't know when will the Government come up with a new programme and form a special Commission to remove congestion in Delhi.

The Commonwealth Games, which we are waiting for, are approaching near. But the traffic congestion will increase manifold by then. The way the traffic congestion is increasing, we may not be able to hold the proper Games. My friend, just now, mentioned about his community. We had a discussion on the 1984 anti-Sikh carnage, in this House, for about four hours. The Home Minister was kind enough, at least, on that day to accept one demand that they will chargesheet Shri Sajjan Kumar, a former Member of Parliament. But what is the result? Nothing has happened so far. The police is there only to help the culprits. The duty of police is how to save Sajjan Kumar. The duty of police is to see to it how those people are benefited who had killed Sikhs. I had put a question to the hon. Minister what action the Government of India was contemplating against those police officers who were indicted by various Commissions. He had promised action. But nothing has happened. Recently, you had sanctioned everything against a retired DG of Haryana. But when we demand action against Delhi Police officers in the matter of 1984 riots, you say that they have retired. You can take action against one retired police officer, but you cannot action

against these *policewalas* of Delhi who were not only mute spectators in 1984 riots, but were also the accomplice of rioters. Nothing has, so far, happened against them.

Now, I come to the issue of black list of Sikhs. This is the Home Ministry which is keeping this black list. I think, we are the only community whose names are in the black list. Why is this discrimination there? Even if a Sikh wants a temporary visa to visit the Golden Temple, you refuse him visa. Why cannot you come out with a new scheme? Anybody in the black list, give him a temporary visa. And if, for six-seven days, he is doing good give him benefit ... First of all, abolish the black list. If not, at least, give a temporary visa.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Singh.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Okay, Sir. I will take just one or two minutes more. Afghani refugees...*(Interruptions)*... They were forced to flee from Afghanistan because they were not Muslims. The number of these Afghani refugees, who are Sikhs and Hindus, is only 20,000. But they have not been given Indian citizenship. Whereas, crores of Bangladeshis have got ration cards and other facilities. But these 20,000 Afghani refugees are crying, but nothing has happened. So, I seek your indulgence, Sir. You have recently announced that the Kashmiri youths, who have gone across the border, will be welcomed back. But what about the Sikh youths, who had gone abroad 25 years ago. What is their fault? Why are you again discriminating between the Muslim youth and the Sikh youth? You are starting new recruitment in Kashmir. We are the only non-Muslim community living in the Valley. Seventy thousand Sikhs are still living in the Valley. It is because of those Sikhs that the Valley is a secular area. But the Sikhs have not even been declared a minority community in Kashmir. We have never been given even one per cent recruitment. We have never been given any benefit of a minority in Kashmir; whereas, all over India, the minority communities are....*(Interruptions)*... What is our fault?

The crime in the surrounding areas of Delhi. Gurgaon, Faridabad, Rohtak whole of NCR is full of crimes. What is the policy of the Centre to tackle crime in the NCR? If there is crime everywhere around Delhi, how will you ensure a safe Delhi? Moreover, the Commonwealth Games are also approaching near. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, unless we change the attitude of police, unless we do something substantial nothing will happen. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumar Deepak Das. You have only three minutes.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, in the North-Eastern Region, the indigenous people are rapidly being reduced the status of minority by the influx of lakhs of alien illegal migrants. In addition, the perennial problems of devastating floods and erosion in Assam have diverted our rural economy from any forward-looking possibilities.

The contemporary Assam cannot, but appeal to the entire country for solution of its present-day problems of illegal infiltration, terrorism, loss of demographic balance, ethnic

clashes, large-scale corruption in the administration and political level, which has come out during the NIA investigations, the terrorists-bureaucrats-politicians nexus.

In this context, Sir, I would like to mention some issues relating to working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

There was a prolonged six year Assam Movement. In 1985, the then Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, signed the 'Assam Accord', a solution for illegal migrants and to give Constitutional safeguards to the indigenous people of Assam. But that Accord has not been implemented in letter and spirit till today. And, lakhs of illegal foreigners have settled down in the region without any fear, without any identification and without any deportation. I would like to know whether the names of those who are not citizens of our country have been deleted from the voters' list.

We are celebrating 25 years of signing the Accord. Has the Indo-Bangladesh border been sealed? I would also like to know whether India's border dispute with Bangladesh in regard to Latitila and Dumabari, a strip of 2.874 kilometres, has been resolved. Has the Government taken any serious steps for giving Constitutional safeguards to the indigenous people? We want a specific assurance that the 'Assam Accord' will be implemented in letter and spirit and with full force in the Golden Jubilee year of signing of the 'Assam Accord' and pay their true respect to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in true sense.

Sir, So far as insurgency problem is concerned, the Government cannot solve this problem only by killing or by taking counter-insurgency measures. The Government should give top priority to the discussion to curb terrorism. For finding a solution to the insurgency problem in the North-Eastern region, the Government must look into these major issues seriously. First is, there should be economical development to curb regional imbalances. Secondly, special attention should be given to solve the unemployment problem of the area. Then, illegal migration from neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Nepal should be stopped. Then, smuggling of illegal arms, weapons, illegal fake currency, illegal trade of cattle through international borders nearing North-Eastern region should be stopped.

The Government, on various occasions, have mentioned about maintaining utmost vigil in the area of internal security and also about policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism, but it is a sorry state of affairs that international border in Indo-Bangladesh sector still remain wide open. Night vision devices are also not adequate.

Sir, these are matters that require serious consideration by the Government. The Armed Forces Special Power Act, which is termed as black law, prevailing in our region should be scrapped immediately. It was introduced in Nagaland to control Naga rebels but it failed to tackle the situation and it becomes counter-productive.

With regard to peace process, the Government should come forward with an open mind. There are a number of ceasefire groups in the designated camps awaiting formal discussion on

their various demands. The general people of the region are eagerly waiting for an amicable solution to these matters; so that, the people in States like Assam, Manipur and Nagaland could lead a normal life. Sir, these issues are very relevant. The Government should take an appropriate action in these matters.

Sir, lastly, I want to speak in Hindi, a dialogue from Hindi film 'A Wednesday' on the present State of affairs — मैं वह हूँ, जो आज बस और ट्रेन में चढ़ने से डरता हूँ। मैं वह हूँ, जो काम पर जाता है, तो उसकी बीवी को लगता है कि वह जंग पर जा रहा है, पता नहीं, लौटेगा या नहीं लौटेगा। मैं वह हूँ, जो अक्सर बरसात में फंसता हूँ, ब्लास्ट में मरता हूँ और मैं वह भी हूँ, जो अक्सर दाढ़ी बढ़ाने और टोपी पहनने से डरता हूँ। Thank you very much.

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): शुक्रिया सर। इस पर मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला। मैं आपके जरिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब को एक बात का स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बीते महीने की 23 तारीख को वे आईसीपी का उद्घाटन करने के लिए नेपाल बॉर्डर पर स्थित रक्सौल शहर आए थे, मैं वहां मौजूद था और मेरा जन्म भी उसी शहर में हुआ है, लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मुझे एक मिनट बोलने का भी समय नहीं दिया गया। आप इतना बड़ा यानी 120 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट लगाने के लिए आते हैं।

बॉर्डर की क्या situation है, वहां के शहर के क्या हालात हैं, आपको यह सब सुनने का भी समय नहीं है। आप वहां के एमपी को दावत देकर बुलाते हैं लेकिन आपके स्टेज से उसको बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि हम दिल्ली से चलकर गए, सदन को छोड़ा, इनके यहां से बुलाया गया लेकिन हमें बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल आपका एक ऐसा बॉर्डर है, जो 200 किलोमीटर तक बिल्कुल खुला हुआ है, जिसका कोई माई-बाप नहीं है। इनकी बॉर्डर सिक्किम फोर्स वहां लगी हुई है लेकिन सौ रुपए से लेकर पांच सौ रुपए लेकर आप ट्रैक्टर और ट्रक इस पार से उस पार लेकर जा सकते हैं। नेपाल की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। सदन को इस बात से वाकिफ होना चाहिए कि नेपाल में चीन की घुसपैठ इतनी बढ़ गयी है, उसकी intelligence इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि आपकी intelligence उसके सामने ज़ीरो है। आपके खिलाफ वह दिन-रात काम कर रहा है लेकिन आपकी वकअत नहीं है कि आप अपनी इंटेलीजेंस को वहां ठीक कर सकें। आप दिन 90 परसेंट हथियार उसी बॉर्डर से आते हैं। आपको मैंने तीन बार इस सदन में स्मरण कराया, लेकिन आप ऐक्शन नहीं लेते हैं, आपकी बॉर्डर फोर्स वहां पर बिकाऊ है। आपने जानने की कोशिश नहीं की। यह बात सही है कि पाकिस्तान आपके लिए खतरा है, आईएसआई आपके लिए घुन है, आपको उस पर शिकंजा कसना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप यह भूल जाते हैं कि चीन भी है, इज़राइल की इंटेलीजेंस आपके घर बड़े शहर में लगी हुई है। आप उसका नाम तक लेना पसंद नहीं करते। आपको पता नहीं है कि जितने भी बम ब्लास्ट कराए जा रहे हैं, उनमें से आधे से ज्यादा में इज़राइल के इंटेलीजेंस का अमल-दखल रहता है। चाहे वे लोग किसी भी फिरके से आते हों, चाहे वे मुस्लिम activist हों, चाहे वे अपने आपको जेहादी कहते हों, चाहे वे हिन्दू activist कहते हों, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी तरह से इसमें एक बड़ा षड्यंत्र है और इसमें कहीं न कहीं इज़राइल का हाथ है, जिस पर आप तत्त्वजो नहीं देते। आपको बंगलादेश से भी खतरा है, वहां पर भी यह पनप रहा है इसलिए आपको चौतरफा मार झेलनी पड़ रही है। इसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह यह है कि आप बात तो करते हैं लेकिन आपका intelligence failure है। जब काम करने की जरूरत पड़ती है तो आप पीछे हट जाते हैं। आप Maoist की बात करते हैं। आप क्यों नहीं कोई कदम उठाते? आज लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। आपकी सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि जो नीचे के लेवल पर बार-बार कहा जाता है कि आपके जो अफसरान् हैं, जिन्होंने बड़े-छोटे में, जातियों में, एक-दूसरे में भेदभाव करके आज ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की है, वह सबसे बड़ी देन है। आपकी भारत की सरकार पैसा जमीन पर भेजने की बात तो करती है लेकिन उसे वहां तक पहुंचाने के लिए कोई mechanism तैयार नहीं करती। आपने आज तक उसके लिए प्रयास नहीं किया। आप एक-एक लाख

करोड़, दो-दो लाख करोड़ रुपया दे देते हैं लेकिन पैसा जाता किसके लिए है और किसके हाथ में चला जाता है। आपके पास खाका है लेकिन सिर्फ अपना वोट बैंक बनाने के लिए आप कह देते हैं — इसका ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं, ढोल पीटते हैं, अखबारों में देते हैं — लेकिन उसे जमीन तक पहुंचाने के लिए आप काम नहीं करते। आपके पास उसके लिए वक्त नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप अपने पैसे को जमीन तक पहुंचाएं, उसके लिए mechanism बनाएं और उन अफसरान् को दंडित करें जो आपके कामों को अच्छी तरह से नहीं करते। सर, मैं बहुत अधिक वक्त नहीं लूंगा क्योंकि हमारे सीनियर मैबर्स ने काफी कुछ कह दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जो भुखमरी है, गरीबी है, इसमें सबसे बड़ी देन जो है, वह सरकार की कमजोरी है, आपकी नाएहली है, आपकी कमजोरी है। आप अपनी इस कमजोरी को दूर करके अपने उन अफसरान् पर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना आपके पास धन है, अगर वह गरीबों तक पहुंच गया तो आपके यहां से naxalism मिटेगा आपके यहां जो दुर्भाव बना हुआ है, जो भेदभाव बना हुआ है, वह मिटे, इसके लिए आपको सक्रामक रूप से अच्छी पहल करने की जरूरत है। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा। आपके चार मिनट हैं।

सरदार **सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब): सर, मेरी maiden speech है। उपसभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया है। जो आज यह डिस्कशन वर्किंग ऑन मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम एफेयर्स है, यह बहुत सेंसेटिव डिपार्टमेंट भी है तथा इश्यू भी है। देश में कहीं Naxalism पैदा हो रही है, देश में कहीं बाहर से अल्ट्राज आ रहे हैं, टेरेरिस्ट आ रहे हैं तथा कहीं किसी किस्म की गड़बड़ भी हो रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी, अभी उठकर चले गए हैं, मैं उनके सामने कुछ बातें करना चाहता हूँ। मैं पहले पंजाब की बात कर लेता हूँ। पंजाब स्टेट बहुत ही सेंसेटिव स्टेट है, पंजाब ने 10-12 साल बहुत दुख झेले हैं। पंजाब का पाकिस्तान के साथ बॉर्डर लगता है, अभी कुछ दिन पहले पाकिस्तान से दो टेरेरिस्ट आए, उनके साथ पंजाब पुलिस का मुकाबला हुआ। इसमें पंजाब पुलिस के दो जवान शहीद हो गए थे। इसके अलावा अल्ट्राज के बारे में भी आप रोज सुनते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री जी मॉडर्नाइजेशन ऑफ पुलिस की बात करते हैं। लेकिन हुआ क्या है कि आज से दस साल पहले 2000 में 61 करोड़ रुपया पंजाब पुलिस के मॉडर्नाइजेशन के लिए रखा था। लेकिन वह दस साल के बाद आज भी उतना ही है। इसमें से 25 परसेंट स्टेट को डालना होता है। जैसे नॉर्थ स्टेट में है, जम्मू एंड कश्मीर में है, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब भी वैसा ही है जो चारों तरफ से घिरा हुआ है, तो इसको हंड्रेड परसेंट फंडिंग की जाए। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि मंत्री जी पंजाब के लिए ज्यादा पैसा करें। दूसरा, जो बहुत इंपोर्टेंट है, वह है कि हमारा डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम कमजोर होता जा रहा है, क्यों हो रहा है? जिन लोगों ने कंस्टीट्यूशन बनाया तो उस वक्त भी कहा गया और खास करके जो पहले प्रधान मंत्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी हुए, उन्होंने कहा कि जो कुछ इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, इनको मजबूत किया जाए। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? मैं सिर्फ उन इंस्टीट्यूशंस की बातें करूंगा जो होम मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित हैं। यह चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है तथा आज बाहर ऐजिटेशन भी हुआ, ये है— सी.बी.आई., आई.बी., चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर और इसके अलावा चीफ विजिलेंस कमिशनर हैं। ये इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऐसे हैं जो डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को बहाल रखते हैं। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? जो रूलिंग पार्टी है इनको अपने मुताबिक यूज करने का यत्न कर रही है। मंत्री जी भी आ गए हैं, मैं इस बारे में एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ।

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

अभी जो * का केस आया है। आपने न्यूज पेपर में पढ़ा होगा कि इनके मामले में सी.बी.आई. के डिप्टी

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

डायरेक्टर और जॉइंट डायरेक्टर लिखते हैं कि 'This is a fit case to file a chargesheet'. लेकिन क्या हुआ? डायरेक्टर साहब ने कहा कि It is not a fit case, क्योंकि वे रिटायर हो रहे थे। रिटायर होने के बाद उनको एक कमीशन का मेंबर बना दिया गया। अगर ऐसे ही चलेगा, अपने Opponents को या तो डराने के लिए या अपने लोगों को छुड़ाने के लिए इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस का इस्तेमाल होगा तो डेमोक्रेसी का क्या होगा, यह तो आपके सामने आएगा।

अभी जैसा सरदार तरलोचन सिंह ने एन.आर.आई. के बारे में कहा कि सिखों के लिए एक ब्लैक लिस्ट बन गई है। उसके लिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 1984 में कुछ हालात ऐसे पैदा हुए कि जब हरमन्दिर साहब में फौज भेज दी गई, जो सिखों के लिए पवित्र जगह है, जिसको हम मक्का से भी ज्यादा पवित्र मानते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)...**

सर, मेरी तो यह मेडन स्पीच है। सर, उस वक्त सभी सिखों में गुस्सा था कि किसी ने कोई स्टेटमेंट दे दी, किसी ने कोई स्पीच कर दी, बाहर ही नहीं हिन्दुस्तान में भी और सरदार खुशवंत सिंह जैसे व्यक्ति यह कहते हैं कि वह किसी धर्म में विश्वास नहीं रखता, उन्होंने भी अपना पदमश्री वापिस कर दिया। सभी लोगों को बाद में ब्लैक लिस्ट में डाल दिया, लेकिन इतने दिनों से कह रहे हैं कि उनके बारे में पूछो तो सही। सर, कई लोग तो ऐसे हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान में कई दफा आ चुके हैं, फिर भी, उनको वीजा नहीं दिया जाता है। सिखों के साथ तो यहां तक होता है कि आपका हाई कमीशन वीजा दे देता है, लेकिन एयरपोर्ट पर आकर वापिस ले लिया जाता है। हमारा क्या कसूर है? सर, हम वे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश की आजादी के लिए 85 परसेंट कुर्बानियां दी हैं और हमारी डेढ़ परसेंट आबादी है। हम वह कौम हैं जो ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन लाकर इस देश को 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा अनाज दे रहे हैं और हमारे पास डेढ़ परसेंट जमीन है। लेकिन क्या हो रहा है, हमारी क्यों नहीं सुनी जा रही है? 1984 के बारे में सरकारी फिगर है कि दिल्ली में 3000 का कत्लेआम हुआ और देश में 7000 का कत्लेआम हुआ। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस मामले में किसी को सजा हुई? नवाब पटौदी बहुत प्रसिद्ध क्रिकेटर रहे हैं और टीम के कप्तान भी रहे हैं, उनसे एक हिरण मारा गया, तो सारी दिल्ली की पुलिस, हरियाणा की पुलिस उनके पीछे लगी रही, लेकिन 3000 कत्लेआम के बाद पुलिस ने क्या किया, इसके बारे में होम मिनिस्टर साहब बता सकते हैं? हम 26 साल से इन्साफ मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन किसी ने हमारी सुनी नहीं है। सर, इसकी मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। *, पहले तो पुलिस ने नांगलोई पुलिस स्टेशन में 1987 में एक एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज की, जिसमें उनका नाम नहीं था। श्री वी.पी. सिंह प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, तब इसकी इन्वेस्टीगेशन हुई और उसमें उनका नाम आ गया, फिर उनके नाम से दूसरी एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हो गई। उनके खिलाफ कोर्ट में चार्जशीट फ्रेम नहीं की गई। उनको लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की प्रब्लम बताकर अरेस्ट नहीं किया गया। यह कहा गया कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर खराब हो जाएगा, इसलिए उनको अरेस्ट नहीं किया गया। फिर, 1991 में एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज की गयी, जब 1992 में चार्जशीट करने का वक्त आया, तो उन दोनों एफ.आई.आर. को क्लब कर दिया। 1987 की एफ.आई.आर. है, उस पर अभी चालान नहीं हुआ, उसको 18 साल हो गए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Expunge the name. बिना नाम के बोलिए।

सरदार **सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा**: सर, 18 साल हो गए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह हमें विश्वास दिलाएं कि उनके खिलाफ जो एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हुई है, उसकी चार्जशीट कोर्ट में करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? मंत्री जी, आप बहुत बड़े वकील भी हैं, आप कम्पिटेंट भी हैं, जब आपसे रेजिगनेशन मांग रहे थे, तब अपोजिशन ने भी कहा कि आप रेजिगनेशन नहीं दो, आप अच्छे मिनिस्टर हैं, आप काम करेंगे। आप कम से कम हमें इन्साफ दिलाने के लिए भी तो काम करो। ऐसा क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? क्यों उनको छोड़ा जा रहा है? जो सीबीआई और आईबी है, इन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को क्यों कमजोर कर दिया गया है? सर, पहले

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

यह होता था कि जब किसी को इंसाफ नहीं मिलता था, तो वह कहता था कि सीबीआई को केस दे दो। लेकिन आज सीबीआई का क्या हाल है? वह किसने किया, वह कांग्रेस ने किया, क्योंकि अपने मुखालफतों तो तंग करने के लिए और मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, अपने उन लोगों को छुड़ाने के लिए। CBI की रिपोर्ट पर तो लिटिगेशन नहीं होता है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप मुझे एलाउ करें, तो जो अखबार में आया है, मैं उसको कोट करना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have to authenticate. That's all.

सरदार **सुखदेव सिंह ठिंडसा**: सर, यह * का केस है। *Times of India* हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत बड़ा अखबार है। उसमें यह आया है और मैं उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): I am not interrupting him. I have a question to the Chair...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are discussing a particular Ministry. Shall we not restrict the functioning of the previous year?...(Interruptions)... How can he go beyond one year?...(Interruptions)...

सरदार **तरलोचन सिंह**: आप होम मिनिस्ट्री की बात कर रहे हैं, और कोई नहीं कर रहा है?...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will sort it out...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, it is his maiden speech...(Interruptions)... What is this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen...(Interruptions)... ठिंडसा जी, यह आपकी मेडिन स्पीच है, इसलिए मैं आपको डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, फिर भी कहता हूँ कि यह quote करना especially in such a controversial issue, you should have shown and taken prior permission. So don't quote...(Interruptions)... I don't know what he is quoting.

सरदार **तरलोचन सिंह**: सर, पिछले साल इसी हाउस में 18 नवम्बर को * तथा * के नाम पर 6 घंटे बहस हुई थी। आज नाम क्यों न लिया जाए?...(व्यवधान)... * के नाम पर डिस्कशन हुआ था, तो आज कैसे बाहर हो गया? आज क्या हो गया?...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can say what you want to say, but don't take the name...(Interruptions)...

सरदार **तरलोचन सिंह**: सर, इतना बड़ा केस है, फिर नाम क्यों न लें?...(व्यवधान)... अगर नाम नहीं लेंगे, तो फिर केस में रह क्या गया?...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह नाम तो बीस बार आ चुका है।...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार **सुखदेव सिंह ठिंडसा**: मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को बताया था, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): It is maiden speech. He has put a question before the Home Minister. The Home Minister can respond to that...(Interruptions)...

सरदार **सुखदेव सिंह ठिंडसा**: सर, मंत्री जी उस वक्त बैठे नहीं थे, मैं उनके नोटिस में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि वही केस जो दिल्ली पुलिस ने 87 के केस को चार्जशीट नहीं किया। 91 के केस को 92 में किया *The Times of India* में यह लिखा है, "Clubbing the first case with the second, they filed a chargesheet in just the latter,..." पहले नहीं की "...that too only to say that the evidence against * was insufficient. As for the chargesheet that found sufficient evidence against him in the first case, the police have held it back from the trial court for over 18 years."

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The name is expunged.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When the report of the Nanavati Commission was discussed, all these names were used.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: "The chargesheet damaging to * came to light last week after the special public prosecutor, B.S. Joon, who had been appointed two months ago at the instance of the Delhi High Court, blew the whistle on what he described as 'miscarriage of justice' by the police."

लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? पब्लिक प्रोसिक्यूटर को चार्जशीट करने की सोच रहे हैं। हमें तो यह आभास था कि उसकी चार्जशीट पेश की जाएगी, लेकिन उसको चार्जशीट करने जा रहे हैं, जिसने सही बात कही है। दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट से जो पब्लिक प्रोसिक्यूटर अपोइंट किया है, आप उसको सस्पेंड करने की बात कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह एश्योरेंस चाहता हूँ कि * और * के लिए यह दुबारा-दुबारा क्यों हो रहा है? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप दुनिया में कहीं भी चले जाएं, जब किसी सिख से बात करेंगे, तो वह यही कहेगा कि ये तीन लोग तो थे ही, लेकिन सात कमेटी बन गई, तीन कमीशन बने, पर हमें इंसाफ नहीं मिला...(व्यवधान)... सर, लास्ट कमीशन, नानावती कमीशन ने हमें कुछ इंसाफ नहीं दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने दो-तीन नाम लिख दिए कि इनका हाथ है। उनका हाथ है, यह सारी दुनिया जानती है, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ क्या किया? एक का तो केस ही डिसमिस करा दिया गया। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि सीबीआई के डायरेक्टर ने लिख दिया कि 'Not a fit case', दूसरे का जो मैं बता रहा हूँ, वह हुआ है। आप बताएं कि हम कहां से इंसाफ मांगेंगे? क्या यह डेमोक्रेसी है? सारी दुनिया में एक ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है कि हमारी सबसे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी है। जिन 85% से ज्यादा सिक्खों ने कुर्बानियां देकर इस देश को आजाद कराया ही, इस देश को अनाज दिया हो, अगर उसमें सिक्खों को इंसाफ न मिले, तो उस डेमोक्रेसी का क्या अर्थ है? तीन जंगें लड़ी गई, इन तीनों में सबसे ज्यादा पंजाब का नुकसान हुआ। 1965 में, जब पाकिस्तान के साथ जंग लड़ी जा रही थी, तब हमारी बहू-बेटियां, रोटी पकाकर, हमारे जवानों को बंकर में जाकर देती थीं। यही नहीं, हमारे ट्रक वाले भाई, जब उनका काम हो जाता था, तो अपने ट्रक से बॉर्डर पर जाकर उन्हें असला देते रहे। अगर उनके साथ यह इंसाफ हो, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हम इस कंट्री का दुनिया में डेमोक्रेटिक कहकर प्रचार करते रहें। दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से में, जहां भी जाओगे, जब लोग पूछेंगे कि सिक्खों के साथ इंसाफ क्यों नहीं हो रहा, तब क्या जवाब देंगे, यह बताइए? होम मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं यह आपके डिपार्टमेंट की बहस में कह रहा हूँ कि अभी भी वक्त है, कम से कम उन लोगों को सजा तो दो, जिनको एक कमीशन ने कम से कम कहा तो है। आप उनको सजा दो। लेकिन उनको भी छोड़ा जा रहा है, क्योंकि वे आपकी पार्टी के हैं। अगर कोई न होता, तब क्या करते? मैं तो तीन हजार की बात कर रहा हूँ, जिसने एक 'ब्लैक बग' मारा, उसको तो सारी पुलिस लेती रही, लेकिन दिल्ली में तीन हजार मारे गए, पुलिस ने किसी को नहीं पकड़ा, कोई एफ.आर.आई. भी दर्ज नहीं की गई। जिसने 'ब्लैक बग' मारा, उसको पकड़ने के लिए सारा जोर लगा दिया, लेकिन तीन हजार सिक्खों, छोटे-छोटे बच्चों, औरतों, बुजुर्गों को तीन दिन तक मारते रहे, पर यह सरकार यहां पर बैठी रही। होम मिनिस्टर ने तीन दिन तक फौज को नहीं कहा कि फौज के हवाले कर दो, क्योंकि इनको सबक सिखाना है। आज यह सारा हाउस बैठा है, सारी पार्टीज बैठी हैं, आप थोड़ा-बहुत तो सोचिए कि जो कुछ हुआ है, क्या उसका कोई रिजल्ट नहीं आएगा? मैं आपके थू होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप ज्यादा नहीं करते, तो कम से कम थोड़ा तो कर दो। मैं यह कहता हूँ और नहीं भी कहूंगा कि जो ब्लैक लिस्ट बनी है, उसके लिए इन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि अप्रूव कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां से कई लोग ऐसे भी चले गए — आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब का नौजवान बाहर जाने

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

के लिए कोशिश करता है, उस जमाने में किसी ने कहा कि हमें हिंदुस्तान में खतरा है, वे चले गए, लेकिन गए तो अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाने के लिए थे।

लेकिन उन सभी को black list में डाल दिया। उनका कोई रोल नहीं है, वे कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करते। कम-से-कम उन लोगों से पूछ तो लीजिए या उनकी सफाई तो ले लीजिए। जो अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ propaganda करते हैं, उनके लिए हम नहीं कहते कि उनको black list से निकालिए, लेकिन जो निर्दोष हैं, जिनका कोई कसूर नहीं है, उनको तो निकालिए।

सर, मैं आपसे और आपके माध्यम से होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यही दरखास्त करता हूँ कि वे जरूर मेरी बातों पर ध्यान दें और ये जो institutions हैं, उनको politicization से दूर रखें। थैंक्यू सर।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I rise here only for a clarification. While initiating the debate, the hon. Member, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, mentioned about my State of Assam and about infiltration by the Bangladeshis into that State. While making the statement, he said that millions and millions of Bangladeshis were entering into the State. He also went on saying that even now millions and millions were entering without any restriction. Sir, the other day, on 5th of this month, the hon. Home Minister, in reply to the Starred Question no. 564, regarding increased infiltration along the Indo-Bangladesh border, clearly said that the number of infiltration cases in 2007 were 1,758; in 2008 such cases were 1,827 and in 2009 they were 1,303. So, the statement made by him that millions and millions of Bangladeshis are still entering this country is not tenable and this has been made clear by the statement of the hon. Home Minister the other day, on 5th of this month.

Sir, I would not have clarified this had it not been a very serious matter. The region is passing through a very serious challenge. Recently, a number of leaders of the insurgent groups have been nabbed in Bangladesh by the friendly country, friendly neighbour, friendly Government and handed over to the Indian police, Indian Border Security Force which have handed them over to the Assam Police. So, the problems of those areas, like insurgency, have taken a shape for solution by dialogue. Dialogue has already been started with the NSCN. Dialogue has already been initiated in some other cases also. Most of the insurgent groups are now under ceasefire and ready to talk. So, this is a very serious moment and we should not make speeches that we make in our election campaigns. So, I think, it will be better if such statements are not made. I request the hon. Home Minister that an environment be created for finding a solution to this problem, particularly the problem of insurgency, through dialogue. I urge upon the Home Minister to start the process of dialogue as and when the situation is congenial. Thank you much, Sir.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, it is a coincidence that we have been discussing in the last few days the working of the Home Ministry and at the same time ending today we have a very important landmark judgement of a special Judge on one of the most important terrorism trials in India.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

I don't intend to discuss the judgement or its technicalities. This is not the forum to do that. But, I want to discuss one consequence with which we are directly concerned, which emanates from the big picture that we witness as far as these kinds of trials and these terrorist attacks are concerned.

Sir, I must confess that to me and to a large number of people there was a silver lining that despite a slow process, in a period of almost one and a half years, we managed to conclude the trial at least in the first court. But we have always believed that considering the enormity of the crime where more than 160 people died, perhaps one of the most brutal massacres by terrorists on Indian soil, there always has to be a nexus between crime and the punishment. At the end of it, if I look at the big picture, I am a little disappointed. The principal accused has been convicted. Obviously, the prosecution, the investigation must have had voluminous evidence. He was seen committing the crime; he was caught at the scene of crime with weapons killing people. I think it was but obvious that any court, any fair court would have come to a similar conclusion. But beyond that, Sir, you have a large number of accused in Pakistan. Today, we are confronted with a situation in which most of us are unsure whether there is any possibility of bringing them to justice. There is another set of accused in the United States of America. Without the facility of custodial interrogation, which we have with regard to the accused in India, with the kind of cooperation the United States has very reluctantly now promised, how they would be brought to justice and how much would the reality of conspiracy we will know from them, we still keep our fingers crossed.

We had another link. There are two more accused in India and the Trial Court has said that the evidence against them is doubtful and therefore even they have been let off. After such an enormous crime, we have some of the accused on foreign soil, in two different countries. Still it is an area of doubt how much justice they can be brought to at least by our authorities. Whether in their system the United States has taken a more liberal view, what view Pakistan will take eventually about them, we are unsure about it.

Sir, in this kind of a situation where do we stand after one and a half years of trial? I don't want to comment further as far as this case is concerned. When after 26/11 the present Home Minister took over, we were all assured that there were series of steps that the Government was taking in terms of improving intelligence, in terms of National Investigative Agency, and in terms of amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act which would strengthen the legal structure as far as bringing these persons to justice is concerned. We in the BJP had serious reservations. I conveyed it to the Home Minister personally and also on the floor of the House. When we debated the issue we expressed our reservations, still we supported his moves. And we expressed our reservations because we felt that the legal architecture that he was providing for offences of this kind was still not adequate and still not strong.

5.00 P.M.

The purpose of my intervention, particularly when we are going through this discussion on the working of the Home Ministry, is this. Are they — the Home Minister and the Home Ministry — willing to reconsider, willing to introspect after this major experience whether the kind of legal structure that they have provided to their investigators, their prosecutors is adequate to meet the challenge in all situations of this kind?

Sir, if you look at the history, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had introduced TADA. It was legislated when terrorism had started picking up in Punjab. After the Mumbai blasts in 1993, a campaign started against TADA and TADA was repealed. The manner in which he himself was assassinated was unfortunate. But because TADA did exist on the date of his assassination, it was only the evidence, rules available under TADA...*(Interruptions)*..

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): No.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Home Minister is very right that the conviction eventually was not under TADA; it was only under the Indian Penal Code, the Arms Act and the other provisions. But the rules of evidence of TADA were invoked and that is how confessions were held to be admissible and the actual assailants died on the spot. The conspirators were convicted because even in the case of late Rajiv Gandhi, the rules of evidence which were available in TADA, were applicable on that day. When the Akshardham attack took place, when the Parliament attack took place, you again had an anti-terror law applicable, and because the rules of evidence were special in relation to terrorism because of the very nature of a terrorist crime, it was those special rules of terrorism that enabled us to easily convict them. Today, we heard this whole chorus over here to say, well, ordinary laws are enough to fight terror. You don't need a special law. Today, we have gone through this, we have gone through this with TADA, we have gone through this with POTA, we have gone through this with MCOCA in Maharashtra, and today, we are in a situation where we have a law which was somewhat improved after the 26/11 attack, though not adequately. Is the Home Minister today willing to seriously introspect whether we need those kinds of rules of evidence for terrorism back again? Let me substantiate this with reasoning. It is not merely a slogan or a political position that we take. Normally, what is the anatomy of a terrorist crime? A normal anatomy of a terrorist crime is that *fidayens* will come and attack their targets. Either they will be liquidated on the spot in which case you do not have any of the actual assailants as in the Parliament case or as in the case of Akshardham or in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case or they will run away. In the former case, you only go after those who provided the logistical support to them and who were the planners of the attack, who were the conspirators? You have a second experiment where the *fidayens* run away, and since they have no respect for law, they are beyond the realm of law, in such cases, you have to only prosecute those who come within your jurisdiction by arresting them, by finding out who are the people who provided them support. There is a third category of a rare case and the Mumbai attack was a very rare case of a *fidayen*

attack where one of them is actually arrested on the spot. It is a very rare case that this happened, and therefore, besides this actual assailant, you had to get together others, those who collected the arms, those who provided the transportation, those who organized the boat, those who organized money, those who organized the weapons, those who organized fake passports, those who provided the maps, those who provided the logistical support in terms of vehicles, in terms of houses. Now, these are various people in a terrorist conspiracy who are then to be prosecuted. Now, the moot point is, in each of these three cases, these conspiracies are hatched quietly. You will never get eyewitnesses and since you never get eyewitnesses of these conspiracies, the police and the investigation only comes in after the offence has been committed. So, reconstruct the crime back where you never get eyewitnesses, are we still willing to have a fragile system by which the legal architecture that the Parliament provides for these trials is, produce direct evidence of that conspiracy. What about the man who provided the arms, what about the man who provided the boat, what about the man who provided vehicles, what about the man who provided the place, their handlers, produce direct evidence or circumstantial evidence between those handlers and them? How do I expect the present Home Minister or the Mumbai ATS to actually start proving every limb of the conspiracy in Pakistan in this case? We possibly cannot do it unless Pakistan decides to cooperate, and since in India, a large number of attacks are cross-border, we do not get the kind of cooperation from Pakistan. And therefore, you have to rely on special rules of evidence. I don't think that the fact that only at the end of the day after such an enormous crime having been committed, we have one conviction. You have people in Pakistan, you have people in the United States, you have people in India who have been acquitted, who are outside the realm of law.

No great occasion for us to celebrate. The nexus between the enormity of the crime and the extent of punishment is, inadequate, and, therefore, I do not blame the investigators; I do not blame the prosecutors; I do not blame the ATS, but I am, certainly, thinking whether we, as a Parliament, have provided adequate legal infrastructure to our investigators to face this menace of terrorism. My party's view, and my view, categorically, throughout the debate is, — we have conveyed it when I met the Home Minister personally, and we have also conveyed him through this House — this situation should be an eye opener for all of us to reconsider; we are living in extraordinary times; ordinary laws are not enough. Sir, people will die and eventually, they will have only one conviction in a conspiracy planned by dozens. We will face a situation of this kind. There will be no nexus between the crime and the punishment. I think, this should be a wake-up call to set aside all our political differences on this issue and seriously consult all the best experts, consult the best Police Officers, consult the best international experts and our own legal experts. Let us set aside our differences as far as ideological issues on this matter are concerned because

this deals directly with the sovereignty of the country, and, I think, the time has come for making an introspection. In order to strengthen our regime, I hope, after this experience, the Home Minister decides to introspect and reconsider this matter, Sir. Thank you, Sir.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I want to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Still he has to reply. How can you seek clarifications?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Just give me two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, will you permit me to speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: In addition to what Mr. Jaitley has said, Sir,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not permitting you. You are opening it again.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am not opening the debate, Sir. The whole point is that all of us have gone through the debate on the POTA, on the TADA. We were all party to repealing them; I am not going into that. But I understand the sentiment which the Leader of the Opposition has presented here, and on this issue, we had, with serious reservations, supported the NIA and the other Acts in the defence of our country's sovereignty, against terrorism.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Because of some different reasons.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, because of different reasons.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is a different thing.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is an entirely different thing. ...(Interruptions)... Our reservations are of a different character, but, nevertheless, we did support them. My only point, Sir, is, and I want it to be seriously addressed, that in the interest of our country's security and integrity, and in the interest of fighting terrorism, I want the Home Minister also, in his reply, to address this issue which we discussed at the time of enacting these two legislations, *i.e.*, the issue of pre-empting terrorist activities. What we have enacted in giving the legal structure or the architecture was, once the event happens, once the strike happens, how we pursue the criminals, the culprits and the anti-terrorist campaign. But measures are required to pre-empt such a thing, and we want the Home Minister to tell us how to do it. In that area, we have also given our suggestions keeping in view what we saw in the Mumbai attacks. We had four different Intelligence inputs. We had four different Intelligence Agencies at work. The coordination between them. Are we using it or not? What is the mechanism that we have put in place? Have we put any

mechanism in place? Are we going to put in place a legal architecture for such a mechanism as well to gather such information, coordinate the information that we have already gathered from our agencies as of now? Now, that area also is equally important.

I would now request the Home Minister also to assure us, along with introspecting on the issues of pursuit of the culprits after the attack, whether we are also strengthening the legal infrastructure and the architecture for pre-empting such attacks through this Bill. Sir, this is the point on which I would like to have his views. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me thank all hon. Members, beginning with Shri Venkaiah Naidu, who told me, graciously, that he may not be able to be present today, and ending with the brief intervention by Shri Sitaram Yechury on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Actually, I expected that you will fail me in the final exam for 2009-10, but I am grateful that.....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are with you, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am grateful that....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you fail, we all fail. That is the problem.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am grateful that, by and large, there is understanding and, to some extent, appreciation of what has been accomplished in the year 2009-10. '2009-10' is the first full year of the Ministry of Home Affairs under my stewardship, and I am deeply grateful for the various suggestions made by hon. Members.

I hope that 2010-11, although it began on a rather ominous note, will be better than 2009-10.

Sir, let me begin with the issue which Shri Arun Jaitley raised and Shri Sitaram Yechury joined him. Kasab has been convicted. The trial was over, from the effective date of trial to the date of judgement, in about 12 months. There were only three accused physically present in the court. The others were wanted accused and declared as wanted accused. Of the three accused, one has been convicted and awarded the sentence of death on four counts and a sentence of life imprisonment on six counts. The other two accused have been acquitted after the court gave them the benefit of doubt. The prosecution has already indicated that it will appeal against the acquittal of the two accused. The award of sentence of death would, of course, have to be confirmed by the High Court. The right of appeal to the High Court is almost certain because it is a matter of right. Then, in all likelihood, the case will go to the Supreme Court. I am proud of our system. I said this briefly on that day, "I am proud of our system". We did not create any Guantanamo; we did not create any military court. We tried Kasab and the two Indians in a normal criminal court in this country except that the judge was designated as a Special Judge because that was the exclusive case assigned to him.

Now, Kasab is convicted not on the basis of his confession. Kasab was convicted on the basis of the evidence that was produced, and the evidence that was produced was not only oral evidence but also enormous technical evidence. We were able to reconstruct the path they took from Karachi to Mumbai by retracing the data that was in the GPS and their communication sets. We were able to crack the mobile telephones. Some of them have been destroyed and severely damaged. But with the new technology we were able to retrieve the data even from damaged mobile telephones. We were able to prove the interceptions of the telephone conversations. Please remember that those interceptions were made by Indian interceptors and that started barely hours after the attack started in Mumbai. In a way, it was telephone tapping. We were able to prove the voice samples on our side. We could not get the voice samples from the Pakistan side.

Now, I ask myself, in response to the questions raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition: What would a POTA provision have added to this trial? When we introduced the amendments to the UAPA following 26/11, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and I agreed on virtually every amendment barring three. I could not accept the suggestions for three amendments and I ask myself: What would any of those three amendments have added to this trial? The first point was that confession to a police officer must be admissible. Would that have made any difference to this trial? No. The second point was that you hold a person without charging him for a period longer than what is provided in the Criminal Procedure Code. Would that have made any difference to the trial? No. The third point was that if the prosecutor opposes the bail to the accused, the judge must decline bail. Would that have added anything to this trial? No.

So those three provisions, if they had been enacted by the Parliament, would have made no difference to this trial. The absence of those three provisions did not prevent us from getting a successful conviction against Kasab. Therefore, my respectful submission is, I again say what I said on that day, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and his Party have a point of view and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a point of view that I had canvassed as early as when we first made the TADA. But that point of view has been rejected or is opposed by large sections of the society. Especially, the minorities, the Scheduled Castes and the weaker sections have opposed those sections because they think...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Not only section...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: See, if there is a section which can be used or misused, it can be used and misused. This is the basic principle. Therefore, that section is opposed by large sections of the people. It is also opposed by several political parties. Even within the Congress Party, based on the TADA experience and based on the POTA experience, a large section of the Congress Party opposes that view. Therefore, while I respect the view of the hon. Leader of the Opposition and his Party, I am afraid, as things stand, it seems to me, it is a minority view. The

absence of those provisions has not come in the way of securing a conviction for Kasab. Let us continue with the UAPA as amended. And if it becomes necessary to revisit it, we will revisit it at an appropriate time.

To answer, Mr. Yechury, I think he has not closely read the NIA Act recently. I am sure he read it at that time. He has not read it recently. The NIA is authorized to investigate crimes after they are committed, undoubtedly, and before they are committed, if there is an attempt to commit a crime. The Act defines offence as even an attempt. In fact, I can take the House into confidence. The NIA is investigating potential terrorist modules in this country and the person who was arrested in Hyderabad, five days ago, Zia-ul-Haq, was arrested on the basis of an NIA investigation and not police investigation. So the NIA has the power to investigate into attempts to commit terrorist crimes. The NIA Act is quite adequate. As I said earlier, the same answer I gave, if we find that the Act is...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You require intelligence.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The NIA is the National Investigating Agency. As every investigating agency has, it also has an intelligence component. Therefore, the NIA has developed its own intelligence, cracked the module in Hyderabad and Zia-ul-Haq was arrested five days ago on an NIA investigation. I think the laws are adequate. But I certainly, both as a Minister and as a lawyer, will not say that they will never turn out to be inadequate in a situation. For the present, I think, they are adequate. They have broad support. Fortunately, no one has challenged these Acts. No one has succeeded in mounting a successful challenge to these Acts. There is broad support of all sections of the House to these Acts. Let us try to work with these Acts. If necessary, we can always revisit them and the Parliament can always add to these Acts.

Let me quickly deal with what has been accomplished in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the last year. The Ministry of Home Affairs has more than Naxalism. I don't think we should spend all our time talking about Naxalism. We had separate discussions on the Naxal situation. I quickly want to recapitulate what has been done in the Ministry of Home Affairs. As you know, we have amended the UAPA and the NIA Acts. We have set up MAC. We empowered it on the 31st December, 2008. All that was accomplished in the first 30 days. Since then, a great deal of work has been done in intelligence gathering. We have set up the subsidiary MACs. We have paid for the hardware and software and connected MAC with the subsidiary MACs. We are now in the process of connecting the subsidiary MACs to the State intelligence and again we are paying for the software and the hardware.

The net result is that today we have a seamless intelligence gathering network throughout the country. And that is the reason why we are not able to share intelligence on a real time basis; I underline the word 'real'. Today intelligence is being shared on a real time basis. We have taken a number of steps to strengthen the security system. Without reading every one of them, let me just

indicate what they are. We have, in 2009-10, given Rs.378 crores to Jammu and Kashmir for their police reforms and modernization. Huge amounts of arms, ammunitions and other equipments have been purchased for the paramilitary forces. We have started work on an ambitious housing project for the paramilitary. In the first phase, we will build 13,026 units. But the goal is to complete 1,00,000 units. We have, in 2009-10, given sanction for 29 battalions for the BSF, 38 new battalions, including two mahila battalions, for the CRPF, 4 battalions for the Special Armed Group of the CRPF, formerly known as Cobra, 5,962 new posts for the CISF, four regional hubs and two regional centres for the NSG, 250 additional posts for the Narcotics Control Bureau and seven new IRD battalions for Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Orissa. An amount of Rs.1,830 crores has been given, in one year, to the CPMFs for construction of buildings, barracks and hospitals. We have huge vacancies in the medical category. We have appointed, in one year, 128 general duty medical officers and 117 specialist officers by fast tracking the recruitment. Forty recruitment rules for the Central Paramilitary Forces were approved; 178 DPCs were completed and promotions were made. On the India-Bangladesh border, in the year 2009-10 alone, 210 kms of fencing and 309 kms of road works were completed. On the India-Pakistan border, which is more or less fenced, 19 kms of fencing and 15 kms of roads were completed. On the India-China border, 65.74 kms of formation works and 13.70 kms of surfacing works were completed in one year. Under the BADP, we released the entire amount of Rs.635 crores, that was allotted to us, to all the 17 border States. We have revamped the Foreigners' Division. A Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners' Registration has been approved. Out of 78 Immigration Check Posts, 33 ICPs have been computerized and networked to the Central Foreigners' Bureau. Tourist's Visa-on-Arrival has been introduced on a pilot basis for citizens of five countries. Sir, we have done a lot for the Union Territories, including Delhi and Andamans; I won't read that. We have also done a lot of other work on disaster management, on computerization, on freedom fighters' pension cases and digitization of all records, on improving the conditions of refugee camps, including the Sri Lankan refugee camps and on an integrated security system for the Commonwealth Games at a cost of Rs.370 crores. A lot of work has been done. I must compliment the officers and other employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs. They have put in long hours of work. They have not protested against bio-metrics system of attendance. They have accepted the system of attendance. They have put in long hours of work.

I think a lot of items that have accumulated over the years have been cleared in the last one year. The last one year also, barring the unfortunate terrorist attack in Pune, has been terror attack-free. After 26/11, the only terror attack was in Pune and I can say that the ATS, Maharashtra has cracked the Pune terror attack. We think we know who the perpetrators of that attack were. We are in the process of apprehending the accused and I am confident that sooner than later, we will be able to apprehend the accused.

Sir, 2009-10 was also remarkably free of any communal conflagration. There were minor incidents in Punjab. They were quelled or put an end to within 24 hours. There were some incidents in Mysore. We rushed forces. They were brought under control in a matter of 48 to 72 hours. We had something in Bareilly. We brought it under control. Hyderabad was simmering for several days but, except for two deaths, one by stoning and one by stabbing, there was no major communal conflagration in Hyderabad. So, 2009-10 in that sense has been, by and large, free from any communal conflagration or communal attack. So, I take satisfaction in the fact that 2009-10 has been remarkably free of any major terrorist incident and has been remarkably free of any communal conflagration. I sincerely hope, and those of you who believe in prayer, I sincerely pray and ask you to join me in my prayer, that 2010-11 must be terror-free and communal conflict-free.

Sir, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu raised a number of issues. He wanted to know about the IR Battalions. I have already told you that we had given sanction for 37 IR Battalions. Only 24 have been raised so far; 13 more have to be raised. Therefore, the boot, if anything, is on the other leg; it is not in the sanction, but it is in the tardiness in raising. But they have their problems too because they have to go through a recruitment process which is transparent; they have to increase their training capacity; they have to find the trainers. I don't blame the States. All I am saying is, we have to raise 13 more battalions.

On Intelligence gathering, I have already explained that our Intelligence gathering machinery is far better than what it was a year-and-a-half ago. Pune was not an Intelligence failure. I have said this in the House. We had fairly pin-pointed Intelligence about the Chabad House and the Osho Ashram. The German Bakery fell in between. There was a written advisory given to the German Bakery, not once, on three occasions, by the Pune Police. But the German Bakery took it lightly and did not have even the minimal security. That is how Pune happened. But, as I said, the Pune case has been cracked and, with a little more effort, I am confident we will be able to apprehend the accused.

Sir, there was a question about the IPS training. I have said it before. But I think there is selective amnesia in certain sections. I mean, they don't want to face the facts. Please face the facts. In the year 1994, '95, '96 and '97, that is, when the Congress was in power, the United Front Government was in power, annual intake into the IPS was 98, 96, 99 and 84. Suddenly, in the year 1998, intake into the IPS was reduced to 36. I have tried to understand why this no. 36 came about; I failed to understand. I have gone through the file. I am not able to see the rationale for this. Thirty-six IPS officers were recruited in the year 1998, 36 in 1999, 36 in 2000 and 36 in 2001, whereas we ought to have recruited 85 in each of those years. As a result, 196 IPS officers were missing in those four years.

In 2002, the Government woke up and said, “We must recruit more”. And, they increased the number not to 85, which they should have done, but to 56. It is only in 2003, they raised it to 88. As a result, we have a huge number of vacancies which have to be filled over a period of time. Now, what I have done is, after I took over, I increased it to 130 for the year 2008, and 150 for the year 2009, and we will maintain 150 for the next 10 years. That is the only way we can make up for what happened in the past. We have to recruit 150 IPS Officers every year for the next 10 years. Even then, we will have a gap of about 500 or so candidates. Therefore, we are proposing a Limited Competitive Departmental Examination for recruiting 70 candidates a year from the serving State Police Service Officers and serving Paramilitary Officers for 10 years. These two instruments, which have been endorsed by the Kamal Kumar Committee, will help us achieve the level of IPS Officers that we require, presumably, by the year 2017. We have to go through this difficult phase. We have troops, we don’t have Officers to command them.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Sir, when was the retirement age raised? In that particular year...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What is wrong in it? What has that got with it?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: It is because the retirement age has been raised in that particular year...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is completely wrong, Mr. Punj. By the time we have expanded our security forces, we have added more battalions...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: You answer this question. When was the retirement age raised from 58 to 60 years? It is because that could have raised the number of officers available with the Government...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Not correct. I will tell you, why? By raising the retirement age from 58 to 60 years, all that you do is, the existing number of officers are retained for two more years. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a moment, please. But, in the meanwhile, you have added new battalions to the CRPF, BSF and the CISF; in the meanwhile, you have created new posts; in the meanwhile you have sanctioned new posts to the Intelligence Bureau. The Intelligence Bureau, the CBI and the R&AW alone today have over 250 posts which have to be filled by IPS Officers and I am begging Chief Ministers, no IPS Officer is forthcoming. Therefore, please remember, retirement age does not mean the new bodies can be found to fill the posts. You have to induct new bodies. I will send you the Kamal Kumar Report; please read it. In the next column, please write about it.

Sir, counterfeit note is a problem. We don’t deny that. But, let us not exaggerate the problem. The Reserve Bank has said that on a study of the matter and on the basis of seizure,

they estimate that there are eight notes in a million notes. There are eight notes in ten lakh notes. That does not make the problem a small problem. It is still a serious problem. But, I don't know we should exaggerate it and send alarm bells ringing around the country. Counterfeit note is a problem. Every year, the Reserve Bank adds new and stringent security features. But, unfortunately, the same technology is available to the counterfeiter within a month thereafter or two months thereafter. So, the counterfeiter is able to keep pace with the currency printer. But, I think the problem is a serious problem, but I don't think it has reached alarming proportions.

Sir, there is a question about the IMDT Act. I have already explained that the IMDT Act has been struck down. There is no IMDT Act today. We have the Foreigners Act; we have the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order. It is now for the Government of Assam to establish as many Tribunals as necessary, detect the foreigners and deport them. The ball is squarely in the Assam Government's court. We are willing to help the Assam Government. But, Assam Government would have to do it under the law that applies to the rest of India, namely, the Foreigners Act and the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order.

We have tried a number of ways to find a special way. The Supreme Court has frowned upon it, "there can be no special law for Assam, you have to apply the law that applies all over India." Sir, there was some question about Telangana, let me not recall all that. I have explained on more than one occasion. The decision leading to announcement on December 9 was made on the basis of an all-party meeting in Hyderabad. All the parties supported the creation of Telangana. After that announcement, all the parties were divided. Now, the BJP, of course, cannot divide because the BJP legislature party sent only one member. Therefore, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu can have the luxury of telling all of us, all other parties that you are hopelessly divided. His party cannot divide in Hyderabad! The point is, the decision was taken, the announcement was made on the basis of an all-party meeting. All the parties have suffered a fracture right down the middle. There are two opinions in every party. Recognising the developments after December 9, we have made another statement on December 23 that we have no choice now except to go for wider consultations. That wider consultations began on January 5. Following January 5, 2010 meeting with the eight recognized political parties of Andhra Pradesh, we have appointed the Srikrishna Committee. Thanks to the Srikrishna Committee, there is now, more or less, no violence in Andhra Pradesh. People are meeting the Committee giving the representations. The BJP, for some reasons, is looking for some legal argument to boycott the Committee. I would urge the hon. Leader of the Opposition that there is no point looking for legal argument. What is the statutory status of the Srikrishna Committee? What is the statutory status? It is a committee which is constituted to consult everybody and give its report. Where is a statutory status to give it greater legitimacy or less legitimacy? My appeal to the Leader of the Opposition is to prevail upon his party to ask that party also to give a memorandum to the Srikrishna Committee. Let the Srikrishna Committee report come and we shall certainly address that problem. It is an emotional problem, it is a

problem that has divided the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is my sincere hope that after the Srikrishna Committee report comes, we will collectively working with the Andhra Pradesh political parties be able to find a solution. I told the Andhra Pradesh political parties that the solution to the problem of Telangana, the demand for Telangana and the opposition for Telangana does not lie in Delhi, it lies in Andhra Pradesh and it is the eight political parties of Andhra Pradesh which must show wisdom in leadership in finding a solution. We can only help them to find a solution.

Sir, the last issue which Mr. Venakaiah Naidu raised was about the census and the NPR; there is a lot of avoidable confusion. The Citizenship Act is amended, the Act contemplates a population register; it also contemplates a register of citizens. As the Leader of the Opposition and others will appreciate immediately, the register of citizens is only a subset of the population register. That is why, while the normal census is being taken, we are also creating the population register and the citizenship register; when it is created, it will be a subset of the population register. This is the Act that is amended during the NDA Government period and we are simply carrying out what is there in the Act. I think, that is the right way to go about it. Census will be done...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The problem is with the nationality.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering it. I have not forgotten it. Census will be done. There will be a population register and then when the citizens' register is created, it will be a subset of the population register.

Now, coming to nationality as declared, the NDA Government, after amending the Act made rules. Those rules require to get particulars of a person's citizenship. Therefore, citizenship is a mixed question of fact and law. What we are, therefore, asking a person to declare is nationality as declared. The enumerator is not investigator; he is an enumerator.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment, please. Merely because you say no, it does not become no.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I have read it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have read it, you can answer later after reading the rules. I have read the rules and I am answering on that basis.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I also have read the rules.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is why we have a difference of opinion. That is all. We have a difference of opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a difference of opinion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have a difference of opinion, so, let us agree to disagree. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is an enumerator, he is a Primary School teacher, he enumerates. Verification is a subsequent process where we have set up a hierarchy of officers at *tehsil* and district levels to verify. So, please do not mix up enumeration and verification. The enumerator is not the investigator, the enumerator merely enumerates. Therefore, we say, in order to create Population Register and then go to the sub-set of Citizenship Register, we ask the person to say what is the nationality as declared and we make it very clear through an asterisk that this is not a proof of citizenship because, citizenship, as I said is a mixed question of fact and law, it has to be decided in a separate process for which we have to work out a system later. It is a subset. Now, all of you, I think, those who criticise that question, have in mind Bangladesh. Please remember....*(Interruptions)*... Just a moment, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please remember, that is what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said, please remember we have Britishers living in India, they will be counted in the census because the census is a *de facto* census. Anyone who lives here, anyone who resides here, he may be Nigerian, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will appreciate if he does not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you cannot interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Later on you can seek clarifications from the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He cannot interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Mr. Ahluwalia thinks that he must have the last word and his word is the right word. I think, that is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please patiently listen to me. After all, I have also spent some time in educating myself on this subject, not all subjects. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, there are Nigerians living in India, there are Sri Lankans living in India, there are Malaysians living in India, there are Americans staying here. Therefore, they have to be enumerated because census, time immemorial, is a *de facto* census. Anyone in India, on the deemed date, 1st of March, 2011, midnight, needs to be enumerated which means counted. Therefore, he will declare. Then, we can say- later on we put the information to what use is difference — we have so many people from so many nationalities living in this country. Bangladeshi is certainly one nationality. It is quite possible and I am not denying that many of them will declare themselves to be Indian ‘nationality’; many of them can declare themselves Bangladeshi too. But that does not give them any right to citizenship. It is nationality ‘as declared’ with the caveat that it does not confer any right to citizenship. And we create the National Register for Citizens, that is the time when detailed verification will take place before citizenship is acknowledged in a proper process, according to law. At the moment, we are only doing census and the National Population Register. If you go back and read the Act, I think, the distinction I make will be quite clear. Sir, the last question I need to answer is on the North East. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have answered this so many times.

How can anybody say that nobody has been convicted? Convictions have been handed down by courts in Delhi for the 1984 riots. As far as one person is concerned, I promised in this House that sanction for prosecution will be given by 31st December, 2009. That promise was kept, sanction was given on 31.12.2009 and the prosecution is underway. What more do you want me to do? Courts have convicted. To say that nobody has been convicted is wrong and to say that prosecution sanction was not being given is wrong. Both are incorrect statements. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prosecution sanction has been given in the cases for which sanction was sought. If there are cases in which sanction will be sought, they will be dealt with under law. If there are cases in which sanction is not sought, that is the end of the matter unless somebody challenges it in a court of law. I maintain my statement that prosecution sanction was given on 31st December, 2009 by the competent authority.

Sir, I just want to take a couple of minutes to talk about North-East. As Mr. Bhubaneshwar Kalita said, the situation in North-East has dramatically changed in the last year. Today, we have several leaders of insurgent outfits under custody. This includes leaders of the ULFA, leaders of the NBF, leaders of the DHDJ and leaders of the KLNLF. We also have today a large number of groups which are under what are called suspension of operation agreements. This includes the NSCN-IM, NSCN-K, UPDS, DHD, NDFB, ANVC, KNO, and UPF. Several of them have laid down arms, recently the DHDJ and the KLNLF. In fact, barring Assam and to some extent Manipur, there is virtually no violence or violent killings in any of these States. We must send a message to the people of the North-East that North-East is as much India as any other part of India. There is a sense in the North-East that we do not care for them, that if anything happens in Lajpat Rai market will make news but if anything happens in Guwahati, it will be buried in the seventh page, first column. I think, more people must travel to the North-East. We are encouraging Government servants to take their LTC to the North-East. I would urge MPs to travel to the North-East even if you don't come from those States. When North-Eastern girls and boys come to Delhi or Mumbai, there are a lot of people who look upon them as if they are foreigners. They are not foreigners and they feel very unhappy when they are asked, 'From where do you come'? I think, we need to mainstream our minds rather than ask that North-East should be mainstreamed. It is our minds I think which keep North-East down. Now that by and large in the North-East violence has come down, except in Assam and Manipur, which I will deal with that in a moment. I think, we must reach out to the North-East. We must spend more money in the North-East. Our Department and Ministries must ensure that development takes place in the North-East. In Manipur, there is a serious problem. Even today there is a problem. A person wants to go to his home village. The Government there is resisting it. There is a problem in Manipur. We are trying to handle it. In Assam, there is still some violence. In Manipur there is still some violence. I hope that — I won't say peace — the situation of no violence, no violent killings that have come about in five States, I hope that it will come to Assam and Manipur very soon and we will be able to resolve the problems

of the North-East. We must not hesitate to make whatever changes in the Governance sector that is necessary within the Constitution, within the Indian Constitution. Whatever changes in the Governance sector that is necessary must be met so that the people of North-East feel that they are part of India, that they are able to govern themselves and I promise that that will be the endeavour in this year. Sir, I think, I have answered. Mr. N. K. Singh had raised a number of issues. He is not here now. I do not know whether it is necessary for me to deal with them at some length. But I shall certainly decide about the backlog. I have dealt with it. I have dealt with intelligence gathering. He wanted the Department of Personnel and ECC to be brought under the Ministry of Home Affairs. No, thank you, I do not want any more Departments. I have enough Departments. I want to shed some Departments and he wanted Centre-State relations to be attended to. Those are added points. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar mentioned about PESA, paragraph three of the Fifth Schedule. Paragraph three of the Fifth Schedule, no doubt gives part of the Central Government to give directions to the State. But that is not an unusual or new power. It is already there in the Constitution. The executive power of the Union extends to matters on which it can make laws and it includes giving directions to the States. That power is already there in the main Constitution. The question is: who will exercise that power? Is it the Ministry of Home Affairs? I do not know. I am asking this question.

We have the MGNREGA. Who will exercise the executive power vis-a-vis MGNREGA? Who will exercise the executive power vis-a-vis Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna? Who will exercise the executive power vis-a-vis Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana? Is it the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Ministry of Road Transport? Is it the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Ministry of Health? Is it the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Ministry of Rural Development? I think, it is a vexed question. Anyway, I promise to examine it. I take the point that if States do not implement these developmental programmes, we have the power to give directions. We will use the power judiciously and sparingly, because we cannot give directions everyday to a State Government. The State Government must carry on the day-to-day administration. But, I shall, certainly, look into it. I have already read the Expert Committee Report on Development Challenges and Leftwing Extremist-affected States. I am aware of the action plan of the workshop which set out the ten points. I will, certainly, try to find the way. I will, certainly, talk to the hon. Prime Minister and set up a mechanism by which, if necessary, we will have some kind of an authority under which executive directions can be given to the States to implement these programmes more effectively. I take the point. Thank you very much for drawing my attention to that.

Sir, I think, I have, more or less, answered the debate. I ask for your support. This is a difficult Ministry. At the end of the day, I cannot say that I have laid 1,000 kms. of road. At the end of the day, we cannot say...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): क्या माननीय मंत्री जी की जान को खतरा है कि बार-बार न्यूज़पेपर्स में आता है कि...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he has not replied to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: At the end of the day, we cannot say, we have touched the export target of US \$ 170 billion. At the end of the day, we cannot say that we have the Foreign Exchange reserves of US \$ 280 billion. All that the Home Ministry can say, at the end of the year, is, besides being a terror-free year, besides being communal conflict-free year, there is a greater security, there is a greater sense of security among the people and there is a greater sense of integration in belonging to one country. These are the qualitative aspects which have to be measured as we go along. And, I hope that 2010-11 will be as good and I, certainly, pray that it would be better than 2009-10. Thank you.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he has not covered the point relating to atrocities on Dalits...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to seek only one clarification ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, it is very difficult ...*(Interruptions)*... In the name of clarifications, I cannot allow all ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, what is this?...*(Interruptions)*... I request you to give me permission for a minute...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no...*(Interruptions)*... Now, clarifications on the statements by the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is unfair...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is unfair, Mr. Raja? ...*(Interruptions)*... We have taken sufficient time for the debate. There is no question that once the Ministry gives reply, again ten Members wish to seek clarifications, I cannot start a new debate ...*(Interruptions)*... You should understand that time is also a constraint ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, vital aspects have not been replied ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You see, it is not possible for Minister to reply to every question. It is very difficult...*(Interruptions)*... It is very difficult.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, during his long reply, the hon. Minister missed some points...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many Members can I pick up and allow them to seek clarifications? Tell me...*(Interruptions)*... There are ten Members...*(Interruptions)*... Is there any limit for time? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there any rule that after reply, further clarifications can be sought? ...*(Interruptions)*... Show me the rule ...*(Interruptions)*... No.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why we are asking...*(Interruptions)*... That is why we are asking...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can understand if one Member asks ...*(Interruptions)*... All the Members want to seek clarifications ...*(Interruptions)*... All the Members who have participated in the debate wish to seek clarifications. Now, his point is answered. The hon. Home Minister said, 'yes, there are certain differences. His view is this and your view is that.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Again, if you ask on that very view, it is difficult...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would like to ask only one question ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down...*(Interruptions)*... No, no...*(Interruptions)*... The mood of the House is to stop this debate here ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I don't think that is the mood of the House ...*(Interruptions)*... If you decide like this, what can be done ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clarifications on the statements, Mr. Santosh Bagrodia...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, clarifications on what? ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On the statements made by the Minister of External Affairs...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we want to seek clarifications from the hon. Home Minister...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you cannot claim it as a matter of right...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I can allow you. But, at the same time, the other Members also wish to seek further clarifications ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I do it?

What I can do? Should I start the debate again? ...*(Interruptions)*... The clarification is not one point. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very difficult. Please try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: By now, we would have finished this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? Have you not participated? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dhindsa Sahab, there are other ways by which you can seek clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Bagrodia.

**CLARIFICATIONS ON STATEMENTS MADE BY
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, my first clarification is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek pointed clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I will put pointed questions very pointedly, provided these people, sitting around me, do not...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, my first question is on the issue of Prime Minister's visit to Nuclear Summit. Is it a fact that China will be setting up two more units at Chashma in Pakistan, ignoring the objections by the Nuclear Suppliers Group, under the plea that it had previous long-standing bilateral commitment, signed in 1980s? Is it a fact that China was, earlier, prevented from doing so by the Bush Administration? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are these clarifications based on the Statements?

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Absolutely, Sir. These are based on Prime Minister's visit to Nuclear Summit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek clarifications only on the statements laid in the House.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am seeking these clarifications based on the statements laid in the House. From where else can the questions come?

Sir, the Bush Administration objected to it, but the Obama Administration has turned a blind eye to the Sino-Pak Nuclear Pact, which has neither been ratified by the NSG, nor has been safeguarded under the IAEA.

My next clarification is on the statement made by hon. Minister on beheading of Sikhs in Pakistan. Is it a fact that Sikh families have migrated to India from Pakistan and want to settle here? They have also narrated the religious execution meted out to them, and that they are forced to convert. Is it a fact that religious groups in Pakistan are pressurising the Government to impose medieval *jazia* tax? Has the Government taken up this issue with the Government of Pakistan? What has been the response of Pakistan Government?

My next clarification is on the violence against Indians in Australia. What was the feedback given to the Government by our High Commissioner when she came to India? Is the Government providing consular and legal aid to the affected citizens and their families, considering that the legal process may be a long-drawn one and the affected Indians may not be having enough resources to live through the trial and also hire competent lawyers? Is it also a fact that Indian employees are being victimised by the employers by imposing fake cases against them in Australia? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not asking everything on all the statements. At least, I may be allowed to seek one clarification per statement, but not on all six, only on four. It is my last clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, I come to Prime Minister's Bhutan visit. What is the stand of the Government over the recent shut down called by the Nepal's Maoist party, seeking the resignation of current Government, led by Prime Minister, Shri Madhav Nepal. What diplomatic

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steps have been taken by the Government to resolve the issue and consolidate the democratic Government of Nepal?

Indians have supported Afghanistan. Did the bilateral discussion with President Karzai...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said that you would seek one clarification on one statement. But you are making two points on one statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, Bhutan visit covers these countries. ...*(Interruptions)*... If these people have not read the statement, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: He has become a Minister, he knows only about environment. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do if he has not read the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, on the recent attacks on Indians and Indian interest in Afghanistan, what was the input given by Afghan Prime Minister? Whether the issue of Indian diplomat posted in Pakistan being used by Pakistan Intelligence was discussed at the bilateral level with Pakistani leadership. Whether it is also a fact that another officer of Indian High Commission in Pakistan has been arrested and put under watch. Was the issue of involvement of ISI and Pakistani-backed Taliban attack on the Indian assets and personnel raised with the Pakistan Prime Minister?

Sir, my last point is, whether the Government have taken cognizance of the interview of Pakistani Foreign Minister that he is likely to invite his Indian counterpart very soon for the talks. If so, what is the agenda of talks? Thank you, Sir.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): Sir, I would like to seek clarifications from the hon. Foreign Minister on two issues. Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister is just an eye wash regarding beheading of Sikhs in Pakistan. Sir, prior to this incident, there was the incident of collection of *jazia*, then, shifting of Sikhs from different areas. They are living in *gurudwaras*. What action has been taken in this regard? They have no contact with Embassy. No help is being provided by India. So, what is the position of the Sikh minority community in Pakistan and what action has been taken? Even today, people are complaining that Embassy is totally indifferent to them. So, what is the position today?

My second clarification is about Australia. Sir, as far as Australia is concerned, there are two different issues. One is about the students who have been attacked and the other is about our own community which have been living there for hundred years. Because of the students' incident, they now feel that they are also not secure. So, our Embassy and the Australian Embassy should work together, because the Sikh people have been living there for a long time. These students are living there temporarily, but they are permanent citizens...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek your clarification.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: It does not find a mention in the Statement. Thank you.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, there are six statements which have been made. They all are very important statements because they relate to the hon. Prime Minister's visit to various countries, almost spreading all over the globe. But I am, definitely, not going to seek clarification on every statement because of the paucity of time. But if we had taken up clarifications at that point of time, perhaps, we would have a better discussion on it. Sir, I would like to seek clarifications on two statements. I think I should talk about the SAARC meeting where the Prime Minister visited first. It was a Summit meeting and this was the Silver Jubilee Year of the establishment of SAARC. I do not understand, Sir, we should be happy or the country should not be very enthusiastic about the establishment of SAARC, because two neighbours which are members of the SAARC countries are most non-cooperative in two very major and important issues. Sir, I know that they do not discuss bilateral issues in SAARC. I do not understand, then, what do we discuss in SAARC? Perhaps, the hon. Minister of External Affairs may throw some light on it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Aren't you seeking clarification?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is not there in the statement.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is there in the statement. It is a longish statement. Sir, do you want me to read the statement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I can, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But seeing the mood of the House, it will help ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I know, Sir. I know, Sir. The mood of the House should be serious because it is the Prime Minister's visit. It is not any other person's visit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only requesting you to be brief.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Okay; Sir. I will be very precise. I am going to make only two queries. Sir, the two Members of the SAARC Group were present in that meeting. In that meeting, they were present. One country is continuously training terrorists and sending them across the border. So, another SAARC country's interests are at stake, which is also a Member of the same Group or the same Organization. From Bangladesh, illegal infiltration is going on continuously. If that is the case, then, what kind of cooperation are they having in SAARC? That is one query.

The second thing is, I know according to the SAARC Constitution, Government doesn't discuss bilateral issues. Then, what do they discuss? On the sidelines of the meeting, when the Heads of the States are there, are they taking up these issues with them, or, they are not taking these issues with them? The reason why I am asking it is because it is a very good forum on the sidelines of which, the Prime Minister could have discussed issues like be-heading of the Sikhs and the problem of illegal infiltration of the Bangladeshis which is causing a demographic change in our country, total demographic change because millions of people are coming into India. Sir, the most important thing is about the terrorists. Today is the day when Kasab has been convicted. This verdict has come; and today is the day we are putting these questions to you.

Another thing, Sir, is about Pakistan only. There is a statement about Indian diplomat caught in Pakistan. In today's newspaper, Mr. Minister, there is a news relating to a message originated from Andaman depicting the photograph, and the news came from the source of the United States Intelligence. It is in today's newspaper. It says that this Army personnel in Andaman sent some photographs of another Indian Army personnel who is studying in America to Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But this is not part of it.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: If you have any knowledge, can you throw some light on it? Because this is how the counter intelligence is going on in every place and America is helping. Are they helping us? If you have any knowledge, please let us know.

Sir, in spite of caution from the Chair, I have my right to put questions on all the six statements, but due to paucity of time and late hour, I am not going to do that. So, Sir, you should thank me.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I will be very brief. Though there are six statements which have been listed, but I would just like to inform the House that according to my knowledge, there are seven statements. There was one more statement. We did not get any chance to seek clarifications on that. That was made on February 25, 2010 and it was regarding 'Talks between India and Pakistan'. Sir, that is not listed in the List of Business today.

So, I will be very brief with the three questions that I am going to put. According to the Revised List of Business, the Statement No. 4, is on 'Prime Minister's visits for the Nuclear Security Summit as well as the IBSA and BRIC Summits' In this connection, we are demanding that 'BRIC should be made 'BRICS'. Bring South Africa in this Group. What is the problem? This is my first query.

Sir, my second question is about Nepal. It is related to Statement No. 6. Today Nepal is in big crisis. The Foreign Minister knows that by 28th May, there should be a Constitution. But only two-three weeks are left. Perhaps, it is not possible. What is India's attitude towards Nepal? Nepal is a very good neighbour. We need to do something for Nepal. This is my specific point.

Thirdly, I shall read out one sentence from what the hon. Leader of Opposition and Shri Sitaram Yechury spoke during today's discussion. The sentence is, "He assured". Here, 'He' means Prime Minister Gilani of Pakistan, who during his meeting with the Prime Minister of India, assured that Pakistan was serious about bringing these perpetrators to book. I would like to know the assurance we had from the Prime Minister of Pakistan. That is all I wanted to say, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I would like to start with hon. Member, Shri Bagrodia. He had posed the question: what is it that India achieved by participating in the Nuclear Security Summit that was held in Washington? Sir, India is a nuclear power in its own right and, naturally, in such summits, it is befitting the stature of this country and our achievements that we are invited to these summits, which only goes to prove that India has come of age, that India's recognition is beginning to be felt, that India's personality is growing in various areas. The fundamental purpose of the Washington Summit was that nuclear security should be strengthened through practical measures and international cooperation to address the threat posed by nuclear terrorism. I think that purpose has been achieved. The illicit proliferation has to be contained and India was asked to constructively contribute in fighting this particular menace.

The second point that Mr. Bagrodia had raised was about the Australian situation. Sir, I am happy to report to this hon. House that the situation has come fairly under control, for a number of steps that have been taken by the Australian Government, by the New South Wales Government, by the Victorian Government, where Indian students have been assured that their safety is going to be ensured and they have agreed that it is the responsibility of the Australian Government to see to it that every Indian student who goes there to pursue studies in whatever field of his choice should be allowed to pursue that. Also, we have been, from the Embassy, from our Consulates, closely monitoring the various developments there. Particularly, whenever there is an attack on Indian students, immediately our Consul Generals become active and, then, they take it up with the Australian Government and with the respective Provincial Governments also. When I visited Australia, we ensured that every Indian student should feel not only secure, but he could look upon the Consulates of India for his safety so that his safety is guaranteed by our Consul Generals.

That is why he made it a point that on every Friday any student who has a grievance he could walk into the Consulate General. The doors are open and there is very warm welcome for them, and there they could discuss across the table with the representatives of Consulate the problems that they are facing. That has particularly helped in bringing about certain reforms in terms of the attacks on Indian students. Shri Bagrodia also mentioned about Afghanistan. Sir, Afghanistan has a very complex and very difficult situation. I know that there have been many casualties at our Consulate in Kabul. I visited Kabul and then I have also had extensive discussions with Afghanistan authorities. President Karzai was here and the Prime Minister had lengthy discussions about various aspects of what is happening in Afghanistan. Whenever we meet third country's representatives, when they want to discuss Afghanistan with India, that is done with a purpose because they know how close we are to Afghanistan in terms of our cultural relations, in terms of

our civilisational relations and in terms of our trade relations. We have always taken the stand that India's presence in Afghanistan has been at the behest of the legitimate Government of Afghanistan. We have in Afghanistan an Afghan-led Government. President Karzai is leading that Government. He has invited India to help Afghanistan in terms of re-building that country. It beholds a great nation like India that whenever an invitation of this kind comes we should go there and do our humble bit. I am not saying that we have been able to bring about a total transformation in Afghanistan, but I think we have committed about 1.3 billion dollars in aid to Afghanistan. We have also conveyed to Afghanistan that though India will not militarily involve, our volunteers whosoever have gone there and our people who have gone there from Indian side, have gone there to help Afghanistan to become self-reliant, to become self-confident and to help them and their children to become educated. We are trying to establish schools; we are trying to help them to develop infrastructure in Afghanistan. No doubt, in this process certain elements, who are not favourably disposed towards a happy and cordial India-Afghanistan relationship, have been trying to create hurdles. In that process, we have lost a few of our valiant men. Our hearts naturally go out for the bereaved families. But let me assure this House that our involvement in Afghanistan is going to continue and we are not going to be deterred by such attacks on our Consulates.

Now, I come to the hon. Member Sardar Tarlochan Singh. He talked about beheading of Sikhs.

It was a heinous crime; an inhuman crime. It has been condemned all round, by everyone, and I think, the biggest condemnation came, to be very fair, from the President of Pakistan, Mr. Zardari. He said, he unequivocally condemns the beheading, and then, they have assured, on their own, that they would be able to provide enough security because it is a question of establishing their pluralistic status in the comity of nations, and I am sure that we will have to go through this assurance and follow it.

Then, again, he has touched upon Australia. He brought in a different angle about Australian tangle, and that different angle was, apart from students, there are people of Indian origin who have gone there to Australia and they have settled down. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when I went to Australia, I did have the opportunity of interacting with the Indian community who have resided there for too long and the Indian community assured that there has not been any discrimination against Indians who have settled down in Australia and they are living happily since they went there from this country to that country. And, they have totally integrated themselves with the Australian society. As a result of that, they are quite happy. There are no issues. There are no concerns, and to that extent, I think, India should feel gratified.

My esteemed friend and hon. Member, Shrimati Najma Heptulla, talked about the SAARC. Sir, very recently, we were there in Bhutan at the silver jubilee year of the SAARC. It was about revitalisation of SAARC. Regional institutions approved for operationalisation by SAARC include the SAARC Food Bank Board, the SAARC Development Fund, the South Asian University, which

is going to start operations in Delhi from the 20th of August, and the South Asian Free Trade Association, which is known as, SAFTA. We have offered to set up an India endowment for climate change in South Asia to help member States in meeting urgent eruption and capacity building needs to address the problems of climate change. So, SAARC can make very important contributions on that score.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We keep helping them and they keep...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I think, Najmaji is senior enough to understand how these international conferences function. You have attended so many conferences and you have come out with joint declarations, you have come out with various communiqués. So, this is the way the SAARC performs; this is the way the SAARC functions. You will have to get agreement of everybody in a situation like that. So, we look forward to strengthening the framework of SAARC because India is one of the founding members of SAARC. So, naturally, we will have to strengthen the SAARC apparatus.

With reference to Pakistan, well, very recently, when the two Prime Ministers met in Bhutan, I think, an ideal situation has come about. If I may put it this way that a transformation has come about in our relationship. The mood, the ambience, the tone and tenor of the Prime Minister of Pakistan was indeed encouraging.

The Prime Minister of India did put across our core concerns about terrorism, and, the Prime Minister of Pakistan did come up with an assurance to the Indian Prime Minister that those concerns will certainly be responded, will be met, and, will be met adequately. In the light of this assurance given to the Prime Minister, at the level of the Prime Ministers, we will have to proceed on that basis, and, one of the areas, which were brought to the notice of the two Prime Ministers was that the basic problem between India and Pakistan is the trust deficit which we find in our two countries. Sir, as a result of that, in response to that, the two Prime Ministers have mandated the two Foreign Ministers and the two Foreign Secretaries to work out the modalities as to how this trust deficit could be addressed, and, indeed, I am talking to my counterpart in Pakistan tomorrow because it was agreed between me and him in Thimpu that after the Parliament adjourns, we will be in touch with each other.

Earlier, Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan was here in India at the initiative of our Foreign Secretary. It was done *suo motu* by India, thereby sending out a message to the people of Pakistan that India believes in an open-door policy. We will have to keep our communication channels open, and, through those communications, we can engage ourselves, and, I am sure that in the light of the discussions which were conducted by the two Prime Ministers, we are in the right direction in trying to create an area of trust, in trying to create an area of cordiality between our two countries, and, I am sure that, ultimately, the whole neighbourhood and the region will stand to benefit by this thaw in our relations with Pakistan.

Mr. Moinul Hassan talked about 'BRIC', and, then, he wanted it to be 'BRICS'; well, we need 'bricks' to build a building. Sir, we are not averse but when you have a framework of BRIC, then, you need the consensus or unanimity of every other country in order to take in another country into the forum. India is working towards that end. We have excellent relationship with South Africa, and, South Africa can make great contributions to strengthening the concept of 'BRICS'.

Mr. Moinul Hassan drew my attention also to what is happening in Nepal. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what is happening in Nepal is very disturbing. There is restlessness. I think, the Maoists have taken the route of agitation but we believe that the political process of reconciliation between various factions there should be continued, and, the Government of Madhav Nepal needs to be strengthened, and, very recently, in Thimpu itself, the Prime Minister of Nepal had a meeting with the Prime Minister of our country, and, our Prime Minister has assured Prime Minister Madhav Nepal that India is going to fully stand behind Nepal in resolving all the outstanding issues amongst themselves...

...in an atmosphere of peace, in an atmosphere of goodwill and in an atmosphere which should be conducive for settling this particular problem. We hope that this process will gain momentum and India certainly, as a country which wishes well for Nepal, like to continue to help Nepal to stabilize itself, to overcome the present political crisis they are going through.

I think, by and large, I have taken up the questions which have been raised here. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past Six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 7th May 2010.
