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Thursday  
11 March, 2010  
20 Phalgun, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 11th March, 2010/20 Phalguna, 1931 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### **RE : REQUEST FOR REVOCATION OF SUSPENSION AGAINST SEVEN MPs**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us take up questions. Now, Question No. 201 ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jaitley.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House earlier this week, during the course of the debate on the Constitution Amendment providing for 33 per cent reservation for women in State Assemblies and Lok Sabha, had witnessed some very unfortunate scenes. During the course of incidents, disrespect was shown even to the Chair. We, in the Opposition, feel that to conduct proceedings of the House the dignity of the Chair is paramount and, therefore, that has to be maintained at all costs.

Therefore, on behalf of our colleagues in the Opposition. I express regret to the Chair for what had happened. I would appeal to the Chair and also our colleagues in the Treasury Benches that, in the larger interest of the peaceful functioning of the House, we must at some stage today take a view of the matter and, therefore, it does not really behove than some of our colleagues continue to abstain from the House protesting against the suspension of some the Members. We must try and speak to them and get those colleagues back and also consider bringing those suspended colleagues back into the House so that the proceedings could continue effectively, Sir.

I, once again, express regret to you for what had happened during the course of the debate, Sir.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I associate myself with this.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam) : Sir, I too associate myself with this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The hon. Prime Minister has also expressed regrets on this. Every Member who spoke here, most of them, expressed their regrets and the hon. Leader of the Opposition was very forthcoming in condemning that incident also, as we all ought to have condemned it.

Sir, there is no denying the fact that everybody on all sides of the House, would like the House to be conducted in the presence of all hon. Members who have been elected and sent to his House. That is the very purpose of this House. Somehow, unseemly incidents took place and, some times,

these extraordinary situations do call for extraordinary actions; that is what it was. It was a bitter pill that we had to swallow. I would agree that we would be in a better position to conduct business when all the Members are present in the House.

As he has also said, Sir, this matter ought to be taken up during the course of the day. But, one basic question remains, Sir, that we must not mix up the two issues. The passing of the Bill was one matter and the conduct of hon. Members, what was witnessed by the House as also the entire country through the television was another matter. And, the two matters are separate for that purpose. I think, it has happened on many occasions in the past, though not of that gravity. Whenever something happened here, the Members have always come to the Chair and expressed remorse about that, expressed regrets to each other also. It happened here in this House; something happened between the hon. Deputy Leader and another hon. Member and then both got together and things had been sorted out. I am sure, this matter also has to be sorted out. But, that congenial atmosphere has to be created.

So, the first necessary steps has to be taken in that direction and that is by the concerned Members. I am confident that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is competent to persuade them to really take the necessary step so that we can move forward in that..*(Interruptions)*... Well, I would take it as my duty also and I can say that I would also try to talk to them. But, what I want to say is, though he expressed his feelings, he would also be not in a position to immediately ask them to come and express regrets on that. I am saying nothing beyond that. There is no condition that I am laying. Perhaps, he has to create a situation like that. That action was taken after the will of the entire House and, therefore, that is the course we have to take..*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are not having a debate on this..*(Interruptions)*... Let us be very clear.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : Let the hon. Members express regret for the way they treated the Chair..*(Interruptions)*... They have to regret for the way they treated the Chair and not the Bill..*(Interruptions)*... They have to regret for how they treated the House and the Chair..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, universally the entire House condemns the behaviour against the Chair and the insult to the Chair on which there is a difference of opinion. Now since this matter has come up, those hon. Members are not present in the House and because of that suspension many others are boycotting the proceedings of the House, this is not a happy situation that should continue..*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. Therefore, this is something that needs to be resolved..*(Interruptions)*... Do not interrupt when I am speaking. You speak what you want to speak..*(Interruptions)*... What I am suggesting, Sir, is that this matter needs to be resolved today..*(Interruptions)*.. The Leader of the Opposition has apologized on their behalf. But

that matter will have to be resolved between the suspended Members and the Chairman. So, a method will have to be worked out...(Interruptions)... Sir, stop this mid-speaking...(Interruptions)... Sir, the point is that action was taken on the basis of a Motion by the Government which the House approved. Any revocation of the action will have to follow the same procedure. That Motion when they move it, we will support it...(Interruptions)... But that will be preceded....(Interruptions)... Will you please let me speak? ...(Interruptions)... Why are you interrupting like this?...(Interruptions)... She is continuously going on interrupting ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your places...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : What is this happening, Sir?...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, please...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... Ahluwalia Saheb, please ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your places...(Interruptions)... Please resume your places...(Interruptions)... Dr. Maitreya, please.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : He cannot shout like this...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Why are you continuously interrupting? ...(Interruptions)... You cannot stop me...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your places...(Interruptions)... The Chair has given me the right to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your places ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechury, just one minute, please. Resume your places. One minute, please ...(Interruptions)... The volatility of the House of Elders is absolutely amazing. If that is the message you want to send out to the younger generation of India ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER : The ruling party...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interject...(Interruptions)... Please do not interject ...(Interruptions)... Let us be very clear...(Interruptions)... Just one minute ...(Interruptions)... Are we not capable of conducting a discussion without interjection and shouting? What have we come to? The Leader of the Opposition has made a suggestion in relation to something which the House had decided by consensus two days back. Now there is a way of conducting this matter between the Leader of the Opposition and the Treasury Benches. Let that process take its own course. Right now we are addressing the Question Hour. Question No. 201 has been called, let it be replied to and proceed ...(Interruptions)... Again you have started the same thing...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand) : The House would like to bring the Motion now requesting the Government to revoke the order...(Interruptions)... he wanted to move a Motion now requesting the Treasury Benches to revoke the order...(Interruptions)... We will move the Motion...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 201 ...(Interruptions)...

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Ground rent/lease licence fee for properties in Delhi

201. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a performance audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India of the Land Development Office of Government has revealed huge discrepancies between the value of Government land rented/leased out and ground rent/lease receipts in case of Delhi properties;

(b) whether the CAG has assumed that by extension, similar situation should prevail in other cities as well, with prime land aggregating thousands of acres with potential value ranging from Rs. 1,18,000 crore to Rs. 3,44,000 crore fetching very low ground rent/lease licence fee; and

(c) the steps that are being taken by the Government to effect upward revision of ground rent/lease licence fee in line with the prevailing market rates?

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

#### *Statement*

(a) to (c) The present formula for determination of ground rent for lease lands for Delhi is based on a decision communicated by the Government on 6.12.1983 and circulated on 18.1.1984 wherein various issues including the determination of letting value of land on the basis of market values were considered. The Performance Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India for the year ended March, 2008 (No. 6 of 2009-10) has compared the ground rent receipts on government leased lands, based on the formula for enhancement of ground rent for Nazul lease evolved in 1984, with the current market values. The CAG's findings are that the 1984 formula has no relationship with the current letting/market values of these properties located in prime locations with a potential value ranging from Rs. 1,18,000 crore to Rs. 3,44,000 crore. The recommendations of the CAG is under examination for an appropriate decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Q. No. 201. Any supplementaries on Q.No. 201?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : We want to move the Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know very well that there is a process of moving a Motion.

No, you cannot move a Motion by shouting. You have to go through the process...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : We will go through the process...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you moved a Motion to disrupt the Question Hour, Mr. Ahluwalia? Why are you doing this?

DR. V. MAITREYAN : When they wanted to pass the Bill, they wanted our support.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the CAG report of ...*(Interruptions)*

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

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : They are not humble...*(Interruptions)*.. What is this? There is a request from the Leader of the Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति :** अहलुवालिया जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, it is a very wrong practice...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to beseech you to please adopt a certain procedure. When you had given me the opportunity to say something. I was constantly being interrupted. That is not the decorum. I want it to be on record...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : You cannot...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Again it is continuing....*(Interruptions)*... Again it is continuing ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot help saying that the rules of etiquette are not observed in this House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : All I am saying is, we are in full agreement with you. You had laid down the procedure. We would want you, during the course of the day...*(Interruptions)*... we beseech the Government and taking what the Leader of the Opposition said, during the course of the day, we will work out the agreement and come to the House with another Motion and we will support that Motion and ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Before the Railway Minister replies ....*(Interruptions)* you are putting conditions...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreyan, please do not utter ultimatums. There are procedures...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : यह यहां पर नहीं हुआ था ...*(व्यवधान)*... This decision was taken. Now, it is the property of the House...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I agree with you. The volatility is very bad. It shows the intensity of the issue. The continuance of suspension is not good for our democracy, for conducting our House in an orderly manner. We want our colleagues back in the House. For that, there is a process. As per the process we will go by that and suspension was done on the basis of a Motion. It has to be revoked on the basis of another Motion. During the course of the day, as LoP has suggested, as Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said, let us work out some process and resolve this issue. We cannot continue like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to make a speech, Mr. Raja?

SHRI D. RAJA : No, no.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, we do not have any second opinion about this proposal. Everyone wants the other Members of other parties also to be in this House. I assume, Sir, that there are certain laid down procedures. Sir, one of the Members who has been suspended has gone to the media and said that, 'Even if I am dismissed I would not apologise'. So, we do not have any grudges against any individual Members. I think, all Opposition parties and Leaders will agree with me that such a reference should not have been made outside the House. We all are here...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, it is only a submission. I am not accusing anybody. So, that report has gone across the country and if that has been taken up...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can we proceed with Question No. 201?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : So, the Chair has to decide. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Q.No. 201. Please...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : The net result is, the Treasury Benches want that the Women's Bill should not be brought in the Lok Sabha...*(Interruptions)*... The Women's Bill will not be brought, Sir, and they are not interested probably.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreyan, please do not interrupt. Please do not interrupt. If you are not called, please do not interrupt. I am sorry. You cannot do this. You just cannot do this. I am sorry. You cannot do this. Please do not interrupt...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 201. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interrupt...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interrupt...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : दलितों का आरक्षण खत्म करने की जो साजिश हो रही है...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, the point I was making is...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, they want to take the credit of the Women's Reservation Bill...*(Interruptions)*... But, do not want to move the resolution to revoke the suspension...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt...*(Interruptions)*... I find this conduct reprehensible\*  
...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 201 is under discussion. Supplementaries please...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your places.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, we had raised an issue...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : सभापति महोदय, जो ईशू ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, दलितों का आरक्षण...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Javadekar, we have discussed it in the chamber...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places...*(Interruptions)*.. Please...*(Interruptions)*... This House does not wish to continue with the Question Hour...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has no option but to adjourn till 12 o'clock ..*(Interruptions)*...

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The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

##### Urban housing and infrastructure

\*202.SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that the country's urban population is likely to be doubled within the next few years;

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(b) if so, whether the urban housing and infrastructure has become a big challenge in view of rapidly increasing urban population;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has formulated any plans to check rapidly increasing population in the urban cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The country's urban population is likely to increase from 28.61 crore in 2001 to 32 crore in 2011 and to 53 crore in 2021.

(b) The growth of population has put pressure on civic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, drainage as also on availability of housing. The 11th Five Year Plan has estimated the requirement for Urban water supply at Rs. 53,666 crore, Urban sewerage and sewage treatment at Rs. 53,168 crore, Urban drainage at Rs. 20,173 crore and Solid waste management at Rs. 2,212 crore. The total investment requirement for meeting the housing requirement would be of the order of Rs. 3,61,318.10 crore.

(c) The Union Government has not formulated any plans to check rapidly increasing population in cities as the process of urbanization is driven by demographic and economic factors and distortions in the process may have undesirable consequences on economic growth and development.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Change of course of Brahmaputra river**

†\*203. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China is trying to change the course of Brahmaputra river for hydro-power projects;

(b) if so, whether the flow of Brahmaputra river towards India will not decrease drastically as a result;

(c) whether Government has signed any treaty with China regarding sharing of river water;

(d) if so, the information thereof; and

(e) if not, the details of steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) Some media reports have referred to Chinese activities relating to the construction of Hydro Power Projects on River Brahmaputra which could affect the flow of River Brahmaputra. It has been observed that

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

the construction activities referred to in the news reports could possibly be for construction of some run of river project without diversion of water. The Chinese Foreign Ministry statements of 20th October, 2009, however categorically denied and stated that the reports in Indian media are inconsistent with facts. Inter-ministerial Export Group and Technical Group monitor the developments so as to ensure that India's interests are fully protected.

(c) to (e) There is no treaty signed between India and China regarding sharing of river waters. However, Government of India had signed an MOU in January 2002 with the Chinese Government on sharing hydrological data of three stations on river Brahmaputra during flood season, which expired in January, 2007. A new MoU on sharing hydrological data on Brahmaputra was signed in June 2008 for a further period of five years. In April 2005, an agreement was signed on provision of hydrological data by China to India during the flood season in respect of one station on river Sutlej. Besides, a joint Expert Level Mechanism (ELM) has been established in 2006 to discuss the cooperation on provision of flood season hydrological data, emergency management and other issues related to trans-boundary rivers between two countries.

#### **Status of irrigation in India**

\*204.SHRI MANGALA KISAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the status of irrigation in different States and also in the country as a whole as on date;
- (b) the number of new projects of irrigation established till date in Odisha since 2002;
- (c) the reasons due to which irrigation cannot be extended to the expected level even after so many years; and
- (d) the programmes of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) The ultimate irrigation potential of the country as a whole has been assessed to be 139.9 million hectare (mha) and creation of irrigation potential of 106.4 mha up to March 2009 has been reported by the respective State Governments. State-wise details of the irrigation potential created is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(b) Since the year 2002, the proposals in respect of 9 major irrigation projects, 5 medium irrigation projects and 4 proposals for extension, renovation and modernization of irrigation projects of Odisha have been considered and accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee of Ministry of

Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects. Government of Odisha has informed that since the year 2002, 8 major and medium irrigation projects have been completed in Odisha and 10 new major and medium irrigation projects have been taken up.

(c) and (d) Government of Odisha has informed that the slow pace of progress of irrigation coverage is mainly due to (i) issues relating to rehabilitation and resettlement including land acquisition, (ii) delay in obtaining statutory clearances such as Forests and Environmental clearances. Government of Odisha has informed that it has prepared a perspective plan for next five years (2009-2014) for sustainable development of water resources with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 5.6 lakh hectare. Further, a large number of irrigation projects have spilled over from Plan to Plan mainly because of financial constraints being faced by the State Governments. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP) was launched in the year 1996 by the Government of India in order to provide financial assistance to States to complete various ongoing projects in the country so that envisaged irrigation potential of the project could be created and thereby extend irrigation to more areas. Government of India has also launched the scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies under which the State Governments can seek Central assistance for RRR of Water Bodies.

***Statement***

*State-wise Irrigation Potential Created up to March 2009*

(in million hectare)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Irrigation Potential Created up to March 2009
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.13
3.	Assam	1.00
4.	Bihar	7.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.58
6.	Goa	0.07
7.	Gujarat	4.46
8.	Haryana	3.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.10
11.	Jharkhand	1.81

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	2.95
13.	Kerala	3.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.27
15.	Maharashtra	7.10
16.	Manipur	0.21
17.	Meghalaya	0.07
18.	Mizoram	0.02
19.	Nagaland	0.10
20.	Orissa	3.80
21.	Punjab	6.09
22.	Rajasthan	5.52
23.	Sikkim	0.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.15
25.	Tripura	0.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33.32
27.	Uttaranchal	0.85
28.	West Bengal	5.92
29.	Union Territories	0.06

#### **Relief for nineteen social castes in Kashmir**

\*205.PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that nineteen social castes in Kashmir valley had been identified by the Supreme Court in a judgement which called for relief on par with the scheduled castes as they carried the same stigma of social backwardness; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **New atomic plants in Andhra Pradesh**

\*206.SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of in-principle and administrative approval given for new atomic energy generation projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the schedule for starting of work in the above projects; and
- (c) the estimated cost of the above projects; project-wise?

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

(a) The Government has in principle approved a site at Kovvada, Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh for setting up 6x1000 MW light water reactors. These reactors are proposed to be set up in a phased manner in cooperation with USA. The administrative approval for the project is not accorded so far.

(b) and (c) Pre-project activities at site have been initiated. The actual ground work at site can be started on completion of land acquisition & pre project activities, finalization of different agreements with the USA and negotiation of contracts including cost estimate with the US Company. These activities are expected to take about two years.

#### **Allotment of land for development of hotels**

†\*207. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of hotels for which land has been allotted in Delhi by his Ministry and the dates when it was allotted;
- (b) the details of outstanding amount, item-wise, due to Government from these hotels and since when;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to recover these dues; and
- (d) when did Government taken these steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) to (d) The Land and Development Office (L & DO) under the Ministry of Urban Development has allotted/auctioned land for twenty (20) hotels in Delhi. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has allotted/auctioned land for fifty one (51) hotels in Delhi. The names of the hotels/hotel site, date of allotment and details of outstanding amount against the hotels as reported by L & DO and DDA are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). Necessary action, including determination of lease & re-entry into the premises, issue of show-cause notice, and/or issue of demand letter for misuse and unauthorized construction has been taken, depending upon the nature of each case, as per Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement**

*Names of hotels/hotel sites, date of allotment and details of outstanding amount against the hotels as reported by L & DO and DDA*

**(A) Details of Hotels for which land was allotted by Land and Development Office (L & DO)**

S. No.	Name of Hotel	Allottee/ Date of allotment	Item and duration of outstanding amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ashoka Hotel	ITDC 04.07.1956	Damages and misuse charges from 1970 to 2010	Demand was raised in 2007. Part payment has been received
2.	Bharat Hotel	NDMC 7-3-1977	Demand towards damages and misuse charges from 1998 to 2006 for Rs. 3,03,91,53,483.00 issued on 10.4.2006.	Up to date ground rent has been recovered.
3.	Hotel Taj Man Singh	NDMC 13-7-1976	Demand letter for damages and misuses charges for the period 1988 to 2006 for Rs. 29,57,19,079.00 issued on 18.01.2006	Up to date ground rent has been recovered.
4.	Hotel Taj Palace	DDA 4-3-1981	Demand for Rs. 13,72,39,914/- raised on 15-5-1998.	Up to date ground rent has been recovered
5.	Le-Meridian	NDMC 30-3-1981	Demand for damages and misuse charges for the period 1998 to 2006 for Rs. 60,89,53,740.00 issued on 2.09.2005	Up to date ground rent has been recovered.
6.	Oberoi Hotel	Lease deed executed on 19-12-1963	Lessee has paid the Govt. dues on 30-7-2003 and re-entry withdrawn on 29.9.2003.	Ground rent stands recovered up to date.
7.	Park Hotel	Originally allotted for residential purpose in 1925. Allowed to construct commercial building and hotel in 1984.	Breach Notice issued on 14.7.1999. Show Cause Notice issued on 19.10.2000.	Lessee is paying ground rent regularly.



1	2	3	4	5
8.	Samrat Hotel	ITDC 19.02.1981	Demand letter for Rs. 1,37,76,009/- issued on 17.8.2001.	Show cause notice issued on 16.1.2009.
9.	Claridges Hotel	Lease deed executed in 1936	A court case is pending in Delhi High Court	The matter for recovery for Govt. dues is sub-judice
10.	Hotel Imperial	Prepetual lease executed on 9-7-1937	Nil	—
11.	Hotel Rajdoot	Lease Deed executed on 12-8-1954	The premises was re- entered upon on account of breaches of lease deed. Terms of withdrawal of re- entry were communicated on 7-5-1993.	Matter is before the court of Estate Officer for eviction under the provi- sion of the public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971.
12.	Hotel Ranjit	Hotel was disinvested in 2002	Conversion application for free hold rejected	Lessee filed a case against L & DO. The case was decided in favour of lessee. Now the Government had field an LPA and the matter is <i>sub judice</i> .
13.	Janpath Hotel	01-4-1964	Demand letter for dues amounting to Rs. 12,02,04,831/- issued on 6-8-2003.	The Premises were again inspected on 26.5.2008.
14.	Lodhi Hotel	Disinvested hotel in 2002	Conversion application rejected.	The matter is <i>sub- judice</i> in Delhi High Court.
15.	Maurya Hotel	Allotment on 06-5-1986	No action	-

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Qutab Hotel	Disinvested Hotel in 2002	The Conversion application has been rejected	Lessee filed a case against the L&DO. LPA filed by L&DO is pending before the Delhi High Court and the matter is <i>sub judice</i>
17.	Vikram Hotel	Lease deed executed on 01-2-1963	Lessee paying ground rent regularly	As per last inspection, the property is free from breaches.
18.	Hotel Kanishka	Disinvested hotels in	Conversion application rejected. 2002	Lessee filed a case against the L&DO. The case decided in the favour of lessee. Now, LPA of Govt. is pending and the matter is <i>sub judice</i>
19.	Ashoka Yatri Niwas	Disinvested in 2002	Conversion application rejected.	Lessee filed a case against the L&DO. The case decided in the favour of lessee. Now, LPA of Govt. is pending and the matter is <i>sub judice</i> .
20.	Hotel of M/s Leela Ventures, Chankaya Puri	Auctioned in April, 2007	On freehold basis. Auction amount paid.	—

**(B) Details of Hotels for which land was allotted/auctioned by Delhi Development Authority (DDA)**

S.No.	Location	Date of issue of allotment letter	Outstanding amount of ground rent
1	2	3	4
1.	Nehru Place-Park Royal	21.10.76	Rs. 38,60,962/-
2.	Rajendera Place-Sidhartha	20.05.77	—

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bhikaji Cama Place-Hyatt hotel		10.09.80	—
4.	Basant Lok, Vasant Vihar Vasant Continental		23.10.80	Rs. 11,37,500/-
5.	New Friends Colony — Crown Plaza (Surya)		23.10.80	—
6.	Sardar Patel Marg - Taj		01.04.83	—
7.	Saket-Krishna Continental		13.12.89	Rs. 54,71,842/-
8.	District Centre, Laxmi Nagar		24.04.92	Rs. 52,01,161/-
9.	Vasant Kunj, Ph.II-Union (Grand Hyatt)		03.02.94	Rs. 9,22,65,925/-
10.	Saket-Hotel Sheraton		14.12.94	—
11.	Pitampura-Park City		31.12.96	—
12.	Sewa Hotel, Community Centre, Pitampura		11.06.97	Rs. 1,36,80,000/-
13.	District Centre Janak Puri, Janak Place		28.07.98	Rs. 52,91,659/-
14.	A-3, District Centre, Saket, New Delhi- Service Apartment (Select)		11.12.03	—
15.	A-4, District Centre, Saket, New Delhi- Service Apartment (DLF)		20.07.04	—
16.	A-1, District Centre, Saket, New Delhi - Service Apartment (DLF)		05.05..05	—
17.	Rohini Twin District Center		29.03.06	—
18.	Community Centre, Okhla		29.03.06	—
19.	1, Motia Khan		29.03.06	—
20.	15, Jasola		29.03.06	—
21.	15 A, Jasola		29.3.06	—
22.	District Centre, Wazirpur		30.06.06	—
23.	District Centre, Wazirpur		30.06.06	—
24.	13A, Mayur Vihar		30.06.06	—
25.	13B, Mayur Vihar		30.06.06	—
26.	Manglam Place Rohini		18.10.06	—
27.	District Community Centre, Vivek Vihar		23.01.06	—
28.	Shalimar Bagh		06.02.07	-

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Central Business District, Shahdara		06.02.07	—
30.	Central Business District, Shahdara		01.05.07	—
31.	Kondli Gharoli		24.05.07	—
32.	Community Centre, Vivek Vihar		01.06.07	—
33.	Central Business District, Shahdara		28.06.07	—
34.	1A, Sub District Centre, Hari Nagar		01.06.07	—
35.	Convention Centre at Dwarka (two hotel sites are part of convention centre)		26.07.07	—
36.	Sector 10 Dwarka		17.10.07	—
37.	4A District Centre Mayur Vihar		17.10.07	
38.	4B, District Centre Mayur Vihar		17.10.07	—
39.	1C, Sub District Centre, Hari Nagar		17.10.07	—
40.	Community Centre, Anand Vihar		17.10.07	—
41.	6A, Community Centre, Mandawali Fazalpur		17.10.07	—
42.	Twin District Centre, Rohini		04.01.08	—
43.	District Centre, Paschim Vihar		04.01.08	—
44.	Sector 13, Dwarka		04.01.08	—
45.	1B, Sub District Centre, Hari Nagar		04.01.08	—
46.	6B, Community Centre, Mandawali Fazalpur		04.01.08	—
47.	6C, Community Centre, Mandawali Fazalpur		04.01.08	—
48.	District Centre, Shastri Park		10.04.08	—
49.	A-1, Community Centre, Pitampura		10.04.08	—
50.	A-2, Community Centre, Pitampura		23.12.08	—
51.	33, Community Centre, Preet Vihar		11.02.10	—

\*208. The Question was Cancelled.

#### Flagship schemes

† \*209. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(a) whether it is a fact that out of thirteen flagship schemes funded by Government, eight are those where in allocated amount could not be spent till December of financial year 2009-10;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some schemes, even fifty per cent of the allocated amount could not be spent during the aforesaid period; and

(d) if so, the names of the schemes and whether an assessment of negative impact of negligence of these schemes has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) Yes sir. Out of thirteen major programmes/flagship schemes, eight schemes viz. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Total Sanitation Campaign, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaren Yojana (RGGVY) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) have been able to utilize less than 70 per cent of their annual plan 2009-10 allocation till the end of December 2009. Details of allocation *vis-a-vis* expenditure of these programmes is enclosed as Statement. (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, sir, three schemes viz., JNNURM, AIBP and ARWSP have been able to utilize less than 50 per cent of their annual plan 2009-10 allocation till the end of December, 2009. These schemes are being implemented by the State Governments and their agencies and their progress is being constantly monitored by the respective Ministries in the Central Government. 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 utilization of funds. 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.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Details and Allocation of Flagship and Bharat Nirman Programmes*

Sl.No.	Programme	B E	2009-10 (Rs. in Crore)	
			Actual Expenditure (Up to December 2009)	Actual Expenditure as % of B E
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NREGA	39100.00	22294.63	57.02
2.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	8800.00	5846.30	66.44

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Saksharakshana Yojana (PMGSY)	12000.00	13044.97	108.71
4.	NRHM	14127.00	9926.52	70.27
5.	ICDS	6705.00	5151.65	76.83
6.	Total Sanitation Campaign	1200.00	696.56	58.05
7.	MDM	8000.00	4900.34	61.25
8.	SSA	13100.00	10984.52	83.85
9.	JNNURM	12887.00	3848.21	29.86
10.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	9700.00	3689.41	38.04
11.	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduyati Karan Yojana (RGGVY)	7000.00	4000.28	57.15
12.	Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (Rural Drinking ARWSP)	8000.00	3362.29	42.03
13.	Rural Telephony*			
		140619.00	87745.68	62.40

\*The expenditure is made out of the Universal Service Obligation funds.

#### **Barrages for increase in water resources**

\*210.DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that barrages are an effective measure to increase water resources; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan at the national level to construct barrages?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) Barrage is a structure built across a river, for diverting water into a canal or for providing a small storage pond. It comprises of a series of gates for regulating the river flow and water levels, while keeping the afflux during floods within acceptable limits. It is constructed to regulate the water surface level and to divert the water flow from upstream of the gates. Barrages help in bringing the available water resources of the country within the category of utilizable resources. The schemes for water resources development and management including barrages, are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. The Ministry of Water Resources has no specific plan at the national level for construction of barrages.

\* 211. The Question was cancelled.

#### **Telecom revolution**

\*212. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has achieved the objective for which it was formed;

(b) if so, the achievement made so far;

(c) whether it is not a fact that so far the telecom revolution has not reached the rural and remote areas all over the country; and

(d) in what manner TRAI is trying to achieve this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) :  
(a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was established with the objective to regulate the telecommunication services, to protect the interest of service providers and consumers of the telecom sector, to promote and ensure orderly growth of the telecom and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. TRAI has been able to achieve the above objectives as evident from below:

The supportive regulatory environment created by TRAI through issue of various regulations, directions and orders has contributed significantly in the growth of telecom services in terms of increase in the number of service providers, consumer base and vast network of the telecom services in the country. These measures have resulted in overall benefits to the consumer in terms of choice of services, affordable tariff of telecom services and better quality of services etc.

(c) and (d) TRAI has contributed a lot in the growth of telecom penetration in the rural areas of the country by way of various regulatory, tariff setting and recommendatory measures. Against the envisaged target of 4% teledensity in rural areas by 2010 under NTP-99, the present teledensity is 21.19% as on 31.12.2009.

#### **Companies benefited by Nuclear Deal**

†\*213. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies to be benefited and to get business from nuclear deal;

(b) whether preparation has been made to sign the agreements with these companies; and

(c) the names of these companies?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

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

(a) The international commerce in nuclear power opens up the possibility of import of fuel and setting up additional nuclear power reactors based on international technical cooperation. Starting with Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a Government of India company, which has already benefited from import of uranium leading to operation of reactors at enhanced capacity factor, large number of other Indian and foreign companies will benefit from the business opportunities.

(b) Yes Sir. As a first step, enabling Intergovernmental agreements have been signed with the USA, France, Russian Federation and many other countries.

(c) Primary beneficiary Companies are : NPCIL, AREVA of France, GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy & Westinghouse Electric Company of the USA and Atomstroyexport of Russia. The components/equipment will be manufactured by several foreign and Indian suppliers.

#### **Water harvesting**

214. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of all the schemes presently his Ministry is executing for water harvesting;
- (b) the amount that has been earmarked in the budgetary support for current financial year;
- (c) the quantum of amount that has already been spent in the last three financial years under water harvesting schemes all over the country, State-wise; and
- (d) the criteria/guidelines for taking benefits of those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (d) Government of India is implementing a Plan scheme for "Ground Water Management and Regulation" under which demonstrative projects on artificial recharge and rain water harvesting are taken up. An outlay of Rs. 100 crores is provided for demonstrative projects during XI Plan. The scheme covers all the States/UTs in the country.

A scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" was launched by the Government in the year 2008 with a total outlay of Rs. 1798.71 crore. Entire cost of the scheme is borne by the Central Government. The scheme covers 1180 over-exploited/critical/semi critical Blocks/Talukas/Mandals in seven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

The Government of India had sanctioned a pilot scheme for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" in January, 2005 in 15 States with an estimated



cost of Rs. 299.92 crores during the X plan. Under this scheme 75% of the cost has been borne by the Central Government and remaining 25% by the State Governments. Under this scheme, 1098 water bodies were included, out of which restoration works in respect of 1033 water bodies have been completed. A sum of Rs. 197.30 crores has been released under the scheme till 2007-08.

During the XI Plan, Government of India has approved two schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies (i) one with external assistance with central outlay of Rs. 1500 crore, and (ii) the other one with domestic support with central outlay of Rs. 1250 crore. One of the objectives of the schemes is recharge to ground water. Under the scheme for RRR of water bodies with external assistance, States may take up the projects with funding under external assistance, wherein 75% of external loan is taken by the concerned States and is to be repaid by them. The balance 25% loan is taken by the Government of India and passed on to the States as grant. Agreements with the World Bank have been signed by the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa for funding under this scheme. Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic budgetary support, the cost of projects benefitting special category States, undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa and drought prone/tribal/naxal affected areas of non-special category States is borne in the ratio of 90:10 (centre : state) and in remaining areas, the cost is borne in the ratio of 25:75 (centre : state). An outlay of Rs. 399 crores has been provided as central assistance for these two schemes in the year 2009-10.

The details of central fund released to State under the above schemes during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

Salient features of the criteria/guidelines for taking benefits under the above schemes are enclosed Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *State-wise details of funds released under the schemes for rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water*

#### **I. Demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water under the scheme of 'Ground Water Management & Regulation' during X and XI plans:**

Sl. No.	States	Funds released under the X Plan scheme (In Rs. lakh)				Funds released Under XI Plan scheme (In Rs. lakh)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tamil Nadu	156.21	66.94	0	0	0	33.3	368.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	91.32	0	39.12	0	0	0	91.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Madhya Pradesh	104.21	0	16.26	0	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	64.53	0	22.11	0	0	0	76.41
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	77.9	0
6.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	11.71	0
7.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	53.83	0
8.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	33.32	0
TOTAL :		416.27	66.94	77.49	0	0	210.96	535.86

## II. Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells:

Sl. No.	States	IEC (Rs. in crore)			Subsidy (Rs. in crore)			Total (Rs. in crore)
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tamil Nadu	0	2	3.75	0	86.96	18.33	111.04
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	40.15	42.15
4.	Maharashtra	0	2	0	0	9.32	4.73	16.05
5.	Gujarat	0	2	1.25	0	34.70	18.08	56.03
6.	Karnataka	0	2	0	0	0.19	27.39	29.58
7.	Rajasthan	0	2	0	0	0.15	27.75	29.90
TOTAL :		0	12	5	0	131.34	136.41	284.75

Fund amounting to Rs. 0.2417 crore also released to DAVP towards publication of advertisement.

## III. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (under the Pilot Scheme funds released till 2007-08) :

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of water bodies included	Total Central share released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	278	33.25
2.	Chhattisgarh	10	1.68
3.	Gujarat	42	9.15
4.	H.P.	13	0.78

1	2	3	4
5.	J & K	22	2.30
6.	Jharkhand	60	8.54
7.	Karnataka	298	55.10
8.	Kerala	23	2.06
9.	Madhya Pradesh	70	28.02
10.	Maharashtra	32	13.83
11.	Orissa	127	14.12
12.	Rajasthan	5	5.21
13.	Tamil Nadu	46	7.94
14.	West Bengal	66	13.92
15.	Bihar	6	1.40
TOTAL :		1098	197.30

**Statement-II**

*Salient features of the Criteria/Guidelines for taking benefits under the schemes of Ministry of Water Resources related to rain water harvesting programmes*

**(I) Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies**

**Eligibility :**

A project for RRR of Water Bodies may be prepared for an individual water body or for a group of water bodies with sub-basin approach. All public and community owned water bodies may be covered under the project.

The States may take up projects under the RRR of water bodies with domestic support for water bodies having original irrigation culturable command area up to 2000 hectare or less to improve irrigation infrastructure.

**(II) Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells**

**Eligibility :**

The scheme is being implemented in 1180 over-exploited, critical and semi-critical blocks of hard rock areas in the seven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh. The targeted beneficiaries are farmers having their own dugwell in their agriculture land. A total 4.45 million dug wells are proposed for recharge which include 2.72 million owned by small and marginal farmers and 1.73 million by other farmers.

**(III) Demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge under the scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation"**

**Eligibility :**

The scheme covers the entire country with priority attention to Over-exploited/Critical Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in the country, urban and semi-urban areas showing decline in ground water levels, and areas affected by problems of water quality.

#### **Homes to homeless people**

\*215. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have failed in providing homes to the homeless people;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) In urban areas the main reason on the supply side for shortage of housing for homeless people is non-availability of land and housing at prices that make accommodation affordable for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG), as also the pace growth of urban population which has outpaced supply of affordable housing. On the demand side, it concerns the issue of unemployment and poverty.

'Land' and 'colonization' being State subjects, provision of shelter is the primary responsibility of the State Governments.

This Ministry has taken several initiatives to facilitate the provision of housing to the urban poor by the State Governments. The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 has been framed so as to give aim, direction and urgency to the efforts at every level to redress the causes behind the shortfall and reach out for "Affordable Housing for All" with special emphasis on vulnerable sections of society such as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities and the urban poor.

In addition to framing a coherent policy, several programmes have been started for providing financial assistance and capacity building support to States to provide basic amenities to slum dwellers and the urban poor. Central support is being provided to the States (a) for providing shelter, tenure security and basic amenities to slum dwellers in urban areas under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), (b) for creating affordable housing stock through the 'Affordable Housing in Partnership' Scheme, and (c) for reducing cost of home loans with 5% interest subsidy under the 'Interest Subsidy Schemes for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)'.<sup>†</sup>

#### **Repair of irrigation tanks**

†\*216. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to repair irrigation tanks in Chambal command area of Rajasthan has been sent by the State Government;

(b) if so, whether Government is going to approve the same; and

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<sup>†</sup>Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) Government of Rajasthan has 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 enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) 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***

*Name of districts and number of water bodies for repair,  
renovation and restoration*

Sl.No.	Name of the Districts	Number of Water Resources
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 <sup>23</sup>	
15.	Karauli	4
16.	Kota	4
17.	Pali	10

1	2	3
18.	Sirohi	1
19.	Sawai Madhopur	1
20.	Tonk <sup>3</sup>	
21.	Udaipur	2
22.	Jaisalmer	46
TOTAL :		288

#### Project cycle of CWG, 2010

\*217. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHAR LAL DARDA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the internally practiced seven-year project cycle was followed for the Commonwealth Games (CWG) 2010, after this prestigious event was awarded to New Delhi in 2003 ;

(b) if so, whether the four-phase approach was actually translated into action from 2004-06 phase one-planning, 2006-08 second phase-creation of infrastructure, and other two phases relating to delivery of the completed projects and holding of trials followed by actual games being played; and

(c) whether the visiting team of the CWG during October, 2009 was not completely satisfied with the ongoing progress despite extra and vigorous efforts by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) and (b) The Commonwealth Games were allotted to Delhi in 2003 and the creation of Venue design briefs began in 2004.

In addition to the Venue briefs, a comprehensive four phased plan was initially drawn up by the Organizing Committee (OC) according to the established principles, for holding a prestigious multi sports event, which was updated and refined from time to time to meet the challenges of organizing the event.

(c) During the General Assembly of Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) held in October 2009, delegates visited the various competition venues. There after, it was mentioned in the General Assembly, that though there was some delay, in building the infrastructure for the Games, confidence was expressed, that the venues would be ready in time, for organizing the Commonwealth Games in October, 2010.

#### Growth rate in country

† \*218. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(a) whether it is a fact that service sector's growth rate in the country, during the period ending December 2009, has been higher than the growth rate of corresponding period during the last year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the said growth rate in the corresponding period during the year mentioned above and the last year, respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that the contribution of service sector in country's growth rate is increasing year by year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The growth rate of service sector in the country during the period April-December 2009 has been estimated at 7.5% as against the growth rate of 11.2% during the correspondence period of 2008.

(c) and (d) The share of service sector in GDP (at 1999-2000 prices) has increased from 49.7% in 1999-2000 to 57.3% in 2008-09. The details of the share of service sector in GDP along with its major sub-sectors are as under :-

*Share of Services Sector in GDP (in %) at constant (1999-2000) Prices*

	1999- 00	2000- 01	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09
<b>Services</b>										
Trade, hotels & restaurant	14.2	14.3	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7
Transport, storage & communication	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.5	10.2	10.7	11.4	12.1	12.9
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	13.1	13.0	13.2	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.8	14.3	14.6	14.8
Community, social & personal services	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.1	13.9
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>57.3</b>

Source : Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

#### **Raising height of Sardar Sarovar Dam**

\*219. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has been representing since 2006 to the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) to grant permission for further construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam to raise it from 121.92 metre to 138.68 metre;

(b) whether Chief Minister of Gujarat has also requested Government for granting the required permission;

(c) whether Government is aware that the Supreme Court has directed in WP (C) 319/1994 in October, 2000 that "every endeavour shall be made to see that the project is completed as expeditiously as possible";

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to grant the permission for the Phase-I construction of the Dam; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam to Narmada Control Authority in 2008 which was considered by the Authority in its 80th meeting held on 12.08.2008.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its 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 mtrs will be given by the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) from time to time after it obtains the clearances from the Relief & 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 Govt. of Gujarat for further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam was considered in the 80th meeting of Narmada Control Authority held on 12.8.2008, wherein, it was decided *inter alia* that further construction of Sardar Sarovar 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;
- (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 & 82nd Meeting of NCA held on 16.03.2009 & 28.01.2010, respectively.

The issue of further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam is under consideration in the R & R Sub Group & Environment Sub Group.



#### **Facelift of public amenities**

\*220. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to give a facelift to the public amenities at the sites of heritage monuments;
- (b) if so, names of the heritage monuments where the public amenities are to get facelift;
- (c) whether heritage sites in other parts of the country, other than Delhi, are proposed to be considered under the project;
- (d) if so, heritage sites in Goa where thousands of tourists are likely to visit during Commonwealth Games are going to be considered for giving facelift; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (e) Improvement and upgradation of public amenities is a continuous process wherein works at different monuments are taken up every year depending upon the availability of resources and requirements of the site. Under Commonwealth Games programme, 46 centrally protected monuments in Delhi have been identified for conservation, preservation and environmental development and providing visitor's amenities. Basic public facilities are available at all World Heritages Sites and ASI's ticketed monuments, as also at the majority of other protected monuments that are visited by large number of tourists. At Goa, all major protected monuments have been provided with essential tourist facilities.

#### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

##### **Agency to evaluate Government's Programmes**

1515. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Centre is finalizing a proposal to set up an independent agency for evaluating Government programmes to ensure that the benefits of social sector schemes reach the masses;
- (b) whether the new agency under independent evaluation organization, which would be out of Government control, is going to be created throughout the nation for vigorous implementation of Government programmes to make a significant impact on the 'aam aadmi'; and
- (c) if so, the details and modalities of such programmes, likely to be implemented throughout the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre is finalizing a proposal for setting up of an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) to assess the outcomes and impact of the major flagship programmes of Government of India.

(b) and (c) In the recent 2010-2011 Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has mentioned, "The Government had announced the setting-up an Independent Evaluation Office to undertake impartial and objective assessments of the various public programmes and improve the effectiveness of the public interventions. It has been decided that it would be an independent entity under a Governing board chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The IEO would evaluate the impact of flagship programmes and place the findings in the public domain. It would be funded by the Planning Commission".

#### **Use of thorium for nuclear power production**

†1516. SHRI SHREE GOPAL VYAS :

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the status of use of thorium in obtaining of atomic energy;
- (b) the target fixed in Eleventh Five Year Plan with regard thereto; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) :  
(a) Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has set up a research reactor KAMINI at Kalpakkam using Uranium-223 fuel obtained from irradiated Thorium which is operating since 1996. DAE has developed the design for a 300 MWe Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) to generate most of its power from Thorium based fuel, as a demonstrator for Thorium related technologies.

(b) and (c) During XI Five Year Plan, a range of activities pertaining to systems and technologies relevant for Thorium utilisation have been taken up. The design and development of main nuclear systems of AHWR have been completed. Large scale engineering experiments for the simulation of important thermal hydraulic parameters of its natural circulation driven cooling system have led to a better understanding of various associated phenomena.

#### **Shortage of uranium for nuclear reactors**

1517. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether only three out of India's seventeen nuclear reactors are working to their full capacity due to critical shortage of indigenously produced uranium;
- (b) whether the three working reactors source their supplies of uranium from abroad especially France;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether India has set a target of production of nuclear energy at 20,000 mw by 2020; and

(d) if so, the contingency measures on the anvil to solve the shortage of indigenously produced uranium?

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

(a) and (b) There are 18 nuclear power reactors in operation in the country. Out of these, 4 reactors use imported fuel and operate at full capacity. Fuel has been imported from France and Russia for these reactors. Other reactors operate at maximum of 70% of their capacity due to shortage of indigenously produced uranium.

(c) Reaching a total nuclear power capacity of 20,000 MW by 2020 is possible.

(d) The capacity of about 20,000 MW will be fueled through a mix of indigenous and imported uranium. While long term fuel supply agreements would be entered into for reactors to be set up based on international co-operation, efforts are being made to augment domestic fuel supply by opening of new mines and augmenting ore processing facilities.

#### **Compensation in case of accidents in nuclear plants**

†1518. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been accepted in principle that in the event of accidents in atomic energy projects set up by foreign companies in the country, the compensation would be awarded by Government of India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken in this direction, so far?

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

(a) to (c) The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 is likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Such a legislation is important in order to safeguard interest of people of the country in the unlikely event of a nuclear incident and to promote the growth of nuclear industry in the country.

#### **Decline in nuclear power generation**

†1519. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(a) whether it is a fact that atomic energy generation plants in the country have been able to generate less power than their installed generation capacity during the past months of 2009-10;

(b) if so, their generation capacity, plant and actual power generation by these projects during the said period;

(c) whether this decline in production can be attributed to low availability of fuel; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for low availability of fuel?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The current generation capacity is 4340 MW and the actual generation in 2009-10 upto February 2010 has been 16810 Million Units giving a capacity factor of about 60%.

(c) Yes, Sir. Decline in nuclear power production can partly be attributed to the low availability of indigenous uranium as fuel.

(d) Out of the capacity of 4340 MW, a capacity of 740 MW uses imported fuel and operates at full capacity. The remaining capacity uses indigenous fuel, of which there is a shortage. Increase of demand of uranium because of new capacity addition and longer time needed for opening of new uranium mines, ore processing mills and mis-match between the requirement and the indigenous production of uranium have caused the shortage. The situation is progressively improving.

#### **Private sector in nuclear power sector**

1520. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR :

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering to permit private sector in nuclear power sector and decided to provide all necessary resources for the nuclear power programme to increase the present nuclear capacity 4000 mw; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 allows the Central Government to produce, develop, use and dispose of atomic energy either by itself or through any authority or corporation established by it or a Government Company. As of today Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) &

Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (Bhavini) are two Public Sector Undertaking authorized for this purpose. Private can participate in setting up of nuclear power plants as a junior enquiry partner.

Private sector in India is in a position to participate in setting up nuclear power plants through supply of components, equipment and works contracts.

For the present participation of Indian private sector in nuclear power generation projects will continue to be as per the existing provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

#### **Installation of atomic plants**

1521. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any plans to expand atomic energy plants in the country through installation of more power generation capacity;

(b) the fresh steps which are being taken to increase generation of atomic energy in the short term;

(c) the targeted increase in the year 2011;

(d) the funding requirement therefor; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The current nuclear power capacity of 4340 MW will be increased to 7280 MW progressively by the March 2012 by the completion of projects under construction. Additional capacity of 2800 MW has been approved in the year 2009. More projects are also planned to be built during the 13th Plan.

(d) and (e) The projects under construction are at an advanced stage of completion and the requirement of funds for these projects in the next two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) is estimated to be Rs. 3619 crore. This will be met through a combination of internal resources, market borrowings and budgetary support.

#### **Atomic plant in Haryana**

†1522. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to build an atomic energy generation plant in Haryana;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total cost of the project?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for setting up 4×700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) at Kumharia in Fatehabad district of Haryana. Pre-project activities including land acquisition have been initiated. The detailed project report including cost estimates is yet to be finalized.

#### **Nuclear plant in Surat**

1523.SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up 2,000 MW of nuclear power plant in Surat with Central assistance to the meet the demands of the country;

(b) if so; whether it is also a fact that GSGENO and National Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) are going to sign the agreement very soon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable.

#### **Passport under tatkal scheme**

1524.SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms to issue passports under the Tatkal scheme;

(b) whether Government has evolved any mechanism to deal with the complaints rising out of delay in issuing passports under the Tatkal scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) Applications for issue of passports under the Tatkal scheme are accepted if a verification certificate is submitted in the prescribed performa, duly signed by a designated officer of the Central/State Governments, or on submission of three prescribed documents. Two lists containing designated officers and prescribed documents are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Generally, Passport Offices have adhered to the time-target of issuing passports under the Tatkal scheme. Under the scheme, fresh passports are issued within the time-target of 1-7 days and re-issued passports within three working days, subject to no adverse information being found in the system during the processing of the applications. The Government has elaborated a public grievances redressal mechanism to attend to all grievances, including those under the Tatkal scheme, at every passport office as well as at Consular, Passport, and Visa Division of the Ministry.

***Statement-I***

*The List of authorities competent to issue Verification Certificates (VCs)*

- (a) An Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary/Director/Joint Secretary/Special Secretary/Secretary/Cabinet Secretary in the Government of India;
- (b) A Director/Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary/Special Secretary/Chief Secretary in a State Government.
- (c) A Sub-Divisional Magistrate/First Class Judicial Magistrate/Additional DM/District Magistrate of the District of residence of the applicant
- (d) A District Superintendent of Police, DIG/IG/DGP of District of residence of the applicant
- (e) A Major and above in the army, Lt. Commander and above in the Navy and Sq. Leader and above in the Air Force
- (f) General Manager of a Public Sector Undertaking
- (g) A member of an All India Service or Central Service, who is equivalent to or above the rank of an Under Secretary to the Government *i.e.* in the pay scale of Rs. 10,000 — 15,200 or above.
- (h) Resident Commissioners/Additional Residential Commissioners of all State Governments based in Delhi
- (i) Concerned Tehsildars or concerned SHO for an applicant staying in the areas under his/her jurisdiction
- (j) Chairman/Chairperson of Apex Business Organizations such as Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) in respect of owners, partners or directors of the companies that are members of the concerned Chamber.

***Statement-II***

*List of 14 documents*

- (a) Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC)
- (b) Service Identity Cards issued by State/Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Local bodies or Public Limited Companies

- (c) SC/ST/OBC Certificates
- (d) Freedom Fighter Identity Cards
- (e) Arms Licenses
- (f) Property Documents such as Pattas, Registered Deeds etc
- (g) Ration Cards
- (h) Pension Documents such as Ex-Servicemen's Pension book/Pension, Payment Order, Ex-Servicemen's Widow/Dependent Certificates, Old Age Pension Order, Widow Pension Order
- (i) Railway identification Cards
- (j) Income Tax Identity (PAN) Cards
- (k) Bank/Kisan/Post Office Passbooks
- (l) Student Identity Cards issued by recognized educational institutions
- (m) Driving Licenses
- (n) Birth Certificates issued under the Registrar of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act

**Note :** At least one of the three documents submitted should be a photo identity document and at least one should be, out of those listed at 'a' to 'l' above.

#### **Security of nuclear installations**

†1525. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the lack of coordination among security agencies and local police deployed for the security of nuclear complexes in the country has ever come forward;
- (b) whether any type of accident has ever happened in nuclear plants to the country;
- (c) whether Government feels the need of some improvements in the security of nuclear bases keeping in view the current terrorist accidents; and
- (d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government?

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

(a) Co-ordination amongst security agencies deployed for security of nuclear sites and the local police is well maintained for effective security.

(b) India has to its credit 315 reactor years of safe operation. There were two minor incidents : (1) a fire at Narora Atomic Power Plant and (2) collapse of concrete shell from the dome of Kaiga Power Project during its construction, both of which were classified Level - 1 (Lowest : classified as Anomaly) in the "International Nuclear Radiological Event Scale (INES) of IAEA"

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



(c) Security measures at Atomic Energy Establishments are regularly reviewed based on various inputs received from Central and State Agencies from time to time in order to effect improvements in integrated security systems.

(d) Adequate security arrangements exist and are updated periodically to protect Atomic Energy Establishments in the country.

#### **Sealing of mobile towers**

1526. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been lots of problems faced by the cell phone users and service providers due to sealing of mobile towers;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to issue new guidelines for installing mobile towers by protecting cell users and service providers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are some problems by service providers for providing cellular telephone services as they did not obtain necessary clearances from local authorities. Services providers had been advised to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities before installation of towers.

(c) and (d) Mobile towers are being installed by the Service provider based on Siting clearances issued by this Ministry. Before installation of towers Service providers have to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities like NDMC or MCD etc. NDMC/MCD has formulated guidelines which require mandatory Structural stability certificate from one of the institutes in Delhi/National Capital Region (NCR).

(i) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi

(ii) Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee.

(iii) Rail India Technical and Economic Service Limited (RITES), Delhi

(iv) National Council for Building Material, Faridabad

(v) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee.

#### **Akshya Centres in Kerala**

1527. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala State has required the Department of IT, to provide revenue support to all the 2200 Akshaya Centres, Citizens Service Centres in Kerala which has agreed to provide revenue support to 229 centres at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala had requested the Department of Information Technology, Government of India to provide revenue support to all the 2010 Akshaya Centres in the State of Kerala. Government of India has agreed to provide revenue support to 227 Common Services Centres as per the eligibility of the State on the criteria of one CSC or every 6 revenue villages, as provided for under the Common Service Centre Scheme.

#### **Telephone facility in Rajasthan**

†1528. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI :

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

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

(a) the number of such villages in Rajasthan where there is no arrangement for communications, there is facility of WLL Telephone but no land line, there is facility but it often remains out of order, mobile phones do not get signals due to absence of tower facility, mobile phones of other service providers get signals but BSNL does not get the same;

(b) whether till date no tower facility could be provided in Viratnagar Panchayat Samiti of Jaipur district on Jaipur-Delhi Highway; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Sir, the number of villages in Rajasthan having arrangement for communications (including all technologies) provided by BSNL is 38800 out of 41353 villages. The Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) coverage is in 28207 villages out of 41353 villages in Rajasthan. The Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) coverage is in 25929 village out of 41353 villages in Rajasthan. GSM based Cellular Mobile Telephone Service being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the rural areas of the Rajasthan is working satisfactorily and is, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(b) The GSM & WLL towers are working at Viratnagar Panchayat Samiti, Jaipur district on Jaipur-Delhi highway.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) BSNL is optimizing its network continuously for its performance. In order to reduce interruptions due to transmission media failure, more ring connectivity of OFC media are being provided to WLL & GSM Base Transceiver Stations (BTSS). Close monitoring is being done on daily basis for prompt rectification of faulty BTSS.

**Loss to Government exchequer**

1529. SHRI N.R. GOVINDRAJAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has appointed a Committee to look into the under-reporting of revenue by R-Com to TRAI thereby causing loss to Government exchequer;

(b) whether the Committee have since submitted its report to Government;

(c) if so, the complete details of finding of the report of the Committee; and

(d) the legal and administrative action Government propose to take against R-Com for evading payment of licence fee, indulging in illegal profiteering and depriving Government of its legitimate dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. A committee is examining the report of the Special Audit on under-reporting of revenue by R-Com.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Gramin Dak Sewaks**

1530. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is thinking to give social status to the "Gramin Dak Sewaks" like other regular staff of Postal Department because "Gramin Dak Sewaks" are also serving the nation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) The Apex Court held that Gramin Dak Sevaks are holders of civil post outside the regular civil service. Gramin Dak Sevaks and regular employees of the Government belong to two distinct and separate groups. There is no parity in terms and conditions of employment between the Central Government regular employees and Gramin Dak Sevaks. The Gramin Dak Sevaks are governed by separate set of Conduct and Employment Rules, 2001 which are non-statutory in nature and not framed under Article 309 of the Constitution. They are

not covered by Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, Fundamental & Supplementary Rules, Leave Rules, Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993 which apply only to regular Government servants. Gramin Dak Sevak work on a part time basis ranging from three hours to five hours per day and are discharged after attaining 65 years of age.

They are paid Time Related Continuity Allowance on a pro-rata basis. They are also paid discharge benefits like *ex-gratia* gratuity & severance amount at the time of discharge. The women Gramin Dak Sevak are, now, paid maternity grant equivalent to 3 months Time Related Continuity Allowance for the birth of two children. Gramin Dak Sevaks are also eligible for 20 days paid leave in a year.

In view of the above, there is no proposal to alter the terms and conditions of engagement already enjoyed by the Gramin Dak Sevaks.

#### **Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana**

1531. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of villages covered under the Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of villages yet to be covered by this Yojana, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Yojana is not giving desired result in rural areas;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken to make the Yojana successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) The number of villages covered under the Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana in the country is 4962 (as on 31.3.2009). State and Union Territory-wise list containing number of Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendra, is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) There is no proposal for opening new Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana (PSSY) Kendras during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period.

(c) and (d) It has been observed that the sale proceeds of most of the Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras are very low because of (i) fall in demand for postage stamps/stationery due to availability of alternate modes of communication, (ii) lack of interest on the part of Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana Kendra agents, (iii) non-supervision on the part of Gram Panchayats over the functioning of Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana Kendras despite their commitment to do so, and (iv) non-selection of suitable agents by the Gram Panchayats. However, the scheme has been successful to the extent of providing basic postal facilities in villages where post offices do not exist.

(e) Continuous monitoring of the Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana Kendras is done during inspections and field visits by the officers of Department of Posts.

**Statement**

*Number of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras (PSSKs) as on 31.3.2009*

Sl.No.	Circles	Number
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116
2.	Assam	191
3	Bihar	1073
4	Chhattisgarh	218
5	<b>Delhi</b>	0
6	Gujarat	16
6.1	<b>Dadra Nagar Haveli</b>	0
6.2	<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>	0
7.	Haryana	239
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30
10.	Jharkhand	261
11.	Karnataka	13
12.	<b>Kerala</b>	0
12.1	<b>Lakshadweep</b>	0
13.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	252
14.	<b>Maharashtra</b>	502
14.1	Goa	6
15	North East Circle	
15.1	Arunachal Pradesh	8
15.2	Manipur	16
15.3	Meghalaya	0
15.4	Mizoram	19
15.5	Nagaland	7
15.6	Tripura	79

1	2	3
16.	Orissa	205
17.	Punjab	11
17.1	Chandigarh	0
18.	Rajasthan	153
19.	Tamil Nadu	90
19.1	Pondicerry	0
20.	Uttarakhand	128
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1194
22.	West Bengal	6
22.1	A.N. Islands	2
22.2	Sikkim	1
TOTAL :		4962

#### MTNL's Wage Bill

1532. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that MTNL's wage bill rose to Rs. 600 crores to around Rs. 2,200 crores in 2008-09 and 48 per cent MTNL's revenue were used to pay wages and salaries in 2008-09 and at the same time its net profit from operation went down considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action proposed by Government to increase net profit from the operations at least to cover salary to be paid to the employees; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Sir. MTNL's wage bill rose by Rs. 483.93 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 2127.4 crore as compared to 2007-08. This constituted 47.74% of operational revenue of Rs. 4456 crore of 2008-09 and constituted 40.52% of total income. The increase in wage bill was largely on account of 50% D.A. merger with basic pay in accordance with Government of India's Order No. 2 (7)/2006-DPE(WC) GL-III dated 26.02.2008. The profit declined from Rs. 586.89 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 211.72 crore in 2008-09.

(c) and (d) A number of steps have been taken by MTNL to increase the revenue as mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Steps taken by MTNL to increase the revenue***

1. A number of new services including mobile services based on CDMA and GSM, Braodband, IPTV etc. have been started. Existing tariffs for various products and services are under review so as to make them customer friendly and to suit various segments of the society.
2. All exchanges have been digital to improve service quality.
3. Improving the legacy of PSTN network.
4. New RSUs/DLC are being provided and rehabilitation of outdoor network is being done on continuous basis to reduce faults.
5. The GSM network in MTNL, Delhi & Mumbai has been planned to be further expanded by 2 million each. Out of which 10 lakhs GSM capacity has already been commissioned in Delhi & Mumbai each and remaining is under installation.
6. Additional 200 GSM towers in Delhi and 291 GSM towers in Mumbai are proposed to be installed during 2009-10 to provide better coverage.
7. MTNL has already launched 3G GSM services in Delhi & Mumbai (soft launch).
8. MTNL has planned to commission Convergent billing and CRM for providing one bill for all services to a subscriber.
9. MTNL is providing a lot of Value Added Services for both PSTN & mobile subscribers.
10. New tariff plans both in landline and cellular based PCOs are launched to retain PCO holders and attract new PCO franchisees.
11. MTNL is also taking care of its customers conveniences by opening Sanchar Hat, Customer Service Centre, appointment of dealers, agents and special care of corporate customers.
12. MTNL has launched VOIP services to provide ISD calls at lower tariffs.
13. Introduction of broadband services has been a great success, 7.84 lakhs broadband connections are working presently. PO has also been placed for 5 lakhs broadband lines in Delhi and Mumbai and equipment is under installation.

#### **Investment made by foreign companies**

1533. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the investments made by the foreign companies in the communication sector ;

(b) the impact thereof in this sector; and

(c) the details of the proposals approved by Government during the last three years along with the sectors where such investments are likely to be made by Government?

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

(in Crore Rs.)

Sl. No.	Year (Ending March)	Investment in Telecom Sector
1.	2006-07	2,155
2.	2007-08	5,103
3.	2008-09	11,727
4.	2009-10 (till December, 2009)	11,442
TOTAL		30,427

(b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) brings in capital and technology, which are essential for qualitative and quantitative growth of the communication sector. During April 2006 to December 2009, telephone subscribers have grown from 142 million to 562 million.

(c) The details of proposals approved by the Government during the last three years along with the sectors are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Sector-wise break-up (FDI) & FTCs approved during April, 2006 to November 2009*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	No. of Approvals			Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Approved (In Rs.)
		Total	Technical	Financial	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	19	10	9	218,633.62
2.	Service Sector	174	10	164	182,751.41
3	Miscellaneous Industries	124	15	109	131,896.10



1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Fuels (Power & Oil Refinery)	140	98	42	126,751.88
5	Telecommunications	144	8	136	85,966.81
6	Transportation Industry	103	44	59	82,823.31
7	Electricals Equipments (Incl S/W & Elec)	92	13	79	31,861.42
8	Trading	135	1	134	21,148.67
9	Hotel & Tourism	88	61	27	19,609.94
10	Consultancy Services	56	6	50	10,680.98
11	Defence Industries	6	0	6	5,822.79
12	Metallurgical Industries	26	13	13	5,365.02
13	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	3	0	3	4,525.45
14	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	46	29	17	3,358.10
15	Industrial Machinery	12	5	7	2,806.10
16	Food Processing Industries	12	2	10	2,187.33
17	Rubber Goods	6	3	3	1,067.96
18	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering	17	7	10	1,021.55
19	Timber Products	2	0	2	582.00
20	Cement and Gypsum Products	1	0	1	562.10
21	Textiles (Includ Dyed, Printed)	11	0	11	519.94
22	Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	3	0	3	211.0
23	Medical and Surgical Appliances	7	1	6	197.74
24	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilets Preparations	4	0	4	66.60
25	Earth-Moving Machinery	2	0	2	58.90
26	Sugar	2	0	2	51.50
27	Machine Tools	4	2	2	50.00
28	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	1	0	1	35.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Dye-Stuffs	2	1	1	28.90
30	Ceramics	1	0	1	10.67
31	Paper and Pulp Including Paper Product	1	0	1	2.40
32	Fermentation Industries	2	0	2	0.00
33	Glass	2	1	1	0.00
34	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	6	6	0	0.00
35	Industrial Instruments	2	1	1	0.00
36.	Fertilizers	1	1	0	0.00
37	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	3	3	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL :		1260	341	919	940,655.70

**Mobile segment market**

1534.SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the expected increase of mobile segment market in India for the next five years;
- (b) the plans by BSNL to meet the expected growth in the market; and
- (c) whether the capacity augmentation plans for BSNL is to meet the expected growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Sir, as per the 11th Plan (2007-2012), a telecom subscriber base of 600 million by the end of Plan period has been envisaged. The wireless telephone connections are 545.05 million as on 31.1.2010. The wireless telephones connections have increased at the average rate of 56.75% per annum during the last 3 years *i.e.* from 31.3.2006 to 31.3.2009. As per the projections, the mobile segment market in India is expected to touch one billion by 2015.

(b) and (c) The expected GSM mobile segment market for BSNL by 2013 is 119.9 millions. Year-wise details are given below:

Forecast	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Expected addition in mobile segment	16.5	20	17.6	19.1	17.8
Expected status at the end of the year	46.71	63.21	83.21	100.8	119.9

BSNL is expanding its mobile network capacity in a progressive manner to cater for increase in subscriber base.

#### **National and international roaming charges**

†1535. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that telecom companies fix national and international roaming charges and call transfer rates arbitrarily without informing the consumers;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India to fix international roaming and call transfer rates; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Regulation of Tariff has been mandated to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) *vide* the TRAI Act of 1997. As per the existing guidelines of TRAI, tariff for telecom services are under forbearance except with regard to Fixed Line Service in Rural Areas, National Roaming Service and Leased Line Service. The Telecom Companies have the flexibility to offer a combination of tariffs including National Roaming charges that are subject to the ceilings prescribed by TRAI.

However, Telecom companies are required to report to TRAI any new tariff for telecom services and changes in the tariff within 7 days after its implementation for information and record of TRAI after conducting a self check to ensure that the tariff plans are consistent with the regulatory principles of TRAI in all respects. It is also mandated by TRAI that full details of tariff shall be available on the website of Telecom Companies as well as in the tariff brochures available at retail outlets. The tariff information shall also be available with the customer support service.

- (c) Tariffs for International roaming and call transfer rates have been put under forbearance by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### **IT Industry sector**

1536. SHRI P. RAJEEV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the IT industry sector in the country had fully recovered from the economic recession;
- (b) whether there is any study conducted by his Minister to evaluate the loss of job to engineering graduates in the IT Industry sector; and
- (c) the current status and scope of new openings in the IT Industry in the coming financial year?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) As per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the IT industry sector has not fully recovered from the economic recession. In the Financial year 2009-10, the IT-ITES exports growth rate is estimated to be around 5.5%, down from 16.6% in the Financial Year 2008-09. However, with sign of global economic recovery, healthier growth rates are expected in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(b) The year 2009-10 was a challenging year for the industry as the global recession forced clients to defer plans as well as capacity additions. As per NASSCOM, the first half of the year witnessed freeze on hiring, but gradually as the economic conditions improved, the industry is back to a hiring mode and will remain a net hirer in 2009-10. The Department of Information Technology, Government of India has not conducted any such study.

(c) As per NASSCOM, during the Financial Year 2009-10, the direct employment in this sector is estimated to reach nearly 2.29 million from 2.20 million in the previous Year. For Financial year 2010-11, NASSCOM has indicated that the job additions are likely to be higher than in Financial Year 2009-10.

#### **Number portability**

1537. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there are some hurdles in number portability of mobile phones; and
- (b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Sir, as per the time line set by the Government, the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service is to be implemented by 31st March, 2010, in one go in whole country. For this purpose, the whole networks in the country are to be ready and tested before the MNP Service is implemented. Various activities are required to be carried out by the operators including technical augmentation and upgradation of their existing networks, carrying out required installation verification tests, establishing links with MNP Operators and conducting inter operator test. After the service providers are ready with their own inter-operator test results, a complete Acceptance Test (A/T) is to be carried out by Department of Telecommunications (DOT) across the networks of all the concerned service providers in all the service areas before MNP Service is implemented. Since, all the networks are not likely to be completely ready by 31st March, 2010 the deadline of 31.03.2010 is not likely to be met. The Government is making all efforts to get the MNP implemented at the earliest. The revised time line will be announced by the Government after ascertaining the status from all the stakeholders and reasonable time required for Acceptance Testing etc., so that no network problem in call processing/completion, surfaces out after MNP Services are launched.

### Income of BSNL

1538. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the total income of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in 2009-10;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the total income of the BSNL in 2004-05 and 2008-09 is almost same;
- (c) if so, the reasons for unbelievable decline in net profit from Rs. 10,183 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 576 crores in 2008-09;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that this is due to gross failure of BSNL management to deliver on planning, HR, sales and marketing; and
- (e) if so, in what manner Government is planning to push BSNL up and stay in the completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Sir, the total income (unaudited and provisional) of the BSNL for the half yearly period ending 30th Sept., 2009 is Rs. 16,258 Crores.

(b) There is a slight decline in total income in the financial year 2008-09 in comparison with the financial year 2004-05. The total income for 2004-05 and 2008-09 are as follows :-

(Figures in Crores Rs.)

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2004-05	2008-09
Income from services	34,567	30,269
Other Income	1,523	5,356
Total Income	36,090	35,625

(c) The decline in profit of BSNL is mainly on account of reduction in revenue from services and increase in staff expenditure. The decline in revenue is mainly in fixed line due to reduction in tariff, Average Revenue Per Unit (ARPU) and churning of subscribers of fixed line services in view of preference to Mobile telephony. The increase in staff expenditure is due to implementation of Pay Commissions recommendations. The 'Phasing out of Access Deficit Charge (ADC)' and non-reimbursement of license fee and spectrum charges also contributed in the reduction of profitability.

(d) and (e) BSNL has undertaken network expansion plan to increase the revenue and profitability especially in the most prospective sectors such a broadband, Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) based WLL service, cellular service etc. New services such as 3G, WiMAX, IPTV etc. have

been introduced. Various new initiatives have also been undertaken by BSNL such as leasing out the infrastructure and focussed attention on providing the total telecom solutions to the enterprise customers. Moreover, BSNL has taken various steps for strengthening of its sales and distribution network and customer care in order to earn greater customers' satisfaction for their retention. To further strengthen the organisational structure, HR practices and internal process in BSNL, the M/s Boston Consulting Group has been engaged for restructuring exercise taking into account the fiercely competitive environment of the telecom industry.

#### **Franchise of BSNL WiMAX**

1539. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the companies shortlisted for franchise of BSNL WiMAX; and
- (b) the mandatory guidelines for shortlisting the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Sir, the names of the companies short listed for franchisee of BSNL WiMAX are given below :

- (i) M/s Telecom Limited Noida, 201301
- (ii) M/s Take Solutions Ltd., Chennai-600018
- (iii) M/s Adishwar India Limited, Bangalore-560086
- (iv) M/s Ampoules & Auto Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata-700001

(b) The eligibility conditions as per Expression of Interest (EOI) document for short listing the companies are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Eligibility requirements for applicant company (Bidder) :***

- 1.1 The bidder should be a company registered in India for more than two years with a minimum turnover of Rs. 100 Crores in each of last two years a WiMAX operator in a foreign country. In case bidder is a foreign WiMAX operator, the bidder is required to submit an undertaking that they will register a wholly owned company in India before signing the agreement with BSNL within 30 days of Letter of Internet from BSNL. Further such foreign operator has to comply with Government of India Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) & other applicable norms.
- 1.2 The bidder can form a consortium of maximum of five companies which should have atleast one WiMAX OEM with requisite Wave-2 certification and WiMAX experience. Each consortium partner should have a minimum turnover of Rs. 100 Crore in each of the last two years *i.e.* 2007-08 and 2008-09. In case audited balance sheet for the year 2008-09 is not available, the turnover of previous year *i.e.* 2006-07 will also be considered for meeting the eligibility criteria of this

clause. The bidder shall submit audited balance sheets/annual reports for all consortium partners in support of turnover.

- 1.3 WiMAX OEM as bidder or consortium partner should have a minimum experience of setting up (installed, tested and commissioned) of 100 WiMAX 'e' (IEEE802.16e-2005) base stations and minimum 10,000 customers in atleast two different countries on the date of submission of bids.
- 1.4 In case the bidder is a wholly owned subsidiary of the OEM of WiMAX 802.16e equipments, the turnover of the parent company will also be considered.
- 1.5 The legal agreement/MOU between consortium partners must indicate roles, liabilities & responsibilities of each partner. This should explicitly mention that all partners shall be jointly and severally responsible for the project. Further the bidder should submit proof of support on legal papers from Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Equipment vendor stating that their products/solution as proposed by bidder will be supported during the entire period of the contract with BSNL.
- 1.6 Maximum of one bid in one LSA for particular OEM of WiMAX base station equipment will be allowed either directly by the OEM or through a bidder subject to fulfillment of other eligibility conditions. An undertaking has to be submitted along with the bid, duly signed by the authorized signatory of the OEM to this effect. In case of non-compliance/deviation of this clause, the bids submitted by all bidders having tie-up with this particular OEM shall be rejected, including direct bid submitted by OEM if any.
- 1.7 The Bidder are allowed to submit only one bid and one solution in each LSA.
- 1.8 The Bidder is not allowed to be a Consortium partner under another consortium for this project in any LSA.
- 1.9 The Bidder or the OEM partner shall not be licensed Telecom operator in India, either directly or indirectly, a majority or controlling shareholder or manager of a licensed Telecom operator in India.
- 1.10 In each bid, the bidder is required to provide detailed description of roles fulfillment atleast specifying detailed arrangement as to how & with which consortium partner's/bidder's support, the bidder will provide services of
  - a. Equipment Deploying & WiMAX network Management
  - b. System Integration, Billing & Customer resource Management
  - c. Marketing, Sales and Call Center services

The bid document should provide detailed capability of partners/bidder to fulfill each of the designated work.

**Spectrum upto 10MHz without additional payment**

1540. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of the telecom operators have been given spectrum from 4.4 to 6.2 MHz, 6.2 to 8 MHz and then upto 10 MHz without any additional payment in various circles;
- (b) if so, the details of such allocation since 1996, the companies and allocation of spectrum to each company, year-wise and company-wise; and
- (c) the reason behind allocating scarce spectrum free of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Additional spectrum beyond the initial spectrum is allotted to GSM operators on the basis of subscriber linked criteria in force at that time of such allotment. Operators have been levied additional 1% (3% of AGR) for spectrum allotted between 4.4 MHz and 6.2 MHz and an additional 1% of AGR for spectrum allotted between 6.2 MHz to 10 MHz (total of 4%).

(b) The details of spectrum allotted since 1996 to GSM companies, year-wise and company-wise are given at the Annexure. (See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 15)

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

**BSNL towers**

1541. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has plans to set up more BSNL towers in the hilly areas;
- (b) whether Government is considering to merge BSNL and railway reservation systems;
- (c) if so, the details thereto; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Sir, the target/achievement of towers set up by BSNL during the current financial year as on 31.1.2010 is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) A proposal for entering into MOU between Railtel and BSNL is under process which is broad based. There is no financial implication in this MOU, since the specific case wise agreement, if any, has to be made.



**Statement**

*Details of target/achievement of towers setup by BSNL during  
current financial year as on 31.1.2010*

S.No.	Name of circle	Target of towers to be prepared by BSNL during the financial year 2009-10	No. of towers prepared by BSNL as on 31.01.2010
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman Nicobar	38	14
2	Andhra Pradesh	3062	1050
3	Assam	270	57
4	Bihar	1219	151
5	Chhattisgarh	374	278
6	Gujarat	1818	868
7	Himachal Pradesh	178	0
8	Haryana	649	109
9	Jammu & Kashmir	222	10
10	Jharkhand	470	305
11	Kerala	670	313
12	Karnataka	1349	717
13	Madhya Pradesh	1569	450
14	Maharashtra	1897	639
15	North East-I	98	48
16	North East-II	120	39
17	Orissa	505	371
18	Punjab	750	92
19	Rajasthan	1639	730
20	Tamil Nadu	1675	455
21	Uttar Pradesh (E)	1980	201
22	Uttar Pradesh (W)	727	118

1	2	3	4
23	Uttaranchal	275	59
24	West Bengal	939	278
25	Kolkata TD	607	8
26	Chennai TD	270	125
TOTAL :		23370	7485

#### **Mobile number portability**

1542.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in unlikely to meet its deadline to roll out Mobile Number Portability (MNP) across the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when this is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Sir, as per the time line set by the Government, the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service is to be implemented by 31st March, 2010, in one go in whole country. For this purpose, the whole networks in the country are to be ready and tested before the MNP Service is implemented. Various activities are required to be carried out by the operators including technical augmentation and upgradation of their existing networks, carrying out required installation verification tests, establishing links with MNP Operators and conducting inter operator test. After the service providers are ready with their own inter-operator test results, a complete Acceptance Test (A/T) is to be carried out by Department of Telecommunications (DOT) across the networks of all the concerned service providers in all the service areas before MNP Service is implemented. Since, all the networks are not likely to be completely ready by 31st March, 2010 the deadline of 31.03.2010 is not likely to be met. The government is making all efforts to get the MNP implemented at the earliest. The revised time line will be announced by the Government after ascertaining the status from all the stakeholders and reasonable time required for Acceptance Testing etc., so that no network problem in call processing/completion surface out after MNP Services are launched.

#### **Spectrum related fees**

1543.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the details of fees paid by each licensee, circle-wise, for total spectrum usage/any other spectrum related fees, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : The details of spectrum charges collected from different licensees till date is as under :

(Amount in Crores of Rupees)		
Service	Total Amount	Circle wise detail
GSM	12507.46	Statement I ( <i>See below</i> ) (F.Y. 2002-01-04-2005 onwards)
CDMA	1788.83	Statement-II ( <i>See below</i> ) (F.Y. 01-04-2005 onwards)
Commercial VSAT	31.29	Statement-III ( <i>See below</i> ) (01-07-2005)
INSAT (MSS)	.034	Statement-IV ( <i>See below</i> )

In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 5342 Crores has been collected for usage of spectrum for all services. The year wise details of this amount is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

**Statement-I**

*GSM Collection upto till date 08-03-2010*

Sl.No.	Name of CCA	Name of Licensee	Total Collection
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bharti Airtel	4,63,32,37,567
	Andhra Pradesh	BSNL	1,26,85,68,983
	Andhra Pradesh	Vodafone	2,24,27,27,449
	Andhra Pradesh	Idea Cellular	1,77,20,15,284
	Andhra Pradesh	Aircel Ltd.	1,07,30,427
	Andhra Pradesh	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	23,40,861
	Andhra Pradesh	Reliance Communications	16,75,26,398
	Andhra Pradesh	Tata Telecom Ltd.	3,38,59,100
	Andhra Pradesh	Unitech Wireless	46,15,418
2.	Assam	Bharti Airtel	47,87,00,944
	Assam	BSNL	44,81,63,505
	Assam	Dishnet Wireless	40,31,23,737

1	2	3	4
	Assam	Reliance Communication	48,54,88,276
	Assam	Vodafone E.S.	1,60,30,975
	Assam	Tata Telcom Ltd.	19,66,728
	Assam	Idea Cellular Ltd.	3,95,003
	Assam	Unitech Wireless	3,97,117
3.	Bihar	BSNL	50,22,04,309
	Bihar	Reliance Telecom	72,51,14,741
	Bihar	Aditya Birla (Idea)	6,64,53,233
	Bihar	Bharti Airtel	18,47,65,326
	Bihar	Vodafone Essar	5,84,84,822
4	Chennai	Aircel Cellular (Ltd) RPG	93,12,89,201
	Chennai	Bharti Airtel	73,72,88,875
	Chennai	BSNL	44,54,49,189
	Chennai	Vodafone	79,56,91,204
	Chennai	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	11,19,204
	Chennai	Idea Cellular	24,88,796
	Chennai	Tata Teleservice Ltd.	19,67,938
5.	Chhatisgarh	Vodafone Essar Spacetel	8,35,59,443
	Chhatisgarh	Unitech Wireless	5,05,461
6.	Delhi	Bharti Airtel	4,62,41,93,412
	Delhi	MTNL	62,74,05,065
	Delhi	Hutch	3,67,73,19,420
	Delhi	Idea Cellular	1,51,50,80,953
	Delhi	Reliance Communications	2,62,80,331
	Delhi	Aircel	1,61,74,697
	Delhi	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	34,25,663
7.	Gujarat	Bharti Airtel	1,23,37,33,911
	Gujarat	BSNL	2,21,70,40,821

1	2	3	4
	Gujarat	FASCEL (Hutch)	2,27,93,28,969
	Gujarat	Idea Cellular Ltd	1,22,54,51,229
	Gujarat	Vodafone	1,71,81,69,170
	Gujarat	Reliance Communication	1,65,57,628
	Gujarat	Unitech Wireless	5,06,001
	Gujarat	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	20,08,613
8.	Haryana	Vodafone Aircel Digilink	8,91,616
	Haryana	Bharti Airtel	44,62,78,305
	Haryana	BSNL	53,94,92,317
	Haryana	Vodafone	53,65,02,124
	Haryana	Idea Cellular	53,60,15,105
	Haryana	Etisalat D.B .Telecom	4,78,165
	Haryana	Reliance	71,87,020
	Haryana	Unitech Wireless	3,58,941
	Haryana	Tata Teleservices	4,60,00,000
9.	HP	Bharti Airtel	42,84,30,418
	HP	BSNL	21,39,45,949
	HP	Dishnet	99,86,083
	HP	Idea Cellular	1,62,98,154
	HP	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	9,97,69,198
	HP	Vodafone Essar Spacetel	1,17,68,757
	HP	Unitech Wireless	3,63,136
10	J & K	Bharti Airtel	68, 43, 21, 667
	J & K	BSNL	47,70,71,793
	J & K	Dishnet Wireless	10,20,44,480
	J & K	Reliance Communication	64,12,365

1	2	3	4
	J & K	Vodafone Essar Specetell	49,18,386
	J & K	Unitech Wireless	3,61,121
	J & K	Idea Cellular	5,72,800
11	Jharkhand	Bharti Airtel	10,67,05,13,595
	Jharkhand	BSNL	11,45,54,816
	Jharkhand	Dishnet wireless Limited	8,14,50,358
	Jharkhand	Unitech Wireless	22,32,018
	Jharkhand	Tata Teleservices	57,91,892
12	Karnataka	Bharti Airtel	5,61,38,13,145
	Karnataka	BSNL	1,26,33,05,812
	Karnataka	Vodafone Essar South	1,77,73,15,455
	Karnataka	Spice Comm Ltd.	73,51,06,151
	Karnataka	Aircel Ltd.	1,11,29,495
	Karnataka	Unitech Wireless	55,66,664
	Karnataka	Reliance Commun	1,43,96,310
	Karnataka	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	48,04,107
	Karnataka	Tata Teleservices	1,74,60,000
13.	Kerala	Bharti Airtel	79,40,98,049
	Kerala	BSNL	1,20,51,00,506
	Kerala	Vodafone	86,72,86,097
	Kerala	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	9,06,150
	Kerala	Idea Cellular Ltd.	1,76,96,36,028
	Kerala	Dishnet	66,24,963
	Kerala	Reliance Communication	33,30,826
	Kerala	Unitech Wireless	21,61,961
	Kerala	Tata Teleservices	1,66,12,170
14.	Kolkata	Bharti Airtel	1,29,81,82,688
	Kolkata	BSNL	29,15,69,807

1	2	3	4
	Kolkata	Dishnet Wireless	1,90,58,259
	Kolkata	Reliance Telecom	9,01.62,754
	Kolkata	Vodafone	1,47,69,66,199
	Kolkata	Unitech Wireless	7,35,685
	Kolkata	Idea Cellular	23,02,919
	Kolkata	Tata Teleservices	74,07,889
15	MP	Bharti Airtel	1,16,19,48,598
	MP	BSNL	76,88,69,213
	MP	Idea Cellular	1,60,12,95,518
	MP	Reliance Telecom	47,24,70,170
	MP	Vodafone	22,86,382
	MP	Tata Teleservices	20,18,00,000
16	Maharashtra	Bharti Artel	1,90,69,93,059
	Maharashtra	Vodafone	1,45,68,52,433
	Maharashtra	BSNL	1,25,74,66,617
	Maharashtra	Idea Cellular	3,48,08,15,028
	Maharashtra	Reliance Communication	2,06,75,863
	Maharashtra	Unitech Wireless	5,05,727
	Maharashtra	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	43,68,588
	Maharashtra	Airecel	28,09,478
	Maharashtra	Tata Teleservices	2,84,25,064
17	Mumbai	Bharti Airtel	2857934695
	Mumbai	MTNL	6,97,3963,884
	Mumbai	Vodafone	4,18,03,76,399
	Mumbai	BPL Mobile Comm	1,25,73,47,348
	Mumbai	Idea Cellular	5,96,70,300
	Mumbai	Reliance	2,06,78,229

1	2	3	4
	Mumbai	Loop Telecom Ltd.	26,93,35,920
	Mumbai	Unitech Wireless	6,89,707
	Mumbai	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	40,86,172
	Mumbai	Aircel	1,07,62,002
	Mumbai	Tata Teleservices	2,76,25,342
18	NE	BSNL	39,76,30,380
	NE	Dishnet Wireless	24,32,00,879
	NE	Bharti Hexacom	21,74,78,666
	NE	Unitech Wireless	3,95,581
	NE	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	10,01,41,784
	NE	Vodafone Essar	1,12,15,796
	NE II	Idea Cellular	2,02,424
19	Orissa	Bharti Airtel	1,04,15,65,855
	Orissa	BSNL	55,02,88,416
	Orissa	Dishnet Wireless	5,59,02,054
	Orissa	Dishnet Wireless	1,97,30,165
	Orissa	Vodafone	2,46,83,636
	Orissa	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	27,53,67,653
	Orissa	Tata Teleservices	88,33,471
	Orissa	Unitech Wireless	19,31,226
	Orissa	Idea Cellular	65,48,861
20	Punjab	Bharti Airtel	2,61,08,64,853
	Punjab	BSNL	57,54,65,552
	Punjab	Spice Comm Ltd.	1,67,26,75,516
	Punjab	Vodafone	70,68,81,234
	Punjab	Tata Teleservices	12,00,000
	Punjab	Reliance	80,15,650
	Punjab	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	32,95,369
	Punjab	Unitech Wireless	3,49,448



1	2	3	4
21.	Rajasthan	Vodafone Aircell Digilink	19,51,302
	Rajasthan	BSNL	97,77,68,170
	Rajasthan	Bhrti Hexacom	2,28,05,27,262
	Rajasthan	Vodafone	1,10,84,35,742
	Rajasthan	Idea Cellular Ltd.	22,12,27,666
	Rajasthan	Unitech Wireless	3,61,658
	Rajasthan	Tata Teleservices	10,00,000
	Rajasthan	Reliance Communication	1,49,85,386
	Rajasthan	Etisalat D.B. Telecom	7,18,794
22.	Tamil Nadu	Aircel Ltd.	2,16,73,38,660
	Tamil Nadu	Bharti Airtel	3,59,53,66,385
	Tamil Nadu	BSNL	1,13,90,11,562
	Tamil Nadu	Vodafone	57,18,05,851
	Tamil Nadu	BPL Mobile Comm Ltd.	80,73,49,811
	Tamil Nadu	Reliance	1,00,74,410
	Tamil Nadu	Etisalat DB Telecom	44,31,265
	Tamil Nadu	Unitech Wireless	52,56,845
	Tamil Nadu	Idea Cellular Mobile Ltd.	69,74,152
	Tamil Nadu	Tata	2,89,95,722
23.	UP (E)	Vodafone Aricell Digilink	35,16,84,992
	UP (E)	BSNL	1,14,77,58,606
	UP (E)	Bharti Airtel	1,68,47,41,577
	UP (E)	Idea Cellular	32,41,89,528
	UP (E)	Vodafone	2,92,90,73,042
	UP (E)	Unitech Wireless	17,95,216
	UP (E)	Reliance Commun	2,55,55,691
	UP (E)	Dishnet Wireless	42,97,113
	UP (E)	Etisalat DB Telecom	6,70,216
	UP (E)	Tata Teleservices	50,81,729

1	2	3	4
24.	Uttaranchal	BSNL	16,79,84,532
	Uttaranchal	Hutch/Vodafone	89,73,87,993
	Uttaranchal	Reliance	2,44,28,138
	Uttaranchal	Etisalat DB Telecom	7,08,067
	Uttaranchal	Tata Teleservices	42,46,184
25	UP (W)	Bharti Airtel	79,75,27,497
	UP (W)	BSNL	74,53,11,257
	UP (W)	Idea Cellular	1,73,03,00,924
	UP (W)	Dishnet Wireless	57,94,197
	UP (W)	Unitech Wireless	23,29,165
	UP (W)	Hutch/Vodafone	15,07,36,663
26	WB	Bharti Airtel	68,76,30,628
	WB	BSNL	51,39,53,679
	WB	Dishnet Wireless	8,56,22,204
	WB	Vodafone	91,15,80,029
	WB	Reliance Communication	61,12,28,394
	WB	Unitech Wireless	3,93,492
	WB	Idea Cellular Ltd.	19,85,531
	WB	Tata Teleservices	17,30,128
Total Collection			1,25,07,46,49,322

**Statement-II**

*CDMA collection till 8.3.2010*

CDMA Service Provider	Service Area	Total Collection
1	2	3
M/s. Reliance Communication	Andhra Pradesh	76,83,05,005
	Bihar	30,58,23,484
	Chennai	12,61,43,298
	Delhi	71,52,67,293
	Gujarat	51,76,65,258
	Haryana	16,12,55,488

1	2	3
	Himachal Pradesh	6,18,80,633
	J & K	71,73,533
	Karnataka	56,59,82,948
	Kerala	47,82,31,560
	Kolkata	30,83,42,173
	Maharashtra	63,23,50,138
	MP	42,35,70,586
	Mumbai	88,33,38,323
	Orissa	13,05,58,985
	Punjab	21,21,99,371
	Rajasthan	35,68,44,531
	Tamil Nadu	63,18,14,527
	UP (W)	42,90,52,345
	UP (E)	55,53,06,700
	West Bengal	20,71,58,008
	TOTAL :	8,47,82,64,187
M/s TTSL	Andhra Pradesh	94,77,01,898
	Assam	31,07,802
	Bihar	28,50,17,451
	Chennai	17,58,05,563
	Delhi	97,07,46,860
	Gujarat	45,84,64,003
	Haryana	26,35,35,250
	HP	10,46,32,701
	J & K	48,53,000
	Karnataka	49,72,53,534
	Kerala	26,16,31,750
	Kolkata	25,92,20,258
	Maharashtra	74,60,21,670

1	2	3
	MP	33,40,40,011
	Mumbai	101,22,77,740
	NE	23,34,028
	Orissa	16,52,62,656
	Punjab	35,88,67,601
	Rajasthan	36,64,62,356
	TN	28,85,32,912
	UP (W)	34,87,98,123
	UP (E)	26,56,27,245
	West Bengal	19,50,30,432
	TOTAL :	831,52,24,844
CDMA Service Provider	Service Area	Total collection
BSNL	Andhra Pradesh	3,61,28,314
	Assam	1,68,63,075
	Bihar	1,06,84,839
	Chennai	2,03,40,582
	Gujarat	1,55,87,635
	Haryana	1,68,18,454
	HP	1,38,33,808
	J & K	1,45,48,531
	Jharkhand	28,15,550
	Karnataka	2,85,03,662
	Kerala	8,24,23,891
	Kolkata	54,55,336
	Maharashtra	4,24,25,847
	MP	6,48,04,857
	NE	1,84,70,104
	Orissa	2,51,69,336
	Punjab	1,69,86,456

1	2	3
	Rajasthan	3,25,31,876
	Tamilnadu	5,14,87,344
	UP (W)	1,70,23,265
	UP (E)	2,50,91,638
	West Bengal	1,78,53,742
	Total	57,58,48,142
M/s Bharti	MP	1,31,67,209
MTNL	Delhi	2,95,50,193
	Mumbai	10,80,01,877
	Total	13,75,52,070
M/S HFCL	Punjab	6,24,93,282
M/s Sistema	Delhi	8,40,750
Shyam	Haryana	1,10,000
	Jharkhand	10,12,500
	Karnataka	7,27,000
	Kerala	13,35,076
	Kolkata	33,15,000
	Maharashtra	1,10,000
	Mumbai	1,81,000
	Rajasthan	28,93,82,490
	Tamil Nadu	48,37,521
	West Bengal	39,53,000
	Total	30,58,04,337
	G. Total	17,88,83,54,071

**Satement-III**

*Details of fees paid by each Licensee Circle-wise for total usage/any other  
Spectrum related fee of Commercial VSAT Service wef. (07/2005)*

Sl.No.	Name of the company	2009-10	2005-06 to 2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Comsat Max Ltd.		3,18,74,606
2.	M/s. HCL Comnet Sys.		7,37,42,893
3.	M/s Tatanet Ser. Ltd.		3,41,62,845

1	2	3	4
4	M/s Huges Com. India Ltd.		7,94,31,008
5.	M/s. GNVFCL		19,16,890
6.	M/s ITI		6,44,451
7.	M/s. Bharti Airtel		5,63,85,192
8.	M/s Essel Shyam Com. Ltd.		2,43,13,704
9.	M/s. Infinium India Ltd.		43,23,000
10.	M/s BSNL		38,98,870
11.	M/s HFCL		5,21,800
12.	M/s. RPG		12,07,573
13	M/s. STPI		4,55,392
TOTAL		G. TOTAL (Collection)	31,28,78,254

**Statement-IV**

*Details of fees paid by each Licensee Circle-Wise for total usage/any other  
Spectrum related fee of INSAT MSS service (upto 08.03.2010)*

Sl.No.		Total Collection
1.	M/s Avental Ltd. (INSAT Mss Service)	900
2.	M/s Infotel Satcom Ltd. (INSAT Mss Service)	3,39,326
TOTAL		340,226

**Statement-V**

*The total Spectrum charges collected from all services is as follows*

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (Receipts) (in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	2000-2001	125
2.	2001-2002	694
3.	2002-2003	637
4.	2003-2004	685
5.	2004-2005	1028
6.	2005-2006	1500

1	2	3
7.	2006-2007	128
8.	2007-2008	160
9.	2008-2009	255
10.	2009-2010	130 (upto December, 2009)
TOTAL :		5342

#### **Cyber police force**

1544.MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a Cyber Police Force; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Private courier service**

1545.SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has plans to insist on private couriers to cover uneconomic and distant areas all over the country; and
- (b) if not, in what manner Government plans to cover all the villages in the country under postal services?

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

- (b) Out of a total network of 1,55,015 post offices in the country (as on 31.03.2009), 1,39,144 post offices (approximately 89%) are functioning in rural areas. Basic postal facilities in terms of regular delivery of dak, sale of postage stamps/stationery and clearance of letter boxes are provided in all villages of the country. Residents of villages, where post offices are not available at present, are availing of postal facilities from post offices existing in neighbouring villages.

#### **Broadband coverage**

1546.SHRI BHAGIRATH MAJHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is making efforts for broadband coverage to reach different parts of the country in three years;

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

(c) the status of such coverage in the districts rural agency areas under each panchayat in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The efforts being made by the Government for broadband coverage to reach different parts of the country, *inter-alia*, are as under :

- i. It has been planned to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats by May, 2012.
- ii. The Indian Telegraph Act 1885 has been amended to enable provision of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) support for broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas.
- iii. Subsidy support is being provided for wire-line broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network.
- iv. Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) for auction of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) Spectrum has been issued on 25.2.2010.
- v. Wi-Fi access in major public utility places like airports, malls, hostels etc. is being implemented in a progressive manner in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).

The Circle-wise details of broadband coverage by BSNL in Village Panchayats, District Headquarters, Tehsils etc. are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Circlewise details of broadband coverage*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Circle	Village Panchayats		DHQs		Tehsils		BHQs		Cities		Villages	
			Total	Covered	Total	Covered	Total	Covered	Total	Covered	Total	Covered	Total	Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	A & N	A & N	67	56	3	2	7	5	5	2	1	1	501	120
2.	Andhra Pradesh	A P	21870	10786	22	22	316	309	1126	1109	210	210	26613	13125
3.	Assam	Assam	2489	693	26	26	145	96	223	123	125	97	25124	6995
4.	Bihar	Bihar	8463	1744	38	38	102	97	533	302	130	78	39032	8043
5.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	9837	2150	18	18	97	54	146	146	116	116	19744	4315
6.	Daman & Diu	Gujarat	14	0										
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Gujarat	10	0	29	29	226	226	226	226	280	280	18159	7014



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	Gujarat	Gujarat	14007	7014										
9	Himachal Pradesh	HP	3243	1351	12	12	75	65	75	50	57	47	17495	7288
10	Haryana	Haryana	6253	4157	20	20	67	66	117	116	68	68	6944	4630
11	Jhar-khand	Jhar-khand	4559	425	24	24	35	35	211	101	47	47	29354	2736
12	J & K	J & K	4893	885	22	22	73	61	135	111	127	127	6417	2533
13	Karna-taka	Karna-taka	5652	2460	29	29	176	176	176	176	237	237	27436	11235
14	Kerala	Kerala	991	89										
15	Laksha-deep	Kerala	10	5	16	16	63	63	152	152	58	58	1372	1364
17	Madhya Pradesh	MP	23004	2711	50	50	272	271	313	311	354	160	52117	6142
18	Goa	Maha-rashtra	188	186										
19	Maha-rashtra	Maha-rashtra	27891	9180	35	35	304	304	359	342	421	405	43652	10116
20	Mizoram	NE-I	764	100										
21	Tripura	NE-I	1003	29	19	18	49	31	101	45	61	50	7347	535
22	Megha-laya	NE-I	0	0										
23	Nagaland	NE-II	1110	982										
24	Arunachal Pradesh	NE-II	1766	70	36	32	120	47	171	59	65	36	7456	1889
25	Manipur	NE-II	1514	60										
26	Orissa	Orissa	6494	1379	30	30	171	171	314	311	221	221	47529	10093
27	Chandi-garh	Punjab		17	0									
28	Punjab	Punjab	12223	9918	22	22	76	76	145	145	157	157	12367	10021
29	Pondi-cherry	Tamil Nadu	98	98										
30.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	11433	7311	31	31	192	190	362	362	746	743	14670	9380
31.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1730	139	3	3	21	21	27	27	1	1	1739	280
32.	Rajas-than	Rajas-than	8370	2424	33	33	241	240	237	236	222	222	41353	5672
33.	Uttar Pradesh	UPE	37607	7913	50	50	181	177	603	484	464	464	77575	16323
34.	Uttar Pradesh	UPW	13660	2156	21	21	99	99	238	236	74	42	23781	3753
35.	Utta-ranchal	Utta-ranchal	7546	1350	13	13	78	75	95	93	51	47	16336	2923

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
36.	West Bengal	West Bengal	3354	1137	22	22	68	65	332	181	284	133	37512	12831
37	Sikkim	West Bengal	163	66										
38	West Bengal	Kolkatta	0	0	5	5	0	0	22	22	1	1	0	0
TOTAL			242279	79924	624	618	3254	3020	6422	5466	4577	4047	60125	159356

DHQs-District Headquarters

BHQs-Block Headquarters

#### Post offices in U.P.

1547.SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of post offices and branch post offices in Uttar Pradesh where Post Masters/Branch Post Masters and Postmen have not been provided;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to provide such personnel in each post office and sub-post office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) All departmental post offices have been provided with Postmasters and delivery post offices with Postman/Gramin Dak Sevak Mail Deliverer. The Branch Post Offices are functioning with regularly appointed Branch Postmasters, by making substitute or provisional arrangements against short time and long term vacancies.

(c) Whenever a post falls vacant in a departmental post office, the post is filled up by transfer/deputation within the sanctioned strength of the Postal Unit or by making officiating arrangement. The posts falling vacant in Branch Post Office are filled up immediately either by regular appointments or redeployment from other offices or by making substitute arrangements.

#### Allotment of spectrum to GSM Operators

1548.SHRI AMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been discrimination in allotment of spectrum to GSM operators initially;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) No Sir, initial spectrum of 4.4 MHz or 6.2 MHz have been allotted to the GSM operators as per the provisions of license conditions of their respective Service License Agreements. The detailed list of GSM operators who were allotted initial spectrum of 4.4 MHz and 6.2 MHz is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the provision of their respective Service License Agreements, 3rd and 4th GSM operators had an option of seeking initial spectrum of either 4.4 MHz or 6.2 MHz. The request but they have to pay spectrum usage charge of 1% more *i.e.*, 3% for allotment of initial spectrum of 6.2 MHz.

***Statement***

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

Sl.No.	Service Area	Operators	Date of allocation of spectrum	Allotment in 900 MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800 MHz band in MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi	Bharti	31.05.1995	4.4	
		Vodafone	05.07.1995	4.4	
		MTNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	28.08.2008		4.4
2.	Mumbai	Vodafone	31.05.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	11.03.2002		6.2
		MTNL	22.12.200	6.2	
		Idea	11.01.2008	4.4	4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BPL	27.06.1995	4.4	
		Airecel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	09.09.2008		4.4

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

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		Dishnet	10.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	15.05.2008		4.4
		Unitech	15.02.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	15.05.2008		4.4
		Loop	15.05.2008		4.4
		TTSL	15.05.2008		4.4
10.	Punjab	Vodafone	03.04.2002		4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Spice	04.04.1996	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		HFCL	10.09.2008		4.4
		Idea	06.05.2009		4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	10.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	09.03.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.03.2009		4.4
11.	Haryana	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		BSNL	22.12.2002	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Vodafone	28.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Datacom	04.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	04.12.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	04.12.2008		4.4
		Spice	06.05.2009		4.4
		TTSL	04.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	04.12.2008		4.4
12.	UP (West)	Bharti	03.04.2002		6.2
		Vodafone	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	25.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	25.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	25.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	26.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	26.12.2008		4.4
13	UP (E)	Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Idea	03.04.2002		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	10.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	10.09.2008		4.4



1	2	3	4	5	6
		Loop	21.01.2009		4.4
		TTSL	21.01.2009		4.4
14.	Rajasthan	Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Idea	01.04.2002		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Bharti	22.04.1996	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Shyam Telelink	23.12.2008		4.4
		Datacom	23.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	23.12.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	23.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	23.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	23.12.2008		4.4
15	M.P.	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		Vodafone	11.02.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.1995	6.2	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		IDEA	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	28.08.2008		4.4
		Unitech	28.08.2008		4.4
		Loop	28.08.2008		4.4
		TTSL	28.08.2008		4.4
		Allianz	28.08.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	West Bengal	Bharti	12.08.2004	4.4	
		Dishnet	15.12.2004		4.4
		Vodafone	12.08.2004	4.4	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Datacom	09.01.2009		4.4
		Idea	09.01.2009		4.4
		Unitech	09.01.2009		4.4
		Loop	09.01.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.01.2009		4.4
17.	HP	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Dishnet	13.03.2006		4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Idea	11.03.2002		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Datacom	04.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	04.12.2008		4.4
		S. Tel.	04.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	04.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	04.12.2008		4.4
18.	Bihar	Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	07.02.2006		4.4
		ABTL	11.01.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6-
		Datacom	03.10.2008		4.4
		Unitech	03.10.2008		4.4
		S Tel	03.10.2008		4.4
		Loop	03.10.2008		4.4
		TTSL	03.10.2008		4.4
		Allianz	03.10.2008		4.4
19	Orissa	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	24.12.2004		4.4
		Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Datacom	24.04.2008		4.4
		Idea	24.04.2008		4.4
		Unitech	24.04.2008		4.4
		S.Tel	24.04.2008		4.4
		Loop	24.04.2008		4.4
		TTSL	24.04.2008		4.4
20.	Assam	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Bharti	27.12.2004	1.8	
			15.03.2005		2.6
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	22.07.2004	4.4	
		Datacom	22.12.2008		4.4
		Idea	22.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	22.12.2008		4.4
		S.Tel	22.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	22.12.2008		4.4

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

#### India's urban teledensity

1549.SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's urban teledensity has now crossed the 100 per cent mark with urban networks serving close to 70 per cent of India's 500 million mobile phone users and accounting for more than 75 per cent of the telecom operators' revenues;

(b) whether India's rural teledensity still lags behind at 18 per cent and whether the figure could be still lower because of many urbanized areas like Gurgaon are classified as 'rural' areas; and

(c) whether funds under Universal service obligations from telecom operators are being collected for rural telephony projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) As on 31.01.2010, the urban teledensity of India is 113.78%. As on 31.01.2010, there are 372.10 million urban wireless telephones (about 68.27%) out of 545.05 million total wireless telephones in the country. The revenue figures for rural and urban areas separately are not available.

(b) No, Sir. The rural teledensity of India stands at 22.18% as on 31.01.2010. Teledensity figures are derived from the subscriber data provided by the operators and the population projections, for urban and areas of the country, published by the Offices of Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **CVC guidelines on BSNL post-tender negotiations**

1550.SHR B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the case of tender by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in 2007, post-tender negotiations forced the bidder to reduce price from the originally quoted \$107 per line to \$90 per line;

(b) whether in the case of current BSNL tender for 43 million GSM lines the lowest bidder has brought down the prices, during post-tender negotiations, to the extent of 40 per cent of the originally quoted price thereby savings \$ 1 billion for the BSNL; and

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission probing the deal has ruled our post-tender negotiations which violates the extant CVC guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Sir, no post tender negotiations were held in 2007 in GSM Phase V tender.

(b) Separate tenders for 25 million lines each by NORTH, WEST and SOUTH zones and for 18 million lines by the EAST zone were floated on 01.05.2008 to meet requirements spread over three to four years.

The above tenders were further divided into four parts as detailed below :

- (i) Part I for 2G elements, Core and VAS elements
- (ii) Part II for 3G elements
- (iii) Part III for infrastructure items
- (iv) Part IV for operation and billing Sub-systems.

M/s. Ericsson India Ltd. was the only successful bidder for part I & part II of the tender floated by BSNL in North & East zone, totaling 43 million lines. After negotiations, the bidder has offered a discount of around Rs. 5870 crores. The bidder has offered a discount of about 40% and 16% in Part-I and Part-II respectively of North Zone and 42% and 14% in part-I and Part-II respectively of East Zone.

(c) As per CVC guidelines there should be no post-tender negotiations even with the L-1, except in certain exceptional situations. Such exceptional situations would include procurement of proprietary items, items with limited sources of supply and items where there is suspicious of cartel information. The justification and details of such negotiations should be duly reordered and documented without any loss of time.

#### **Growth of Domestic IT and ITES market**

1551. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the growth of domestic IT and ITES market in the next five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also true that India's software market has grown only Rs. 1000 and odd crores in 2010 when compared to 2009; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Department of Information Technology, Government of India had recently set up a Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT & ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Industry in the country. As per the report of this Task Force, the IT and ITES domestic revenue could grow up to US \$23 billion in the next five years *i.e.* by the year 2014 from the US \$ 12.4 billion in the Financial Year 2008-2009.

(c) and (d) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), India's IT-ITES domestic revenue is estimated to grow by 12% or about Rs. 7200 crore in the Financial Year 2009-10 over the Financial Year 2008-09 *i.e.* from about Rs. 59,000 crore to about Rs. 66,200 crore. Growth of software products market has slowed down in the Financial Year 2009-10 as companies have delayed capital expenses including software and hardware product purchases on account of the economic downturn.

#### **Consumer finance for purchase of IT products**

1552. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether lack of consumer finance for purchase of IT products coupled with high interest rates and economic downturn, have crippled the growth of domestic infotech industry;

- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (c) the future action plan prepared for the coming Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (c) As per information provided by the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, with effect from October 18, 1994, RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh including for home loans.

However, in view of the global economic downturn and the sub-prime crisis, the banks started applying more stringent norms for credit availability and the interest rates also moved up.

Consequently, as per information provided by the Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT), sales of IT products especially Personal Computers (PCs) in the domestic market was adversely impacted.

Of late, however, in response to reduction in key policy rates of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the emerging economic situation, the banks have themselves been reducing the rates of interest on both credit and deposits in recent months.

As per information provided by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, the global financial and economic crisis led to a slowdown in the Indian economy with the rate of growth falling from 9.2 percent in 2007-08 to 6.7 percent in 2008-09. The year 2009-10 has shown clear signs of a recovery with the rate of growth being estimated at 7.2 percent as per the Advance Estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation. The other macroeconomic indicators also point to a recovery.

The impact of above developments on PC sales in the first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given below:-

Year	PC Sales (Million Nos)*
2007-08	7.34
2008-09	6.79
2009-10	7.30 (Expected)

\* Source : MAIT

#### Himalayan Communities

1553. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has any scheme under consideration to preserve and develop Himalayan Communities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether NGOs participation is being considered to study and develop Himalayan Communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Culture implements a scheme of financial assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas. The objective of the scheme is to:

- (i) study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage;
- (ii) collection of objects of art and craft and documentation of cultural artifacts including the folk, music, dance and literature;
- (iii) dissemination through audio-visual programmes of art and culture;
- (iv) training in Traditional and Folk Art; and
- (v) assisting and setting up of museums and libraries etc.

Under the scheme, a voluntary organization, institution, society, trust registered under Society's Registration Act 1860 and individuals, etc. can apply.

**Scheme for visiting fellow in Art, Culture and Heritage**

1554.SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL : Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has announced a scheme to encourage research work by academic institutions to make them more research friendly;
- (b) if so, complete details of the scheme;
- (c) whether Government has earmarked funds for heritage information dissemination to public;
- (d) whether a scheme for "visiting Fellow in Art, Culture and Heritage" has been prepared; and
- (e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (e) A new scheme, namely, 'Scheme for Visiting Fellows in Art, Culture & Heritage' has been introduced in the current year to encourage serious researches into our cultural resources. The Scheme has been introduced to encourage research work by eminent scholars on collections available with various cultural institutions and to invigorate and revitalize the various institutions supported by or under the Ministry of Culture. The scheme presently covers 17 institutions listed therein. A copy of the Scheme is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

An amount of Rs. 5.00 crore has been earmarked for purposes of this scheme of Visiting Fellows, during the 11th Five Year Plan.



### ***Statement***

#### *Scheme for Visiting Fellows in Art, Culture and Heritage*

##### **1. Objectives**

The Scheme is being introduced in order to invigorate and revitalise the various institutions under the Ministry of Culture. This is sought to be achieved by encouraging scholars/academicians to affiliate themselves with these institutions to work on projects of mutual interest. With a view to infuse fresh knowledge capital into the institutions, the scheme envisages lateral movement of these scholars/academicians into the institutions to take up projects and research work related to the main objectives of these institutions and enrich them with a new creative edge and academic excellence. The Scheme will be open to both Indian nationals and foreign citizens. The proportion of foreigners will not normally exceed one - third of the total Fellowships awarded in a year.

##### **2. Title**

This Scheme shall be known as "Scheme for Visiting Fellows in Art, Culture & Heritage".

##### **3. Participating Institutions**

The Scheme shall cover the following institutions under the Ministry of Culture or supported by it and may also cover other cultural institutions supported by or under the Ministry of Culture :-

- i. National Archives of India
- ii. Anthropological Survey of India
- iii. Archaeological Survey of India
- iv. National Gallery of Modern Art
- v. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti
- vi. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
- vii. Indian Museum
- viii. National Museum
- ix. Salarjung Museum
- x. Allahabad Museum
- xi. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya
- xii. National Library
- xiii. Victoria Memorial Hall

- xiv. Rampur Raza Library
- xv. Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library
- xvi. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
- xvii. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

(The above list may be amended/modified by the Ministry of Culture from time to time. Institutions like Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, Asiatic Society, Kolkata, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology and Nav Nalanda Institute Mahavihara, under the Ministry of Culture which are primarily of academic nature, have not been included in the above list as they are expected to have their own Fellowship schemes. However, on their request they may be included under this scheme).

#### **4. Terms of Engagement**

Scholars who have sound academic or professional credentials and who have made significant contribution to knowledge in their respective fields, as reflected in publications in reputed and referred journals and books authored by them, or persons with significant creative work in any field of art or culture, will be eligible to apply. The Fellow selected will have to attend the institution concerned, as the objective of this scheme is to provide such institutions with academic expertise, to induce academic orientation in their activities and to provide interaction with visiting academics from other institutions. Therefore, candidates who are in regular employment cannot avail the Fellowship at their parent institution.

#### **5. Scope of the Scheme**

Scholars to be engaged must have both the credentials as laid down in the preceding paragraph, as well as a strong reputation in the field covered by the institution. The Ministry of Culture will allot grant-in-aid as part of their budget allocation if the institution is an autonomous body (and seeks such funding) or make required budget provision if the institution is an attached/subordinate formation of the Ministry, for supporting the scholars thus engaged. The institutions will have the full freedom and flexibility to administer the Scheme (for which the Ministry will provide the grant in-aid/budgetary provision, as the case may be), within the board parameters laid down herein under and as may be advised by the National Selection Committee (NSC) on Visiting Fellowships.

#### **6. Areas of Research**

6.1 The institutions as well as scholars may identify areas to be explored, but the subject of research need not to be confined/limited to one institution. The Fellow selected will work on a project of mutual benefit to both the researcher and the institution(s). The subject of research should be one

that can be usefully pursued with the resources and facilities of the institution awarding the Fellowship, though he/she will be free to draw on the resources and facilities of other institutions as well. If the subject of research extends to more than one institution or the Fellow otherwise needs to draw upon the resources and facilities of other institution(s), the institution awarding the Fellowship would act as the Fellow's nodal institution and recommend the Fellow to such other institution(s).

6.2 To start with, there may be 15 Fellowships per annum, which number can be revised at a later date. an institution can award a maximum of two Fellowships in a year but the NSC will have the discretion to relax this condition in exceptional cases.

## **7 Value of Fellowship**

7.1 A Visiting Fellow who is from a University, College or Government set-up in India would be entitled to be same pay, including grade pay, etc., which he/she would have drawn had he/she continued in his/her parent organization. Essential or mandatory contribution of the employer to CPF etc. would also be paid as may have been paid by the employer had he/she continued in his/her parent organization.

7.2 A Fellow from abroad or from set-up other than University, College or Government, or who has since retired from active service and/or is on pension, would be entitled to a fixed honorarium of Rs. 80,000/- per month.

7.3 Such top-up amount as may be decided by the NSC would be paid to Fellow receiving funds from other sources, to bring his/her total emoluments upto the level of honorarium.

7.4 No payment of honorarium would be made to a Fellow receiving full funding from other sources upto the level of the honorarium. Such Fellow will, however, receive Contingency Grant and other allowances and facilities, as decided by the NSC.

## **8. Contingency Grant**

In case of foreign research scholars and Indian research scholars residing or serving abroad, economy return airfare to/from his/her country of residence will be provided/reimbursed by the sponsoring institution once during the course of the Fellowship. The scholar who takes up the Fellowship under the Scheme will also be reimbursed, on 'actuals' basis contingent expenses for making academic trips, engaging research assistance, etc. up to a ceiling of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum, during the tenure of Fellowship.

## **9. Duration of the Fellowship**

The duration of the Fellowship will be for a maximum period of two years. In exceptional cases, the institution may recommend to the NSC an extension for a period of upto one more year, supported by its assessment of the quality of the work undertaken. The award of the Fellowship will commence from the date of joining and the 'years' would be counted accordingly.

## **10. Selection Criteria**

10.1 Ministry of Culture and/or the concerned institution will widely advertise the Fellowship by way of prominent advertisements in national/regional newspapers, having wide readership and also on its website (which should give all details) as well as to Indian Embassies in other countries, so that maximum publicity is accorded to the Scheme. However, the selection of candidates need not be confined to those who respond to the advertisement. It is open to the institution to consider, *suo moto* names of eminent scholars, who in the opinion of the Director or Head of the institution have expertise in subjects relevant to it, for recommending to the NSC. The final decision will be of the NSC that can also invite any eminent scholar to become a Fellow of one of the participating institutions, in consultation with the concerned institution.

10.2 A Screening Committee will be constituted by each institution and will be headed by the Director or the Head of the institution with at least two academics and two officials nominated by the Government Body, Board of Trustees, or the Ministry, as the case may be. The selection will be based on the relevance of the study and its requirement for the concerned institution. This will be done in two stages. The first stage would be short listing of candidates, according to the criteria broadly specified as part of the Screening Committee process. At the second stage, applications/names of short-listed candidates will be considered by the NSC separately for each institution. Secretary (Culture) will be the Convenor of the NSC, and the Director or Head of the institutions will be its ex-officio Members. The other members of the NSC will be scholars or artistes of repute, or experts who may be recommended by the participating institutions and appointed by the Ministry of Culture. The NSC will meet at least twice a year, to oversee the selection of Fellows and the administration of the Fellowships.

## **11. Administration of the Scheme**

The number of Fellowships administered by each institution will be decided by the Ministry of Culture from time to time, in consultation with the participating institutions. This will be based on certain criteria such as physical facilities already existing in the institution, capacity of the institution to guide and inspire the Fellows to get the best out of them, its past record in publication and research, need for research/study in a particular area etc. An amount of up to 2% of the total allocation may be set aside for meeting expenses related to the administration of the scheme including monitoring, implementation, inspection, review etc. of the research work carried out by the Fellows.

## **12. Mode of Application**

Candidates may submit their application on plain paper along with bio-data, list of publications, other relevant document including one-page synopsis of the work he/she wishes to do, and names of two references along with their contact details. The applicant should also enclose a declaration stating that if selected for the Fellowship, he/she will complete the tenure of the Fellowship.

### **13. Release of the Fellowship Amount**

Fellowship amounts may be released on a monthly basis to each Fellow. All Fellows will submit a work plan for the period of research to the Head of the institution. The Fellow would be required to submit six-monthly progress reports to the concerned institution and these will be placed before the NSC by the concerned institution along with its comments thereon. If the review of six-monthly progress report submitted by the Fellow results in a finding that the work done is unsatisfactory and if the NSC is of the opinion that future grants need to be stopped or curtailed, then instruction would be given to the concerned institution accordingly. The fund flow to the Fellows should continue smoothly, otherwise.

### **14. Support to Fellows**

14.1 Infrastructural support will be provided by the institutions to the Fellows to enable them conduct their research. This may include provision of a computer with peripherals and connectivity and working space in the institution's facilities, to provide a congenial atmosphere to carry out research. Other facilities, like appropriate seating arrangements, library facilities, etc, will also be made available. One important advantage of these Fellowships will be the access of Fellows to national institutions for study and research material. In respect of foreign scholars engaged under this scheme, necessary political/security clearances from the concerned Ministries/Departments shall be obtained by Ministry of Culture. Heads of the concerned institutions will function as the nodal officers for all the Fellows working in the institution. In the Ministry of Culture, the Director/Deputy Secretary in-charge of the Scheme will function as nodal officer to monitor implementation of the Scheme.

14.2 Encouragement and financial support may also be given to enable the Fellows present papers at conferences hosted by the concerned institution or other related organizations and institutions, which will be met out/reimbursed, on 'actuals' basis, with a ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum, provided adequate academic interaction is arranged for.

### **15. Accommodation**

A Fellow will be entitled to Accommodation Allowance up to 30% of his usual pay, including Grade Pay or the honorarium paid.

### **16. Settling in Allowance**

A Fellow from outstation will be given a lump sum grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh as settling in allowance for packing/transportation etc., of his personal effects from old station to the new station of his stay during the tenure of Fellowship, if he moves station or otherwise transports books and academic effects. Allowance of an equal amount will be given at conclusion of the Fellowship for moving out of station. In addition, economy airfare from his/her place/country of residence will be provided/reimbursed on joining and on conclusion of the Fellowship.

#### 17. Publication

A Fellow shall be required to :-

- (a) Deliver one public lecture per annum on the subject of his research under the Fellowship.
- (b) At the conclusion of his term, the Fellow will have to submit a Report on the work carried out under the Fellowship, indicating the achieved and the expected output. He/she will also have to make a presentation on the outcome of his/her research to the NSC.
- (c) The concerned institution will publish the research work of each Fellow at the completion of the project. The rights of the research work resulting from the award of the Fellowship will be owned by the institution. Subject to the issues of copyright, the academic output resulting from the work of the Fellow in association with the national cultural institution would be made public also through the internet/web publishing.
- (d) If the institution does not provide any support for the actual printing of the book, after completion of the Fellowship, it will be open to the Fellow to get the same published through a private publisher duly acknowledging the contribution of the Ministry of Culture and the rights of the concerned institution.

#### 18. Applying Again

Once awarded a Fellowship, a candidate cannot apply again either at the same or any other institution covered under this scheme.

#### National Register of Martyrs

1555. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is fact that Government is preparing National Register of Martyrs;
- (b) if so, who is the authority to take decision on selection of names;
- (c) the names of the High Power Committee formed for this purpose;
- (d) the policy of the Government about those persons who fought against British imperialism since 1846;
- (e) whether Government is aware about the historic Martyrdom of General Sham Singh Attariwala in the battlefield; and
- (f) the position of including the names of Martyrs of Kuka Movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has been assigned the project of a research based compilation of a National Register of Martyrs of India's Freedom Struggle, entitled "Dictionary of Martyrs : India Freedom Struggle 1857-1947".

(b) An Advisory Committee comprising of historians from different parts of the country as well as representatives of Ministry of Culture and National Archives of India advise on the principles of selection. This has been done with a view to ensuring that the identification of martyrs and the biographical notes on them are authentic and based on primary or archival sources as far as feasible.

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

(d) As per decision of the Advisory Committee at their meeting on 09.02.2009, the present Project covers the period from the year 1857 to 1947. Separate Projects on pre-1857 period are under consideration by ICHR, and proposals received will be referred to the Advisory Committee.

(e) It is matter of general knowledge that the famous Sikh General Sham Singh Attariwala, son of Sardar Nihal Singh of Atari, attained martyrdom in the battlefield in February 1846.

(f) The names of Martyrs of the Kuka Movement within the period 1857 and 1947 will be included.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Names of the representatives of High Power Committee*

The Advisory Committee of representative historians from different parts of India as well as representatives of the Ministry of Culture and National Archives of India has the following members :-

- (1) Professor S. Bhattacharya (Ex-Officio as Chairman, ICHR)
- (2) Concerned Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India
- (3) Shri S.M.R. Baqar, Director-General, National Archives of India, Ministry of Culture, Government of India
- (4) Dr. Pramod Mehra, Assistant Director (Archives), National Archives of India, Ministry of Culture, Government of India.
- (5) Professor Arjun Dev, Coordinator, Towards Freedom Project, ICHR
- (6) Professor V. Raghottam, Chairman of History Department, University of Pondicherry
- (7) Professor Swaraj Basu, Professor of History, IGNOU
- (8) Professor T.R. Ghoble, Professor of History, University of Mumbai
- (9) Professor R. Subhas Chakraborty, Professor of History, University of Calcutta
- (10) Professor Indu Banga, Professor of History, Punjab University, Chandigarh
- (11) Professor V. Ramakrishna, Professor of History, Hyderabad University

(12) Professor N. Rajendran, Dean of Arts & Professor & Head, Department of History, Bharathidasan University

(13) Dr. Sunita Pathania, Professor of History, Kurukshetra University (advisor Northern Zonal Committee)

(14) Professor K.L. Tuteja, Professor of History, Kurukshetra University (advisor Northern Zonal Committee).

(15) Professor Amit K. Gupta, Jamia Millia Islamia University (advisor Northern Zonal Committee)

1556. The Question was cancelled.

#### **Effect of global warming**

1557.DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI :

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

- (a) the details of main glaciers in India, and effect of global warming;
- (b) the environmental, hydrological and demographic implication of this phenomenon;
- (c) its effect on rivers; and
- (d) the action Government proposes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Indian Himalayan region comprises of three major river system namely, the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra and their tributaries which originate from permanent ice fields in the Himalayas. Siachen and Gangotri are the two main glacier systems of the region. Data indicate that the glaciers in the Himalayas have been, by and large, shrinking in volume and showing a retreating front. However, there is no conclusive evidence for an abnormal annual retreat. Evidence for global warming being the causative factor for retreat of glaciers is inconclusive. There is a need to segregate the impact of natural and anthropogenic components of climate change on the Himalayan glaciers.

(d) A National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem has been mounted by the government under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to address these and other related issues of the Himalayan region.

#### **Model for accurate climate forecast**

1558.SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Metrological Department (IMD) is developing a model for accurate climate forecast for helping the farmers; and



(b) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Continuous efforts are put by India Meteorological Department (IMD) along with other Research and Development (R & D) institutions to improve the climate forecasts on monthly and seasonal scale to help the farmers.

(b) The following steps have been taken to help the farming community;

- (i) An experimental extended range forecast assessment in the 15-20 day range has been put under extensive performance evaluation to provide an additional rainfall outlook up to 15 days beyond the on-going weekly agro-meteorological advisory bulletins.
- (ii) A new Climate Forecast System (CFS), comprising of coupled ocean-atmospheric model adapted from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA along with other climate information generation tools, is under implementation on High Performance Computing (HPC) Systems at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune and IMD.

#### **Interlinking of rivers by China**

1559. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that China is working on large projects of interlinking other rivers with Tibet sector and the water emanating from this place would not reach India causing drying up of several rivers;

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

(c) the pressure mounted so far by Government against the attitude of China?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports to such effect. These reports have been taken up with the Chinese side, who have said such reports are inconsistent with the facts. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it. Government takes up all relevant issues relating to trans-border rivers with the Chinese side through the Expert Level Mechanism established in 2006.

#### **Agreement with Bangladesh and Pakistan for minority people**

†1560. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA :

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether agreements had been signed with Bangladesh and Pakistan to protect the life, property and dignity of minority people living there;
- (b) if so, whether there is any monitoring system to ensure its compliance;
- (c) whether a report thereto has been prepared, if so, whether it has been placed in the House; and
- (d) the extent of increase or decrease in their population till date since the inception of these nations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, signed between India and Pakistan on April 8, 1950 stipulates that "Governments of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure, to the minorities through-out its territory, complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship, subject to law and morality". In respect of migrants from East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, the two Governments agreed to ensure, *inter alia*, freedom of movement, protection in transit, freedom to remove movable personal effects, protect the right of ownership provided the migrants came back by 31.12.1950. Under paragraph 'F' of the Agreement, Governments of India and Pakistan agreed to set up Minority Commissions, "one for East Bengal, one for West Bengal and one for Assam" to observe and report on the implementation of the Agreement and to advice on action to be taken on their recommendations. After the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971, those Commissions no longer exist. The Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

No separate agreement has been signed with Bangladesh to protect the life property and dignity of minorities.

- (d) It is understood that the population of the minority community in Bangladesh has decreased from around 13.5% in 1974 to around 10.5% in 2001 of the total population. According to 1998 census, the population of minorities in Pakistan is 3.72% (Christians-1.59%, Hindus (Jati)-1.6%, Qadani (Ahmadi)-0.22%, Scheduled Castes-0.25% and Others-0.07%).

#### **Possibility of attacks on High Commissions**

1561. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that the terror groups had plans to target Indian High Commissions located in various foreign countries;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken up the matter with the various foreign countries where possible terror attacks are expected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps Government has taken to strengthen its security at all the High Commissions in the foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes. Government is aware of certain terror groups having plans to target Indian Missions abroad.

(b) and (c) Government has taken up the matter with the concerned countries, sensitizing them and of the need for taking effective security measures to counter such plans. Such counter measures, naturally, may vary on case-to-case basis.

(d) Senior level security experts from India have made an on the spot assessment of the measures required to strengthen security of India's Missions abroad, which have been duly considered and implemented by the Government.

#### **Maps of Indo-China boundary**

1562. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that maps drawn by various agencies in India relating to Indo-China boundary, are quite different from each other;

(b) if so, whether authenticated records of proper mapping of the area are available with the Survey of India or any other such Government entity;

(c) whether a cohesive unambiguous policy exists for demarcation of our land borders; and

(d) if so, the steps that were adopted to get back the lost territory?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a ) to (c) The Survey of India is the authorized national mapping agency entrusted with the responsibility of preparation of official maps of India depicting International Boundaries. The maps are based on authenticated records available with the Survey of India and follow international cartographic standards.

(d) China is in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq. kms. of territory in the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir since 1962. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. Government does not recognize the illegal occupation of Indian territory by China and has raised this issue in all negotiations with the Chinese side including in the meetings of the Special Representatives. There have been thirteen meetings of the Special Representatives so far. The first five meetings resulted in the signing of the "**Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question**" on April 11, 2005 during

the visit of the Chinese Premier to India. The talks are now focused on exploring the framework for a final package settlement covering all sectors of the India-China boundary. The two sides have agreed to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question and have put in place various Confidence Building Measures to this end.

#### **Extradition agreement with countries**

†1563. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering for extradition agreement with several countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the countries with whom India has extradition agreement at present; and
- (d) the number of terrorists/criminals extradited to India under this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) and (b) Yes, it is the policy of the Government of India to conclude extradition Treaties with as many countries as possible to ensure availability of fugitive criminals for trial. Negotiations are held through diplomatic channels on the basis of drafts proposed by the either side.

(c) India has Extradition Treaties in force with 31 countries/regions, namely, Belgium, Nepal, Canada, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Bhutan, Hong Kong, United States of America, the Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Spain, Turkey, Mongolia, Germany, Tunisia, Republic of Korea, Oman, France, South Africa, Bahrain, Poland, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Kuwait, Belarus, Mauritius, Portugal, Mexico and Tajikistan. In addition, India has Extradition arrangements with 9 countries namely Australia, Fiji, Italy, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania and Thailand.

- (d) 42 criminals were extradited by the foreign countries to India since 2002.

#### **Agreement with Bhutan**

†1564. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been agreement on some issues between India and Bhutan;
- (b) if so, the details of those issues;
- (c) the basis for agreement between the two countries; and
- (d) amount allocated by Government to complete these projects?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) During the visit of the King of Bhutan of India from December 21-26, 2009, twelve Agreements/MoUs covering cooperation in air services, health, drug demand reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, information and communication technology, pollution control, search and rescue operations, preparation of master plan for power transmission lines, seed technology, and preparation/updation of Detailed Project Reports of hydropower projects were signed in the presence of the King of Bhutan and the Prime Minister of India. India and Bhutan share a special relationship based on mutual trust, understanding and extensive cooperation encompassing a broad range of sectors. The Agreements/MoUs signed during the visit of the King of Bhutan to India further strengthen our close relations with Bhutan. As the Agreements and MoUs are implemented over a period of time, allocations are made accordingly in annual budgets.

#### **Selection of Haj pilgrims**

1565.SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the criteria for selection of Haj pilgrims;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the fate of applicants who apply every year; and
- (d) whether they would get a chance of Haj?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the Haj Agreement signed with the Government of Saudi Arabia, the Haj quota is allotted between the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) and the Private Tour Operators (PTOs). Subsequently, HCOI allocates its quota among various State on the basis of the percentage of Muslim population in the States as per 2001 census. HCOI then invites applications from the intending pilgrims and thereafter the selection is made through a computerized qurrah (draw of lots). The quota can be availed under this category only once in five years.

(c) and (d) The matter regarding priority for those Haj applications who had applied for several consecutive years but not been selected in under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Passport offices in Gujarat**

1566.SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the principle approvals considered by his Ministry, new passport offices at Rajkot and Vadodara in Gujarat State have to be established in the year 2009 for further extension of services in the State;

(b) if so, the outcome thereon so far and the number of districts that may be covered under such proposed new passport offices;

(c) whether his Ministry has finalized the office accommodation at Rajkot to start the office within stipulated time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) to (d) The criteria for identifying places to set up new passport office/passport service centers in the country is on the basis of number of passport applications received from the respective regions. Government has embarked on Passport Seva Projects (PSP) to comprehensively transform Passport Service Delivery under the network of existing Passport Offices. Under the project's existing scope, 77 (seventy seven) Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) are going to be established across the country. It is proposed to open 4(four) Passport Seva Kendras in the State of Gujarat, out of which two (2) will be in Ahmedabad and 1(one) each in Vadodara and Rajkot.

#### **Indo-France nuclear deal**

1567. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether civil nuclear cooperation deal between India and France has come into force;

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

(c) the extent to which India would be benefited by the implementation of said deal?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Cooperation Agreement between India and France on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy entered into force on 14th January 2010 following the exchange of instruments of ratification between the two Governments.

(c) The Agreement would enable cooperation between India and France in the areas of nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel supply, nuclear energy applications in agronomy, biology, earth sciences, medicine and industry, nuclear safety, nuclear waste management and controlled thermonuclear fusion.

#### **Indo-Russian role in Afghanistan**

†1568. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees that the strategic role of India and Russia in Afghanistan has great significance; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the initiative taken by Government of India in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) India is not only a neighbour of Afghanistan, but is also a major partner in its reconstruction and development. Our efforts towards restoring stability of Afghanistan, along with those of the international community, are important because instability and terrorism emanating from the neighbourhood is a threat to all countries in the region and beyond, including Russia. India believes that international cooperation, particularly with the neighbouring and regional countries is essential for peace, stability and development in Afghanistan.

#### **Assessment of Chinese Diplomacy**

1569.DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is assessing the Chinese diplomacy in and around India by developing ports and trade against Indian trade and commerce; and

(b) if so, the diplomatic efforts that have been taken to withstand such trade war?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. The two countries are both major developing countries of Asia and as Prime Minister has said on various occasions there is enough space for both countries to develop together. Government is aware that China is participating in infrastructure projects, including ports, in the countries of South Asia. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

#### **Titanium Dioxide plant in Orissa**

1570. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the fate of Indo-Russian joint venture Titanium Dioxide Plant in Orissa;

(b) whether Russian Government is backed from the joint venture project;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Russia is showing its interest to set up such plant separately; and

(d) whether Government has given its permission to the Russian Government for the project?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) A dispute has arisen between the Indian and Russian partners of the Indo-Russian joint venture Titanium Dioxide Plant proposed to be set up in Ganjam district of Orissa. The Indian partners, *i.e.* Saraf Agencies Private

Ltd. (SAPL) and Titanium Mineral Products Ltd. (TMPL) have served withdrawal notice from the joint venture - Titanium Products Private Ltd (TPPL) - on the Russian partners, *i.e.* Russian Federal Agency for State Property Management (ROSIMUSHCHESTVO) and JSC Technochim Holding. Both the Indian and Russian Governments have offered their good offices to help the joint venture partners to resolve all issues amicably.

(b) The Russian Government has not withdrawn from the joint venture.

(c) The Russian Government has expressed interest in continuing with plans to set up the Titanium Dioxide plant, once the outstanding issues between the joint venture partners are resolved.

(d) The Government of India had already approved TMPL's application to set up the project in Orissa in 2006. The joint venture, TPPL, was formed on 29 January 2008 following a decision of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission. The necessity of any further approval from the Government only arises when there are any further applications by the promoters of the project.

#### **Indo-Pak Talks**

1571. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Secretaries level talks between India and Pakistan were held to discuss various issues;

(b) if so, whether this meeting was called only after the Union Home Minister influenced its counterpart Pakistan's Foreign Minister; and

(c) the subject discussed and to what extent they were successful and whether further talks are likely to be held in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held on February 25, 2010. The two sides had a frank, constructive and useful exchange of views. During the talks, India's concerns on the terrorism emanating from Pakistan and directed against India were conveyed clearly in a forthright manner. Further information on terrorist threats and activities against India emanating from Pakistan was also handed over to the Pakistani side for investigation and appropriate action. Pakistan Foreign Secretary expressed the desire and determination of the Government of Pakistan to make all possible efforts for a successful conclusion of the Mumbai attack trial which is underway in Pakistan. He stated that Pakistan was determined not to allow its territory to be used for terrorist activity against any country, and said that the additional information provided by India on February 25, 2010 will be studied. Pakistan raised certain issues which were responded to appropriately, reiterating our national position on these issues. It was also decided to address urgent humanitarian matters.

The two Foreign Secretaries have agreed to remain in touch and continue the endeavour to build trust and confidence.



#### **Ratification of CTBT**

1572. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is yet to be ratified by the US;
- (b) if so, by when it is likely to be ratified; and
- (c) the reaction of Government to raising objections about the veracity of the thermonuclear test?

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

(b) The US ratification and its timing will be determined by the US' internal processes.

(c) In response to statements in the media on the thermonuclear test, Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) had issued a press statement on 15th September 2009 stating that it has no reason to doubt the yield of the thermonuclear test carried out on 11th May 1998. A copy of the AEC statement is enclosed.

#### ***Statement***

*Government of India  
Atomic Energy Commission*

#### **PRESS STATEMENT**

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in its meeting held on September 5, 2009, discussed recent statements in the media on the thermonuclear test of May 11, 1998. Of particular concern were the statements made by Shri Santhanam, who was a member of the team from DRDO participating in the tests.

The Commission had been briefed about (the successful tests at its meeting held on May 21, 1998 wherein, details of the type of tests, estimated yields and other technical details were given. Some subsequent media reports that appeared to question the reported yields of tests done on May 11, 1998 were discussed a meeting of the AEC held on November 12, 1998. The Commission noted at that time "*more recent reports have confirmed the Indian estimate of 60 kilotons for the combined yield of the fission device and the thermonuclear device.*" Some members of the Commission had felt that the media reports could be more in the form of a disinformation campaign. Later, at meetings of the AEC held on March 20, 1999 and November 18, 1999, results of radio-chemical analysis of bore-hole samples reconfirming the estimated yields, were presented to the Commission.

Dr. Raja Ramanna was then a member of the Atomic Energy Commission and was present at all the meetings referred to above.

The Atomic Energy Commission notes that the design yield of the thermonuclear test had to be kept at 45 KT in order to protect the nearby Khetoini village from the combined yield of the

thermonuclear and fission test (the two tests had to be necessarily done together as the two shafts were only 1.1 Km apart Close-in seismic instrumentation was deployed. Analysis of the measurements from these instruments as well as those from far field instruments located at Gauribidanur and several IMD stations confirmed the combined yield of the two tests to be 58-65 K.T. The Commission noted that in the absence about local geological conditions seismic yield assessments could have very large variations.

The yields of the two tests were also reconfirmed through radiochemical analysis. This work had revealed the estimated yield of thermonuclear test to be 50-10 KT. The AEC noted that these measurements also gave unambiguous evidence of fusion energy release.

Finally, the AEC noted that the yield was further reconfirmed through comparison of ground motion and displacement simulation with actual observations in the field.

The Atomic Energy Commission has thus no reason to doubt the yield of the thermonuclear test carried out on May 11, 1998.

(K. Muralidhar)

Secretary, Atomic Energy Commission

15 September, 2009

**Projects assisted and financed by China and Pakistan in Sri Lanka**

1573. DR. K. MALAISAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has already come with a big Harbour Project in Hambantota and Power Station near Colombo despite the assurance given by Sri Lanka to India that they would not seek help from Pakistan and China;

(b) the other projects assisted and financed by China and Pakistan in Sri Lanka; and

(c) the stand of India on the earlier assurance given to India by Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (b) It is understood that Phase I of the project of Hambantota Port was launched in April 2008 with Chinese assistance. Sri Lanka & China have signed an agreement in 2005 for building a Coal-based Power Project near Colombo. China is funding Phase I of the project, which is expected to be completed in 2010. According to reports, China has also taken up projects in the road and railway sectors. It is understood that Pakistan's assistance for projects in Sri Lanka is not substantial.

(c) India's ties with Sri Lanka are multi-dimensional. Our relationship with Sri Lanka stands on its own and is not dependent on Sri Lanka's relations with any third country. Sri Lanka is aware of our concerns and sensitivities.

#### **Passport to Nationals from Pakistan**

1574. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that several Regional Passport Offices (RPOs) have issued passports to Pakistan nationals who have connections with the terrorists;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether the proper verification has not been conducted and passports issued to foreign nationals; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to cancel such passports and to ensure strictness in issuing passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) and (b) Yes. It has come to the notice of the Government that two Pakistan nationals, namely Shri Saiyyed Aamir Ali and Shri Asad Ali, obtained passports from the Passport Offices in Lucknow and Ghaziabad respectively.

(c) In both cases, the passport applications were complete in all respects and passports were issued on receipt of recommendatory police verification reports. The matter is under investigation by the Police.

(d) Both the passports have already been revoked.

#### **Discussion with Nepalese President**

1575. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the President of Nepal has recently visited India and held discussions with leaders on several issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has offered major assistance to revive insurgency affected Nepal's sagging economy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) to what extent the relation between both the countries have been further strengthened?

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

(b) to (e) The President of Nepal, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, paid a State Visit to India from February 15-18, 2010 at the invitation of our President. Discussions were held on issues of mutual interest and concern and both sides expressed their satisfaction at the state of bilateral relations between the two countries and resolved to work together to further strengthen relations and enhance cooperation. Four Memoranda of Understanding to enhance connectivity, development of infrastructure and on human resource development were signed. A US\$ 250 million line of credit and supplies of some essential food grains to Nepal were announced. The visit of the President of Nepal has further strengthened the unique and close relations that exist between India and Nepal.

#### **Privatization of passport issuing process**

1576. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his Ministry has outsourced the passport issuing system to a private vendor who would also control the related software including the personal data of passport holders;
- (b) whether any other countries have privatized the passport issue system;
- (c) if so, whether there are any developed countries in that list; and
- (d) whether all security aspects have been examined while privatizing the passport issue apparatus in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) No. The Ministry has embarked on a Mission-Mode Project titled "Passport Seva Project" with the approval of the Union Cabinet. The basic design involves outsourcing of front-end activities, not involving sovereign functions of the Government, to a service provider. M/s Tata Consultancy Services Limited (TCS) has been selected as the Service Provider for the Project. Strategic assets, including system and application software, and the personal data of passport holders will be under the control of the Government.

(b) and (c) As per the Information available, the United Kingdom has outsourced its passport issuance system to a large extent.

(d) Yes.

#### **Property rights to slum dwellers**

1577. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to direct State Governments to give property rights to slum dwellers; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such direction has been given to State Governments to give property rights to slum dwellers. However, the Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create Slum free India through the implementation of RAY.

#### **Livelihood to Urban Poor**

1578. SHRI PYRIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) details of schemes proposed to be undertaken to provide means of livelihood to the urban poor;

(b) whether such schemes have been / are being linked with slum rehabilitation projects to ensure easy repayment; and

(c) whether the skill sets and professional expertise of slum dwellers can be taken as the basis for employment / self-employment and loans arranged from financing institutions to enable generation of higher income and consequent capability for repayment?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The Centrally sponsored urban poverty alleviation scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), implemented since 1.12.1997, has been recently revamped by the Government, with effect from 1st April 2009. 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 & 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.

(b) and (c) Slum development and rehabilitation programmes are being taken under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM are aimed at providing basic amenities viz. affordable shelter, land tenure, water, sanitation, primary health and social security, to the slum dwellers and urban poor. States have been requested to implement the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in a coordinated manner so that the beneficiaries under housing and slum rehabilitation programmes are also able to have access to livelihood opportunities provided under SJSRY. States have also been requested to conduct slum, household and livelihood surveys in slums so as to enable the States to match the skill sets of the slum dwellers with the emerging employment opportunities under the revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

#### **Master plan for slum dwellers**

1579.SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has asked the State Governments to amend the existing city planning models and prepare master plan to address the needs of the slum dwellers;
- (b) if so, the details of action-plan prepared by the State Governments;
- (c) whether the parameter of the Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum dwellers has since been formulated; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. The parameters of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) including those that may require amendments to existing city planning models and master planning frameworks to address the needs of slum dwellers have not been finalized. The Government has constituted an Expert Committee to make suggestions regarding strategies, financial pattern and other features of RAY.

#### **Affordable Housing**

1580. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to provide affordable housing for all throughout the country;
- (h) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding likely demand of housing by the year 2015; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The Union Government has formulated the first urban area focused 'National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 (NUHHP:2007)' to set in motion a process for providing 'Affordable Housing for All' particularly the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG). This policy intends to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. The policy seeks to promote various types of public-private partnerships - of the Government sector with the private sector, the cooperative sector, the financial services sector, the state parastatals, urban local bodies, etc. - for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.

(c) and (d) No assessment regarding likely demand of housing by the year 2015 has been made. However, a Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th 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 11th Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the 11th Plan Period (2007-2012) to 26.53 Million dwelling units.

### Funds under SJSRY for Rajasthan

1581. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI :

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released for Rajasthan State by her Ministry for implementation of the Centrally sponsored Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three years and till date;

(b) the number of urban unemployed people provided jobs under SJSRY;

(c) whether targets were fulfilled; and

(d) the targets set for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The year-wise, tentative Central fund allocation and release made to Rajasthan under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), during the last three years and current year (till date), is as under :-

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Year	Tentative Central fund allocation	Central funds actually released
2006-07	852.93	852.93
2007-08	1832.21	1832.21
2008-09	2773.39	1574.91
2009-10	2623.52	0.00

(b) to (d) The number of persons provided employment through assistance in setting up micro-enterprises under Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) component of Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in Rajasthan during the last three years and current year (Annual target and achievement), as reported by the State Government, is as under :-

*Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)*

Year	Target	Achievement
2006-07	4796	9250
2007-08	7126	8729
2008-09	7126	8332
2009-10	1470	3476 *

\*Upto January, 2010

#### **Agreement for safeguarding human rights of PIOs**

† 1582. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS :

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA :

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

(a) the names of the countries agreements have been signed with on safeguarding the human rights of the people of Indian origin;

(b) if not, in what manner their human rights would be protected and the name of the safeguarding agency; and

(c) the names of the countries that have reported violation of their human rights?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) to (c) There is no instrument under international human rights law, specifically addressing the human rights of foreign nationals. However, the human rights instruments such as International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) state that it is the responsibility of the State to protect foreign nationals and their property in its territory. A State may also be responsible under international law if it fails to punish responsible individuals.

#### **Protection of human rights of PIOs**

1583. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion has taken place for the protection of the human rights of the people of Indian origin;

(b) whether international treaties are obstacles in this regard;

(c) whether any discussion has been made to bring this matter under the purview of the Human Rights Commission of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) No, Sir. However, reports are often received about the exploitation of overseas Indian workers at the hands of unscrupulous employers and intermediaries. To lay down a framework of bilateral cooperation to address this problem, the Government has signed labour MoUs with UAE, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Malaysia. These MoUs also provide for a joint working group to resolve bilateral labour issues.

(b) to (d) India is a party to the core international conventions on human rights namely, International Covenant on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1966; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979; Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000, etc. These conventions/treaties facilitate the protection of human rights of Indians, that includes PIOs and are in no way an obstacle/impediment.

**Civil servants joining private sector**

1584. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has imposed certain restrictions of civil servants joining private sector; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Civil Servants are permitted to join Registered Societies, Trusts, Foundations, Non-profit Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, cooperatives or apex bodies of Industries and Commerce on deputation provided that such organizations fulfil the following conditions :

- (a) they are functionally autonomous of the Central and State Governments;
- (b) they are not substantially funded by the Central and State Governments;
- (c) the Central or State Governments do not have powers to give them directions; and
- (d) they are not companies registered under the Registrations of Companies Act.

2. Consolidated Deputation Guidelines issued *vide* letter No.14017/33/2005-AIS (II)(Pt.I) dated 28.11.07 and OM No. AB 14017/2/07-Estt (RR) dated 29.2.08 are available on the Department's website [www.persmin.nic.in](http://www.persmin.nic.in)

**Filling of seats under SC/ST quota**

1585. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps that are being taken to fulfil the vacant seats in all category posts under SC/ST quota in all Central Government and PSUs under Government of India;
- (b) whether Government has collected figures of total vacant seats in all category posts under above quota;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, by when Government envisages to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Instructions have been issued that if sufficient number of SC/ST candidates do not become available to fill up vacancies reserved for them in the first attempt of recruitment, a second attempt should be made for recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the concerned category in the same recruitment year or as early as possible before the next recruitment. Special Recruitment Drives are launched from time to time for filling up of the backlog vacancies. More than 60,000 backlog vacancies of SCs and STs were filled during the last Special Recruitment Drive, 2004. Another Drive has been launched on 19.11.2008 to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies.

(b) and (c) The Information about total number of vacant posts is not Centrally maintained. However, as per Information received from 37 Ministries/Departments, the number of backlog reserved vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as on 1.11.2008 were 3537 and 2969 respectively.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Understaffing in CVC**

1586. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the apex body of our country to deal with corruption, is understaffed with less than 200 people;

(b) whether CVC is supposed to check corruption in more than 1500 Central Government departments, many of them are as big as IT, Railways, Excise etc. and received more than 15000 complaints every year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed by Government to provide adequate staff to CVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) At present the total sanctioned strength of the officials of the CVC is 294.

(b) As per the CVC Act, 2003, all Central Government departments/organizations come under the purview of the CVC. The details of complaints received during the last three years are as under:-

Year	No. of Complaints
2007	11436
2008	10330
2009	13817

(c) Government has taken steps to provide adequate staff to the Central Vigilance Commission on the basis of functional requirements. Additional posts are sanctioned on merits.

#### **Penalty on Government employees**

1587. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously pondering over to deduct as penalties from salaries of errant Government employees if there are delays in providing citizen services like issuing ration cards, driving licences, election cards, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) whether Government is planning to enact legislation for this purpose; 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) The imposition of penalties on Government employees is governed by the relevant disciplinary rules such as the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules etc. The rules of the Central Government have no provision to deduct amounts as penalties from salaries of Government employees for delays in providing citizen services. Further, the responsibility for citizen services like ration cards, driving licenses, election cards etc. primarily rests with the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal with the Central Government for any legislation or rules in this regard in respect of the Central Government employees.

#### **Anti-corruption machinery in country**

1588. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any effective and credible anti-corruption machinery in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the staff strength of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) which is supposed to check corruption in more than 1500 Central Government departments many of them being as big as Income Tax Department, Railways, Excise etc.;

(d) whether CVC has power to prosecute to take disciplinary action against guilty officials; and

(e) the number of guilty officials who got punishment on the basis of CVC report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) are two premier agencies of the Central Government entrusted with the task of combating Corruption.

(c) At present the total sanctioned strength of the officials of the CVC is 294.

(d) The Central Vigilance Commission is an advisory body and it advises the Central Government Ministry/Department/Organizations on all matters relating to vigilance administration.

(e) Year-wise details of punishment imposed in respect of cases where CVC's advise was obtained are as under :-

Year	Prosecution sanctioned	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty
2007	192	1002	1164
2008	138	909	1173
2009	196	710	796

#### Exposure of corruption due to RTI

1589. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people, who are reportedly exposing corruption and seeking punishment for the guilty with the advent of Right To Information (RTI); and

(b) the number of complaints that have so far been acted upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Information is not Centrally maintained.

#### Filling of vacant posts

†1590. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in several fields to fill up the vacant posts and for new appointments;

(b) whether Government has taken any step toward new appointments in last three years according to the educated unemployed and their passing age; and

(c) the number of vacant posts in Government sector in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Action regarding filling up of vacant posts and for new appointments is taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The scheme of optimization of direct recruitment in the civilian posts has not been extended beyond 31st March, 2009 thereby doing away with the requirement to surrender two-thirds of the total vacancies every year. Therefore, all the vacancies arising after 31st March, 2009 can be filled up by the concerned Ministries/ Departments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per the latest information compiled by the Pay Research Unit of the Department of Expenditure, the estimated number of vacant posts in Central Ministries/Departments as on 1st March, for the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 is 417495, 437263 and 445356 respectively.

#### Parameters for Special Status

1591. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the parameters for according 'Special Status' to a State;
- (b) presently, names of such States;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan for giving special status;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (f) in what manner Rajasthan compare with above States, on various development parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) Special Category status for allocation of Central Assistance to State Plans has generally been accorded to the States on the basis of a set of criteria that *inter alia* include hilly and difficult terrain, low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries, economic and infrastructural backwardness and non-viable nature of State finances. States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilize resources for their development needs. Most States that have been granted Special Category Status have been constituted out of small Union Territories or from districts of some other States necessitating creation of overheads and administrative infrastructure out of proportion to their resource base. The decision to grant Special Category Status to any State is taken by National Development Council, which is the sole body competent to do so based on an integrated consideration of all the factors listed above and the peculiar situation of the State.

(b) There are 11 States at present which have been granted Special Category Status viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(c) to (e) The Government of Rajasthan has requested for grant of Special Category Status to Rajasthan. The Planning Commission is of the view that for any State seeking Special Category Status on account of State specific problems, it would be more appropriate to provide Financial Assistance/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) etc. as has been the practice so far, on a case to case basis.

(f) The development parameters relating to GSDP growth rate at constant prices, GSDP at current prices and States, Own Tax Revenue as per cent of GSDP for Rajasthan and Special Category States for 2006-07 to 2008-09 are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
		Growth in GSDP % at constant prices (1999-00)			GSDP at current prices (Rs. in crore)			States' Own Tax Revenue as % of GSDP		
1	Rajasthan	11.81	7.33	7.12	153345	175845	203248	7.80	7.81	7.78
	Special Category States									
1	Arunachal Pradesh	13.75	6.36	5.87	3413	3888	4536	2.20	2.45	3.01
2	Assam	4.9	5.73	6.17	64429	71625	79277	5.36	4.62	5.41
3	Himachal Pradesh	9.2	8.59	NA	28603	32220	NA	5.84	6.12	5.34
4	Jammu & Kashmir	6.25	6.28	NA	29030	31793	NA	6.18	8.05	7.71
5	Manipur	3.73	6.77	7.13	5403	5848	6344	2.28	2.00	2.75
6	Meghalaya	6.48	8.41	8.17	7330	8472	9611	4.16	3.77	3.84
7	Mizoram	5.51	5.54	6.44	2996	3305	3663	3.15	2.63	2.26
8	Nagaland	6.5	NA	NA	5978	NA	NA	1.86	1.83	1.83
9	Sikkim	7.15	7.4	8	2039	2298	2612	8.50	8.61	7.63
10	Tripura	2.64	4.13	NA	10322	10821	NA	3.31	3.43	3.59
11	Uttarakhand	9.84	9.37	8.67	31380	35592	40159	8.46	7.69	7.77

Source: Central Statistical Organization and Fiscal Indicators of States.

### Fund for deprived sections

1592. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to undertake adequate quantification of funds spent on SCs/STs, which is 25 per cent of our population so that deprived sections of the society are progressively brought equal at level with remaining 75 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government will keep in view the observations made in UN State of the World's indigenous Peoples' Report, 2010 that indigenous People, *i.e.* Tribals, across the world suffer disproportionately high level of poverty, illiteracy, poor health and human rights abuse, so the built-in disadvantaged groups within the intended beneficiaries derive equal benefits; and

(c) the percentage of 2007-08 and 2008-09 budgetary funds that were spent towards upliftment of SCs/STs groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) The Government has been issuing guidelines to States and Central Ministries to earmark Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population proportionate funds in their plan outlays under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), respectively, from time to time since the year 1976.

(b) India's position regarding indigenous people has been that it is not only the Scheduled Tribes who are indigenous to India but the entire population of India is indigenous since independence.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of Government of India are the nodal Ministries for implementation of programmes for development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, respectively. Details of the allocation and actual expenditure under the schemes for development for development of STs and SCs by the concerned Ministries during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under :

(Rs. In Crore)

Ministry	Annual Plan 2007-08			Annual Plan 2008-09		
	B.E.	Actual Expdr.	Percentage	B.E.	Actual Expdr.	Percentage
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1719.71	1524.32	88.64%	2121.00	1805.92	85.11%
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1521.50	1716.15	112.79%	1815.50	1805.89	99.47%

Note: Allocation and expenditure for 2007-08 and 2008-09 shown above under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are for Scheduled Castes development only.

### Development councils

1593. SHRI MANGALA KISAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of development councils like Bundelkhand in the country, giving the figure, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is willing to fund for the development of the other council area of the country, on the Bundelkhand funding pattern; and

(c) if so, whether Western Odisha development council will be funded by Government on Bundelkhand pattern considering it to be most underdeveloped and most poverty stricken area in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a)  
No Development Council for Bundelkhand region has been set up by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Budget for education and health**

1594. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether policies adopted by the States mean that they do not have enough money to spend on Education and Health;

(b) if so, the amount of funds transferred from Centre to States for Education and Health during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether States have utilized these funds fully for the purpose for which these were allotted; and

(d) if not, the names of defaulting States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (d) Education is in the Concurrent List and Health is a State subject. The bulk of the expenditure in Education and Health is incurred by the State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in providing quality education and health, the Central Government has been implementing several schemes with substantial outlays. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are the major flagship Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in the Education and Health sectors, respectively.

SSA aims at Universalisation of Elementary Education and is implemented in partnership with states with a fund sharing arrangement of 75:25 in the X Plan (2002-07) and in the XI Plan (2007-12) a tapering of ratio of 65:35 for first two years, 60:40 for the 3rd year, 55:45 for the 4th year and 50:50 thereafter. In view of higher states' share under SSA, the 13th Finance Commission has provided additional grants to the States to meet their shares of expenditure on education. The Central Government has also increased its allocation under SSA. Besides SSA, Central Government is also implementing Mid-day Meal Scheme through State Governments. Under MDMS, the Central Government incurs substantial expenditure in providing foodgrains free of cost to the states, and also financial assistance for cooking cost, transportation cost for foodgrains, kitchen sheds and cooking utensils, Management, Monitoring & Evaluation etc. The funding pattern under NRHM in the Health sector is 85:15 between the Central and the States.

An elaborate monitoring mechanism is in place to ensure utilization of the earmarked funds under these schemes. Periodical monitoring of the schemes are undertaken by the respective Ministries as prescribed in the programme guidelines. Meetings conducted for each state during Annual Plan discussion, Half Yearly Review meetings and Project Approval Board meetings undertake a detailed assessment of the programme. The details of Plan expenditure under these schemes are also posted in web site of respective Ministries enabling transparency and social audit.

Details indicating release of funds to the states under SSA and NHRM during the last five years is enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively (See below).



**Statement-I**

*Details indicating Approved Outlay, Central Releases and Expenditure under SSA for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10*

{ Rupees in lakhs }																
Sl .No.	Name of the State	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Outlay Approved	Release during 2005-06	Expenditure	Outlay Approved	Release during 2006-07	Expenditure	Outlay Approved	Release during 2007-08	Expenditure	Outlay Approved	Release during 2008-09	Expenditure	Outlay Approved	Release during 2009-10	Expenditure (as on 31.12.2009) (as on 16.02.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	72697.75	37999.00	55816.48	130524.54	46245.56	72236.73	124607.30	28100.00	43225.95	119733.59	71031.78	93526.52	117776.1	28569.9	39292.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6578.48	4442.51	5750.80	11928.41	7143.74	9978.27	12496.88	11043.55	11039.93	18133.30	13683.64	16864.67	16332	11427.95	6009.72
3	Assam	27605.94	13850.00	24803.64	104206.63	51464.72	42389.70	62138.49	28903.62	54623.2	61954.12	42740.91	55426.39	6073.68	42480	27643.92
4	Bihar	90002.02	32399.56	46675.91	241407.75	107744.39	155708.97	333929.73	135417.64	194222.2	366415.78	186158.47	209431.2	429454.5	95000	149353.45
5	Chhattisgarh	55068.11	30184.39	42766.88	82131.87	50182.20	64341.50	78478.28	46787.76	66685.9	99000.15	51853.86	75100.77	112332.1	55592.82	60604.09
6	Goa	1206.46	728.12	497.39	2077.85	724.12	1405.28	1679.86	899.57	1269.76	1670.13	804.41	1273.85	1902.28	550.58	971.35
7	Gujarat	30332.22	15084.84	23983.13	38939.00	14806.97	28102.88	38222.08	22658.26	27604.61	50005.23	25432.47	34076.51	55496	18031.73	25185.35
8	Haryana	24906.31	10196.55	19858.58	36501.95	25647.12	30388.70	35706.60	14220.00	22988.77	42549.74	20546.87	29943.19	59800.66	27600	30961.05
9	Himachal Pradesh	12044.13	7614.66	9929.61	12117.78	6250.75	10057.88	12198.37	7638.30	10882.92	14391.25	8552.99	12284.92	16640.83	8608	8319.35
10	Jammu & Kashmir	28345.16	18530.65	20830.69	35453.99	22083.37	31624.72	32151.79	20063.27	27059.15	49944.79	20532.59	26622.06	76109	37363.27	23402.88
11	Jharkhand	59508.78	28568.50	37759.90	104285.01	51515.00	64639.24	132192.00	80748.99	80623.91	167281.71	69041.09	122584.3	156495	70940.22	66084.16
12	Karnataka	43222.66	28303.78	40422.99	74215.24	54206.98	70192.82	69746.00	40604.78	68739.93	96014.08	51578.19	89806.77	96104.08	44220.6	59010.39
13	Kerala	17542	5939.00	10329.19	17154.00	6382.00	10189.20	15956.39	8323.42	13890.13	18860.81	10854.04	17695.88	21265.4	11989.5	12494.69
14	Madhya Pradesh	142279.6	77173.12	104047.48	186987.59	110679.68	148894.45	179824.44	86769.94	121186.6	184328.34	85569.35	153094.3	222282	107749	118494.82
15	Maharashtra	88216.71	50235.31	60458.50	106459.55	52158.56	78115.07	89523.47	45729.96	76383.12	109234.66	67386.02	98285.15	119386.5	48023	62337.2
16	Manipur	5016.98	3208.44	2051.96	6236.94	9.24	1799.78	4808.86	1850.95	2086.24	3929.68	321.21	782.48	5285.52	1500	1045.41

17	Meghalaya	3470.93	1921.00	2356.34	9153.53	4294.00	7181.86	14007.28	9359.63	10854.02	16613.49	9440.36	10794.75	19815.71	8383	7783.05
18	Mizoram	3686.93	2559.15	3573.86	4607.32	3441.69	4760.32	4802.91	4212.02	4718.29	6739.18	5112.59	2127.34	8490.34	667.75	3751.71
19	Nagaland	3385.13	2323.01	2879.40	6203.88	2315.20	230.86	5135.95	4596.00	4576.17	5718.30	2867.87	3203.96	6237.24	4413	1877.38
20	Orissa	65443.74	32792.50	38438.92	93961.31	44010.95	65778.72	108844.48	62853.68	80401.37	105040.51	49080.9	84525.3	138748.9	63061.6	68796.5
21	Punjab	22581.99	14683.89	21890.86	23278.14	12879.92	15805.66	18488.50	10493.88	12705.46	26510.46	13808.1	26102.2	36911.8	20044	22925.97
22	Rajasthan	85422.3	60313.43	75884.00	125337.14	7509.82	111679.04	159999.35	101307.20	134401.4	179803.64	108326.8	162651.3	200050.1	127124	150275.86
23	Sikkim	1989.87	1062.50	964.64	2439.01	402.14	863.00	2302.79	1036.25	895.76	2302.22	1075.31	1890.2	2456.41	1586	1332.79
24	Tamil Nadu	48781.94	35329.53	47961.24	72317.79	37329.65	55760.67	70271.11	53125.09	60672.13	78229.68	45414.47	84456.89	86230.9	48366	57727.66
25	Tripura	9436.93	7070.19	8163.00	9085.15	5330.01	8705.50	4832.34	4178.49	4294.16	7468.92	6464.12	6937	11172.5	7473	5524.82
26	Uttar Pradesh	2641.89	182799.00	223373.86	367851.15	206654.00	265381.00	344152.50	204758.00	2944.82	374626.60	212884.69	331477	387025.3	196011.9	227258.8
27	Uttarakhand	16851	10004.00	14687.32	24820.50	16934.00	20527.05	25283.65	13162.80	18572.09	27296.16	11444.45	22072.55	33057.31	13997.29	17063.09
28	West Bengal	105944.6	34199.79	48221.52	146487.36	61736.80	94214.72	143876.18	90571.68	101725.2	173779.34	65169.37	124384.2	216762.6	94142	102417.53
29	A & N Islands	833.49	163.00	448.59	1350.03	419.62	586.28	929.19	187.10	261.62	1404.20	780.54	1128.42	1351.2	312.44	451.19
30	Chandigarh	1369.68	350.00	125.81	1162.54	300.00	708.00	1953.69	934.95	1314.98	1885.80	820.52	1062.58	2757.2	1100.72	1732.47
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	734.7	0.00	379.22	830.46	100.00	310.75	794.39	418.54	287.19	1002.32	104.63	622.73	1167.27	350.18	415.94
32	Daman & Diu	352.65	111.91	58.00	260.85		26.19	258.26		130.91	292.90		139.06	468.64	169	101.68
33	Deihi	6688.51	1100.00	2557.13	8444.46	4230.24	4958.20	5234.32	1671.55	2973.37	6124.75	1529.01	3905.77	5832.54	3088.62	2240.46
34	Lakshadweep	93.32	0.00	0.91	418.04	87.47	8.88	235.17		112.33	347.27	70	230.42	291.63	143.8	55.03
35	Pondicherry	1244.4	529.40	568.79	941.93		407.82	893.50	577.07	666.52	1313.69	638.59	1141.82	1246.36	669.96	758.96
Total		1347073	751770.73	998516.54	208957.48	1083719.91	1477929.69	2135955.99	1143203.94	1556557	2410946.99	1261120.4	1905652	2727210	1206700.83	1363701.71
36	National Component	1110.86	952.00		1179.05	1115.04		1800.45	1328.58		1461.33	1459.42		2148.19	1132.89	
Grand Total		13485.184	752722.73	998516.54	2090757.53	1084835	1477929.69	2137756.44	1144532.52	1556557	2412408.32	1262579.8	1905652	2729358	1207833.72	1363702

Statement-II

Details indicating approved outlay, Central releases and Expenditure under NRHM for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10

High Focus States - Other than NE

Status as on 31st January, 2010												
(Rs. in crore)												
Action Point		Total	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand
Total State-wise Allocation under NRHM	2005-06	2309.60	398.22	118.00	43.58	51.80	157.69	280.76	196.72	264.27	746.69	51.86
	2006-07	3448.45	599.21	174.58	59.36	65.83	229.20	413.10	284.68	407.91	1142.70	71.89
	2007-08	4304.62	680.70	225.23	67.70	86.77	262.92	544.05	345.20	548.18	1459.42	84.44
	2008-09	4372.67	695.26	223.61	71.03	90.61	270.34	575.65	338.1	535.33	1480.37	92.37
	2009-10	5530.35	866.17	304.94	99.07	135.21	360.90	710.18	437.05	637.96	1861.19	117.68
	Total	19965.69	3239.56	1046.35	340.74	430.21	1281.06	2523.74	1601.76	2393.65	6690.38	418.24
Total State-wise release of NRHM Fund	2005-06	2545.41	315.88	118.61	58.64	67.68	143.51	298.14	231.07	325.22	930.00	56.66
	2006-07	3384.54	490.23	164.43	78.97	57.10	191.59	472.46	238.87	459.91	1180.24	50.73
	2007-08	4422.16	482.10	178.80	54.07	165.57	158.28	636.91	360.45	692.35	1531.50	162.14
	2008-09	5479.70	938.29	295.36	65.69	79.47	234.13	747.83	391.46	812.71	1806.88	107.89
	2009-10	4359.82	588.57	172.72	92.80	119.85	144.05	462.37	390.70	669.43	1603.28	116.04
	Total	20191.63	2815.07	929.92	350.17	489.68	871.55	2617.71	1612.55	2959.62	7051.89	493.45
Total State-wise NRHM Expenditure	2005-06	1503.79	203.68	84.60	33.22	42.17	63.74	152.58	137.02	189.96	573.30	23.53
	2006-07	2201.98	271.70	136.91	50.89	25.25	128.85	370.81	173.56	305.59	715.13	23.29
	2007-08	3600.82	464.31	146.85	52.10	79.47	112.89	666.40	266.63	566.48	1106.97	138.72
	2008-09	5235.14	610.06	223.55	66.82	110.87	333.96	730.28	342.51	850.12	1829.00	137.97
	2009-10	3805.99	543.56	92.58	84.46	110.02	89.93	408.17	356.13	705.40	1341.50	74.23
	Total	16347.72	2093.32	684.49	287.47	367.77	729.37	2328.25	1275.86	2617.54	5565.90	397.74

Status as on 31st January, 2010

		(Rs. in crore)								
Action Point		Total	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Total State-wise Allocation under NRHM	2005-06	460.27	26.38	247.97	33.63	32.15	31.21	30.42	7.92	50.69
	2006-07	810.21	31.88	513.22	53.75	52.87	28.48	49.14	14.51	66.35
	2007-08	1013.62	43.39	642.28	66.68	62.27	36.70	56.19	17.96	88.14
	2008-09	943.76	45.95	582.74	62.62	60.67	37.88	53.57	23.32	77.01
	2009-10	1396.02	53.16	883.14	91.16	87.68	52.76	77.43	26.78	123.91
	Total	4623.87	200.77	2869.35	307.85	295.65	187.03	266.74	90.49	406.00
Total State-wise release of NRHM Fund	2005-06	327.12	29.00	154.13	26.97	21.56	27.61	29.60	9.47	28.77
	2006-07	671.89	50.71	375.46	38.68	37.33	60.67	43.88	24.49	40.66
	2007-08	912.00	42.25	593.75	47.64	40.03	29.44	44.53	42.08	72.28
	2008-09	926.05	35.80	596.70	56.30	43.49	36.38	54.52	20.05	82.80
	2009-10	769.36	50.96	449.16	45.41	42.90	37.08	56.59	24.04	63.23
	Total	3606.42	208.71	2169.20	215.01	185.32	191.19	229.12	120.14	287.75
Total State-wise NRHM Expenditure	2006-07	361.79	29.18	190.15	18.00	17.88	38.72	36.88	7.44	22.95
	2007-08	771.94	45.38	529.40	37.05	19.23	47.42	41.01	19.86	32.59
	2008-09	1046.65	53.97	670.52	57.95	36.76	50.99	53.83	51.21	71.42
	2009-10	610.03	29.79	369.26	40.81	33.78	35.25	38.01	29.93	33.21
	Total	2905.34	173.00	1798.41	163.62	114.06	182.70	183.77	112.75	177.03

## Non High Focus States - Large

Status as on 31st January, 2010

		(Rs. in crore)										
Action Point		Total	Andhra Pradesh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra	Punjab	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal
Total State-wise Allocation under NRHM	2005-06	1840.89	277.60	6.35	306.82	69.33	187.56	117.38	310.72	75.09	212.73	277.29
	2006-07	2754.43	420.06	9.49	318.48	117.69	298.29	177.21	512.95	128.44	338.55	433.26
	2007-08	3550.38	597.84	13.38	380.58	137.59	395.95	218.57	671.14	161.97	433.16	540.20
	2008-09	3751.14	597.43	12.42	382.73	151.84	424.66	235.11	701.67	173.24	468.19	603.85
	2009-10	4487.50	716.82	13.73	468.73	179.08	506.36	281.75	860.27	209.01	564.81	686.95
	Total	16384.33	2609.75	55.37	1857.34	655.53	1812.83	1030.03	3056.74	747.76	2017.44	2541.55
Total State-wise release under NRHM Fund	2005-06	2093.65	365.39	6.17	346.28	85.14	199.27	113.66	338.58	94.13	246.10	299.87
	2006-07	2694.62	423.29	4.37	311.75	134.84	284.02	190.75	366.11	173.50	365.47	440.50
	2007-08	3762.90	631.24	5.16	417.89	131.79	314.62	297.61	706.34	118.89	590.67	548.68
	2008-09	3932.31	676.42	15.29	360.27	186.08	470.46	226.74	622.42	197.58	583.26	593.80
	2009-10	4069.23	533.13	10.97	428.32	201.42	428.47	164.80	745.37	353.23	560.72	642.50
	Total	16552.71	2629.49	41.98	1864.51	739.56	1696.84	993.56	2778.82	937.33	2345.28	2525.34
Total State-wise NRHM Expenditure	2005-06	1308.55	288.74	2.58	177.63	53.85	124.04	59.93	194.43	58.61	159.87	188.86
	2006-07	1776.39	334.66	3.41	217.77	90.48	160.33	118.51	162.20	120.78	281.06	287.17
	2007-08	2847.27	501.41	3.86	346.21	90.81	296.97	214.00	549.74	111.90	384.96	347.41
	2008-09	4575.75	762.21	12.23	546.26	235.49	509.41	366.25	888.82	194.58	617.05	443.45
	2009-10	3390.20	476.82	8.76	307.31	162.98	401.00	218.38	588.71	294.92	506.99	424.34
	Total	13898.16	2363.84	30.84	1595.18	633.62	1491.75	977.07	2383.90	780.79	1949.93	1691.24

Non High Focus States - Small & UT

Status as on 31st January, 2010

		(Rs. in crore)							
Action Point		Total	A & N Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Daman & Diu	Delhi	Lakshadweep	Puducherry
Total State-wise Allocation under NRHM	2005-06	47.66	5.63	3.29	2.03	1.47	31.36	1.22	2.67
	2006-07	87.54	9.10	6.37	3.46	3.60	57.25	2.47	5.29
	2007-08	112.08	6.09	7.35	3.78	3.43	79.20	2.25	9.98
	2008-09	124.25	10.83	7.77	4.00	3.57	85.21	2.48	10.39
	2009-10	172.47	17.14	9.81	4.56	4.27	121.93	2.81	11.95
Total		544.01	48.79	34.58	17.83	16.34	374.96	11.23	40.28
Total State-wise release of NRHM Fund	2005-06	54.14	8.44	3.37	1.77	1.79	32.83	1.62	4.30
	2006-07	85.91	10.13	6.97	2.89	3.58	54.40	1.76	6.17
	2007-08	101.23	7.97	4.77	1.34	0.51	81.36	0.50	4.78
	2008-09	139.46	7.95	3.96	2.00	1.30	118.47	0.53	5.24
	2009-10	88.97	4.83	4.72	2.18	1.36	64.81	0.98	10.09
Total		469.71	39.32	23.80	10.19	8.54	351.88	5.38	30.58
Total State-wise NRHM Expenditure	2005-06	36.38	4.63	1.96	0.80	1.05	26.20	0.53	1.21
	2006-07	61.61	9.95	4.44	2.20	2.41	38.05	0.90	3.66
	2007-08	63.11	1.56	1.91	1.77	0.85	53.25	0.33	3.45
	2008-09	112.01	9.53	4.99	2.03	1.63	88.17	1.39	4.27
	2009-10	73.16	9.04	2.69	1.62	1.14	48.19	1.05	9.44
Total		346.28	34.70	15.99	8.42	7.08	253.86	4.20	22.03

#### **Growth rate target**

1595. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan have fixed their target to achieve the 10 per cent growth rate during the term 2007-12;

(b) if so, whether present rate of growth is as per fixed targets and will achieve 10 per cent by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to achieve the growth rate target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aims at achieving an average annual growth rate of 9 % by gradually improving from 8.5% in the first year of the plan to 10% by the end of the plan period. During the first year of the Plan (2007-08), the growth rate was well on the mark and estimated at 9%. However, there has been a deceleration in the growth rate on account of global slowdown during 2008-09 and negative growth rate in the agriculture sector due to drought like situation during 2009-10. The GDP growth rate for 2008-09 is estimated at 6.7%.

The three successive fiscal stimulus packages announced by the Government coupled with active monetary policy support have led to a quick recovery of the economy. The policy instruments in this regard include increase in borrowing limits of State Governments by 100 basis points, tax relief to boost demand and increase in expenditure on public projects to create employment opportunities and public assets, debt relief measures to farmers and increased public expenditure on programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and rural infrastructure. The first quarter of 2009-10 itself indicated the signs of the recovery of the economy with a growth rate of 6.1 % as compared to 5 .8% during the last quarter of 2008-09. It is expected that during 2009-10, the growth rate of 7.2% will be achieved.

#### **Unspent funds under SJSRY**

1596. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) remained unspent in various States including Maharashtra during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether SJSRY has since been revamped during the current financial year in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to monitor the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), as per the norms, States/UTs have to utilize the Central funds released to them in a particular year, within one year from the end of the year in which funds have been released. Thus upto the year 2009-10, all Central funds released upto the year 2007-08, (cumulatively), should have been utilized by the States/UTs. As per the Utilization Certificates (UCs) received from the States/UTs, an amount of Rs. 25.66 crore is still lying unutilized in 13 States/UTs. In case of Maharashtra, no utilization certificates are pending and the entire allocation for 2009-10 has been released to it in the current year.

(c) and (d) On the basis of an evaluation study conducted by the Ministry, as well as feed back received from various stakeholders, the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped and is effective in all States/UTs including Maharashtra, since 1st April, 2009. The revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has following five components:-

- (1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (3) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

(e) The revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being monitored through revised formats of Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) and also through various review meetings at the level of Joint Secretary/Secretary, in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

#### **Floor Area Ratio of Motels**

1597. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from Hotel and Motel Association of Delhi to increase the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of motel in and around Delhi to meet the requirement of rooms for Commonwealth Games 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) whether Government proposes to allow increase of FAR motels in and around Delhi which are of Star category and meets all security and other facilities rather than considering providing accommodation at Pahar Ganj and Karol Bagh areas which are highly congested and insecure?

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

(b) Representations from Motels Welfare Association, Delhi Motel Association, Hotel and Motel Association of Delhi have been received requesting to modify the provisions of the Master Plan of Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) to allow motels higher FAR, increased ground coverage, to treat motels on similar lines as hotels.

(c) Hotels and motels are distinctly different activities in terms of land use and permissible development control norms. Motels were a permissible activity in the rural use zone/green belt under MPD-2001 with FAR of 15. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that as per the provisions of MPD-2021, motels are not permitted in the green belt and also in the proposed urban extension due to constant pressure on rural land. However, MPD-2021 provides that existing approved motels may continue in the green belt. Hotel is a commercial activity permitted under MPD-2021, with separate development control norms, which include 40% ground coverage and FAR of 225.

#### **Strategy to meet energy intensity reduction target**

1598.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has set up an expert group to decide strategy to meet energy intensity reduction target of 20-25 per cent by 2010 which Government had announced on eve of Copenhagen climate negotiations;

(b) whether expert group will review existing status of studies on low carbon growth plans and conduct further analysis to assess options open to Government to achieve target it has set itself;

(c) if so, by when expert group is likely to submit its report; and

(d) its main recommendations and by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group on 7th January, 2010 for drawing up a Strategy for a Low Carbon Economy.

(b) to (d) The Expert Group shall, *inter alia*; review existing studies on low carbon growth/low carbon pathways, conduct further analyses as required, to assess various low carbon option for the Indian economy and prepare a report outlining the roadmap on Low Carbon Growth for India. The group will present an interim report by the end of April, 2010 and a final report by the end of September, 2010.

#### **Sole identity proof**

1599. SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed unique identification number may become the sole identity proof for opening new bank accounts and getting all other services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification number to all the residents of India. The facility of obtaining unique identification numbers would be available to all residents on a voluntary basis. As of now, there is no proposal to make unique identification numbers for residents mandatory.

#### **Increase in funds for NREGA**

1600. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission is not in favour of raising funds for NREGA;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Rural Development Ministry sought 60 per cent increase in the allocation to this Scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons for resistance from the Planning Commission?

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

(b) and (c) Planning Commission, after taking into account the resources available, competing demands from other Ministries/Departments and all other relevant factors, determines the Gross Budgetary Support for various Ministries/ Departments. The Ministries/Departments concerned, thereafter finalise the scheme-wise allocation of funds, which is endorsed by the Planning Commission. Department of Rural Development thus, has made scheme-wise allocations including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, which were endorsed by the Planning Commission.

#### **Bio-technology regulatory authority**

1601. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any draft legislation to constitute Bio-technology Regulatory Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposed act stipulates imprisonment of critiques of GM foods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India has prepared a draft Bill to establish Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India. The Bill was prepared through a consultative process involving interdisciplinary and inter-ministerial experts, State Governments and other Stakeholders. According to the Bill, the Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) is proposed to be an autonomous and statutory agency to regulate the research, transport, import, manufacture and use of organisms and products of modern biotechnology. The bill is currently under review by a committee of Secretaries.

(c) No Sir.

#### **First human genome sequencing in India**

1602. SHRI P. RAJEEV : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sequencing of first human genome in India achieved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has put India at par in scientific research with advanced nations;

(b) whether the Indian human genome sequencing was achieved with indigenous technology;

(c) whether the CSIR has developed indigenously the necessary instruments and reagents to carry out human genome sequencing;

(d) whether the costs of human genome sequencing technology developed by CSIR are less than that in other countries; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir. The sequencing of first human genome in India by Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), Delhi, a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has helped our country join the league of select countries undertaking advanced research in the area of genomics.

(b) and (c) The sequencing of human genome requires high computational capability and technological know-how in handling sophisticated machines and analyzing huge volumes of data. CSIR generated the human genome sequence data using commercially available reagents and next generation sequencing instruments. The assembly and mapping of the human genome was

indigenously accomplished by effectively integrating complex computational and bioinformatics tools with high throughput analytical capabilities using super computers at CSIR-IGIB. The computational and bioinformatics know-how have been developed at CSIR over the last decade.

(d) The cost of human genome sequencing done at CSIR-IGIB is comparable with similar recent efforts world over.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **National Bio-technology Regulatory Authority**

1603. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Regulatory Authority for Bio-technology, product and processes;

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

(c) the time by which the National Bio-technology Regulatory Authority in the country will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It is proposed to set up a Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI), which will be autonomous and statutory agency to regulate the research, transport, import, manufacture and use of organisms and products of modern biotechnology. A draft Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India Bill has been prepared through a consultative process involving interdisciplinary and inter-ministerial experts, State Governments and Stakeholders.

(c) No time frame can be given at this stage.

#### **Database for climate impact studies**

1604. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether NISCAIR, a constituent establishment of CSIR in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru University and with cooperation of UNESCO, had initiated project, "Development of Database for Climate Impact Studies in India with Special Reference to Lakshadweep";

(b) if so, the details and present status including financial support received as on today;

(c) if so, whether CSIR had submitted same towards National Missions of Climate Change;

(d) if so, whether Research Council of NISCAIR was held during the year 2008 and 2009 and started to provide financial support to project; and

(e) if so, whether steps will be taken to provide remaining financial assistance other than it received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir. A Scientist at NISCAIR in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has submitted a proposal to the 8th Research Council (RC) meeting of NISCAIR on 6th June 2008.

(b) The project envisages to identify indicators of climate change impact and to develop a web enabled database with cooperation of various organizations in India. It also envisages study of adaptation and mitigation due to climate change. RC had recommended that project proposal be submitted to Department of Science and Technology (DST) and other possible funding agencies such as Lakshadweep Administrator, Island Authority of India and CSIR for possible funding.

The project has already received financial support of Rs.12.45 lakh from UT Administration, Lakshadweep; Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi; and National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), Bangalore.

The spatial data development has been completed. The base map of selected island has been prepared in GIS domain using the existing map. The first field visit has been done during 23rd January 2010 to 2nd February 2010. All the three investigators of the project had visited and collected data from Kavarathi and Agatti islands of Lakshadweep Archipelago.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Research Council of NISCAIR in its 8th meeting in 2008 had approved the project for submission to funding agencies; and

(e) As per CSIR guidelines, the Principal Investigator shall submit the requirement in the prescribed format to the DST and other funding agencies as desired by the RC, NISCAIR in its 8th Meeting.

#### **Benefits of retired employees**

1605.SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the retirement benefits of many employees retired from Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), a constituent establishment of CSIR are pending for quite long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether steps would be taken to process the same and sanction the respective retirement benefits without delay; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) Retirement benefits in respect of only two employees of Central

Road Research Institute (CRRl) have been withheld in compliance with court orders. The cases are still pending against these employees and final view can be taken only after receiving court orders in their cases.

#### **Developmental scheme for SC/ST in Andhra Pradesh**

1606. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some districts in Andhra Pradesh were on fast-track mode of development in the State in the schemes exclusive for SC/ST;
- (b) if so, the details in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (c) the funds allocated and spent in the district in each sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs are not implementing any schemes for SC/ST which provide for fast track mode of development of certain districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act**

1607. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI :

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

- (a) whether all States adopted the Employment of Manual Scavengers and (Prohibition) Act, 1993, and have implemented the same properly, if so, State-wise details;
- (b) the number of persons that have been punished under this Act, so far, the details thereof, year-wise, State-wise;
- (c) whether any survey has been undertaken regarding implementation of this Act;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the total number of Rural Households and the number out of them that have converted dry latrines into sanitary latrines, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and (Prohibition) Act, 1993 has been adopted by 23 States and all Union Territories. Two States, namely, Manipur and Mizoram have reported that there are no dry latrines and the States are scavengers free. Two States, namely, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have enacted their own Act. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is yet to adopt the Act. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Only the Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that under this Act 32314 prosecutions have been field in the Judicial Magistrate's Court in various local bodies through out the State since 10th April, 2002 to till date and fine has been imposed in 5206 cases.

(c) and (d) No State has reported of any survey undertaken regarding implementation of this Act.

(e) The Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Total Sanitation Campaign is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. There are 593 district projects in the country.

Under Total Sanitation Campaign programme implemented by Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development no data on dry latrine of Rural Households is maintained. However, all households with dry latrines are required to be covered under TSC for construction of individual household latrine. State-wise details of number of latrines required to be constructed under the TSC and the same constructed till date as per online data reported by States is enclosed as Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *State-wise details of status regarding adoption of Act of 1993*

1. So far, the Act of 1993 has been adopted by 23 States and all UTs.
2. 2 States namely Manipur and Mizoram have reported that there are no dry latrines or they are scavengers free and hence have not adopted the Act.
3. 2 States namely Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have enacted their own Act.
4. The States of Jammu & Kashmir is yet to adopt the Act.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Status
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adopted
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Adopted
3.	Assam	Adopted
4.	Bihar	Adopted
5.	Chhattisgarh	Adopted
6.	Gujarat	Adopted
7	Goa	Adopted
8.	Haryana	Adopted
9,	Himachal Pradesh	State has its own Act
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not Yet Adopted

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	Adopted
12.	Karnataka	Adopted
13.	Kerala	Adopted
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Adopted
15.	Maharashtra	Adopted
16.	Manipur	No Dry Latrines
17.	Meghalaya	Adopted
18.	Mizoram	No Dry Latrines
19.	Nagaland	Adopted
20.	Orissa	Adopted
21.	Punjab	Adopted
22.	Rajasthan	State has its own Act
23.	Sikkim	Adopted
24.	Tamil Nadu	Adopted
25.	Tripura	Adopted
26.	Uttaranchal	Adopted
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Adopted
28.	West Bengal	Adopted

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of individual household Latrines constructed till 8-3-2010 as reported by States against the objectives of Total Sanitation Campaign*

Sl. No.	State	Objective	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	10150779	6170320
2	Arunachal Pradesh	133861	29767
3	Assam	3381037	782270
4	Bihar	11171314	2134587
5	Chhattisgarh	3365426	1504512
6	D & N Haveli	2480	37
7	Goa	45323	33753
8	Gujarat	4111577	3558275
9	Haryana	1839932	1763665



1	2	3	4
10	Himachal Pradesh	846486	754651
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1300724	192121
12	Jharkhand	3729495	1190166
13	Karnataka	5558061	2338088
14	Kerala	1073742	1088855
15	Madhya Pradesh	8137100	4310276
16	Maharashtra	9886544	5893224
17	Manipur	263254	22078
18	Meghalaya	269136	76348
19	Mizoram	76540	74906
20	Nagaland	198369	55273
21	Orissa	7056648	2521478
22	Puducherry	18000	2191
23	Punjab	1167568	522965
24	Rajasthan	6984333	2623228
25	Sikkim	87014	94600
26	Tamil Nadu	8244883	5962557
27	Tripura	559063	540798
28	Uttar Pradesh	20494156	11803913
29	Uttarakhand	886301	428398
30	West Bengal	9133516	6652145
GRAND TOTAL		120172662	63125445

**Grants-in-aid to NGOs in the field of under privileged**

1608. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to reduce their grants-in-aid in the next financial year for the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) working in the field of under privileged;
- (b) if so, the reasons for reducing grants-in-aids to the NGOs;
- (c) the Budgetary support under grants-in-aid to NGOs in last three financial years;

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

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The details of budget estimates and releases made under various schemes of the Ministry being implemented through NGOs is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Budget Allocation and Grants-in-aid released under various schemes during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocation and Releases					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Budget Estimates	Releases	Budget Estimates	Releases Budget	Budget Estimates	Releases (As on 7.03.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	35.00	26.11	35.00	20.90	35.00	17.10
2.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Other Backward Classes	3.50	3.55	3.50	2.83	5.00	0.75
3.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	70.00	70.25	70.00	64.76	76.00	20.50
4.	Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organisation working for Scheduled Castes	36.00	8.17	36.00	21.50	35.00	7.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances	70.00	49.08	79.00	60.23	79.00	44.04
6.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	22.00	16.12	22.00	17.72	22.00	15.62

**Norms for grants-in-aid under Deen Dayal Disabled Persons' Rehabilitation Scheme**

1609. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for sanctioning grants-in-aid etc. under the Deen Dayal Disabled Persons' Rehabilitation Scheme(DDPRS) by his Ministry;

(b) whether a number of schemes for grant-in-aid recommended by Government of Kerala under DDPRS, are pending with his Ministry;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the period of pendency, and the reasons therefore; and

(d) the action Government would take to clear such pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) For getting grant-in-aid under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) of this Ministry, (i) the organisation should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) or any relevant Act of the State/Union Territory; or a public trust registered under the law for the time being in force; or a charitable company licensed under Section 25 of the Company Act, 1958, for at least 2 years at the time of applying for grant under this Scheme. (ii) it should have a legally constituted managing body; and (iii) it is not run for profit to any individual or a body of individuals. The details of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) are available on the official website of this Ministry [www.socialjustice.nic.in](http://www.socialjustice.nic.in).

(b) to (d) No scheme for grant-in-aid recommended by Government of Kerala under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) is pending with this Ministry. However, grant-in-aid for proposals received through the State Government Grant- in-Aid Committee are processed on the basis of norms and guidelines of the scheme. The proposals received for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been processed to the extent they comply with the provision of the scheme for sanction of grants subject to availability of funds. So far grant-in-aid has been released in 69 cases."

### School recognition for free education to SC/ST

1610. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects received in his Ministry for releasing grant for free education schools for different States:

(b) the number of States in which schools for 100 children were running on free ship by different NGOs between 2006 to 2009;

(c) names and number of school projects rejected either by the State Government or by his Ministry on the ground of non-recognition of schools; and

(d) reasons for not relaxing the school recognition when some schools were/are running on free ship for SC/ST and physically handicapped during 2008 and 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) 185 proposals for ongoing non-residential and residential school projects for Scheduled Castes, as recommended by the Grant-in-aid Committee of the concerned State Government, have so far been received during 2009-10, for release of grant-in-aid, under the Scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for Scheduled Castes.

In regard to Scheduled Tribes, 171 such schools under the Scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for Scheduled Tribes, and 135 educational complexes under the Scheme of strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts, are running through Non Governmental Organizaitons/State Society, during 2009-10.

(b) The information in regard to SC/ST, is given in the table as under:-

<b>Scheduled Castes :</b>	17
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Number of States in which NGOs are running residential/ Non-residential school projects, with grant-in-aid, during 2006-07 to 2008-09, under the Scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for SCs.

**Scheduled Tribes :**

Number of States in which NGOs/State Society are running:-	24
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(i) Residential/non-residential school projects, with grant-in-aid, during 2006-09, under the Scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for STs,

(ii) Education complexes, under the Scheme of strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts	09
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(c) and (d) No such project proposal concerning SC/ST, recommended by the State Grant-in-aid Committee, has been rejected either by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment or Ministry

of Tribal Affairs, so far during 2009-10. As regards persons with disabilities, under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, assistance to NGOs is provided for setting up of special schools, and no such rejection has been made.

#### **Social security agreements for weaker sections**

1611. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed social security agreements particularly for the minorities and weaker sections of the society;
- (b) if so, the details for Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and country-wise;
- (c) the purpose behind each such agreement;
- (d) the implementation status thereof, country-wise for the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (e) the funds allocated and spent for such agreements implementation for the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) No such agreement has been signed in respect of minorities, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Mission to Mars**

1612. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Russians are planning to send 4-6 persons in its mission to Mars this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that NASA is also planning to establish a colony on the surface of Mars;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Indian Scientists are also involved in these missions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, it is learnt that Russian Federal Space Agency, in collaboration with European Space Agency, has planned an experiment simulating a manned flight to Mars.

(c) and (d) It is learnt that NASA is also planning to have a manned mission to Mars in another 20 years from now. However, there is no information as to whether NASA has plans to establish a colony on the surface of Mars.

- (e) No, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.

#### **Plan for Mars mission**

†1613. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has made any short or long term plan for Mars Mission;
- (b) if so, the details of allocated amount and the progress made so far under the plan; and
- (c) the target of ISRO in respect of manned space mission?

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

- (a) ISRO is currently making studies on the possibilities of a scientific satellite mission to Mars.
- (b) No funds have allocated for the Mars mission so far.
- (c) The target of ISRO in respect of manned space mission, at this point of time, is to develop certain critical technologies.

#### **Growth in tourism industry**

1614. MS. MABEL REBELLO :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) whether tourism industry is poised for huge growth as foreign tourist arrivals in India show an upward trend;
- (b) whether during December, 2009 the tourist industry foreign tourists arrival in India registered a 21 per cent growth over the corresponding month in 2008, foreign tourists arrival in 2009 had declined 17.6 per cent during the first 11 months but revived sharply in December;
- (c) whether inspite of threats from various countries the tourists traffic has increased; and
- (d) the concrete measures being taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (d) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India in 2009 has registered a decline of 3.3% over 2008. However, during January-November, 2009, a decline of 6.0% in FTAs has been observed over the corresponding period of 2008. During December, 2009 an increase of 21% in FTAs has been observed over December, 2008. The decline in FTAs during January-November, 2009 may be due to various reasons including global financial slowdown, terrorist activities, HINI pandemic etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To attract more tourists to India, Ministry of Tourism has taken a number of steps including advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars & workshops, Indian food and cultural festivals, publication of brochures, offering incentives to inbound travelers, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. The Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has also been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of Medical and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism in the Country.

#### **Business activities by foreigners**

1615. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a number of foreign tourists are engaged in running pizza parlours, adventure tourism, cafes and restaurants-cum-hotels and the organic fruit business activities in proxy, in Manali, Shanag, Vashishit, Naggar, Bagsunag and Nashla of Himachal Pradesh over the years;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government proposes to issue instructions to the State Governments to appoint a Tourism Officer to oversee such business activities being carried out by foreign tourists, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) As per the information received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, no foreign tourists have been engaged in running pizza parlours, adventure tourism, cafes and restaurants-cum-hotels and the organic fruit business activities in these areas.

However, some of the foreigners having business visa and those who have registered Hotels, Travel Agency and Restaurants are engaged in this activity in Kangra District.

(b) to (d) The State Government has informed that at present there is no proposal in the State to appoint a Tourism Officer to oversee such business activities being carried out by foreign tourists. However, the State Government carries out inspections of the tourism units under the H.P. Tourism Development & Registration Act, 2002 to detect such cases.

#### **Incredible India campaign**

1616. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has spent any amount on 'Incredible India' campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the steps being taken for the sensitization programmes and awareness campaigns in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan particularly in the wake of upcoming Commonwealth Games 2010, when a large number of foreigners, are expected to visit India; and

(d) if so, the details worked out so far and expenditure made so far at each level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism releases Incredible India Campaigns in international and domestic markets to promote varied tourism destinations of India. Awareness and sensitization of masses and stakeholders about the importance of tourism is an ongoing process for which Ministry of Tourism releases Media Campaigns in the Domestic Markets.

Details of the Budget Estimates/Expenditure incurred for overseas and domestic marketing and promotions including the media campaigns are as under :

(Rs. in Crore)		
Year	Overseas Promotion	Domestic Promotion (including promotion of North East Areas)
2007-08 (Expenditure Incurred)	170.89	71.11
2008-09 (Budget Estimates)	220.00	72.00
2009-10 (Budget Estimates)	250.00	60.00

#### Foreign tourist in country

1617. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to take new initiatives to attract more foreign tourists in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when they are likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (b) The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to promote tourism to the country. These include participation in the major travel fairs, liberalizing the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme for service providers promoting India, organizing Road Shows in important tourist generating markets overseas, arranging familiarisation tours to India for international travel trade and media representatives, media campaigns in the print, electronic, online and outdoor media.

Recently Government of India has introduced Visa-on-Arrival scheme for tourists from five countries viz. Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan on a pilot basis for a period of one year.



New initiatives specially niche tourism areas and new products to attract more foreign tourists is an ongoing process and Ministry of Tourism through the Indiatourism offices in India and overseas disseminate information to the general public through the Incredible India website.

#### **Buddhist tourism in India**

1618. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of old and new schemes to attract Buddhist tourists to India;
- (b) whether important places of Buddhist interest in Odisha have been included in such schemes; and
- (c) if so, the allocation made and the connectivity developed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (c) Development of tourism schemes to attract Buddhist tourists is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism through India Tourism offices in India and overseas promotes the culture and heritage of India including Buddhist heritage through Incredible India Campaign as well as through production and distribution of brochures, posters, leaflets etc.

To promote the rich heritage of Buddhism in India, a Buddhist conclave titled 'Experience Buddhism in the land of the origin' was held at Nalanda on 6-7 February, 2010 which was attended by international scholars and Tour Operators and media. A special tourist train "Mahaparinirvan Express" run by IRCTC, Ministry of Railways covers the Buddhist sites of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from State Government. In the 10th Plan, an amount of Rupees 740.67 lakhs has been sanctioned for integrated development of Buddhist circuit at Lalitgiri, Ratanagiri, Udaigiri and Langudi by the Government of Orissa. Rupees 592.52 lakhs has so far been released.

#### **Hotel rooms for CWG**

1619. SHRI SHANTA RAM LAXMAN NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of hotel rooms of various categories available in Delhi at present;
- (b) whether Government proposes to provide additional rooms capacity in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;
- (c) if so, details of the projects undertaken by various agencies;
- (d) the number of additional rooms proposed to be provided;
- (e) the expenditure involved therein; and
- (f) other related details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (f)

Presently, there are around Ten thousand classified hotel rooms available under various categories in the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi. The Ministry of Tourism has assessed that approximately 40,000 rooms would be required for the Commonwealth Games - 2010 and therefore approx. 30,000 additional rooms would be required in the NCR of Delhi to meet the demand of visitors coming for Games. A 'Task Force' has been constituted in the Ministry of Tourism for monitoring the accommodation position and to assess the progress of new hotel projects under various land owning agencies like Delhi Development Authority (DDA), State Governments of Haryana & Uttar Pradesh etc. for creation of additional hotel accommodation in NCR of Delhi. The overall availability of rooms from new hotel projects coming up for the Games as per the recent XXVIII review meeting of the Task Force held on 26.02.2010 indicated a total of 10,525 rooms under 'Definite' category out of which 70% of the rooms (7,307 rooms) have been completed. Further, around Twelve thousand rooms from licensed Guest Houses and around 5,500 rooms of DDA Housing units to be operated by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) would also be utilized for the Games. The balance rooms are likely to be made available from the 'Incredible India Bed & Breakfast/Home Stay Scheme'.

#### **Plan for attracting tourists**

1620. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that tourism is a big source of income; and
- (b) if so, what plan Government has envisaged to develop the existing tourist spots and to create new tourist centres with artistic vision to attract tourists from all over the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Development of tourist spots/centres is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. Financial assistance upto 2% of project cost is also provided for architect's fee wherever necessary so that tourism projects are designed and implemented.

#### **Crime against women and children at tourist centres**

1621. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has formulated a detailed code of conduct for all service providers in the tourism sector to prevent sex related crimes against women and children at tourist centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to publicise the code in a big way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (d) No Sir. As of now, Ministry of Tourism has not finalized a code of conduct. Further, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Hence prevention of crime against women and children is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories who have, however, been advised to deploy Tourist Police and also forwarded guidelines framed for formation of Tourist Security Organisation (s) comprising Ex-Servicemen.

#### State specific infrastructure plan for tourism

1622. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been huge growth in the number of tourists in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider for a State specific infrastructure developmental plan so that the tourists visiting various historical places get a good hospitality and nice impression; and

(c) the details of plans and financial allocation for the State of Bihar for promotional activity in tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) The details of domestic and foreign tourist visits to Bihar during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given below:-

Year	Domestic Tourist Visits		Foreign Tourist Visits	
	Number (in million)	Growth over previous year	Number (in million)	Grwoth over previous year
2007	10.35	33.2 <sup>o</sup> %	0.18	108.8 <sup>o</sup> %
2008	11.89	14.8 <sup>o</sup> %	0.35	94.8 <sup>o</sup> %
2009*	15.69	31.9 <sup>o</sup> %	0.42	22.4 <sup>o</sup> %

\* Provisional

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism in States/Union Territories is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance to the States/Union Territories to augment the tourism infrastructure based on the project proposals received from them subject to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs.39.23 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan to the State Government of Bihar for various tourism projects.

**Conversion of ancient buildings as tourist spots**

1623. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any scheme under which the ancient buildings can be converted into major tourist spots;
- (b) if so, the details of such locations which are converted into tourist spots, State-wise;
- (c) whether public private partnerships can be used in these infrastructures; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism grants financial assistance for the refurbishment of the ancient monuments under its schemes of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits and Assistance to Central agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development.

**Commercial activities in frangible Himalayan environment**

1624. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that motorcar rallies and other commercial tourism activities are being held frequently in Himalayan ranges damaging fragile Himalayan environment in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that sacred mountains are being desecrated by commercial tourism activities that litter the slopes with garbage and hasten the melting of glaciers;
- (d) if so, whether necessary approval from Union Government/State Government is obtained for conducting such commercial activities in fragile Himalayan environment; and
- (e) if so, the details of approval obtained during the last three years, activity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (e) Development and Promotion of Tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to availability

of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. The Ministry of Tourism, lays emphasis on development & promotion of Tourism on a sustainable & responsible basis safeguarding the environmental interest as laid down in the National Tourism Policy 2002.

#### **Himalayan Ski Village**

1625. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the environment clearance for setting up of Himalayan Ski Village (HSV) in the Kullu-Manali area of Himachal Pradesh has not been obtained from Union Government or State Government;

(b) if so, the action taken against the company in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that environmental clearance is not necessary to be a part of detailed project report (DPR) and it could be sought later; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (d) As informed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, environmental clearance is mandatory for Detailed Project Report (DPR) regarding such projects. The environmental clearance has not been obtained by the M/s Himalayas Ski Village Pvt. Ltd. (HSV). Accordingly, notice has been given to the company by the State Government.

#### **Crisis communication plan for foreign tourists**

1626. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised a crisis communication plan to disseminate information to foreign tourists in the event of any terror attack;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the impact of terror attacks on tourism industry has affected adversely;

(d) if so, whether the developed countries like USA and UK have advised their citizens not to visit India in view of recent attacks; and

(e) if so, the steps Government proposes to create confidence amongst foreign tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism in consultation with concerned Ministries disseminates immediate information through the India Tourism offices in India and abroad about any type of crisis including the terror attacks in the country. Terror attacks, H1N1 pandemic, global financial slowdown, etc. had an adverse impact on tourism industry temporarily.

Travel advisories have been issued by various countries from time to time including UK and USA, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while traveling to areas in the country which are temporarily disturbed. The Ministry of Tourism through its overseas offices and in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian missions abroad takes up the matter regarding lifting of travel advisories as and when issued by different countries, to avoid any adverse impact on tourism to the country.

1627. The Question was cancelled.

#### **National Real Estate Development Council**

1628. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formed a National Real Estate Development Council;
- (b) if so, the purpose of this real estate promotional body;
- (c) the names of members of this Council;
- (d) the role of Government in this Council; and
- (e) the steps proposed to protect interests of middle class people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) was formed in the year 1998, under the Chief Patronship of the then Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment, Government of India, by public and private sector enterprises engaged in housing and real estate development. Presently, Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is its Chief Patron. The Chief Patron, as per NAREDCO's constitution, nominates six persons; one person of eminence, three from the Government of India (two from Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and one from Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) and two from government public sector enterprises, in the governing body of the Council. A list of Council members is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

NAREDCO's prime objective is to self regulate and promote the real estate industry and safeguard consumer interest.

(d) NAREDCO being a self-regulatory and autonomous body, and as no financial assistance for its day-to-day functioning is being provided by the Government, the role of the Government is limited to patronship by Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

(e) In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest including those of middle class people, and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with various stakeholders has prepared a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200 \_\_ . The draft bill has been put on the website of the Ministry

(<http://mhupa.gov.in>). Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers, etc. by 06.11.2009. More than 350 responses have been received.

Further, the Ministry of Urban Development also proposes to introduce a Bill viz. National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate Management (Promotion and Regulation) Bill which will be applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

### ***Statement***

#### *List of members of National Real Estate Development Council*

#### **Nominated by Chief Patron**

1. Person of Eminence
2. Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
3. Joint Secretary (JNNURM), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
4. Joint Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
5. Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC).
6. Hindustan Prefab Limited.

#### **Honory Members**

7. FICCI Real Estate Committee, FICCI.
8. ASSOCHAM.
9. C1DC.

#### **Appointed Members**

10. Director General, NAREDCO

#### **Members (Founder)**

11. Omaxe Limited
12. Arora & Associates Realty Ltd.
13. DLF Ltd.
14. K Raheja Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
15. Parsvnath Developers Ltd.
16. Som Datt Builders Pvt. Ltd.
17. HUDCO Ltd.

18. ELDECO Infrastructure & Properties Ltd.
19. LIC Housing Finance Ltd.
20. National Housing Bank
21. Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.
22. Windsor Infrastructure Ltd.
23. Ansal Properties & Infrastructure Ltd.
24. Mahindra Lifespace Developers Ltd.
25. ATS Infrastructure Ltd.
26. Taneja Developers & Infrastructure Ltd.
27. Jaypee Greens Ltd.
28. Daksha Infrabuild (P) Ltd.
29. Baderwals Infraproject Pvt. Ltd.
30. Pearls Infrastructure Projects Limited
31. Vigneshwara Developers Pvt. Ltd.
32. Greenfield Ventures Limited
33. Princeton Infrastrucure Ltd.
34. GMR Group
35. Prozone Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
36. Sobha Developers Ltd.
37. BPTP Ltd.
38. Agarwal Associates (Promoters) Ltd.
39. Sahara Prime City Limited
40. Ansal Housing & Construction Ltd.
41. Orior Developers & Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.
42. Rashmi Housing Pvt. Ltd.
43. Shanders Properties & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.

**Members (Patron)**

44. Shipra Estate Ltd.
45. Arora & Associates Infradevelopers Pvt. Ltd.



46. Tulip Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
47. Suncity Project Pvt. Ltd.
48. Amrapali Group
49. G & C Global Consortium Pvt. Ltd.
50. Puri Construction Pvt. Ltd.
51. Mapsko Builders Pvt. Ltd.

**Members (Regular)**

52. Assotech Limited
53. AP Real Estate Developers Association
54. Landmark Apartments Pvt. Ltd.
55. Unitech Child.
56. Shriram Properties Ltd.
57. PNB Housing Finance Limited
58. Ambience Infrastructure Pvt, Ltd.
59. The India Cements Ltd.
60. Bengal Ambuja Housing Development Ltd.
61. Prestige Estates Projects (P) Ltd.
62. Alpha G. Corp Development Private Ltd.
63. Majestic Properties Pvt. Ltd.
64. Association of Certified Realtors of India
65. Delhi Apartments Pvt. Ltd.
66. Purvanchal Construction Works Pvt. Ltd.
67. D R Gaur Projects Pvt. Ltd.
68. Dhoot Developers Pvt. Ltd.
69. Realtech Group
70. Sandwoods Infratech Projects Pvt. Ltd.
71. Niho Construction Ltd.
72. Infinity Infotech Parks Ltd.
73. Grip Constructions Pvt. Ltd.

74. Era Landmarks (India) Ltd.
75. Gupta Promoters Private Limited
76. Tishman Speyer India Pvt. Ltd.
77. Mahagun India Pvt. Ltd.
78. ABW Infrastructure Limited

**Members (Associate)**

79. Cement Manufacturers' Association
80. H & R Johnson (I) Ltd.
81. H.A.M. Enterprises
82. Raheja Developers Pvt. Ltd.
83. Rishabh Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.
84. IJM (India) Infrastructure Limited
85. Sunil Mantri Realty Ltd.
86. Real Estate I.Q.

**Members (State)**

87. Uttar Pradesh Real Estate Development Council (UP REDCO)
88. Rajasthan Real Estate Development Council (RAJ REDCO)

**Members (Ordinary)**

89. Ashiana Homes Pvt. Ltd.
90. A. R. Venture Funds Management Pvt. Ltd.
91. Gulshan Homz (P) Ltd.
92. Fenesta Building Systems
93. Baba Ventures (P) Ltd. (Formerly Baba Infrastructures and Developers Limited)
94. Vinayak Shree Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.
95. Delton Cables Limited
96. M-Tech Developers Limited
97. ZEUS LAW Associates
98. Prabhatam Developers Limited
99. RSL Developers Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly Bharath Hitech Developers Pvt. Ltd.)

100. ETT Limited
101. Zoom Developers Pvt.
102. Jain Realtors Pvt. Ltd.
103. Durocrete Construction Quality Rating Agency Pvt. Ltd.
104. M2K Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
105. Axiom Realtors Pvt. Ltd.
106. Ninex Developers Limited
107. ASF Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
108. SRS Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
109. Yajnas Academy of Real Estate Management
110. Cogent Enterprises Limited
111. Aum Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
112. The Institute of Real Estate Management
113. Berry Developers & Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.
114. SITQ India Private Ltd. (Formerly Streit India Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.)
115. CHD Developers Ltd.
116. A N Infrastructure & Developers Pvt. Ltd.
117. Exotica Housing & Infrastructure Co. Pvt. Ltd.
118. Piyush Colonizers Ltd.
119. Shristi Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
120. HBN Home Colonisers Pvt. Ltd.
121. Kajaria Infrastructure
122. CDP Real Estate Advisory India Private Limited
123. Saksham Real Estates Pvt. Ltd.
124. M3M India Limited

**Proposals for water supply from Assam**

1629. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cleared all the proposals received for water supply amounting to Rs.1100 crore from the State Government of Assam;

(b) if so, the present status and total allocation, project-wise thereof, along with implementing agency; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) to (c) The Government of Assam submitted following four (4) Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) costing about Rs. 1100 crore related to Drinking Water Supply:-

- (i) DPR for South Guwahati West Zone Drinking Water Supply Scheme.
- (ii) DPR for South Guwahati East Zone Drinking Water Supply Scheme.
- (iii) DPR for South Guwahati Central Zone Drinking Water Supply Scheme
- (iv) DPR for North Guwahati Drinking Water Supply Scheme.

Out of the above, the project for South Guwahati West Zone Drinking Water Supply Scheme was approved by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) on 29-02-2008 for funding under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with approved cost of Rs.280.94 crore and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.252.85 crore. An amount of Rs. 126.42 crore has been released for the project as ACA. The project implementing authority is Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA) and project is scheduled for completion in March, 2011 as per the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) submitted by the State Government.

The remaining three (3) DPRs have been withdrawn by the State Government for taking up the projects outside JNNURM as follows:-

- (i) DPR for South Guwahati East Zone Drinking Water Supply Scheme for funding under North East Regional Urban Development Project (NERUDP) - Asian Development Bank (ADB) Project.
- (ii) DPR for South Guwahati Central Zone Drinking Water Supply Scheme for funding from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
- (iii) DPR for North Guwahati Drinking Water Supply Scheme for funding from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

#### **Regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi**

1630. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 1600 unauthorized colonies are going to be regularized in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the time limit given for regularization;
- (c) whether it is also true that large number of unauthorized colonies are still coming up on green/agriculture land in various areas of Delhi in connivance with Police, land owning agencies and Revenue Department of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the action Government has taken to stop the encroachment of Government/agriculture land from the hands of land grabbers to stop unauthorized construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that it has received 1639 applications in the year 2007-08 from the Residents' Welfare Association of unauthorized colonies for regularization.

(b) The Revised Guidelines and Regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies contain the general principles, procedure, steps to be taken, parameters etc. for regularization of Unauthorized Colonies. The time schedule for regularization of Unauthorized Colonies has been given in para 5 of Notification dated 24th March, 2008 and Notification dated 16th June, 2008. A time period of twelve months has been provided for formal regularization from the date of issue of provisional certificate. Lt. Governor, Delhi has been empowered to relax the time-limit and has extended this period by one year *i.e.* upto 30.10.2010. Only those colonies fulfilling the provisions of Revised Guidelines and Regulations will be eligible for regularization.

(c) Neither GNCTD, Delhi Police nor DDA have reported unauthorized colonies still coming up in green or agriculture land in connivance with their officials.

(d) Local bodies and land owning agencies, are empowered under the relevant provisions of the law and Government instructions issued in this regard to take appropriate action against encroachment and unauthorized construction.

#### **Scheme under JNNURM in M.P.**

†1631. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to each of the four districts in Madhya Pradesh selected under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the time-limit fixed to complete these schemes;

(c) the names of the districts in Madhya Pradesh selected for the development of urban poor areas, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(d) the process of selecting these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) The funds provided to the projects approved under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to each of the four Mission Cities in Madhya Pradesh is as under :-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

S.No.	Name of the Mission Cities	Amount released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under UIG (Rs. in Crore)	Amount released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under BSUP (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Bhopal	Rs. 219.55	Rs. 82.44
2.	Indore	Rs. 166.06	Rs. 20.31
3.	Jabalpur	Rs. 61.06	Rs. 10.92
4.	Ujjain	Rs. 13.37	Rs. 3.32

(d) Details of time-limit for completion of the projects sanctioned under UIG and BSUP are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*). The periods of duration of the BSUP projects are generally given 24 months.

(c) and (d) Under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), total 39 projects have been sanctioned for 36 towns. Details are enclosed as Statement-III. (*See below*). The IHSDP towns are selected by the State Government.

**Statement-I**

*Details of time-limit for the completion of the projects under UIG*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed	Date of Completion as per latest Quarterly Progress (QPR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	1,418.31	709.16	March, 2009
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Channelization of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	3,057.00	1,528.50	May, 2008
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categorized Scrap Mart in Bhopal	811.00	405.50	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	1,894.00	947.00	Completed
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)	23,776.00	11,888.00	Nov.-2009
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	30,604.16	15,302.08	Jan-2011
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area	41,545.64	20,772.84	September, 2009
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	2,375.00	1,875.50	March-2010
9	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-Pilot Project	9,845.00	4,922.50	Jul-2010
10	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	30,717.00	15,358.50	Jun-2011
11	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	4,083.35	2,041.68	Mar-2010
12	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Link Road from white Church to by Pass Road	1,966.34	983.17	Jan-2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	3,974.64	1,987.32	Feb-2010
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	4,324.66	2,162.33	Mar-2010
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore City	631.00	315.00	Completed
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city	5,600.00	2,800.00	Jan-2011
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	7,081.00	3,540.50	May, 2011
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	7,081.00	3,90.50	May, 2011
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	1,406	703.00	May, 2010
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Storm Water drains at Jabalpur City	32,649.00	16,324.50	Jan-2012
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply Scheme	6,686.44	5,349.15	Feb-2011
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Restoration, Construction and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra	4,739.00	3,791.20	Feb-2012
22.	Madhya Pradesh			226,986.54	116,920.42	



**Statement-II**

*Details of time Limit for the completion of the projects under BSUP*

Status as on 8.3.2010 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+ Upgra- dation	Total Central Share Appro- ved	Total State Share Appro- ved	1st Install- ment Sanc- tioned (25% of Central Share)	2nd Install- ment Sanc- tioned (25% of Central Share)	3rd Install- ment Sanc- tioned (25% of Central Share)	4th Install- ment Sanc- tioned (25% of Central Share)	Total ACA Rele- ased	Date of CS & MC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Housing with basic Infrastructural facilities at Shyam Nagar, Bhopal, M.P.	16.00	1440	8.00	8.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		6.00	30-Mar-06
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Housing with basic Infrastrucutral facilities at Kalpnagar, Bhopal, M.P.	2.54	2.12	1.27	1.27	0.32	0.32	0.32		0.95	20-Mar-06
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Slum Redevelopment and rehabilitation of Identified Slums (Housing Development Part-I (Bharat Mata Nagar, Naya Basera & Arjun Nagar)	55.68	2858	26.51	29.17	6.63				6.63	20-Feb-09

4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Slum Redevelopment and Rehabilitation of Identified Slums (Housing Development Part-II)	46.76	22.99	22.26	24.59	5.56				5.56	20-Feb-09
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Housing with basic Infrastructural facilities including Community Centre, Roahampura, Bhopal, M.P.	47.15	3600	23.44	23.71	5.86	0.00			5.86	30-Mar-06
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Housing with basic Infrastructural facilities including development of weekly Market at Kotra, Bhopal	9.36	512	4.68	4.68	1.17	1.17	1.17		3.51	20-Mar-06
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Slum and Poor Locality integrated area Development Scheme Phase-I, Bhopal, M.P.	39.50	0	19.17	20.33	4.79	4.79	4.79		14.38	11-Oct-06
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Slum and Poor Locality integrated Area Development Scheme Phase-II, Bhopal, M.P.	41.11	0	19.96	21.15	4.99	4.99	4.99		14.96	11-Oct-06

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	DPR for Redevelopment of Identified slums (Arjun Nagar, Bheem Nagar, Madrasi Cony & Rahul Nagar) in Bhopal	52.63	3528	25.55	27.08	6.39	6.39			6.39	14-Dec-06
10	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Baba Nagar slum at Bhopal	26.61	1872	12.52	14.09	3.13	3.13	3.13		6.26	14-Dec-06
11	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	DPR for Resettlement of Slum Areas Ganga Nagar and Aradhana Nagar, at Kotra, Sultanabad, Bhopal	24.73	1848	11.14	13.59	2.79	2.79			2.79	14Dec-06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Development of Residential Colony for slum dwellers at Indra Nagar, Municipal Corp. Bhopal M.P.	17.10	1216	7.77	9.33	1.94	0.00			1.94	29-Dec-06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Resettlement of Atal Ayub Nagar Slum, Police line slum etc. and up gradation of Bajpai Nagar slum at Idgah Hills, Bhopal M.P.	50.84	3328	23.96	26.88	5.99	5.99			5.99	29-Dec-06

14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Development of Residential Colony for slum dwellers at Indra Nagar, Municipal Corp. Bhopal M.P. (Ph.II)	13.43	896	6.05	7.38	1.51	1.51	1.51	2-Feb-07
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Houses for Urban Poor at scheme no. 134, Indore, M.P.	12.80	885	6.21	6.59	1.55	1.55	3.11	28-Sep-06
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Slum Redevelopment and Rehabilitation of Identified Slums (Housing Development)	81.34	3000	38.83	42.71	9.71		9.71	26-Feb-06
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Slum Redevelopment scheme at different Location in Indore	61.93	4132	29.99	31.94	7.50	0.00	7.50	2-Feb-07
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Construction of Houses with basic infrastructure facilities in Jabalpur	24.72	2136	12.36	12.36	3.09	0.00	3.09	28-Aug-06
19	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Construction of Houses with basic infrastructure facilities in Jabalpur (Bagra Dafai), M.P.	23.14	2076	11.57	11.57	2.89	0.00	2.89	28-Aug-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Slum Rehabilitation of Bas or Mohalla etc. in Jabalpur, M.P.	25.43	2144	12.68	12.75	3.77	0.00			3.77	11-Oct-06
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Slum Rehabilitation of Chul Khadan madia etc. in Jabalpur, M.P.	14.24	2144	7.09	7.16	1.77	0.00			1.77	11-Oct-06
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	EWS Housing units (1320 no. Units under Rehabilitation G+2; built up area 30 sq. mtr. with 2 rooms at two location at namely; Old Trenching ground and Gaud Basti in Ujjain	17.41	1320	13.26	4.15	3.32	0.00			3.32	18-Sep-07
Total				704.65	41446.00	344.26	360.48	86.07	34.63	16.40	0.00	117.29	

**Statement-III**

*Status as on 08.03.2010*

*Rs. in Crores*

*Details of the project sanctioned under Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*

*Total Projects Approved*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Apporved	Total Project Cost Apporved	Total Number of dwelling (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Install-ment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Install-ment approved	Total ACA released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Balaghat	1	12.98	966	8.30	4.68	4.15		4.15	29-Dec-06
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Barela	1	2.25	120	1.80	0.46	0.90		0.90	2-Feb-07
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Berasla	1	1.75	160	1.35	0.40	0.68		0.68	29-Dec-06
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Betma	1	3.14	96	2.44	0.70	1.22		1.22	18-May-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Burhanpur	1	13.66	833	9.65	4.01	4.82		4.82	27-Dec-07
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chandameta	1	6.76	212	4.29	2.47	2.15			8-Feb-10
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	1	7.42	500	5.88	1.54	2.94		2.94	28-Feb-09
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Damoh	1	2.30	104	1.69	0.60	0.85		0.85	29-Dec-06
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Depalpur	1	4.00	96	3.11	0.89	1.55		1.55	2-Feb-07
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-I)	1	17.15	1216	11.07	6.08	5.54		5.54	29-Dec-06
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-II)	1	19.33	1384	12.44	6.88	6.22		6.22	29-Dec-06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Ganjbasoda	1	1.71	110	1.31	0.39	0.66	0.66	1.31	28-Sep-06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Gautampura	1	3.96	96	3.07	0.88	1.54		1.54	18-May-07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwallior	Gwallior	1	53.62	4576	36.66	16.96	18.33		18.33	14-Dec-06

15.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Harrai	1	3.39	139	1.98	1.41	0.99			8-Feb-10
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	1	5.18	297	3.74	1.43	1.87	1.87	3.74	19-Oct-07
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Itarsi	1	3.64	153	2.77	0.87	1.38		1.38	21-Aug-07
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	1	2.48	167	1.74	0.74	0.87		0.87	27-Dec-07
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Katangi	1	2.50	160	1.99	0.51	1.00		1.00	18-May-07
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Katni	1	29.18	2182	22.91	6.27	11.45		11.45	2-Feb-07
21.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-II)	1	17.38	1296	11.08	6.31	5.54		5.54	29-Dec-06
22.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-II)	1	10.74	812	6.82	3.92	3.41		3.41	29-Dec-06
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Khujner	1	2.41	100	1.88	0.53	0.94		0.94	2-Feb-07
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Kurwal	1	0.96	48	0.73	0.23	0.37		0.37	29-Dec-06



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Lateri	1	0.45	0	0.35	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.35	28-Sep.-06
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Majholi	1	2.15	140	1.72	0.44	0.86		0.86	2-Feb-07
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	Mandideep	1	3.31	202	2.37	0.93	1.19		1.19	26-Sep-07
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Mohgaon	1	6.61	267	4.50	1.66	2.25		2.25	28-Feb-09
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	Narsinghpur	1	8.40	651	6.70	1.70	3.35		3.35	2-Feb-07
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Orchha	1	3.45	274	2.56	0.88	1.28		1.28	19-Oct-07
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Pansemal	1	2.94	128	2.28	0.66	1.14		1.14	2-Feb-07
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Patan	1	2.28	120	1.81	0.46	0.91		0.91	2-Feb-07
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Petwad	1	3.42	240	2.74	0.68	1.37	1.37	2.74	18-May-07

34.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sagar	1	7.77	480	6.11	1.66	3.05		3.05	28-Feb-09
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Sausar	1	7.13	461	5.39	1.73	2.70		2.70	28-Feb-09
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Shahpura	1	1.54	104	1.20	0.34	0.60		0.60	2-Feb-07
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji	1	1.61	114	1.23	0.38	0.62	0.62	1.23	28-Sep-06
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji (Additional)	1	0.19	0	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.15	27-Feb-07
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Vidisha	1	1.85	217	1.41	0.44	0.71		0.71	28-Sep-06

JNNURM Projects Cell - NBO

Project Approved till 75th CSC meeting held on 08.202010

#### **Kochi Metro Rail Project**

1632. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state : whether there is any development about the proposed Kochi Metro Rail Project, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : Government of Kerala submitted the proposal to the Ministry of Urban Development for setting up of Kochi Metro Rail in Kochi covering a total length of 25.3 km (fully elevated from Alwaye to Petta at an estimated cost of Rs. 2991.5 crore (excluding state taxes). The proposal for Kochi Metro Rail Project is under consideration of the Government presently.

#### **Stoppage of Funds under JNNURM**

1633. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government are facing a threat of stoppage of JNNURM Funds due to their failure to bring in reforms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the States affected till date;
- (d) the reforms suggested to the States till date and the steps required to qualify for JNNURM funds; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is for reforms driver, fast track, planned development of identified cities. States/Cities execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. The first instalment for projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is released on signing of MoA. The balance amount of assistance is released in three installments upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central & State) and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatal level as envisaged in the MoA. Accordingly the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) before releasing the future installment *i.e.* the second and subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) satisfies itself as regards the physical and financial progress of the projects under implementation and achievement of milestones as agreed upon by the States and ULBs for implementation of reforms.

The Government has decided to release second and third installment for the projects approved under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) taking into account the satisfactory steps taken by the concerned State/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatals in case of delay in the achievement of the reforms for the financial year 2009-2010.

National Steering Group (NSG) under JNNURM in its meeting held on 24-11-2009 has recommended *inter-alia* that in the case of sanctioned projects the release of further installment of ACA is not to be withheld while the Ministry constantly pursues with the States to complete the reform commitment.

(c) Presently there are 9 Second & third installment and 19 fourth installment proposals pending release from States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu in view of non-fulfillment of reform commitments as per timelines.

(d) and (e) The main thrust of the urban renewal under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and parastatal agencies become financially sustainable. To achieve this objective, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and parastatal agencies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms which broadly fall into two categories:-

- (i) Mandatory reforms
- (ii) Optional reforms

The State level mandatory reforms includes transfer of functions listed under the Twelfth (12th) schedule to ULBs, Constitution of District Planning Committee (DPC) and Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) (where ever necessary), Reform in Rent Control, Stamp Duty rationalization to 5%, Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (ULCRA) , Enactment of Community Participation Law and Public Disclosure Law.

The ULBs level mandatory reforms includes e-Governance set up, Shift to Accrual based Double Entry Accounting, Property Tax (85% coverage and 90% collection efficiency), 100% cost recovery (Water Supply and Solid Waste), Internal Earmarking of funds for services to Urban Poor and provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor.

The Optional Reforms at ULB level includes Introduction of Property title certification, Revision of Building Bye-laws-streamlining the Approval Process, Revision of Building Bye-laws for Rain water harvesting, Earmarking 25% developed land for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG), Simplification of legal and procedural framework for conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes, Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property, Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water, Administrative Reforms, Structural Reforms and Encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP).

The State Governments and the ULBs including parastatal agencies where necessary, would execute Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. MoA would spell out specific milestones and timelines to be achieved for each item of reform. Signing of MoA will be a necessary condition to access Central assistance.

#### **Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Maharashtra**

1634. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned 94 projects under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns of Maharashtra State and the number out of which Central funds have not been released for some projects so far;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has also given its directions that the cities of Maharashtra in which not a single project is sanctioned, such projects should be funded; and

(d) whether Government is considering to increase the outlay for funding such projects in various cities of Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2166.04 crore has been committed for the 94 projects considered for release for the State of Maharashtra so far and an amount of Rs. 1138.60 crore has been released to the State.

(c) and (d) No such direction has been received from Planning Commission. The Planning Commission *vide* its Office Memorandum dated 24.12.2008 has suggested that cases of districts which still remain uncovered by any sanctioned project for single town may be taken up on priority and while doing so the town with the highest population in these residual districts may be covered by sanctioning a project with a commitment not more than Rs. 25 crore. However, the same has not been approved by Government till date.

#### **Renovation of CPWD Quarters**

1635. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no renovatin/upgradation work is being taken up in the vacant CPWD quarters of BKS Marg, Phase-I, New Delhi due to scarcity of fund;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a few months back in a meeting held with the Chief Engineer, CPWD, the RWA of this colony was assured that many schemes would be taken up in the colony for the welfare of residents;

(c) the reasons for non implementation of the decisions taken in the bipartite meeting;

(d) whether the allottees are being forced to move into the flats that are in very bad shape; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per the discussion held in the meeting with RWA, BKS Marg Phase-I, CPWD has taken up the following works;

(i) Work of concertina coil over boundary wall has been completed;

(ii) Upgradation work in vacant as well as occupied houses has been taken up and is in progress; and

(iii) Work of providing individual PVC tank on the roof for the houses is planned to be taken up within two months.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. All the necessary repairs, wherever necessary and white-wash works are done before handing over the quarter to the new allottees.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Price of land given to farmers**

1636. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of land given to the farmers for acquisition of land by Government is much below the market price for the public purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that many a times land is acquired for ostensibly public purpose by Government but ultimately it is not used for public ends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) and (b) As per the provisions of Seventh Schedule of Constitution, Land is a subject listed in the State List and, therefore, is within the domain of State Government. In respect of

National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD), the power to make laws for whole or any part of NCTD with respect to land is within the domain of the Central Government. Government of NCTD (GNCTD) fixes the Minimum price of agricultural land/land situated in riverbed between forward for the purpose of acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1984. GNCTD has approved the following rates to be the minimum rates in the NCTD effective from 18.12.2007 for the purpose of acquisition of the land under Land Acquisition Act, 1984:-

(1) Rs. 53,00,000/- (Rupees Fifty three lakh only) per acre for all agricultural land (excluding lands situated in river bed between the forward bunds).

(2) Rs. 17,60,000/- (Rupees Seventeen lakh sixty thousand only) per acre for the land situated in the riverbed between the forward bunds.

In addition to the above minimum price of land, land owners in all cases would be entitled to 30% solatium and other benefits as provided under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. These rates are the minimum rates for compensation. the actual rates for compensation will be determined by the Land Acquisition Collector in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the prevalent case law.

(c) Land is acquired by Land & Building Department, GNCTD under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1948, only after the request is received from various Government Departments/Agencies for land acquisition. After the acquisition is completed, the land is handed over to the requisitioning department/agencies for further use/development.

1637. The Question was cancelled.

1638. The Question was cancelled.

#### **Real estate sector of Andhra Pradesh**

†1639. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government urged contractors to look at building up human resources in the real estate sector to be able to cope with huge boom in construction that is likely with increasing urbanization in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan under JNNURM;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the funds earmarked and utilized for such purpose in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, city-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the pending issues with his Ministry in this regard from each State especially from Andhra Pradesh for the remaining Eleventh Five year Plan?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Review on ongoing project for CWG**

1640. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reviewed the ongoing Metro Rail and Flyover Roads project to ensure their completion before commencement of Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any project will not get completed within the schedule time; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) and (b) Review meetings at various levels are held regularly to ensure that projects relating to Commonwealth Games (CWG) including Metro Rail & Flyover Projects are completed before the commencement of the Games.

(c) and (d) All the projects relating to CWG are targeted for completion before the Games.

**Report of water resources group**

1641. SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be 50 per cent water deficit by 2030, according to recent report of the Water Resources Group;

(b) if so, the details of the report and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for reducing supply-demand gap of water by bringing more water efficiency related schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (c) The 2030 Water Resources Group has brought out a report titled "Charting Our Water Future : Economic framework to inform decision-making". It has been mentioned in the report that India faces an aggregate gap of 50% across all basins, driven by very rapid growth in agricultural and municipal and domestic demand. In the report, the aggregate 2030 demand and supply have been indicated to be 1498 billion cubic meters (BCM) and 744 BCM respectively.



In this regard, it is stated that the total water requirement for India has been assessed by the Standing Sub-Committee for Assessment of Availability of Requirement of Water for Diverse Uses in the Country to be about 1447 BCM by the year 2050. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has assessed that with achievement of the desired level of efficiency, the water requirement by the year 2050 will be about 1180 BCM in high demand scenario. The overall water availability in India has been assessed to be about 1869 BCM with estimated utilizable water of about 1123 BCM.

Considerable emphasis has been laid on the efficiency in water utilization for all purposed by the Government of India. National Water Policy states that efficiency of utilization in all diverse uses of water should be optimized. Several measures for improved management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge of ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes such as, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Command Area Development and Water Management and Repair, Renovation of Water Bodies. Further "Increasing Water Use Efficiency by 20%" has been identified as one of the important goals in the Mission Document drafted for National Water Mission, one of the eight Missions envisaged under National Action Plan on Climate Change.

#### **Report of Central Water Board Authority**

†1642. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

SHRI MOTILAL VORA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the report of Central Ground Water Board Authority, there is decline of 1.2 metre in ground water level every year in National Capital Region (NCR) and the water level all some places has come down even upto 300 metres; and

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking to check the water exploitation by private agencies in NCR and to stop water leakage from pipelines and to educate people to stop the wastage of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :  
(a) A long-term analysis of ground water levels by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources, during the years 1995-2004 and the assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by the CGWB, NABARD and the State Governments have indicated decline in ground water levels ranging from 0.07 to 3.32 meter/year in National Capital Region. However, decline of 1.2 meter/year or more has been observed in Behror block of Alwar district of Rajasthan, South and South-West districts of Delhi, Bagpat and Ghaziabad districts of Uttar Pradesh.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The measures taken by the Union and State Governments for management and development of ground water resources in National Capital Region (NCR) include;

- \* Issuance of notification by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for regulation of ground water development and management covering South and South-west districts of NCT Delhi, Behror & Gurgaon blocks of Haryana, Municipal Corporations of Faridabad and Ghaziabad.
- \* Directions by Government of Delhi providing *inter-alia* that abstraction of ground water for any purpose in the whole of Delhi would require prior permission from Delhi Jal Board and from New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) in respect of NDMC areas.
- \* Organization of mass awareness and water management training programmes.
- \* Circulation of manuals and guides, Model Bill to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development and management.

#### Average availability of water

†1643. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average availability of water in the country is only 2 hours per day in spite of adequate water resources in India;

(b) whether the Government is making any effort for the management of potable water in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VACANT PALA) :

(a) As per the information provided by Ministry of Urban Development, the average availability of water in Urban Water Supply Systems, also called the continuity of supply is around 4 hours per day but it may vary significantly from city to city & town to town. As per the Service Level Benchmarks Study conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development in 2009, the continuity of supply in select 27 Cities/Towns averages to 4.7 hours per day.

(b) and (c) As Urban Water Supply is a State subject and the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Ministry of Urban Development has formulated the following Standardized Service Level Benchmarks in Urban Water Supply.

S.No.	Water Supply (WS) Indicator	Benchmark
1	2	3
1.	Coverage of WS connections (Population)	100%
2.	Per Capita availability of WS at consumer end	135 lpcd.
3.	Extent of metering of WS connections (Houses)	100%

1	2	3
4.	Extent of Non-Revenue Water	15%
5.	Continuity of Water Supply	24x7
6.	Efficiency of redressal of Customer Complaints	80%
7.	Quality of Water Supplied	100%
8.	Cost recovery of Water Supply Services	100%
9.	Efficiency in collection of Water Supply Charges	90%
10.	Number of persons receiving less than 70 litres per capita per day (1 pcd)	0

The above bench marks were circulated to the States in September 2008 by the Ministry of Urban Development for adoption by the State Government Organizations/Utilities in charge of Urban Water Supply. Ministry of Urban Development is appraising the proposed water supply projects under the State Sector Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) & Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UNIDSSMT) Schemes as per these benchmarks.

#### Land area under irrigation

†1644. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 104 million hectare land of the country has been brought under irrigated land area;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether it is also a fact that presently actual irrigation is possible only on 70 million hectare land out of them; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof, and the reasons for non optimal usage of available irrigation capacity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :  
(a) and (b) As per the information provided by the respective State Governments, irrigation potential of 102.7 million hectare was created up to the end of X Plan and the irrigation potential utilization of 87.2 million hectare was reported by the States. Further as per the information provided by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, the gross irrigated area during 2007-08 was about 87.2 million hectare and the net irrigated area is reported to be 62.3 million hectare.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Ministry of Water Resources awarded studies to Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkatta and Lucknow to examine the various issues related to the gap between irrigation potential created and utilised and for suggesting measures for reducing the gap. In the reports submitted by IIMs, several reasons have been identified for the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilised and some of the important reasons are as under.

- (i) Lack of proper operation and maintenance
- (ii) Incomplete distribution system
- (iii) Non-completion of command area development
- (iv) Changes from the initially designed cropping pattern
- (v) Diversion of irrigable land for other purposes

The report of the studies carried out by IIMs was circulated to all the State Governments and other stakeholders. With a view to further deliberate on the findings of the studies and recommendations made by IIMs and the suggestions received from the State Governments and other Stakeholders, a workshop was organized by Ministry of Water Resources on 17th March, 2009 at Delhi. The findings of the studies and the important points which emerged during the deliberations at the workshop have been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary actions.

#### **Irrigation capacity of country**

†1645. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that irrigation capacity in the country has been enhanced during the year 2004 to 2009;
- (b) if so, the extent of this enhancement and the estimates of total irrigation capacity at the beginning of the year 2009-10; and
- (c) the percentage of this capacity from each mode of irrigation, and the State-wise position of capacity utilisation of irrigation by each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) to (c) As per the reports from the State Governments, about 7315 thousand hectares of irrigation potential has been created after 2004-05 during the Bharat Nirman period from 2005-06 to 2008-09. The target for creation of irrigation potential during 2009-10 is 1750 thousand hectare. Statewise information about irrigation potential created during the period from 2004-05 to 2008-09 along with the percentage of the potential created through major and medium irrigation projects is and minor irrigation projects given in the enclosed as Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State-wise detail of Irrigation Potential created during  
Bharat Nirman Period from 2005-06 to 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State	Total Irrigation potential created during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09 (in thousand hectare)	Irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09 as % of Total Irrigation potential created	Irrigation potential created through minor irrigation projects during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09 as % of Total Irrigation Potential created
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	799.262	88%	12%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.051	-	100%
3.	Assam	57.777	29%	71%
4	Bihar	526.751	53%	47%
5	Chhattisgarh	167.446	46%	54%
6	Goa	12.581	88%	12%
7	Gujarat	551.655	58%	42%
8	Haryana	64.411	57%	43%
9	Himachal Pradesh	22.625	34%	66%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	60.357	57%	43%
11	Jharkhand	83.899	33%	67%
12	Karnataka	347.980	78%	22%
13	Kerala	34.514	35%	65%
14	Madhya Pradesh	403.320	69%	31%
15	Maharashtra	637.200	73%	27%
16	Manipur	16.140	100%	-
17	Meghalaya	10.269	-	100%

1	2	3	4	5
18	Mizoram	8.910	-	100%
19	Nagaland	12.715	-	100%
20	Orissa	237.575	41%	59%
21	Punjab	137.498	43%	57%
22.	Rajasthan	424.640	91%	9%
23	Sikkim	3.891	-	100%
24	Tamil Nadu	483.624	73%	27%
25	Tripura	11.749	40%	60%
26	Uttar Pradesh	1933.176	14%	86%
27	Uttaranchal	109.079	5%	95%
28	West Bengal	136.426	16%	84%

**Decline in water for irrigation use**

†1646. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to increase in the demand of water for other than irrigation purposes the availability of water for irrigational use is declining;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the extent of the decline between the year 2004 to 2009;

(d) whether any concrete steps have been taken to address this problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) Information available on water audit report prepared by a few States indicate some increase in non-irrigation use is specific years as compared to the non-irrigation use envisaged in the project report in case of some of the Projects. However, there are no reports about overall decline in the availability of water for irrigation uses for the country as a whole.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Districts prone to floods

1647. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA :

SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that several districts in the country are prone to floods;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government propose to provide special assistance in cash and kind to those States which are prone to floods to face such challenges; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee was constituted under the Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna in February 2006 to identify flood prone districts in the country. The Committee identified a total of 39 districts in the country as flood prone; the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(c) Flood Management being a State subject, the flood control schemes are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their own priority. However, a plan scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" under State Sector has been approved, in principle, by the Government to provide central assistance to the State Governments to undertake the flood management, anti-erosion, anti-sea erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, etc. in the critical reaches during XI Plan period.

(d) The State-wise financial assistance released to State under "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" during the XI Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*List of districts identified as "Flood Prone Districts" by the  
Committee under Chairman, GFCC*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sl.No.	Name of Flood Prone District
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1.	Dhubri
		2.	Lakhimpur
		3.	Morigaon
		4.	Dhemaji
		5.	Barpeta
		6.	Jorhat
		7.	Goalpara

1	2	3	4
		8.	Sibasagar
		9.	Nalbari
2.	Bihar	10.	Sheohar
		11.	Sitamarhi
		13.	Gopalganj
		14.	Saharsha
		15.	Muzaffarpur
		16.	Supaul
		17.	Madhubani
		18.	Katihar
		19.	Samastipur
		20.	Bhagalpur
		21.	Vaishali
		22.	East Champaran
		23.	Purnea
		24.	Araria
3.	Orissa	25.	Jajpur
		26.	Jagatsinghpur
		27.	Kendrapara
		28.	Bhadrak
		29.	Puri
		30.	Cuttack
		31.	Mirzapur
		32.	Sidharthanagar
		33.	Gorakhpur
		34.	Basti
		35.	Farukhabad
		36.	Balia
5.	West Bengal	37.	Murshidabad
		38.	Nadia
		39.	Birbhum



**Statement-II**

*State-wise central assistance released to states  
during the XI plan (as on 28.02.2010)*

(Rs. in crore)

	Name of State(s)	Funds released under Flood Management Programme (from 01.04.2007 to 28.02.2010)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.22
2.	Assam	223.83
3.	Bihar	313.82
4.	Goa	1.82
5.	Haryana	46.91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33.07
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.85
8.	Jharkhand	7.37
9.	Karnataka	3.80
10.	Manipur	18.47
11.	Mizoram	11.08
12.	Nagaland	6.95
13.	Orissa	67.81
14.	Punjab	27.35
15.	Sikkim	38.38
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.11
17.	Tripura	7.71
18.	Uttar Pradesh	72.32
19.	Uttarakhand	11.69
20.	West Bengal	39.19
Total :		1001.74

**Eradi Commission**

1648. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Eradi Commission set up 25 years ago, Kaveri Tribunal set up in 1991 and Krishna Tribunal set up in 2004 under Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 have not so far submitted their final reports to Governments;

(b) if so, in what manner Government propose to regulate functioning of tribunals and commissions, headed by retired old judges, which have taken many years to submit their reports;

(c) how much each panel cost country, till date; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring forward any draft legislation in this regard during current Session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) Ravi & Beas Waters Tribunal (RBWT) submitted report and decision under section 5(2) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act 1956 on 30.1.1987. Party States and Central Government have sought explanation/guidance under section 5(3) of the Act from the Tribunal.

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) submitted report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 5.2.2007. Party States and Central Government have sought guidance/clarification from the tribunal under section 5(3) of the Act. Further, party States have also filed Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) in Hon'ble Supreme Court against the report and decision of the tribunal.

The effective date of constitutions of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT) is 1.2.2006. As per the section 5(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956, Tribunal is give report and decision with in three years which is extendable for a further period not exceeding two years for unavoidable reasons. The term of KWDT has been extended upto 30th September, 2010 which is within the stipulated period for submission of report and decision under Section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956.

(b) The mechanism for settlement of waters dispute is already available in the from of ISRWD Act, 1956. The ISRWD Act, 1956 has been amended in the year 2002 whereby the adjudication of the water dispute by the tribunal has been made time-bound.

(c) The expenditure incurred by Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal, Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and Krishna Water Disputes Tribunals since their constitution till February, 2010 is Rs. 8.11 crore, Rs. 15.42 crore and Rs. 6.42 crore respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Flood and erosion problem**

1649. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to severe situation in the river Brahmaputra, Barak and other major tributaries in Assam, the river beds get shallow resulting multichannel course of rivers which has been the major cause of recurring floods in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the identified location/areas;

(c) the action taken by Government to check de-siltation and minimize channels to mitigate the flood and erosion problem, and major scheme undertaken/propose to be taken; and

(d) the budgetary allocation made in this regard and amount spent so far, project wise/scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) It is a fact that excessive siltation continues to aggrade the river beds of Brahmaputra, Barak and other major tributaries in Assam reducing their flood conveyance capacities resulting in multi-channel course of rivers which has been one of the major cause of recurring floods in Assam.

(b) Government of Assam has informed that no detailed study has been taken up in this regard. The studies conducted by Brahmaputra Board in collaboration with Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad has identified bank-line shift/erosion along Brahmaputra river in Dholla - Dibrugarh reach, Dhemaji area, Majuli island area, Kaziranga national park reach, stretch between Tezpur and Mangaldoi, Palasbari-Goalpara reach, downstream of Goalpara and Dhubri area. Among the tributaries, bank line shift/erosion is identified on the banks of Beki, Manas, Aie, Jiadhal, Jiabhareli, Puthimari and Pagladia rivers.

(c) and (d) The Brahmaputra Board has prepared 44 Master Plans for the rivers in the North Eastern Region. The Master Plans prepared by Brahmaputra Board provide for treatment of upper catchment and construction of storage reservoirs for arresting silt in the rivers. The Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources in August, 2004, to look into the problem of recurring floods in Assam and neighbouring states as well as Bihar, West Bengal and eastern Uttar Pradesh

under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission studied the problem of situation of rivers and considering various aspects and the cost involved in desilting of rivers by earth moving equipment or the dredgers, recommended that desilting operation may be carried out for improvement of carrying capacity of drainage channels downstream of the Sluices at their outfall into the rivers and in upstream reaches selectively, if absolutely essential.

The State Government of Assam has taken up dredging of river Brahmaputra in 1977 and 1978 at Dharapur near Guwahati. But as the removal of huge quantum of silt throughout the river in plains was not feasible and the dredged channels were again silted up in subsequent flood waves, the dredging activity was discontinued.

No separate budgetary allocation has been made for de-siltation of rivers to mitigate floods and erosion problems.

#### **Office building of lower Ganga division**

1650. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to construct an own office building of Lower Ganga Division, Central Water Commission, Berhampore, West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the present position; and
- (c) if not, the future progress of L.G. Division C.W.C., Berhampore being a traditional division office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Proposal for construction of office buildings in formulated by the field units of Central Water Commission. No such proposal has been received for the construction of office building of lower Ganga Division of CWC at Berhampore, West Bengal during XI plan.

#### **Wastage of drinking water**

†1651. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is fact that water is wasted in large quantity in all the mega cities including Delhi, Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has details about only 30 to 60 per cent of the drinking water; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY) : (a) Non-revenue water (NRW) which is a measure of wastage of water expressed as a percentage of treated that is fed into the system is generally in the range of 13% to 53% in the mega cities.

(b) The latest available NRW figures for various mega cities are as given in the table below :

Mega City	NRW	Year	Source
Delhi	52.4%	2009	MoUD
Mumbai	13.0%	2007	MoUD-ADB
Kolkata	35.0%	2007	MoUD-ADB
Chennai	17.0%	2007	MoUD-ADB
Hyderabad	37.5%	2009	MoUD
Bangalore	50.9%	2009	MoUD
Ahmedabad	31.0%	2009	MoUD

(c) to (d) A status note is enclosed as Statement-I.

***Statement-I***

*Status note on urban water supply*

The coverage of urban population with drinking water facilities has been assessed at 91%, in the year 2006. A statement-II showing the population having access to drinking water facilities through house service connections, public stand posts etc. is enclosed for ready reference (*See below*). However this figure represents an average and the actual supply may be lower in several cases. Further, only 68% of population is provided with piped water supply and the balance is dependent on unorganized water supply sources such as ponds, wells, hand pumps, canals and springs etc. The recently completed study on benchmarking of urban water supply and sanitation services by the MoUD in 28 cities shows that the actual coverage of piped water supply varies from 9.3 per cent in a small town like Chas in Jharkhand to 99.5 per cent in cities like Bokaro which is adjacent to Chas. Per capita supply ranges from 37.3 litres per capita per day to 246 litres per capita per day. It is also patient to mention that the distribution within the city is also not equitable, for example in Delhi there is a large variation. (Cantonment-509lpcd, Mehrauli-291pcd, Narela-311pcd, Najafgarh & Dwarka-741pcd, NDMC - 462lpcd and Karolbagh - 337lpcd etc.)

**Statement-II**

*Water Supply Access in Urban Areas, as per source and distance (Household Data as per Census 2001)*

Location of WS source	Total HHs	Tap	Handpump	Tube well	Well	Tank, pond, lake	River canal	Spring	Any other	Total %
<b>Total</b>	53692376	36865072	8719445	2746106	4140284	167175	102995	132899	818400	
<b>%</b>	100.00	68.66	16.24	5.11	7.71	0.31	0.19	0.25	1.52	100.00
Within premises	35104522	26676440	4433368	1555296	2342374	35122	0	0	61922	
<b>% of total</b>	65.38	49.68	8.26	2.90	4.36	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.12	65.38
Near Premises	13551538	8089958	3162611	729013	1094654	62138	51704	74955	286505	
<b>% of total</b>	25.24	15.07	5.89	1.36	2.04	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.53	25.24
Away	5036316	2098674	1123466	461797	703256	69915	51291	57944	469973	
<b>% of total</b>	9.38	3.91	2.09	0.86	1.31	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.88	9.38
	100.00	68.66	16.24	5.11	7.71	0.31	0.19	0.25	1.52	100.00

Definitions : Within Premises - within household, Near Premises - at distances less than 100 metres, Away from Premises - at distances more than 100 metres

**Scheme for improving irrigation**

1652. SHRI MANGALA KISAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the total irrigated land in the country in comparison to the unirrigated land;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for non-irrigated land percentage and whether there is any Central scheme for improving irrigation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when States like Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand would be benefited by the Central Irrigation Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :  
 (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, the gross irrigated area and gross unirrigated area during 2007-08 were 87.2 million hectare and 108.5 thousand hectares respectively. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The irrigation development works undertaken by respective State Governments have resulted in increase in creation of irrigation potential from about 22.6 million hectares upto 1951 to about 106.4 million hectare upto March 2009. Government of India provides assistance to State Government for accelerating irrigation development, stabilizing created facilities and utilization of created irrigation potential under the schemes Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD & WM). States of Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have also been provided assistance under these schemes and details are enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of gross irrigated area and gross  
unirrigated area during 2007-08*

(in thousand hectares)		
State	Gross Irrigated Area	Gross Unirrigated Area
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6285	7282
Arunachal Pradesh	54	218

1	2	3
Assam	92	3746
Bihar	4790	3120
Chhattisgarh	1522	4226
Goa	35	134
Gujarat	5092	7132
Haryana	5553	905
Himachal Pradesh	186	785
Jammu & Kashmir	463	671
Jharkhand	241	2150
Karnataka	3789	9104
Kerala	455	2306
Madhya Pradesh	6567	13849
Maharashtra	4433	18222
Manipur	51	184
Meghalaya	73	210
Mizoram	10	86
Nagaland	116	283
Orissa	3308	5707
Punjab	7689	180
Rajasthan	8088	14120
Sikkim	10	108
Tamil Nadu	3252	2563
Tripura	103	190
Uttarakhand	575	686
Uttar Pradesh	18808	6119
West Bengal	5548	4204



1	2	3
A & N Island	-	41
Chandigarh	2	0
D & N Haveli	7	20
Daman & Diu	-	2
Delhi	32	12
Lakshadweep	1	2
Pondicherry	27	8

**Statement-II**

*Central Assistance to States of Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Command Area Development & Water Management*

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	Total central assistance released to		
	Orissa	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme	3283.12	637.46	103.47
Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies			
a. Pilot Scheme	14.12	1.68	8.54
b. Scheme with External Assistance	5.63	-	-
Command Area Development & Water Management	135.33	21.06	-

**Irrigation potential of Andhra Pradesh**

1653. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the ultimate irrigation potential assessed for the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) irrigation potential created as of January, 2010, in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the assistance extended by Government through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme etc., to the State of Andhra Pradesh for early completion of the projects and bring more area under irrigation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :  
(a) As per the report of the Working Group on Water Resources for the XI Five Year Plan, the

ultimate irrigation potential for Andhra Pradesh is about 11.26 million hectare (mha).

(b) As per the available information, total irrigation potential of about 7.37 mha has been created up to September, 2009.

(c) So far, Central assistance of about Rs. 4,617.29 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Rs. 29.95 crore under Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies with external assistance Rs. 33.25 crore under Pilot Project for RRR of Water Bodies and about Rs. 92.98 crore under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme of Ministry of Water Resources for various activities related to accelerating irrigation development/stabilizing created facilities and utilization of created irrigation facilities.

#### **Old dams in India**

1654. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dams in India that are more than 100 years old;

(b) the steps taken by Government for protection of these old dams;

(c) whether State Government of Kerala has raised the question of safety of the 113 years old Mullaperiyar Dam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) There are 114 large dams in India which are more than 100 years old as per National Register of Large Dams, 2009.

(b) The responsibility of protection of the dams lies with the concerned State Governments. However, the Union Government has constituted National Committee on Dam Safety to oversee the dam safety activities in various States and suggest improvements in this regard.

(c) and (d) In 1979, reports appeared in Kerala Press about damage to Periyar Dam. The Government of Kerala asked the Government of Tamil Nadu to take immediate steps to strengthen the dam. Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) inspected the dam on 25.11.1979 and suggested certain strengthening measures. It was decided to keep the water level at 136 ft. till the strengthening was done. Some strengthening measures were carried out but no agreement on water level could be reached. Several Inter-State meetings at official level could not resolve the issue.

The matter became subjudice with several petitions in the Kerala and Tamil Nadu High Courts. All these cases were transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court who heard the matter on 28.4.2000 and asked Minister (WR) to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers. Minister (WR) convened the Inter-State meeting on 19.5.2000 and as decided in the meeting an Expert Committee under Member (Design & Research), CWC with representative from both the States was constituted to advise on the issue of raising the water level. The Committee in its report of March, 2001 opined that with the strengthening measures already implemented, the water level can be raised from 136 ft. to 142ft. without endangering safety of dam.

The report of the Export Committee was filed in the Supreme Court and also sent to the State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Hon'ble Supreme Court gave a judgement on 27.2.2006 directing the water level of Mulla Periyar dam to be raised to 142 ft. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu filed an Original Suit No. 3 of 2006 in respect of Mulla Periyar Dam before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court passed an order on 25.9.2006 stating "the two State Governments independently or with the intervention of the Union of India may try to sort out, if possible, the dispute".

The Hon'ble Union Minister (WR) convened an inter-State meeting to the Chief Ministers of States of Tamil Nadu & Kerala on Mulla Periyar dam issue on 29.11.2006 and again with the Minister concerned of two States on 18.12.2006. No solution acceptable to both States emerged in these meetings. Thereafter, the Supreme Court in the hearing dated 18.2.2010 has directed Central Government to set up an empowered committee within four weeks which would hear parties to the suit on all issues that will be raised before them and furnish a report, as far as possible, within six months from their constitution. The matter is subjudice.

#### **Irrigation projects under AIBP in Himachal Pradesh**

†1655. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received some reports regarding small irrigation projects for approval under Fina Singh medium irrigation project and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) from State Government of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details regarding approval of these projects and expenditure to be incurred on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :  
(a) and (b) Phina Singh Medium irrigation project of Himachal Pradesh could be considered for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

inclusion in the AIBP as per guidelines of the AIBP in force from time to time which *inter-alia* requires that state government obtains investment clearance from the Planning Commission and submits AIBP proposal to Central Water Commission. The detailed project report of Phina Singh medium irrigation project of Himachal Pradesh has been received in the Central Water Commission for techno-economic clearance. The technical appraisal of the project has been completed and the cost of the project has been finalized for Rs. 147.15 crore. The proposal involves 28.23 ha of forest land for which state government is required to submit forest clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The project proposal could be considered for techno-economic clearance to be followed by the investment clearance from the Planning Commission after the state government submits requisite forest clearance.

#### **Pending projects of Odisha**

1656. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of irrigation projects from Odisha that are pending with the Central Water Commission (CWC) for clearance, mention the names of the projects and details on their status;
- (b) the reasons for the delay in approval;
- (c) whether Government has given its nod to Polavoram Project on river Vansadhara to State Government of Andhra Pradesh despite the opposition of Odisha; and
- (d) the number of areas of land that would be submerged in Odisha with the construction of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

- (a) The detailed status of appraisal of irrigation of Odisha is given in enclosed Statement.
- (b) Delay in approval occurs due to delay in submission of compliances to the observations of the central appraising agencies and delay in submission of mandatory clearances as required for the project by the State Government.
- (c) and (d) It has been ensured by the project authorities of Polavaram project that no land in Odisha will be submerged by the Polavaram project.

**Statement**

*Detailed status of appraisal of irrigation projects of Odisha*

		Major	Medium
Category A	Projects presently under appraisal	2 no.	18no.
Category B	Projects accepted by Technical Advisory Committee of MoWR with observations	4 no.	6 no
Category C	Appraisal of Revised Cost Estimate	-	1no.

**Category A : Major**

Name of the project	Status
1. Mahanadi Basin Development Plan (MBDP)	<p>The project consists of five groups and DPR of each different DPRs. The State Govt. has submitted three DPRs:</p> <p><b>a. New Schemes (Rs. 1367.75 crore).</b></p> <p>Compliance of observations from CWC HQ is required to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa since 2006-07.</p> <p><b>b. SIFT component (Rs. 103.95 Cr)</b></p> <p>Compliance of observations from CWC HQ is required to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa since 2006-07</p> <p><b>c. Mega lift schemes (Rs. 656.0 Cr)</b></p> <p>Compliance of observations from CWC HQ is required to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa since 2007-08. Further, separate DPRs of each Lift Irrigation Schemes have been recieved, and presently under appraisal at CWC. Time taken for completion of appraisal will depend on promptness with which state government submits compliances to the observations of the central appraising agencies.</p>

<b>Other schemes as part of MBDP :</b>		Under appraisal.
(i)	Clearance of mouth of Mahanadi & Devi (Rs. 30.0 crores)	Time taken for completion of appraisal will depend on promptness with which state government submits compliances to the observations of the central appraising agencies.
(ii)	Raising and Strengthening of Flood Embankment of Mahanadi System below Naraj (Stage-I & II Deltas) (Rs. 250.96 crore)	
2.	Master Plan for Drainage Development in Coastal Belt of Orissa (Rs. 853.45 crore), including Mahanadi Delta drainage development for cost of Rs. 458.30 crore	Submitted in 2005. Observation forwarded and compliances to the observations are to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa.
<b>Category A : Medium :</b>		
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Turi- Guntat	Observations on Detailed Project Report (DPR) forwarded on 05.01.2010 and compliances to the observations are to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa.
2.	Lower Nagarvali	Hydrology cleared in August 2004 and compliances to the observations are to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa.
3.	Korapani	Observations on DPR forwarded in February, 2010 and compliances to the observations are to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa.
4.	Surabaliore	Hydrology cleared in March, 2006.
5.	Lamdora	Observation on DPR forwarded in March, 2010 and compliances to the observations are to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa.
6.	Champaliore	DPR Technically cleared.
7.	Aherajore	Comments on compliance forwarded on 29.12.2009 and compliances to the observations are to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa.

**Category A : Medium :**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
8.	Tel Barrage (Kukedmal)	Observations forwarded in August, 2006. Compliance received on December, 2009.
9.	Ranjore	Hydrology of the project has been cleared and DPR is to be submitted by the State Government.
10.	Mankad	Compliance on observations received in December, 2008. DPR is to be submitted by the State Government of Orissa.
11.	Kutulisingha	Hydrology cleared with observations, in December, 2008. DPR is to be submitted by the State Government of Orissa.
12.	Jeera	DPR Technically cleared.
13.	Sandul	Observations forwarded to Govt. of Orissa in January, 2009. DPR is to be submitted by the State Government of Orissa.
14.	Hidsingh	Hydrology cleared in September, 2008.
15.	Kharibhandan	Observations on DPR forwarded to Govt. of Orissa in November, 2008. Compliance on DPR forwarded to State Govt. on January, 2010.
16.	Lakhmi Pathar	Latest set of compliance of Feasibility Report received in December, 2009. Observations forwarded to State Government in March, 2010. Compliances to the observations are to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa.
17.	Hinjli	Feasibility report received in December, 2008. Comments forwarded on May, 2009. Reply received on March, 2010.
18.	Kala	Observation on hydrology forwarded to Govt. of Orissa on August, 2009. Compliances to the observations are to be submitted by the Govt. of Orissa.

**Category B : Major :**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Upper Kolab Extension Project-ERM	Accepted by TAC in 71st meeting held on 3.8.1999 subject to clearance of MOEF, MOTA and concurrence of State Finance Deptt. which are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government.
2.	Ib Irrigation Project	The project was considered by TAC in its 80th meeting held on 7.2.2003 and found acceptable subject to clearance of MOEF & MOTA which are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government.
3.	Ong Dam Project	Accepted by TAC in its 74th meeting held on 2.9.2000 subject to Forest clearance and R & R plan from respective Ministries, Concurrence of State Finance Deptt. and monitoring of ground water level which we are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government.
4.	Brutang Irr. Project	Acceptance by TAC in its 75th meeting held on 18.12.2000 subject to :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Clearance of Forest environment &amp; R &amp; R Plan from concerned Ministries</li><li>b. Concurrence of State Finance Deptt.</li><li>c. Monitoring of ground water in post project condition.</li><li>d. Hydrological data observation at the dam site and collection of reliable catchment rainfall data for firming of the Hydrology at the detailed design stage.</li><li>e. Model testing for energy dissipation arrangement.</li><li>f. Reservoir water tightness studies.</li><li>g. Additional lab and <i>in-situ</i> tests for embankment materials, dam foundation and abutments as per standard procedure and practice at detailed design stage.</li></ul>



**Category B : Major :**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
		<p>h. Matter regarding submergence of forest land is to be sorted out with the Chief Wild Life Warden of the State. Environmental clearance from MoEF received in June, 06. Others observations are still to be complied.</p> <p>* Cost estimate is to be updated.</p> <p>* Clearance of R &amp; R Plan for Scheduled Tribe Project Affected Families granted vide MoTA letter No. 20011/8/2003CP&amp;R/NGO Dated 9/6/2008.</p> <p>The above clearances are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government.</p>

**Category B : Medium :**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Mahendratanya Irrigation Project	<p>* The project was considered and accepted by TAC in its 79th meeting held on 24.05.2002 subject to</p> <p>i) Submission and approval of RR Plan from M/o Tribal Affairs</p> <p>ii) Forest clearance from MOEF for submergence of 192 hectare of forest land</p> <p>iii) Monitoring of ground water level in the post-irrigation stage, preparation of ground water utilisation plan in consultation with the State Ground Water Department and conjunctive use of ground and surface water.</p> <p>iv) Concurrence of the State Finance Department for the updated cost</p> <p>v) Establishment of hydrological observation stations at dam site and collection of hydrological data to firm up hydrological parameters at construction state.</p> <p>The above clearances are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government.</p>
2.	Dhauragoth	<p>* Accepted by TAC in 6/98 subject to clearance of R &amp; R Plan from MOTA and concurrence of State Finance Department and monitoring of ground water.</p>

**Category B : Medium :**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
		<p>* Cost estimate is to be updated by state government.</p> <p>The above clearances are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government.</p>
3.	Upper Lanth	<p>* Accepted by TAC in its 73rd meeting held on 31.5.2000 subject to</p> <p>i) Forest clearance from MOEF</p> <p>ii) Clearance of R &amp; R Plan from MOTA</p> <p>iii) Concurrence of State Finance Deptt.</p> <p>iv) Monitoring of ground water.</p> <p>* Cost estimate is also to be updated by state government.</p> <p>The above clearances are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government.</p>
4.	Chellingada Dam Project	<p>Revised cost accepted in 92nd TAC meeting held on 27.02.2008 subjected to final forest clearance from MOEF. The above clearances are to be obtained and submitted by the Government.</p>
5.	Samakoi	<p>Accepted by TAC in its 73rd meeting held on 31.5.2000 subject to</p> <p>i) Clearance by MOEF</p> <p>ii) Concurrence of State Finance Deptt.</p> <p>iii) Monitoring of ground water.</p> <p>* Cost estimate is also to be updated by the state government.</p> <p>The above clearances are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government</p>
6.	Hadua Irrigation Project	<p>*The project was accepted by TAC in its 76th Meeting held on 29.3.2001 subject to</p> <p>i) Clearance for R &amp; R Plan from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs</p> <p>ii) Clearance of 210 hectare of Forest land from MOEF</p>

**Category B : Major**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
		iii) Monitoring of ground water
		iv) Concurrence of State Finance Dept.
		v) Collection of hydro-meteorological
		* Specific plan out lay in favour of project
		* Conditional in-principle forest clearance has been accorded and the R & R Plan also has been approved conditionally.
		* Cost estimate is to be updated by state government.
		The above clearances are to be obtained and submitted by the State Government.

**Category C : Medium**

1.	Titilagarh Irrigation Project	The State Government has to submit the revised cost estimate of the project after obtaining the MOTA clearance for R & R Plan.
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Note : Delay in clearance of the projects has occurred due to delay on the part of state government of Orissa in submission of compliances to the observations of the central appraising agencies, delay in submission of mandatory clearances such as environment & forest, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plan and concurrence from the State Finance Department for the finalized cost etc.

DPR-Detailed Project Report

MOTA-Ministry of Tribal Affairs

MOEF-Ministry of Environment & Forests

R & R - Resettlement & Rehabilitation

TAC - Technical Advisory Committee

**Sardar Sarovar Dam**

1657. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a letter from Chief Minister of Gujarat relating to the issues of further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam; and

(b) if so, the steps Government intends to take for granting further permission for construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its majority order dated 18.10.2000 in W.P. (Civil) No. 31.9.1994-Narmada Bachao Andolan V/s Union of India, has directed that the permission to raise the Sardar Sarovar Dam height beyond 90 mtrs will be given by the Narmada Control

Authority (NCA) from time to time after it obtains the clearances from the Relief & Rehabilitation (R & R) Sub Group (including consultation with the three Grievances Redressal Authority of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra) and the Environment Sub Group. The proposal of Govt. 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 *interalia* decided that further construction of Sardar Saarovar 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;
- (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 & 82nd Meeting of NCA held on 16.03.2009 & 28.01.2010, respectively.

The issue of further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam is under consideration in the R & R Sub Group & Environment Sub Group.

#### **Rengali Irrigation Project**

†1658. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that construction on a project called 'Rengali Irrigation Project', has been going on for years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount expended so far on this project and the source from which it has been mobilized;
- (d) until when this project would be completed; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that State Government has started the process of providing water to companies from this project in the name of intensifying industrialization, instead of irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As informed by the Government of Orissa Rengali Irrigation Project was approved by Planning Commission in 1978, at an estimated cost of Rs. 233.64 crore. The main components of the Rengali Irrigation Project are as below:

- (i) Barrage at Samal (34 km d/s of Rengali Dam) - Completed in 1994
- (ii) Left and Right Canal head regulators at Samal - Completed in 1994

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) 141 km long Left Main Canal (1,14,300 ha of Culturable Command Area, CCA) and distribution system-Partly completed. Part ongoing under Japanese assistance.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) 95 km long Right Main Canal and distributin system - 84,406 ha. of CCA-ongoing under AIBP assistance.

- (c) The details are given in the following table :

(Rs. in crore)

Component	Latest Estimated Cost *	Expenditure till March, 2009	Source of funds
Right Bank Canal (entire)	1539.47	581.7	AIBP and State share
Left Bank of Canal :			
a. RD 0-29.177 km	166	166	World Bank
b. RD 29.177-71.313 km	512.07	477.59	JBIC, Japan
c. RD 71.313 km - 141 Km	1533.44	-	Not yet decided by State Government

\* March, 2009.

- (d) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects as well as completion thereof is within the purview of the respective State Government. However, the Government of Orissa has planned to complete the project by 2014-15.

- (e) No, allocation to industries has been made from the reservoir of Rengali Dam. Water being allocated downstream of Rengali Dam is based on the priorities listed in the State Water Policy, where irrigation has higher priority than industries. Further, the industries that have got water allocation from the project have been directed to create adequate storage, and the allocation is being made from the surplus monsoon flow.

#### Ongoing water resources projects

1659. MS. MABEL REBELLO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- the ongoing water resources projects in the State of Jharkhand;
- the quantum of funds that have been spent on these schemes;
- the details, scheme-wise;
- the quantum of funds that are needed to complete the ongoing schemes;

- (e) the details, scheme-wise;
- (f) by when all the schemes would be completed; and
- (g) the total irrigation potential when all the schemes are completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :  
 (a) to (f) The list of ongoing water resources projects in the State of Jharkhand along with details of expenditure incurred, their balance cost and year of completion, as per information available in Central Water Commission, is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(g) The total ultimate irrigation potential of Major & Medium irrigation sector in Jharkhand State is 1276.50 thousand hectare (th. ha.). The ultimate irrigation potential of the ongoing schemes is 466.58 th. ha, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects of Jharkhand*

(Pot. in th. ha/Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts Benifited	Plan of Start	Latest Estd. Cost	Likely Exp. Up to	Balance Cost in XI X Plan	Ultimate Irrigation Potential Plan	Target Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. Major Projects</b>								
-	North Koel Project	Palamu, Aurangabad	V	836.11	502.47	333.64	12.47	2009-10
-	Batane Res. Project	Palamu, Aurangabad	V	60.83	46.83	14.00	1.66	2009-10
1.	Suberanrekha Multi. Project	E & W Singhbhum	V	5314.08	1498.63	3815.45	170.00	2011-12
2.	Ajay Barrage Project	Deoghar, Dumka	V	351.85	255.6	96.25	40.13	2008-09*
3.	Konar Irrigation Project	Giridih/ Hazaribagh	V	348.38	159.9	188.48	62.80	2011-12
4.	Auranga Res. Project	Palamu	VII	341.11	119.86	221.25	55.40	2014.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Punasi Res. Project	Deoghar	VII	492.82	117.68	375.14	24.00	2011-12
6.	Bateshwarsthan Pump	Bagalapur, Godda	X	503.38	1.00	502.38	8.60	2011-12
Sub-total (Major)			8248.56	2701.97	5546.59	375.06		
B. Medium Projects								
1.	Gumani Barrage	Sahebganj/ Project	V Pakur	162.59	110.36	52.23	16.19	2009-10
2.	Jharjhara Res. Sch.	W. Singhbhum	V	49.87	10.71	39.16	4.86	2010-11
3.	Kans Res. Sch.	Ranchi/ Singhbhum	V	44.17	26.75	17.42	3.73	2013.14
4.	Torai Res. Sch.	Pakur	V	62.57	24.60	37.97	8.00	2013.14
5.	Suri Res. Sch.	Saraikela	VI	35.99	20.62	15.37	4.44	2010-11
6.	Sonua Res. Sch.	W. Singhbhum	VI	82.65	61.03	21.62	8.01	2008-09*
7.	Kansjore Res. Sch.	Gumla	VII	52.97	48.19	4.78	4.50	2008-09*
8.	Katri Res. Sche.	Gumla	VII	47.97	54.18	-6.21	5.82	2006-07*
9.	Dhansingh Toli Res.	Gumla	VII	29.52	28.88	0.64	2.99	2006-07*
10.	Upper Sankh Res. Sch.	Gumla	VII	141.19	92.43	48.76	7.07	2008-09*
11.	Surangi Res. Sch	Ranchi/ Singhbhum	VII	57.17	36.12	21.05	2.60	2008-09*
12.	Keso Res. Sch.	Hazaribagh	VII	67.71	3.99	63.72	3.56	2011-12
13.	Punchkhero Res. Sch.	Hazaribagh, Giridih	VII	75.68	37.45	38.23	3.08	2008-09*
14.	Bhairwa Res. Sch.	Hazaribagh/ Giridih	VII	116.91	61.97	54.94	4.80	2010-11
15.	Nakti Res. Sch.	W. Singhbhum	VII	35.15	4.97	30.18	2.25	2009-10
16.	Salaiya Res. Sch.	Gumla	VIII	45.78	0.26	45.52	2.67	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Satpotka Res. Sche.	W. Singhbhum	VIII	33.64	0.11	33.53	2.35	2011-12
18.	Ramrekha Res. Sche.	Gumla	VIII	53.86	25.61	28.25	4.60	2010-11
19.	Gari Res. Sch.	Chatra	IX	121.63	45.76	75.87		2009-10
	Sub-total (Medium)			1317.02	693.99	623.03	91.52	
	TOTAL :			9565.58	3395.96	6169.62	466.58	

\* : Updated information is not received from the State Government.

#### India's access to water resources

1660. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that India has access to only 4 per cent of water resources;
- if so, the reasons therefor; and
- the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :  
(a) to (c) The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development Plan in its report has indicated that the availability of water in India is about 4% of the world's water resources. Water availability may be considered as a product in the hydrologic cycle, which is influenced by two major groups of factors; climatic factors and physiographic factors. With a view to meet the growing demand for water, various measures are taken by the respective State Governments for bringing the available water resources within the category of utilize resources to the maximum possible extent. Several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments, which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. State Government conceive, plan and implement major, medium and minor schemes (both surface and ground water) for utilization of water resources. Government of India provides central assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc.

#### Par-Tapi-Narmada Link

1661. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that National Water Development Agency (NWDA) had taken up the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Par-Tapi-Narmada link as back as January, 2009; and



(b) if so, the progress of DPR so far and time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Establishment and logistic arrangements needed for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Par-Tapi-Narmada (P-T-N-) link have been completed. The work of Survey and Investigation of the link has been taken up. Approval for the Terms of Reference (TOR) for conduction the Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study has been received from Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF). Forest clearance needed for carrying out field investigation has been obtained from the concerned State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The requisite rainfall, water quality, situation, satellite, gauge and discharge data has been collected. The DPR of this link is planned to be completed by December, 2011.

#### **Contaminated ground water**

1662. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where ground water has been contaminated with salinity, iron, fluoride and arsenic, as per statistics available with the Central Ground Water Board; and

(b) the remedial measures undertaken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) :

(a) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) undertakes monitoring of ground water regime on regional basis through a network of observation wells located in various parts of the country. The data generated by the CGWB during the course of ground water regime monitoring and various scientific studies have revealed the occurrences of salinity, iron, fluoride and arsenic in the ground water beyond the permissible limit of drinking water standards (BIS 10500). The details are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(b) The remedial measures undertaken by Government in this regard are as follows:

- (i) The CGWB has conducted ground water exploration and filed studies to ascertain the extent of contamination in ground water and for delineation of contaminant free aquifers in the affected areas. Suitable wells designs including cement sealing techniques have been adopted for construction of contaminant free tube wells. Successful tube wells are handed over to be concerned stage agencies areas to make people aware of problems of water quality and remedial measures thereof.
- (ii) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) by Central Government for the purposes of regulation and control of ground water management and development.
- (iii) Technical and financial assistance by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to the States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement the efforts of the States.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of contamination of ground water*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000) uS/cm (No. of Districts)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/1) (No. of Districts)	Arsenic (above 0.01) mg/1 (No. of Districts)	Iron (above 1.0mg/1) (No. of Districts)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar				Andaman (1)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Warangal, Medak, East Godavari, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam (16)	Adilabad, Ananthapur Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari (19)	—	Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Hyderabad Karimnagar Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda Nellore, Nizamabad Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam (15)
3.	Assam	—	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon (4)	Dhemaji (1)	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat Kamrup, Karbi,

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sivasagar, Sonitpur (18)
4.	Bihar	-	Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul (9)	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger Patna, Purnia, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali (15)	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj Lakhisarai, Madhepura,  Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran (19)
5.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Janjgir- Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur Rajnandgaon, Surguja (12)	Rajnandgaon (1)	Bastar, Dantewada Kanker, Koriya (4)

6.	Delhi	North West Delhi, West Delhi, South West Delhi (3)	East Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi (5)	Isolated pockets in all districts.
7.	Goa			North Goa, South Goa (2)
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Dohad, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Kheda, Mahesana, Navsari, Patan, Panchmahals, Rajkot Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Surat, Vadodara (21)	Ahmedabad, Amreli Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Junagadh, Kutch, Mahesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara (18)	Ahmedabad, Bansakantha, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Mahesana, Narmada (6)
9.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar (14)	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat (14)	Ambala, Bhiwani Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon  Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar (17)

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1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi (1)			
11.	Jammu & Kashmir		Rajauri, Udhampur (2)		Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar (6)
12.	Jharkhand		Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi (6)		Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum (6)
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikmanglur, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Mandya, Raichur, Udupi (15)	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, , Chamarajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur (20)		Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannada, Davangere, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada (22)

14.	Kerala	Palakkad (1)	Palakkad (1)	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasargod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad (14)
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Indore, Jhabua, Sheopur, Ujjain, Neemuch (6)	Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargone (West Nimar), Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Satna, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi (19)	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sidhi, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, Dindori, Khandwa (East Nimar) (25)

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1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalna Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nashik Parbhani, Raigad, Satara, Solapur, Wardha (16)	Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded (8)		Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal (20)
17	Manipur				Bishnupur, Thoubal (2)
18	Orissa	Jagatsinghapur (1)	Angul, Baleswar, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kenduihar, Subarnapur (11)		Baleswar, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendujhar,, Kendrapara, Khordha, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Subarnapur (21)

19.	Punjab	Bathinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Gurudaspur, Mansa, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur (8)	Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur (11)	Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur (9)
20.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara Bundi, Bikaner, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Dausa, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (27)	Ajmer, Alwar, Baniyaswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Durgapur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai, Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (30)	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsmand, Sikar Sawai Madhopur, Tonk Udaipur (28)
21.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Erode, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Theni, Vellore, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar (21)	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Virudhunagar (17)	Namakkal, Salem (2)

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1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tripura				Dhalal, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura (4)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Mathura (7)	Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Firozabad, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Maunath Bhanjan (10)	Agra, Aligarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur, Kheri, Mathura, Moradabad (9)	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddarthanagar Unnao (15)
24.	West Bengal	Bankura, Howrah, Medinipur, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas (5)	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur (8)	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas South 24 Parganas (8)	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, E. Medinipur, Howrah, Hoogli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkata, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia S-24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, West Medinipur (15)

#### **Construction of stadium for CWG**

†1634. SHRI MOTILAL VORA :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of stadium being constructed by Public Works Department (PWD) for Commonwealth Games;
- (b) the number of stadiums out of them that has been completed and the number of stadium for which it has been requested to take under its control by Sports Authority of India (SAI);
- (c) by when this request has been made by PWD and the time when SAI took them under its control; and
- (d) the reasons for its delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is constructing six stadia for Commonwealth Games.

- (b) Two stadia have already been completed. No such request has been received.
- (c) & (d) Do not arise.

#### **Honour for medal winners of Boxing World Cup**

1664. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that four medal winners of Boxing World Cup in Moscow in 2008 have not received a single rupee of the assured prize money from Government, till date;
- (b) whether Indian Boxing Federation Secretary General had written several letters in this connections;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government failed to hold the ceremony to honour these medal winners;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to give them their dues and honour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (e) Applications of Shri Jitender Kumar, Shri Akhil Kumar, Shri A.L. Lakra and Shri Dinesh Kumar, Boxers were sent by the Indian Boxing Federation of special cash awards for having won medals in World Cup Boxing held at Moscow from 9th to 15th December,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2008. Under the Scheme of Special Cash Awards, the winners of medals in Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, World Championships/ Asian Championships/ Commonwealth Championships in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games are eligible for special cash awards. Since winners of medals in World Cup Boxing held at Moscow from 9th to 15th December, 2008 is not covered under the scheme of special cash awards, the winners of medals in this sport even are not eligible for special cash awards.

#### **Unrest among players**

1665. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether unrest among the hockey players, shooters and others with their sports bodies came to light in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The unrest among hockey players was on account of non-fulfilment of contractual agreements by their federation while some of the shooters expressed discontent as they were not made part of the sponsorship deal signed by the federation with sponsor.

(c) These agreements are based on commercial arrangements with the sponsors. The Government has no role in such matters.

#### **Funds for hockey**

1666. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds Government spend on promotion of hockey in the country, year-wise for three years;
- (b) the measures evolved to monitor the spending of these amounts by the concerned authorities; and
- (c) the details of funds earmarked and disbursed to the players of the National Hockey team, year-wise details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The year-wise allocation to national hockey federation/Indian Olympic Association during the last three years is given below:-

Rupees in crores			
2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Till 1-3-2010)
2.03	3.16	3.45	9.23

(b) With a view to ensuring proper utilization of government grants, National Sports Federations are insisted upon to ensure timely submission of utilization certificates and audited accounts. Further, recurring grants are released only after settlement of accounts in respect of previous releases. In addition, the accounts of NSFs receiving annual grant exceeding Rs. 1.00 crore from the Government are got audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(c) The Government is not involved in payment contracts with players, which is a commercial arrangement between the national sports federation and their corporate sponsor.

**Pooling of money for overall development of all sports**

1667. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while one sport in India has lot of money while the others do not have even for essential infrastructure and to meet the physical requirement of the players;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider pooling of money earned by different sports in India and regulate its expenditure for the overall development of all sports and players particularly national games and national players;

(c) if so, in what manner Government proposes to do so; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The benefits and facilities available under the Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports Authority of India (SAI) are available equally to all recognized sports disciplines depending upon their need and level of performances. As far as mobilization of resources from other sources, including commercial arrangements with corporate entities is concerned, it depends upon the marketing and outreach of individual federations. The government has no role to play in this matter.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Sports bodies are autonomous bodies and the government has no authority to pool their earnings and re-distribute it equitably for the welfare of the players and promotion of the games.

**South Asian Games in India**

1668. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is to host next South Asian Games;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far;
- (c) the amount allocated for this purpose; and
- (d) the status of sponsors in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) South Asian Games (SAG) are organized by South Asian Countries in alphabetical order. 11th SAG were organized by Bangladesh. 12th SAG were to be organized by Bhutan. Since Bhutan has expressed its inability, India will host next edition of SAG, scheduled to be held in 2012.

(c) Allocation of funds will be decided upon after Indian Olympic Association (IOA) submits a detailed budget.

(d) The Ministry is not involved in deciding about sponsors for the Games. This is a commercial matter to be decided by IOA directly with sponsors.

#### **Sports Authority of India and its centres**

†1669. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms set to open a centre by the Sports Authority of India (SAI);
- (b) State-wise details of the centres of the SAI;
- (c) whether Government is providing proper facilities in the centres of the SAI; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The proposals for opening of Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres are considered on the basis of sporting potential of the locality and infrastructure support offered by the State Government such as land, hostel, playing facilities etc.

(b) State-wise details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Sports Authority of India is an autonomous body under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and is providing proper facilities at its centres out of grant-in-aid provided by Government. The talented sportspersons under the SAI Schemes are trained and nurtured by providing them with requisite facilities in terms of coaching with scientific back-up, infrastructure,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sports equipment, hostel facility, nutritious diet, competition exposure etc. The Government is periodically reviewing the facilities provided to SAI Centres and ensuring augmentation where required.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres*

Sl.No.	State	Centres		
		SAI Training Centre (STC)	Special Area Games (SAG)	Centre of Excellence (COE)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad	-	-
		Eluru	-	-
		Kurnool	-	-
		Medak	-	-
		Vishakhapatnam	-	-
2.	Assam	Guwahati	Tinsukhia	-
		Golaghat	Kokrajhar	-
			Kokrajhar	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	Naharlagun	-
4.	Bihar	Patna	Muzzaffarpur	
		-	Kishanganj	
			Giddaur	
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon		-
6.	Goa	Ponda	-	-
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	-	Gandhinagar
8.	Haryana	Sonepat	-	Sonepat
		Kurukshetra	-	Hissar
		Bhiwani	-	-
		Hissar	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmshala	-	-
		Bilaspur	-	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
11	Jharkhand	-	Ranchi	-
12	Karnataka	Bangalore	-	Bangalore
		Dharwad	-	-
		Medikeri	-	-
13	Kerala	Trichur	Alleppey	Kollam
		Kollam	Tellicherry	Trivandrum
		Calicut	-	-
		Trivendrum	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Dhar	Bhopal
		Dhar	-	-
		Indore	-	-
		Jabalpur	-	-
		Tikamgarh	-	-
15	Maharashtra	Kandivali	-	Kandivali
		Aurangabad	-	-
16.	Manipur	Imphal	Imphal	Imphal
		-	Uitlov	-
17	Meghalaya	Shillong	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	Aizwal	-
19	Nagaland	Dimapur	-	-
20.	Orissa	Cuttack	Jagatpur	-
		Dhankanal	Sundergarh	-
21	Punjab	Mustana Sahib	-	-
		Badal	-	-
		Ludhiana	-	-
		Patiala	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	-	-
		Alwar	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
23	Sikkim	-	Namchi	-
24	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nagercoil	-
		Salem	May	
25	Tripura	-	Agartala	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibarielly	-	-
		Jhansi	-	-
		Safai Etawah	-	-
		Lucknow	-	-
		Allahabad	-	-
		Bareilly	-	-
27.	Uttaranchal	Kashipur	-	-
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata	-	-
		Lebong	Bolpur	-
		Burdwan	-	-
		Siliguri	-	-
<b>Union Territory</b>				
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	Port Blair	-
30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	-	-
31	Delhi (NCR)	Delhi	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	-	-

12.00 NOON

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, एक मिनट का समय चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**  
उपसभापति महोदय, मुद्दा यह है कि आज हजारों की तादाद में दलित और आदिवासी संसद पर आए हैं।  
...**(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Javadekarji, there is no Zero Hour today ...**(Interruptions)**

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : वहीं मैं बतला रहा हूँ, उनका आरक्षण समाप्त हो रहा है...**(व्यवधान)**



**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए न। ....(व्यवधान) I was listening to him...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** मैं बोल रहा हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा केवल एक मिनट का मुद्दा है। आज देश भर से हजारों दलित और आदिवासी संसद पर चलकर आए हैं यह बताने के लिए कि दलित और आदिवासियों का आरक्षण बरकरार रहना चाहिए और जो साजिश हो रही है वह नहीं होनी चाहिए। जब रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन का जिक्र आता है तो मुद्दा यह है कि कंवर्टेड क्रिश्चियन और कंवर्टेड मुस्लिम को अगर आरक्षण देते हैं तो आज जो दलित आदिवासी जिनका संविधान ने आरक्षण दिया है, वह समाप्त होता है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए। ....(व्यवधान)

**श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, बाटला हाउस का...(व्यवधान)

**श्री उपसभापति :** बस हो गया। ....(व्यवधान)

**श्री विनय कटियार :** यह जो बाटला हाउस को कांड हुआ है, इसमें आतंकवाद का सवाल है।....(व्यवधान)

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्लीज, ऐसे नहीं। ....(व्यवधान) देखिए, ऐसे हर मेंबर ....(व्यवधान) मैं हाथ जोड़कर आपसे कहता हूँ कि ऐसे खुद को रूल को मत तोड़िए, आपके हित में नहीं है, मेंबर के हित में नहीं है। ....(व्यवधान) अब कुछ नहीं, प्लीज, आप बैठिए, आप नोटिस दीजिए, बाद में बात कीजिए ....(व्यवधान)

This is not the subject before the House ... (Interruptions)... Now, Papers to be laid... (Interruptions)...

#### PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Annual Report and Accounts 2008-09 of the Kolkata Metro

##### Rail Corporation, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : 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) First Annual Report and Accounts of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above...(Interruptions)... [Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 1895/15/10]

### Outcome Budget (2010-2011)

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1827/15/10]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Personal, Public Grievances and Pensions**

II. Statements showing action taken by the Government on various Assurances promises and undertakings

### III. Outcome Budget (2010-11) of various departments and Ministries

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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 12 (E), dated the 6th January, 2010, publishing the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2010, under clauses 5 of article 320 of the Constitution of India.
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 57 (E), dated the 3rd February 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 727 (E), dated the 7th October, 2009.

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing the action taken by Government on the various Assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1911/15/10]

- |    |                      |  |
|----|----------------------|--|
| 1. | Statement No. XXXVII | Hundred and Eighty-ninth Session, 2000 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2063/15/10] |
| 2. | Statement No. XXVI   | Hundred and Ninety-Sixth Session, 2002 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2064/15/10] |

3.	Statement No. XIX	Two hundred-second Session, 2004 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2065/15/10]
4.	Statement No. XIX	Two hundred-third Session, 2004 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2066/15/10]
5.	Statement No. XIX	Two hundred-fourth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2067/15/10]
6.	Statement No. XVI	Two hundred-fifth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2068/15/10]
7.	Statement No. XII	Two hundred-seventh Session, 2006 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2069/15/10]
8.	Statement No. XI	Two hundred-eighth Session, 2006 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2070/15/10]
9.	Statement No. X	Two hundred-tenth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2071/15/10]
10.	Statement No. XII	Two hundred-eleventh Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2072/15/10]
11.	Statement No. VIII	Two hundred-twelfth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2073/15/10]
12.	Statement No. VII	Two hundred-thirteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2074/15/10]
13.	Statement No. IV	Two hundred-fourteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2075/15/10]
14.	Statement No. III	Two hundred-fifteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2076/15/10]
15.	Statement No. II	Two hundred-seventeenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2077/15/10]
16.	Statement No. 1	Two hundred-eighteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2078/15/10]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :

- (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Science and Technology in the Ministry of Science and Technology [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1901/15/10]

- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the Ministry of Science and Technology; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1902/15/10]
- (iii) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Bio-Technology in the Ministry of Science and Technology; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1905/15/10]
- (iv) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Earth Sciences; and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1904/15/10]
- (v) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Space. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1903/15/10]

**I. Annual Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Libraries**

**II. Outcome Budget 2010-11 of the Planning Commission**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND 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) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1914/15/10]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library, 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 Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1915/15/10]
- II Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Planning Commission. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1948/15/10]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

**II. Annual Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of BSNL and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications) Notifications No. 116-1/2010-MN, dated the 29th January, 2010, publishing the Telecommunication Mobile Number portability (Amendment) Regulations, 2010, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. [Placed in Library. See No. 1954/15/10]
- II (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) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (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. 1992/15/10]
- I **Annual Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Hotel Corporations and Institutes and related papers**
- II. **Outcome Budget (2010-11)**

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:
  - (i) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2008-2009, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1960/15/10]
  - (b) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1961/15/10]

- (c) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, 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.
- (ii) 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 (i) (b) ((c) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1959/15/10]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1963/15/10]
  - (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Thiruvananthapuram for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institutes mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1964/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Tourism [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1965/15/10]
- I. **Annual Reports (2004-05) of NCSC, New Delhi and Explanatory Memorandum thereon and related papers.**
- II. **Annual Report and Accounts (2008-09) of R.C.I., New Delhi and related papers**
- III. **Memorandum of Understanding**

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, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, lay on the Table :

- I (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution of India:
  - (a) First Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, for the year 2004-05.

- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the First Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NSSC), New Delhi, for the period 2004-05.
- (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. 1784/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2000/15/10]
- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1789/15/01]

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**REPORT ON THE INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the participation of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the Fifty-fifth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Arusha, Tanzania from 28th September to 6th October, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1881/15/01]

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in South Western Railway"

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report on 'Urban Housing' of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report on 'Urban Housing' of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development.

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## THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2010-11

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up further discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2010-11. कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी जी, आप स्पीच शुरू करें, इससे पहले मैं आपको यह बताना चाहूंगा कि आपकी पार्टी के अभी पांच वक्ता बाकी हैं और 46 मिनट बाकी हैं, इसलिए आप सैल्फ रेग्युलेशन कर लीजिए। यदि आप रेग्युलेट नहीं करेंगे, तो आपके आखिरी स्पीकर को कट करना पड़ेगा।

**श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी** (मध्य प्रदेश) : मान्यवर उपसभापति महोदय, रेलवे बजट पर चर्चा चल रही है और मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि देश की समृद्धि और विकास में इस बजट का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। कल इस विषय पर काफी माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुनने को मिले। सभी ने विजन 2020 की बात कही है। अन्य पार्टियाँ तो नहीं, लेकिन मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय का इस बात के लिए आभार व्यक्त करूंगा कि उन्होंने रेलवे के महत्वपूर्ण विभाग के लिए 2020 तक का सोचा है। सामान्यतः देश में पोलिटिशियन्स होते हैं और स्टेट्समैन होते हैं, लेकिन पोलिटिशियन्स और स्टेट्समैन दोनों में फर्क है। पोलिटिशियन्स के बारे में ऐसा कहा जाता है कि, 'He thinks from one election to another.' पोलिटिशियन अपने निर्वाचन के बारे में विचार करता है और खासकर वह जिस चुनाव क्षेत्र से जीतकर आता है, उस पर ज्यादा विचार करता है। जब वह ऐसा सोचकर किसी भी चीज के बारे में विचार करता है, तो वह चीज राजनैतिक हो जाती है, लेकिन स्टेट्समैन के बारे में ऐसा कहा जाता है कि, 'He thinks from one generation to another generation' वह निर्वाचन के बारे में एक से दूसरे निर्वाचन के बारे में विचार नहीं करता, वह एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी का विचार करता है। जो यह विजन 2020 की बात है, मैं यह विचार पोलिटिशियन की श्रेणी में नहीं रखता, स्टेट्समैन की श्रेणी में रखता हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने प्रारंभ में कहा है कि मैं इस विचार के लिए मंत्री महोदय को साधुवाद देता हूँ, धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जब हम विजन 2020 से हटकर इस रेलवे बजट पर विचार करते हैं, मैंने जो स्टेट्समैन की क्वालिटी बताई है, वह चीज पूरी तरह से गायब हो जाती है। यह



2010-11 का बजट पेश किया गया है, जैसा कि अन्य वक्ता महोदयों ने भी कहा कि यह पूरी तरह से राजनैतिक बजट है। इसमें आगे होने वाले election, खास कर पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान सभा का election, जिसकी चर्चा सभी ने की है, मैं नहीं कर रहा, उसको लेकर यह बजट बनाया गया है। जब हम ऐसा करेंगे, तब पूरे देश का, पूरे राष्ट्र का, उसकी समृद्धि का, उसके सर्वांगीण विकास का, यह विचार निश्चित रूप से ओझल होता है। मान्यवर, जब सैफुद्दीन सोज़ साहब बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने यह बात कही कि बजट संतुलित नहीं है। यह बजट पूरे देश को ध्यान में रख कर, पूरे देश के विकास को ध्यान में रखकर, पूरे देश के साथ न्याय हो, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर नहीं बनाया गया है।

मान्यवर दूसरी, बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विज़न 2020 के अंदर एक बहुत महत्वकांक्षी, एक बहुत अच्छी कल्पना की गई है। 1955 से लेकर अब तक 10-11 हजार किलोमीटर रेलमार्ग बनाए गए हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अपने देश के विकास को ध्यान में रख कर 57-58 वर्ष के अंदर यह रेल बजट की प्रगति का द्योतक नहीं है। इतना बड़ा देश, विश्व के साथ उसकी प्रतियोगिता, अगर इसको ध्यान में रखेंगे, तो एक वर्ष में 180 किलोमीटर रेलमार्ग का बनाना इस बात को प्रकट नहीं करता कि हमारा देश आगे जा रहा है। लेकिन जब हम विज़न 2020 की बात करते हैं, तो उसमें बहुत बड़ी छलांग ली गई है। इसमें अगले 10 वर्ष के अंदर 25,000 किलोमीटर का रेलमार्ग बनाने की बात की गई है। जब हम इसे 10 वर्षों में बांटेंगे, तो एक वर्ष के अंदर 2,500 किलोमीटर का आता है। कहें 180 और कहें 2,500! अगर यह हो जाए, तो मंत्री महोदया का नाम इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रतिवर्ष इतने मार्ग और जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है, तो उसके लिए बजट सिर्फ 100 करोड़ रुपए का है। आप 100 करोड़ के बजट में ऐसा कैसे कर पाएंगी? इसलिए दूसरी बात, जो मैं विज़न 2020 के बारे में कहना चाहता था, वह यह था कि बजट राजनीतिक हो गया। विज़न 2020 के माध्यम से हम 2020 तक जो कुछ प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, उसके हिसाब से जब इस बजट को ध्यान में लाएंगे, तो कोई तालमेल नहीं है। इसलिए यह सिर्फ एक कल्पना मात्र रह जाएगी।

दूसरा, मैं विचार कर रहा था कि विज़न 2020 की कल्पना कहां से आई? 2020 में भारत वर्ष कैसा होगा, यह विचार सिर्फ इसी बात से नहीं आया है। मैं याद करता हूँ अपने पूर्व राष्ट्रपति महोदया, डा. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम को, वे जब भी बोलते थे, खास कर नौजवानों के बीच ज्यादा जाते थे, स्कूलों और कालेजों में ज्यादा जाते थे, बच्चों के बीच जाते थे, तो वहां इसकी चर्चा करते थे। एक बार जब उनका प्रवास मध्य प्रदेश में था, उस समय मध्य प्रदेश में नई विधान सभा गठित हुई थी, नई सरकार बनी थी, उस समय उनका भाषण हुआ था पूरे भाषण में उन्होंने जितने बिन्दु सबके सामने रखे, वह यह था कि अगला भारत कैसा होगा और अगला भारत बनाने के लिए हमें कैसा राजनैतिक संकल्प चाहिए, कैसी राजनीतिक दृष्टि चाहिए, विधायकों की किस तरह की सोच होनी चाहिए, राज्यों को किस तरह से काम करना चाहिए, यह बात उन्होंने कही थी। उनकी कल्पना तो यह थी कि जिस तरह से एक पक्षी उड़ान भरता है उसी तरह से अपना देश उड़ान भरे और 2020 तक भारतवर्ष की एक नई तस्वीर, एक नया चित्र, हम सब के सामने आए। इतना ही नहीं NDA सरकार के समय जो प्रधान मंत्री रहे, माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, उन्होंने भी 2020 के भारत की कल्पना की थी। वर्तमान सरकार को मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी योजनाएँ, जो NDA सरकार के समय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के समय यह सोच-समझ कर कि आगे भारत कैसा होगा, उसको बनाने के लिए जो कुछ उन्होंने शुरू किया था, उसको आगे बढ़ाया

गया है। उन्होंने एक कल्पना की थी कि पूरे-का-पूरा देश, जिसमें 6 लाख के लगभग गांव आते होंगे, प्रत्येक गांव को जब तक हम सड़क से नहीं जोड़ पाते हैं, तब तक देश का विकास नहीं होगा। उसके लिए एक सड़क योजना बनाई। अन्य तरह की connectivity के बारे में उन्होंने विचार किया, फिर चाहे वह रोड की connectivity हो, रेलवे की connectivity, टेलिफोन की connectivity हो और emotional connectivity भी हो। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के साथ कई दौर की बात की। जो देश हमारे पड़ोस में हैं और जो दूर में रहने वाले देश हैं, उनके साथ भी हमारे सौहार्द्रपूर्ण संबंध बने, यह भी connectivity का एक हिस्सा है। इसको लेकर उन्होंने प्रयास भी किए और 2020 के भारत की कल्पना की।

इस सत्र में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण हुआ, उसके पहले पैरा में भी यही बात कही गई है। 21 वीं शताब्दी के भारत में एक दशक निकल गया और यह एक नया दशक शुरू हुआ है। 'इस नए दशक में संसद के दोनों सदनों के पहले सत्र के लिए हम सब यहां उपस्थित हुए हैं...'। ऐसा उद्धोधन था, 'मुझे विश्वास है कि सभी सदस्य अपने देश को समृद्धि की ओर ले जाने और विश्व समुदाय में उसे उचित स्थान दिलाने के लिए, यानी in the race of world country, उसमें एक उपयुक्त स्थान, एक सम्मानजनक स्थान भारतवर्ष को दिलाने के लिए हम 'समर्पित होकर कार्य करेंगे और इस दशक को गौरवशाली दशक बनाएंगे'। अभिभाषण के पहले पैराग्राफ में प्रथम बिन्दु पर यह जो बात कही गई है, मैं मानता हूं कि यह भी इन सब बातों को लेकर ही है। इसीलिए मैं यह सोच रहा था कि जब सदन में बैठकर हम महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पास कर रहे हैं तो ये सारी-की-सारी बातें, जो हमारे पूर्व महापुरुषों ने, हमारे पूर्व नेताओं ने सोची हैं, जिस तरह का भारत हम बनाना चाहते हैं, उसके साथ कोई तालमेल है या नहीं।

मैं समय देख रहा हूं तो मेरे 12 मिनट हो गए, लेकिन फिर भी मैं आपको थोड़ा पीछे ले जाना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि हमारी रेल मंत्री महोदया भी बंगाल की हैं इसलिए मैं स्वामी विवेकानन्द की बात करना चाहता हूं। वह बंगाल से बंधे हुए नहीं थे, वह पूरे देश के थे। वह एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सन्त थे। उन्होंने 1893 में शिकागो में, विश्व में, भारतवर्ष का डंका बजाया था। स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने पूरे विश्व के इतिहासों का अध्ययन किया था। पूरे विश्व के इतिहासों का अध्ययन करने के बाद उन्होंने एक बात कही थी कि अपने देश में 17<sup>वां</sup> शताब्दी इंग्लैंड की थी। इंग्लैंड का साम्राज्य पूरे विश्व में इतना फैला हुआ था कि कहते हैं उसमें सूरज अस्त होता ही नहीं था। विश्व के आधे से ज्यादा हिस्से पर इंग्लैंड का साम्राज्य था। इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कि 17<sup>वां</sup> शताब्दी इंग्लैंड की थी। 18<sup>वां</sup> शताब्दी फ्रांस की थी, जब फ्रांस में एक बहुत बड़ा revolution हुआ, जिसको लेकर देश के अंदर सब तरफ स्वतंत्रता और प्रजातंत्र की बात आनी शुरू हुई तथा यूरोप के इतिहास में राष्ट्रों का उदय हुआ। 19<sup>वां</sup> शताब्दी जर्मनी की थी। इतिहास के विश्लेषण के आधार पर वह कहते हैं कि 20<sup>वीं</sup> शताब्दी अमेरिका की थी। उस समय हमारा देश गुलाम था। वह तो 1863 में जन्में और 1902 में चले गए। लेकिन वह स्वामी विवेकानन्द यह घोषणा कर के गये थे कि जब इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी आएगी तो यह इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी पूरे विश्व के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारतवर्ष की होगी। हम उसी इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में जा रहे हैं। इसीलिए जब हम इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में लाते हैं तो हमें स्टेट्समैन बनने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि 2020 की जो कल्पना है, वह हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति महोदय और पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने की है और स्वामी विवेकानन्द की भविष्यवाणी भी वही थी।

अब मैं एक घटना 2011 के लिए बताना चाहता हूं, जब हम यह रेल बजट पेश कर रहे हैं। स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने एक जगह यह कहा था कि इस देश के अंदर, क्योंकि 1000 वर्ष का इतिहास, भारतवर्ष का कोई अच्छा इतिहास नहीं रहा है, लेकिन जब वर्ष 1836 में ठाकुर रामकृष्ण परमहंस का जन्म हुआ तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में परिवर्तन 1836 से शुरू हो रहा है और हम यह जानते हैं कि हमारा पहला स्वतंत्रता का संग्राम 1857 में हुआ था। उस

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के पहले अपने देश में परिवर्तन की लहर शुरू हो गयी थी। इसीलिए उन्होंने अपने देश के अंदर परिवर्तन के काल-खंड की जो सीमा या प्रारम्भ बताया, यह ठाकुर रामकृष्ण परमहंस के जन्म वर्ष, 1836 ई से बताया। बाद में, महर्षि अरविन्द ने यह बताया की भारतवर्ष में परिवर्तन का यह समय 175 सालों का है। अगर हम 1836 में 175 जोड़ेंगे तो 2010 आएगा। इस 2011 में हम रेल बजट पास कर रहे हैं। मैं कई बार सोचता हूँ कि आखिर भारतवर्ष के बारे में जो भविष्यवाणी की गयी है और हम भारतवर्ष को जैसा समृद्धशाली बनाना चाहते हैं, इसकी अपेक्षा हम कहां पर खड़े हैं? आज तो देश में लोकतंत्र है, प्रजातंत्र है, हम सबसे ज्यादा अपेक्षा तो इन दोनों सदनों में करना चाहिए, राज्य सभा में और लोक सभा में करना चाहिए। अगर हमें भारतवर्ष को विकसित देखना है तो इसकी गारंटी कहां है? इसका संकल्प कहां है? इसकी determination कहां है? इसके लिए जिस तरह की dedication की आवश्यकता है, वह कहां है? इसकी प्रगति के लिए जिस तरह की discipline की आवश्यकता है, वह discipline कहां है? हमको फिर यह विचार करना पड़ेगा कि यह दिग्दर्शन, यह dedication और यह संकल्प हमारे बजट के अंदर होना चाहिए। इसी दृष्टि से जो बजट सेशन होता है, उसमें महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण तो हमें नीतियों के बारे में बताता है कि हमको करना क्या है, लेकिन उसका क्रियान्वयन तो आम बजट और रेल बजट के द्वारा ही करना है। आम बजट तो घाटे का होता है, लेकिन रेल बजट ही ऐसा बजट है, जिसके माध्यम से हम देश को समृद्ध और समर्थ बना सकते हैं।

मैं कई बार यह सोचता हूँ कि पूरे इंग्लैंड का औद्योगिकीकरण कैसे हो गया? जब अपने देश के ऊपर अंग्रेजों का साम्राज्य था तो पूरे के पूरे इंग्लैंड का औद्योगिकीकरण हो गया। यह भारतवर्ष के बल पर हुआ है। यहां के resources, यहां के संसाधन, यहां की रेलवे, यहां की अन्य बातें और ये सारी की सारी समृद्धि, इनसे इंग्लैंड का औद्योगिकीकरण हो गया। जब हम यह विचार करते हैं कि अपने देश के अंदर यह क्यों नहीं हो पा रहा है और जब मैं आप बजट को और खास कर रेल बजट को इस दृष्टि से देखता हूँ तो मेरे ध्यान में यह आता है कि यह रेल बजट देश को लेकर नहीं बना है, इसमें देश की समग्रता का विचार नहीं है, इसमें देश के संतुलन का विचार नहीं है बल्कि यह पूरी तरह से क्षेत्रवाद के ऊपर आधारित है। कल माननीय ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी जी ने पूरा का पूरा एक Comparative Chart पेश किया था और उसके माध्यम से अपनी बात कही थी। हमने चार मेट्रो नेटवर्क की कल्पना की है, लेकिन चारों के चारों मेट्रो नेटवर्क कहां गये हैं? वे बंगाल में गये हैं। इसीलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट देश के विकास के लिए है कि रायटर्स बिल्डिंग में पहुंचने के लिए है? जब हम रेल बजट पर विचार करेंगे तो हमें इस देश के भविष्य का, इस देश के संकल्प का और हम इस देश को आगे किस ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं, इन बातों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। बहुत सारे सुझाव कल आए हैं, मैं भी कुछ सुझाव देने की बात सोच रहा था, लेकिन समय की सीमा है, इसलिए, मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातों की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

पूरा रेल बजट पढ़ने के बाद सबसे पहली चीज जो मेरे ध्यान में आई है, वह यह है कि आप इसको संतुलित बनाए। आपकी सीमा है आप उतना नहीं कर सकतीं। रेल बजट तो पास हो जाएगा, आपने लोक सभा के अंदर तो 6 नई रेल लाइनों की घोषणा की है, मुझे लगता है कि राज्य सभा में भी आप कुछ ऐसा करेंगी। आज पैसे की कमी के कारण वर्तमान रेल पटरियों की क्षमता अच्छी नहीं है। गाड़ियों के देर से पहुंचने का कारण भी यही है क्योंकि वे गति नहीं ले पातीं। सुरक्षा की स्थिति भी कुछ अच्छी नहीं है। एक्सिडेंट्स भी बहुत होते हैं, रेल पटरियों की कमजोरी के कारण भी होते हैं। गाड़ियों के अंदर डाके भी पड़ते हैं। ये सारी बातें हमें देखने को मिलती हैं। इसलिए मैं कुछ बिन्दु

सुझाना चाहता हूँ-संतुलन का, रेल की पटरियों की क्षमता का, सुरक्षा का और यात्रियों की सुख-सुविधा का हमको बहुत ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि कोई अगर कहीं यात्रा करना चाहता है तो उसे दो-तीन महीने पहले सोचना पड़ता है और इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे यात्रियों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार न तो गाड़ियाँ हैं, न वैगन हैं और डिब्बों की बहुत कमी है। एक साल में 4,500 डिब्बे हमको चाहिए, जबकि हमारी क्षमता आज सिर्फ 3,000 की है और 1,500 हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने 5 वैगन्स बनाने वाली फैक्ट्रियाँ खोलने का जो प्रस्ताव किया है, मुझे लगता है कि वे भी अपर्याप्त है। इसलिए इस बात का विचार करें, धन की उपलब्धता कहां से होगी? आपने विज्ञान पेपर जब पेश किया था तो आपने कहा था कि जो सरकारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनके लिए 1 लाख 43 हजार करोड़ की आवश्यकता है, अब तो 352 नई परियोजनाएं आ गईं। आप PPP की बात कर रही हैं। मधेपुरा वगैरह जो पहले की योजनाएं थीं, उनको तो आपने PPP में से निकाल दिया, अब इनको PPP में डालने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसलिए धन की उपलब्धता और आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वावलम्बी बजट चाहिए, जो देश का एक उपकरण बने। महिला यात्रियों के लिए विशेष सुविधा हो, उनकी सुरक्षा का इंतजाम हो।

इन्हीं सब बातों का ध्यान रखकर, राज्य सभा की डिस्कशन के पश्चात, अगर आप ऐसा कुछ कर सकें और जो कुछ आपने कहा है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, उसके लिए पैसे की व्यवस्था करके, अगर आप उतना भी कर सकेंगे, तो हम सबके साथ-साथ देश की जनता का बहुत कल्याण होगा। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति :** डा राम प्रकाश। आपके पास सात मिनट का समय है। आप घड़ी में समय देखकर, सात मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा० राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) :** उपसभापति महोदय, किसी भी मंत्री के लिए, चाहें वह रेल मंत्री हो या वित्त मंत्री, ऐसा बजट प्रस्तुत करना, जिसमें सब प्रसन्न हो सकें, बड़ा कठिन कार्य है, परंतु रेल मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में एक बहुत अच्छा बजट है, जिसके लिए मैं यू.पी.ए. सरकार और माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, इस बजट में हमारे प्रांत हरियाणा का काफी ध्यान रखा गया है। बहुत सी योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं। इसके लिए जहां मैं हरियाणवी जनता की ओर से इनके प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूँ, वहीं एक दो बातें स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ।

पिछले साल जब आदर्श स्टेशनों की बात की गई थी, तो हमने उस वक्त योगीराज श्री कृष्ण की कर्मभूमि, गीता की स्थली, कुरुक्षेत्र को वर्ल्ड लेवल का स्टेशन बनाने की बात कही थी और मंत्री महोदय ने तत्काल यह कहा था कि हम इसे आदर्श स्टेशन बनाएंगे। लेकिन, इस बार जो लिस्ट बजट के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की गई है, उसमें कुरुक्षेत्र का नाम नहीं है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कुरुक्षेत्र का नाम अवश्यमेव होना चाहिए। कुरुक्षेत्र भारत के इतिहास का बहुत बड़ा साक्षी है। इसलिए उस स्टेशन को इसमें से ऐलिमिनेट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अभी कुरुक्षेत्र को रेल लाइन के माध्यम से पटियाला के साथ जोड़ने की बात कही गई है। मैं जहां इसका स्वागत करता हूँ, वहीं यह मांग भी करता हूँ कि कुरुक्षेत्र को यमुना नगर के साथ भी जोड़ा जाए। यह इस तरह से है, जैसे दो तरफ से पुल बना दिया जाए, लेकिन बीच में खाली जगह छोड़ दी जाए, तो उसका उतना लाभ नहीं हो पाएगा। अगर पटियाला और कुरुक्षेत्र को

यमुनानगर के माध्यम से यू.पी. से जोड़ दिया जाए, तो यह तीन प्रांतों को जोड़ता है। पेहवा एक तीर्थ स्थान है, कुरुक्षेत्र एक तीर्थ स्थान है और इसी तरह हरिद्वार एक तीर्थ स्थान है। इससे इन तीनों जगहों पर जाने वाले लोगों को बहुत लाभ होगा।

उपसभापति जी, अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में शाहबाद के पास नलवी एक गांव है और सुन्दरपुर, कुरुक्षेत्र की जड़ में है। इन दोनों जगहों पर रेलवे ओवरब्रिज बनाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। यह जो सुन्दरपुर का रेलवे ब्रिज है, यह जी.टी. रोड़ को ब्रह्मसरोवर से, अनाज मंडी से और कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय से जोड़ता है। जब मेले लगते हैं, तो लोग स्नान के लिए आते हैं। इसलिए लाखों लोगों को इससे बहुत लाभ होगा, नहीं तो लोगों को खड़े रहकर बहुत इंतजार करना पड़ता है। एक बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कुरुक्षेत्र के बगल में जो यमुनानगर शहर है, उसके स्टेशन का नाम जगाधारी वर्कशॉप के नाम पर है। रेलवे की जगाधारी में वर्कशॉप थी, आज भी है, लेकिन जगाधारी और यमुनानगर में कम से कम 5 किलोमीटर का फासला है। जगाधारी एक तहसील है और यमुनानगर एक जिला है। यमुनानगर एक अलग विधान सभा क्षेत्र है और जगाधारी एक अलग विधान सभा क्षेत्र है। जिस स्टेशन को जगाधारी के नाम से कहा जाता है, वास्तव में यमुनानगर में होने की वजह से, उसका नाम यमुनानगर रखा जाना चाहिए। यह लोगों की बहुत पुरानी मांग है। इसके ऊपर कोई आर्थिक व्यय की बात नहीं है। हमने इस देश में बहुत से शहरों के नाम बदले हैं, तो एक स्टेशन का नाम बदलने में किसी किस्म की दिक्कत आएगी, मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता।

उपसभापति जी, कुरुक्षेत्र की जड़ में एक दूसरा जिला कैथल है। वहां के लोगों ने मांग की कि बस स्टैंड के पास और हुडा कॉलोनी के पास, कचहरियों के नजदीक एक Halt होना चाहिए। मैं रेलवे विभाग को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने लोगों की इस न्यायोचित मांग का स्वीकार किया और विभाग ने जिले के अधिकारियों से उसका नाम रखने के संबंध में जानकारी लेने के लिए उनको पिछले साल एक पत्र भी लिखा है। वहां के लोगों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि इसे New Kaithal Halt के नाम पर रख दिया जाए। कैथल का जो पुराना नाम है-कपिस्थल, उसे कपिस्थल हॉल्ट कहा जा सकता है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदया से यह निवेदन है कि इसका नाम किसी सामान्य व्यक्ति के नाम से न रखा जाए, क्योंकि आज की भोंडी राजनीति में यह प्रयास होता है कि हर आदमी अपने पूर्वजों के नाम पर नाम रखवाने का प्रयास करता है और कई बार लोगों की भावनाओं के अनुरूप बात नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जैसे वहां के लोगों ने मांग की है, वैसे ही होना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, मैं अंतिम बात यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हिंदुस्तान में रेलवे के बहुत से सैक्शंस ऐसे हैं, जिनमें यातायात का घनत्व बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा-दिल्ली-हावड़ा, दिल्ली-मुंबई, मुंबई-हावड़ा, हावड़ा-चेन्नई, मुंबई-चेन्नई, दिल्ली-गोहाटी बरास्ता सीतापुर-गोरखपुर-कटिहार, दिल्ली-चेन्नई बरास्ता झांसी-नागपुर, ये अत्यंत व्यस्त सैक्शंस हैं। इन 41 रेलवे सैक्शंस में से 11 सैक्शंस पर यातायात का घनत्व 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है, 12 रेलवे सैक्शंस पर यातायात का घनत्व 100 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है और 17 सैक्शंस पर यातायात का घनत्व 120 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है। यातायात का घनत्व इतना ज्यादा होने के कारण बहुत ज्यादा accidents होते हैं

और हमने कई ऐसे accidents पिछले दिनों में देखे हैं, मथुरा में हुआ, एक-दो जगहों पर और इस तरह के accidents हुए। यह ठीक है कि हर जगह के आदमी ज्यादा से ज्यादा गाड़ियों की मांग करते हैं, लेकिन मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब हम नयी गाड़ियों की चर्चा करने लगे इस बात का ख्याल भी रखना चाहिए कि क्या रेल पटरी उसको सहन करने के लिए तैयार है। मैंने ये चंद सुझाव रखे हैं और अपनी समय सीमा के अंदर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका हार्दिक धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal) : Sir, at the outset, I would like to give two examples of the railway safety measures. One is the answer to the question raised by an hon. Member of this House. Sir, the MoS of the Railways replied that about 41000 vacancies are existing in the categories deputed primarily for maintenance of tracks. So, only in the safety category, 41000 vacancies are still three. Sir, I would like to give another example. It was a statement by Mr. P.R. Menon, the General Secretary of the National Railway Mazdoor Union. Mr. Menon does not belong to any Left political party and he says, "The workmen are not getting proper equipment and gears. A number of workers carrying out repairs of OHT lines are electrocuted because they are forced to work without isolating the connections." So, these two instances are enough to explain the situation prevailing in the Railway Department, particularly on safety measures.

Now, an impression has been created throughout India that the two consecutive Budgets have given so many projects to West Bengal. Actually, at face value, it appears so. But, what is the real situation? Sir, in the last year's Budget, 375 railway stations were announced which were to be updated as model stations. This year also, some new railway stations have been added. Sir, there was a name in that list. The name of the station was Nanur. I wrote a letter raising a question to the Railway Department as to where the Nanur railway station is situated. The MoS of the Railways replied that there is no such station by the name of Nanur in the Indian railways network...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal) : Sir, where is the Railways Minister? She should have been here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The MOS for Railways is here. Two cabinet Ministers are also here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Similarly, she recently announced in the Budget paper that names of two metro stations would be changed. one station would be named after the name of Shaheed Bhagat Singh in place of Rashbehari and the second one would be named after Mother Teresa in place of Park Circus. I tried to search as to where those metro stations were. But, there are no metro stations by the name of Rashbehari or Park Circus. *(Interruptions)*.. So, these were announcements.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 18 medical and nursing colleges were announced in the Railway Budget. But, not a single foundation stone has been laid for the colleges till this time. Sir, I have been given only seven minutes. How can I explain all these things?

Sir, now, I come to the question of hawkers. She had assured in her Budget Speech that hawkers would be given medical insurance. It is a very good proposal. But, reality is that the railway hawkers have been fighting for too long for getting identity cards and licences. They have been deprived; they have been denied. Not only that. They have been subjected to torture by the Railway Police. A fine of Rs. 2000 or Rs. 4000 was also imposed.

When the railway officers were asked why they were doing all these things, they replied: "It is the order from the highest authority!" Sir, how will be identified if there is no identify card issued to them? If they are not allowed to hawk inside the train, how will it be possible?

Sir, take the example of Purulia Power Project. In the last year's Budget, it was announced that a 1,000 megawatt thermal power project would be set up in Purulia in collaboration with NTPC. One year has lapsed. Not an inch of work has been done there! Not only that; the NTPC the major partner has been withdrawn from that Project!

Sir, coming to the Naihati Railway Project over the River Ganges, it was opened with much fanfare. But what is the reality? That work has been under construction for the last few years. Once there was a foundation stone laid by the hon. Minister. Now, all the foundation stone work has been completed. Only the railway line had to be installed there. Now, again, replacing that foundation stone, a new foundation stone has been laid! That is also one of the changes made!...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, she is saying about the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory that manufacturers railway engines. Sir, when she was a Minister in the NDA Government 3,000 posts were abolished. Still 2,500 posts are lying vacant. Orders were placed for 230 railway engines, but they could not complete them. They have completed only 205! The workmen are not there. And 50 per cent of that work is outsourced...**(Time Bell rings)**..

Sir, last year, she announced in the Budget that Burn Standard and Brethwiatt would be taken over by the Railways. This year, in the Budget, not a single line has been written about that nor have any steps been taken!

About Basumati Printing Press, she has made an open statement that she will take over it. When it was clear that "take over" means not only 'assets' but the 'liabilities' also, 'liabilities' of the employees are also to be taken. But, now, she is keeping mum! So, all these things are going on. She has now set up three Committees. In the name of 'passenger amenities', three Committees have

been constituted. There is no IAS Officer; no IPS Officer; no technical person! But who are there? A painter is the Chairman! A theatre worker is the Chairman! A quiz master is the Chairman! They are making Rs. 50,000/- per month. And free railway pass, free car; everything is given. What is the task of this Committee? Cleaning the bathrooms! This is the task. Some Committee members were also appointed by those three. Their only qualification is that they supported her in the last Parliament election! This is the only qualification! Now, Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Sir, she has taken a new initiative ...(Interruptions)....

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand) : Is this the discussion on 'Railway Budget'?...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHYAMLAL CHAKRABORTY : Huge expenses are being spent. ...(Time Bell Rings).. Now, Sir, she has taken...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude, Mr. Chakraborty.

SHRI SHYAMLAL CHAKRABORTY : Last point, Sir. All these expenses in railway account...(Interruptions)... An innovative task has been taken by her; that is; changing the colour of all the railway stations! It was red. Because she does not like 'red' ...(Interruptions)... Like some creatures ...(Interruptions)... She is changing the colour...(Interruptions)... So, the colour of all the stations is going to be changed. Sir, Congress Members should be ready to hear slogans to change the colour of the Red Fort from red to green. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi. You have six minutes.

**श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :** मोहतरम डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। हमारे मुल्क में इस वक्त महंगाई का जो आलम है - इस मुल्क के अंदर हर चीज़ महंगी है, सिर्फ हमारी रेल सस्ती है। न इसका किराया बढ़ा है, न महसूल बढ़ा है। कम से कम हम इस पर इत्मिनान कर सकते हैं कि हमारी एक चीज़ सस्ती है, उसकी कीमत में कोई इजाफा नहीं हुआ है और वह रेलवे है। जहां तक रेल बजट में जो स्कीमें रखीं गयी हैं, उनके बारे में एक तरफ से यह जो एतराज आया है कि इसमें सिर्फ पश्चिमी बंगाल का ज्यादा ध्यान रखा गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई गलत बात नहीं है। उसकी वजह यह है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल for certain reasons सनती तरक्की में, industrialization में पिछले कई दहों से पिछड़ गया है। लिहाज़ा पश्चिमी बंगाल को जरूरत इस बात की है कि वहां industrialization ज्यादा होना चाहिए। अगर रेलवे की तरफ से इस काम में हाथ डाला जा रहा है तो यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है - यह होना चाहिए, पश्चिमी बंगाल को इसकी जरूरत है। यह बात जरूर सही है कि रेलवे के अंदर मुसाफिरों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिए। आजकल हम यह देख रहे हैं कि रेलवे के अंदर कैटीन में या स्टेशनों पर जो खाना सप्लाई किया जा रहा है, उसका मेयार दिन पर दिन गिरता जा रहा है। अफसोस की बात यह है कि राजधानी एक्सप्रेस जैसी जो हमारी prestigious train रही है, उसके अंदर भी खाना इतना खराब है कि पिछले दिनों मुसाफिरों को food poisoning हो गयी थी और उनको hospitalize करना पड़ा था। इसके ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए और वह करने की जरूरत है। महोदय, सिक्योरिटी एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है। ट्रेनों के हादसे रोकना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए कि लोगों की जान और माल दोनों को खतरा होता



है, जाती है, बर्बाद होती है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ ट्रेनों के अंदर, चलती गाड़ियों के अंदर चोरी और डकैती की जो वारदातें हद से ज्यादा बढ़ रही हैं, इस पर भी ज्यादा ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है और इसके लिए Railway Protection Force में और ज्यादा भर्ती होनी चाहिए, ज्यादा बेहतर इंतजाम होने चाहिए। मैं मोहतरमा ममता जी से इस बात की दरखास्त करूंगा कि Railway Protection Force में भर्ती में कम से कम हम उनसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वे मुस्लिम माइनॉरिटी के जो able candidates होंगे, जो इसके लायक होंगे, उनको भर्ती किया जाए, उनको भी जगह मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि आज भी जब भी भर्ती होती है तो उनकी तादाद बिल्कुल आटे में नमक के बराबर होती है। इस पर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। सर, ममता जी ने एक अच्छा काम किया है। कोलकाता में मेट्रो रेलवे में उन्होंने कई स्टेशनों के नाम हमारे जो अहम लोग हैं, उनके नाम पर रखने तजवीज रखी है। हम समझते हैं कि यह एक अच्छी बात है। उसमें उन्होंने टीपू सुल्तान के नाम पर भी चांदनी मेट्रो स्टेशन का नाम बदलकर रखने को कहा है। इसी प्रकार मदर टेरेसा के नाम पर स्टेशन का नाम रखने के लिए कहा है। यह बात सही है कि पार्क सर्कस के नाम से कोई स्टेशन वहां नहीं है, पार्क स्ट्रीट के नाम से है। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह एक भूल है, इसमें सुधार करना चाहिए। मैं मोहतरमा ममता जी से यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि एक बहुत अहम नाम - जो बंगाल का एक बहुत बड़ा नाम है, जो पूरे देश में इज्जत से लिया जाता है, वह नाम है - मौलाना आज़ाद साहब का, जिनका कोलकाता के साथ बहुत गहरा ताल्लुक रहा है। हम टीपू सुल्तान को याद करेंगे, बहादुर शाह ज़फर को याद रखेंगे लेकिन अबुल कलाम आज़ाद को अगर बंगाल भूल जाएगा तो इससे ज्यादा अफसोसजनक बात कोई नहीं होगी। मेरी उनसे दरखास्त होगी कि कम से कम मौलाना आज़ाद के नाम पर भी किसी स्टेशन का नाम रखना चाहिए। हमने नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के नाम पर रखा है, अन्य भी जो बंगाल के लोग हैं, उनके नाम पर भी हम स्टेशनों के नाम रख रहे हैं, ये सब अच्छी बात हैं, लेकिन मौलाना आज़ाद को नज़रअंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि मुल्क की आज़ादी के साथ उस आदमी का बड़ा ताल्लुक था और मौलाना का सारा काम बंगाल से ही हुआ था। आखिर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, ममता जी का यह दूसरा रेल बजट है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि हमारी हर चीज महंगी है, सिर्फ इस वक्त रेल सस्ती है। लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा मसला उठ खड़ा हुआ है, वह यह है कि किराया नहीं बढ़ा है, माल भाड़े का महसूल नहीं बढ़ा है, लेकिन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जो कुली हैं जिनको सरकार की तरफ से लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, तो ये कुली मुसाफिरों को जिस तरह से लूट रहे हैं, जिस तरह से उनके द्वारा मुसाफिरों से पैसा वसूल किया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि रेल मंत्री को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब कोई फेमिली सफर करने के लिए स्टेशन पर पहुंचती है तो उससे कुलियों द्वारा सौ रुपए तक मांगा जा रहा है। अगर कोई मुसाफिर लम्बा सफर करके आ रहा है तथा ट्रेन 6-6 घंटे लेट है और वह बाल-बच्चों के साथ उतर रहा है, सामान भी उसके साथ है और उससे चार सौ, पांच सौ रुपया मांगा जाएगा तो वह बेचारा कहां शिकायत करने के लिए जाएगा। मुल्क के तमाम स्टेशनों के ऊपर यह काम हो रहा है। हम भी खुद मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, हम भी कभी समान लेकर आते हैं, हमको भी दो-दो सौ, तीन-तीन सौ रुपया देना पड़ता है। तो इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैंने इस बारे में रेल मंत्री को, लालू जी के जमाने में भी चिट्ठी लिखी थी, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। ममता जी के जमाने में भी लिखा था, कुछ नहीं हुआ, बल्कि मेरे पास यह जवाब आया कि केस करो। तो किस पर केस क्या हो, यह तो एक जनरल प्रेक्टिस हो रही है, आप खुद जाकर देख लीजिए। हमारे ई. अहमद साहब बैठे हैं, वे जरा स्टेशन पर जाकर देख लें और सामान लेकर जाएं और उनको पहचाने नहीं तो देखें कि कुली कितना पैसा मांगते हैं। वैसे हमारी कुलियों के लिए हमदर्दी है, हमने उनको चाकरी दी है। अभी हम उनके लिए बीमा योजना ला रहे हैं, हम उनकी सेहत की चिंता करते हैं। लेकिन उनको मुसाफिरों को लूटने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं, इसको रोकना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इन बातों के साथ रेलवे बजट को सपोर्ट करते हैं और यह उम्मीद करते हैं मैंने जो बातें अर्ज की है, उनके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाएगा। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب احمد سعید میلح آبادی (مغربی بنگال) : محترم ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ ہمارے ملک میں اس وقت مہنگائی کا جو عالم ہے۔ اس ملک کے اندر ہر چیز مہنگی ہے، صرف ہماری ریل سستی ہے۔ نہ اس کا کرایہ بڑھا ہے، نہ محصول بڑھا ہے۔ کم سے کم ہم اس پر اطمینان کر سکتے ہیں کہ ہماری ایک چیز سستی ہے، اس کی قیمت میں کوئی اضافہ نہیں ہوا ہے اور وہ ریلوے ہے۔ جہاں تک ریل بجٹ میں جو اسکیمیں رکھی گئی ہیں، ان کے بارے میں ایک طرف سے جو اعتراض آیا ہے کہ اس میں صرف پشچہمی بنگال کا زیادہ دھیان رکھا گیا ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ کوئی غلط بات نہیں ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ پشچہمی بنگال for certain reasons صنعتی ترقی میں، انڈسٹریلائزیشن میں پچھلے کئی دہوں سے پچھڑ گیا ہے۔ لہذا پشچہمی بنگال کو ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ وہاں انڈسٹریلائزیشن زیادہ ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر ریلوے کی طرف سے اس کام میں ہاتھ ڈالا جا رہا ہے تو یہ کوئی بری بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ ہونا چاہئے، پشچہمی بنگال کو اس کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ بات ضرور صحیح ہے کہ ریلوے کے اندر مسافروں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ سہولیت ملنی چاہئے۔ آج کل ہم یہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ ریلوے کے اندر کینٹین میں یا اسٹیشنوں پر جو کھانا سپلائی کیا جا رہا ہے، اس کا معیار دن بہ دن گرتا جا رہا ہے۔ افسوس کی بات یہ ہے کہ راجدھانی ایکسپریس جیسی جو ہماری prestigious train رہی ہے، اس کے اندر بھی کھانا اتنا خراب ہے کہ پچھلے دنوں مسافروں کو food poisoning ہو گئی تھی اور ان کو ہسپتالائز کرنا پڑا تھا۔ اس کے اوپر زیادہ دھیان دینا چاہئے اور وہ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

مہودے، سیکورٹی ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ ہے۔ ٹرینوں کے حادثے روکنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اس لئے کہ لوگوں کی جان اور مال دونوں کو خطرہ ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ٹرینوں کے اندر، چلتی گاڑیوں کے اندر چوری اور ڈکیتی کی جو وارداتیں زیادہ بڑھ رہی ہیں، اس پر بھی زیادہ دھیان دینا بہت ضروری ہے اور اس کے لئے ریلوے پروٹیکشن فورس میں اور زیادہ بھرتی ہونی چاہئے، زیادہ بہتر انتظام ہونے چاہئیں۔ میں محترمہ ممٹا جی سے اس بات کی درخواست

کروں گا کہ ریلوے پروٹیکشن فورس میں بھرتی میں کم سے کم ہم ان سے یہ امید کر سکتے ہیں کہ وہ مسلم ماننارٹی کے جو able candidates ہوں گے، جو اس کے لائق ہوں گے کہ ان کو بھرتی کیا جائے، ان کو بھی جگہ ملنی چاہئے، کیوں کہ آج بھی جب بھرتی ہوتی ہے تو ان کی تعداد بالکل آٹے میں نمک کے برابر ہوتی ہے۔ اس پر دھیان دینا بہت ضروری ہے۔

سر، ممٹا جی نے ایک اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ کولکاتہ میں میٹرو ریلوے میں انہوں نے کئی اسٹیشنوں کے نام، ہمارے جو اہم لوگ ہیں، ان کے نام پر رکھنے کی تجویز رکھی ہے۔ ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ ایک اچھی بات ہے۔ اس میں انہوں نے ٹیپو سلطان کے نام پر بھی چاندنی میٹرو اسٹیشن کا نام بدل کر رکھنے کو کہا ہے۔ اسی طرح مدر ٹریسا کے نام پر اسٹیشن کا نام رکھنے کے لئے کہا ہے۔ یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ پارک سرکس کے نام سے کوئی اسٹیشن وہاں نہیں ہے، پارک اسٹریٹ کے نام سے ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ یہ ایک بھول ہے، اس میں سدھار کرنا چاہئے۔ میں محترمہ ممٹا جی سے یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ ایک بہت اہم نام، جو بنگال کا بھی ایک بہت بڑا نام ہے، جو پورے دیش میں عزت سے لیا جاتا ہے، وہ نام ہے۔ مولانا آزاد صاحب کا۔ جن کا کولکاتہ کے ساتھ بہت گہرا تعلق رہا ہے۔ ہم ٹیپو سلطان کو یاد کریں گے، بہادر شاہ ظفر کو یاد رکھیں گے لیکن ابوالکلام آزاد کو اگر بنگال بھول جائے گا تو اس سے زیادہ افسوسناک بات کوئی نہیں ہوگی۔ میری ان سے درخواست ہوگی کہ کم سے کم مولانا آزاد کے نام پر بھی کسی اسٹیشن کا نام رکھنا چاہئے۔ ہم نے نیٹا جی سبھاش چندر بوس کے نام پر رکھا ہے، دیگر بھی جو بنگال کے لوگ ہیں، ان کے نام پر بھی ہم اسٹیشنوں کے نام رکھ رہے ہیں، یہ سب اچھی باتیں ہیں، لیکن مولانا آزاد کو نظر انداز نہیں کرنا چاہئے کیوں کہ ملک کی آزادی کے ساتھ اس آدمی کا بڑا تعلق تھا اور مولانا کا سارا کام بنگال سے ہی ہوا تھا۔

آخر میں ایک بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں، ممٹا جی کا یہ دوسرا بجٹ ہے۔ جیسا کہ میں نے کہا کہ ہماری ہر چیز مہنگی ہے، صرف اس وقت ریل سستی ہے۔

لیکن ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ اٹھ کھڑا ہوا ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ کرایہ نہیں بڑھا ہے، مال بھاڑے کا محصول نہیں بڑھا ہے، لیکن ریلوے اسٹیشنوں پر جو قلی ہیں جن کو سرکار کی طرف سے لائسنس دیا جاتا ہے، تو یہ قلی مسافروں کو جس طرح سے لوٹ رہے ہیں، جس طرح سے ان کے دوارا مسافروں سے پیسہ وصول کیا جا رہا ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ریل منتری کو اس پر دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ جب کوئی فیملی سفر کرنے کے لئے اسٹیشن پر پہنچتی ہے تو ان سے قلیوں کے ذریعے سو روپے سے نیچے تو کوئی چارج ہوتا ہی نہیں ہے۔ دوسو، تین سو، پانچ سو روپے تک مانگا جا رہا ہے۔ اگر کوئی مسافر لمبا سفر کر کے آ رہا ہے اور ٹرین 6-6 گھنٹے لیٹ ہے اور وہ بال بچوں کے ساتھ اتر رہا ہے، سامان بھی اس کے ساتھ ہے اور اس سے چار سو، پانچ سو روپیہ مانگا جائے گا تو وہ بیچارہ کہاں شکایت کرنے کے لئے جائے گا۔ ملک کے تمام اسٹیشنوں کے اوپر یہ کام ہو رہا ہے۔ ہم بھی خود ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ ہیں، ہم بھی کبھی سامان لے کر آتے ہیں، ہم کو بھی دودو سو، تین تین سو روپیہ دینا پڑتا ہے، تو اس پر دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ میں نے اس بارے میں ریل منتری کو، لالو جی کے زمانے میں بھی چٹھی لکھی تھی، لیکن کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ ممٹا جی کے زمانے میں بھی لکھا تھا، کچھ نہیں ہوا، بلکہ میرے پاس یہ جواب آیا کہ کیس کرو۔ تو کس پر کیس کیا ہو؟ یہ تو ایک جنرل پریکٹس ہو رہی ہے، آپ خود جاکر دیکھ لیجئے۔ ہمارے ای۔ احمد صاحب بیٹھے ہیں، وہ ذرا اسٹیشن پر جاکر دیکھ لیں اور سامان لیکر جائیں اور کوئی ان کو پہچانے نہیں تو دیکھیں کہ قلی کتنا پیسہ مانگتے ہیں۔ ویسے ہماری قلیوں کے لئے بمدردی ہے، ہم نے ان کو چاکری دی ہے، نوکری دی ہے۔ ابھی ہم ان کے لئے بیمہ یوجنا لا رہے ہیں، ہم ان کی صحت کی چنتا کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن ان کو مسافروں کو لوٹنے کی اجازت نہیں دے سکتے ہیں، اس کو روکنا چاہئے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان باتوں کے ساتھ ریلوے بجٹ کو ہم سپورٹ کرتے ہیں اور یہ امید کرتے ہیں میں نے جو باتیں عرض کی ہیں، ان کے اوپر دھیان دیا جائے گا۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم)

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, ममता जी ने इस रेलवे बजट को जिस तरीके से रखा है, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बजट पूरा भ्रम से भरा, अवास्तविक और सपनों का सिर्फ दिखावा हुआ है। बजट का मतलब है कि इस साल मैं कहां से पैसा आया और किस काम में पैसा लगेगा, वह क्लियरली दिखाना पड़ेगा और इसको ही बजट बोलते हैं। जैसे उन्होंने 2020 तक का जो दस्तावेज बनाया है और सब बड़ी-बड़ी बातें और सर्वे की बातें और 20 साल का जो सपना बनाया है, वह सब बजट में डाल दिया है और उससे कोई कंक्रीट बात बनती नहीं है कि इस साल मैं बजट में रेलवे में किस तरह की वृद्धि होगी। हमको कोई अन्दाजा इस बजट से नहीं मिल रहा है, यह बजट सिर्फ सपनों का दस्तावेज है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। दूसरी बात, इस बजट में सब मेडिकल कॉलेज, स्पोर्ट कॉम्प्लेक्स, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, यानी कि सब मिनिस्ट्री को उसमें डाल दिया है। रेलवे के साथ एच. आर. डी. मिनिस्ट्री भी है, रेलवे के साथ आरोग्य मंत्रालय भी है, रेलवे के साथ स्पोर्ट मंत्रालय भी है, रेलवे के साथ शिशु और महिला मंत्रालय भी है, कल्चरल मंत्रालय भी है, सब मंत्रालयों को उसमें घेर लिया गया है, यानी कि यह बजट नहीं है सिर्फ एक दस्तावेज है, ऐसा हम सब मान रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात, जो महत्वपूर्ण बात है, जिसको मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ कि 13 फरवरी, 2009 में लालू जी जो बजट रखा था, उसमें उन्होंने 90 हजार करोड़ का प्रोफिट दरसाया था। उसके चार महीने बाद ममता जी ने रेल मंत्री के नाते जो श्वेत पत्र जारी किया जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि 90 हजार करोड़ का प्रोफिट नहीं है, सिर्फ 40 हजार करोड़ का रेलवे प्रोफिट कर रही है। प्रधान मंत्री पूरे कैबिनेट के चीफ एक्जिक्यूटिव हैं, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, पूरा देश जानना चाहता है, मैं मानता हूँ कि दीदी गलत नहीं बाले रही हैं, अगर दीदी की बात सच है तो अगले बजट में आपकी सरकार ने, आपके रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने यह \* क्यों की। उस समय 90 हजार करोड़ के प्रोफिट की इस बात पर सब लोगों ने तालियां बजाई थीं। तो इसमें सच क्या है, यह पूरा देश जानना चाहता है। सिर्फ श्वेत पत्र दिखाकर जो मूल बात है तथा उसमें सच क्या है, यह पूरा देश जानना चाहता है। यदि आप इसके बारे में भी खुलासा करें तो, ठीक रहेगा। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी की जिम्मेवारी है। उनकी मिनिस्ट्री में ही दो मंत्री अलग-अलग बात कर रहे हैं, तो यह चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं पिछली बार के रेल बजट की ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और इस साल के बजट की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय रेल मंत्री ममता जी ने पहले रेलवे बजट को रखा है और इस साल का उन्होंने जो प्रोफिट बताया है, वह 9782 करोड़ बताया है। इसके बाद हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट रखा, तो उसमें उन्होंने पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ाए हैं तथा गुड्स ट्रेनों में सर्विस चार्ज लगाया है। इसके कारण से रेलवे पर और सात हजार करोड़ का अतिरिक्त बोझ पड़ेगा। उन्होंने बजट में डिफ्रेंस की बात कही है, तो अब क्या होगा? इसके लिए मंत्री जी खुलासा करें, ताकि देश की पूरी जनता जान सकेगी कि आपके पास और कितने पैसे बचने वाले हैं और उसमें से आप कितनी नई ट्रेन्स चलाएंगे तथा कितने नए विद्युतीकरण करेंगे और कहां से पैसा लाएंगे? पेट्रोल और डीजल के इतने ज्यादा दाम बढ़े हैं, तो फिर आप इसमें से कैसे रास्ता निकालेंगे, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। यदि आप हमें यह सब बताएंगे तो उचित होगा। मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ जैसे कि आपकी figures हैं कि 18 सालों में रेलवे ने 10800 किलोमीटर की लाइन बिछाई है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हर साल 180 किलोमीटर तक की लाइन रेलवे बिछा सकती है क्योंकि इसकी कैपेसिटी इतनी है आपने जो 2020 विजन दिया है, उसमें 25000 किलोमीटर की बात कही है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हर साल आप 2500 किलोमीटर की लाइन

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

1.00 P.M.

बिछाएंगे। 2500 किलोमीटर और 180 किलोमीटर में बड़ा फासला है। आप चाहो तो 180 के बजाए 200 ले लो, 250 ले लो, लेकिन आप 2500 किलोमीटर कैसे दे सकोगे? आप यह बात हमें बताएंगे, तो ठीक रहेगा, बाकी यह बात तो सपनों की बात है। हम मानते हैं कि इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इस बजट में सिर्फ \* है, ऐसा हम मान रहे हैं। दूसरी बात जैसे कि आपने कहा है कि हम वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन बनाएंगे। आपने 2009-10 में पचास स्टेशनों की बात कही है और 2010-11 में आपने और दस स्टेशन बढ़ाए हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कुल 60 वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन बना रहे हैं। गत साल कितने वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशनों पर काम शुरू हुआ? हमारे यहां अहमदाबाद की भी आपने घोषणा की है। अभी तक अहमदाबाद में कुछ काम शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है। आपने इस बार सूरत को भी इसमें डाला है और वहां पर भी कुछ नहीं हो पा रहा है। आप कितने साल में कितने वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन बनाएंगे? यदि आप यह बताएंगे तो उचित होगा। मुझे लगता है कि ये इस साल में सौ होने वाले हैं। यदि आप यही बात बताएंगे, तो ठीक होगा, उचित होगा। आपने पिछले साल मल्टी फंक्शनल स्टेशन 50 बताए थे और इस साल 67 बताए हैं, तो कुल 117 बताए हैं। इन 117 में से कितनों पर काम शुरू होने वाला है, इसको आप बताएंगे, तो ठीक रहेगा। आपने पिछले साल मॉडल स्टेशन भी 375 बताए हैं और इस साल 94 बताए हैं, तो कुल 469 मॉडल स्टेशन बना रहे हैं। इस साल कितने मॉडल स्टेशन बनने वाले हैं, अगर आप यह बताएंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि ठीक रहेगा।

मैं अपने प्रदेश गुजरात की भी दो-तीन बातें कर रहा हूं। हमारे साथी श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल ने कल बताया था कि पूरा गुजरात हिन्दुस्तान में नमक उत्पादन में 70 परसेंट है। यह नमक आम आदमी के लिए जरूरी चीज है। हमारे यहां पर नमक का उत्पादन हो रहा है, लेकिन उसके लिए वैगन्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जिससे पूरे देश में माल नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं। मैं आपको सुझाव दे रहा हूं कि जो हमारे यहां पर पुराने स्टील के वैगन्स हैं, आप यदि उनकी जगह फाइबर के वैगन्स बनाएंगे, तो उसका वजन भी कम रहेगा और वहां से ज्यादा नमक उठा सकेंगे और पूरे देश में जो नमक की मांग है, उसको भी पूरा कर सकेंगे। इसके लिए आप तुरंत कुछ करिए, ऐसी मेरी डिमांड है। इसी तरह से जो ये मानव रहित फाटक हैं, यानी की जहां से वे शुरू होते हैं, वहां पर स्पीड से ट्रेनें आती हैं, तो लोग वहां पर घुस जाते हैं। हमारे यहां राजकोट और भाव नगर डिविजन है, वहां पर एक हजार मानव रहित फाटक हैं। उनमें से राजकोट में 300 और भावनगर में 736 फाटक मानवरहित हैं। इसलिए वहां तुरंत ही वॉचमैन या कोई door लगाया जाए, तो accident कम होगा, ऐसा हम मानते हैं।

महोदय, एक अन्य बात यह है कि वेस्टर्न रेलवे का हेडक्वार्टर भी मुंबई है, सेंट्रल रेलवे का हेडक्वार्टर भी मुंबई है और सेंट्रल सॉदर्न का हेडक्वार्टर भी मुंबई है। वेस्टर्न रेलवे के पूरे रेवेन्यू इनकम में 70 प्रतिशत योगदान गुजरात का है। उसका हेडक्वार्टर अहमदाबाद होना चाहिए। हम लोग बार-बार यह डिमांड करते हैं, लेकिन हमारी कोई सुनता नहीं है। इस बजट में भी पूरे गुजरात को जो ट्रेनें मिलनी चाहिए थीं, वे नहीं मिली हैं। हमारे यहां coastal development ज्यादा हो रही है। आप वहां भी infrastructure नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिए मुझे लगता कि यह सिर्फ बंगाल का बजट है, बाकी सब प्रान्तों के लिए यह बजट कंगाल है। इसके लिए आप कुछ-न-कुछ रास्ता निकालिए, ऐसी मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet at 2 clock.

2.00 P.M.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री नन्दी येल्लैया, आपके पास सात मिनट हैं।

**श्री नन्दी येल्लैया** (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सर, एक मिनट तो हो गया। आप सीनियर मैनबर का थोड़ा तो ख्याल रखिए और फिर पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का भी ख्याल रखिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** देखिए, वक्त के लिए सीनियर या जूनियर की कोई बात नहीं है। सीनियर या जूनियर तो आपकी पार्टी को देखना है।

**श्री नन्दी येल्लैया :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 2010-11 का जो रेलवे बजट पेश किया गया, उसकी कुछ बातें काबिले तारीफ़ हैं। जैसे कि किराए को बढ़ाया नहीं गया है, किरोसीन पर 100 रुपये की रिबेट दी गई है और कैंसर रोगियों को थर्ड ए.सी. में सफर करने का मौका दिया गया है। मैं आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए कुछ नई ट्रेन्स चलाने और रेलवे लाइन्स बनाने के प्रोजेक्ट्स का भी स्वागत करता हूँ। सिकन्दराबाद में रेल वैगन फैक्ट्री और स्पोर्ट्स एकेडमी खोलने के लिए मैं रेल मंत्री जी का तहे दिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों का जिक्र भी करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार के कुछ बहुत अहम प्रपोज़ल के लिए प्रोवीजन नहीं किया गया है। हैदराबाद में MMTS के फेज-II के लिए 641 करोड़ रुपये एलोकेशन करने की मांग की गई थी। इससे साउथ-सेंट्रल रेलवेज के हैदराबाद डिवाइजन में सिकन्दराबाद-मल्कजगिरी मेडचल सेक्शन को जोड़ा जाना है, जिससे इन लाइन्स पर भारी ट्रैफिक की समस्या हल हो सके। आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार हैदराबाद-सिकन्दराबाद ट्विन सिटीज के लिए MMTS फेज-II में two-third cost sharing के लिए पहले ही एग्री कर चुकी है, इसके बावजूद इसे रेल मंत्रालय ने सैंक्शन नहीं किया है। यह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मैटर है। हैदराबाद आंध्र प्रदेश की कैपिटल है और वहां पर काफी कंजेशन है। यह सैंक्शन होने से वहां ट्रैफिक की काफी सुविधा हो सकती है। सर, इसके लिए मैं रेल मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि सप्लीमेंट्री रेल बजट में शीघ्र ही 641 करोड़ का प्रोवीजन करें।

दूसरी एक अन्य बहुत अहम परियोजना है, मनोहराबाद-कोटापल्ली वाया सिद्दीपेट। यह 149 किलोमीटर की नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने की परियोजना है, जो 2006-07 में मंजूर की गई थी। सर, यह परियोजना 2006-07 में मंजूर की गई थी और इसका estimated cost 670 करोड़ रुपये है, मगर 3 साल के बाद भी इसका काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। महोदय, अगर कोई प्रोजेक्ट 3 साल बाद भी शुरू नहीं हुआ, तो यह बहुत मुश्किल बात है। सिद्दीपेट मेडक जिले में है, जो देश के सबसे backward districts में शामिल है। आपको यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस backward district मेडक से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी 7th Lok Sabha के लिए खड़ी हुई थी। उस समय मैं भी लोक सभा में था। मैं

भी लोक सभा में 5 बार मੈम्बर रहा। लोग बोलेंगे कि आपने पांच बार लोक सभा में रह कर हमारे लिए क्या किया? आप तो दो किलोमीटर का भी काम नहीं कर सके। इसलिए उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट से विधान सभा के मੈम्बर, लोक सभा के मंत्री गण और मैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से जाकर मिले और कहा कि यह एक backward area है, इसको forward बनाने के लिए वहां आपको रेलवे लाइन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप अपनी मंाग रखें, नहीं तो आपका टाइम गुजर जाएगा।

**श्री नंदी येल्लेया :** सर, यह पुरानी बात है। जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस जी के जाने के बाद उसको क्लोज कर दिया गया। यह नाइंसाफी है। हम इसके लिए किसको कहें और किसको न कहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो नाम लेकर कहेंगे। यहां पर दो राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं और ममता जी भी बैठी हैं। हमने जाफर शरीफ को देखा...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब वह सब पुराना हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नया वाला बोलिए, क्या बोलिए, क्या बोलना है?

**श्री नंदी येल्लेया :** हमने लालू प्रसाद जी को भी देखा, नीतीश कुमार जी को देखा और अब ममता जी को देख रहा हूं तथा लगता है हम देखते ही रहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए, सर, इस backward area को forward बनाने के लिए आपके पास एक प्लान तो होना चाहिए।

दूसरा, मैं यहां एक जरूरी बात कहूंगा कि backward area के लिए आपके पास एक रेल लाइन, रेल प्रोजेक्ट होना चाहिए, उसका एक लॉग टर्म मास्टर प्लान होना चाहिए। उसके backward होने की जानकारी नहीं है। आज तो जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस वाली बात हो रही है। मैंने लोक सभा में, प्रश्न काल में, एक बार जाफर शरीफ जी से पूछा था कि यह क्या इंसाफ है जो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बनते हैं, जो रेल मंत्री बनते हैं उसी के इलाके में पूरे काम हो रहे हैं? तब वह बोले कि आप भी मिनिस्टर बनो। कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर तो नहीं बन सकता हूं और कम से कम स्टेट मिनिस्टर को तो पावर्स ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये तमाम बातें बोलनी पड़ती हैं। हम पांच साल लड़े। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं एक Municipal Corporator था। किसी ने बोला था, 'बल दिया' आया खाया, पीया और चल दिया। अगर हम उसी तरह से पांच साल गुजारेंगे, वहां के आवाम की, जनता की अगर हम खिदम नहीं करेंगे तो लोगों को काफी निराशा होगी। इसी तरह की तमाम बातें हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार बनने के बाद लॉर्ग टर्म प्लान होना चाहिए, जिससे कि नई सरकार आने के बाद भी उसमें कोई फेर-बदल न किया जा सके। पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की किस्मत को किसी एक रेल मंत्री की मनमानी, individual or political priority पर नहीं छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। कई साल पहले विशाखापटनम और उसके आसपास के जिलों श्रीकाकुलम, विजयानगरम आदि की आम जनता, लोकल एम.एल.ए., एम.पी.ज. मौजूदा मंत्री पुरंदेश्वरी जी बैठी हैं, जिन्होंने वहां से कंटेस्ट किया है-मांग कर रहे हैं कि यह डिवीजन साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे, सिकन्दराबाद में शामिल किया जाए। ...**समय की घंटी**... अभी यह ईस्ट-कोस्ट रेलवे में है और इसका हेडक्वार्टर भुवनेश्वर में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



**श्री उपसभापति :** आप जरा बोर्ड की तरफ भी देखिए। आपके सात मिनट हो गए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** यह अधूरा है। अब मैं इसका क्या करूँ?

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हिस्ट्री में जा रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** आप कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुझे दस मिनट भी दे सकते हैं, 15 मिनट भी दे सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको टाइम दूंगा। आप जरा मेरी बात सुनिए। आपकी पार्टी के 40 minutes हैं। आप पूरे समय का इस्तेमाल कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं दूसरों के नाम काट दूंगा।

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** सर, जो local MLAs और MPs हैं, वे वाल्टेयर डिवीजन को साउथ-सेंट्रल रेलवे, हैदराबाद डिवीजन में शामिल करने की मांग कर रहे हैं क्योंकि यह अभी भी ईस्ट-कोस्ट रेलवे में है और इसका हेडक्वार्टर भुवनेश्वर में है। वाल्टेयर डिवीजन से रेलवे को सालाना 3000 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होती है, फिर भी ईस्ट-कोस्ट रेलवे के अधिकारी इस डिवीजन के साथ सौतेली माँ की तरह व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। कुछ important trains, जो शुरू में विशाखापत्तनम के लिए चलायी गयी थीं, उन्हें भुवनेश्वर तक extend कर दिया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... विशाखापत्तनम industrial area है, और वहां स्टील के प्लांट का एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका ट्रांसफर करेंगे दूसरा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप मिनिस्टर को एक लेटर लिख कर दे दीजिए, वे इसे कर देंगी।

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** सर, ऐसे लेटर्स हमने बहुत देखे हैं। ममता जी को मैंने पारसी तीन लेटर्स लिखे हैं, उनका मुझे acknowledgement भी नहीं मिला है। ये इतने busy हैं कि मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**रेल मंत्री (कुमारी ममता बनर्जी) :** आपने तीन लेटर्स तो केवल परसों ही लिखे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे यहां इतने लेटर्स आते हैं कि हम तीन दिनों में acknowledgement कैसे दे सकते हैं?

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** मैडम, MPs की जो मीटिंग हुई, हमने अपनी पूरी बात वहां लिख कर दी और आपको भी लिख कर दिया, हम और भी लिख कर देंगे। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं, आप बहुत बड़ी क्रांतिकारी हैं, बहुत बड़ी नेता हैं, लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मैडम कि आप जरा इधर भी तो देखें। आप बैंकवर्ड एरियाज को भी तो देखिए। आपके हाथ में पावर्स हैं तो ऐसा नहीं है कि आप दूसरे इलाके को न देखें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बंगाल को मत देखिए, आप बंगाल को भी देखिए, बहुत देखिए, लेकिन थोड़ा दूसरे इलाकों को भी देखिए। मेरे बोलने का मतलब यह है। आपने अपने भाषण में जो "घायल हिमालय" का जिक्र किया है, उसके जवाब में मैं अपने दोस्त सुदेश कालाजी का एक शेर पढ़ रहा हूँ,

हिमालय की हिफाजत के लिए,  
वतन के बहादुर जवान काफी हैं  
और निखर जाएँ नसीब पिछड़े इलाकों के,  
इसके लिए ऐ रेल मंत्री आपके फरमान काफी हैं।

मैं उपसभापति जी के माध्यम से कहूंगा कि आप थोड़ा ख्याल रखिए, क्योंकि कि मेडक बहुत बैकवर्ड एरिया है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं आपका ख्याल रख रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** सर, बैकवर्ड एरिया के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान होना चाहिए। मंत्री तो आते रहेंगे, जाते रहेंगे।  
...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आखिरी बात बोल रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** येल्लैया जी, उनको जवाब देने के लिए समय नहीं है, आप खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** सर, जहाँ हम लोग रहते हैं वहाँ district headquarter में रेल लाइन नहीं है, वहाँ के लोग क्या करें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Whatever you speak will not go on record. I have called the next speaker.

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया :** थैंक यू, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Anbalagan. You have six minutes.

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thanks you very much for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the Railway Budget 2010-11 on behalf of the AIADMK Party. I am very proud to disclose to his House that our leader, Puratchi Thalavi Amma, has complimented the hon. Railway Minister for having struck a delicate balance between long-term vision and short-term requirements.

I am very happy that the hon. Railway Minister has presented the Budget without hike in passenger fare, to provide E-ticket van extension to various public institutions and places, Ticket Centres at district headquarters and village Panchayats, luggage trolleys and attendants, water bottling plants for cheap water and Mahila Vahini for security of women passengers. The hon. Minister also flagged off 117 new projects, introduced 52 long-distance express trains and 28 passenger trains. She also proposed upgradation of 94 stations as Adarsh Stations, 10 more station as World-Class Stations. She also proposed to set up 522 Outpatient Departments, diagnostic centres, second-level general specially hospitals, 10 residential schools, model degree colleges and

technical and management institutions for railway employees. So the Railway Budget is welcomed not only by common people but also railway employees. This year, there is a proposal for opening 50 Kendriya Vidyalaya and 10 residential schools. I request that one school in Salem Division of Tamil Nadu may also be opened.

Then, there are two challenges before the Railway Ministry. Due to increase in the diesel prices, the Indian Railways will have to bear an additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 300 crores. Then, the Finance Minister has said that the service charges for the goods taken by the Railways, due to freight charges, must be increased. I would like to know how the hon. Minister is going to meet these two challenges.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that there are umpteen number of unmanned crossings in the country. The Railway Minister has rightly come forward in the Budget to man them over a period of time. In this context, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister to give priority to the unmanned crossings in all the districts of Tamil Nadu, particularly in the Salem and Namakkal districts.

The Salem-Karur Broad Gauge Railway Project, in my own constituency, has been pending for a long time. It was started way back in 1998. It has not been completed till date. This project would prove very useful to various business communities of Namakkal, Rasipuram Salem and Karur districts. In my district, that is, Namakkal district, the prime businesses are poultry, textiles, Sago, lorry and bus body building and automobile industries. This project has been hanging fire for more than twelve years. The Salem-Namakkal-Karur Project is a dream project of the people of my district. The initial outlay of Rs. 230 crores has escalated to Rs. 600 crores. And, the project work is still going on at a snail's pace because of the paucity of funds. Sir, my tenure, as an MP in this august House, is going to end in the coming June. So, it is my humble request to the hon. Railway Minister that she should personally intervene in the matter and see that sufficient funds are allocated for the timely completion of this much-awaited project.

I would also like to bring one more point to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is regarding the functioning of the Salem Junction. As of now, it is functioning with inadequate infrastructure, inadequate amenities and inadequate staff strength. A large number of trains halt and pass through this junction. It is one of the busiest junctions in the State that is catering to the needs of the thousands of passengers, daily, but without proper facilities and amenities. My contention is the since it is an important railway junction in the Southern Railway and holds the Salem Railways Divisional Office and is a merging junction for six railway routes in South India, it must be taken up for making it as one of the *adarsh* stations in South India.

Besides, I would also like to request the hon. Minister to kindly pay personal attention to the following demands : (1) A new train from Salem Junction towards Chennai, *via* Jolarpettai and Katpadi be introduced; (2) Weekly three Combatore-Tirupathi trains, introduced in this Budget, may please be converted into daily trains; (3) The number of reservation counters at the Salem Junction may please be increased; (4) The half-day reservation counter at Namakkal may please be converted into a full-day counter up to 5.00 p.m. for the convenience of the people; (5) The train No. 2697, Chennai-Trivandrum, must stop at Salem Junction for the convenience of the people of Salem, Namakkal and Dharmapuri districts; (6) The long-pending demand of the people of Salem, Namakkal and Dharmapuri districts for a day-time train from Salem to Bangalore may please be fulfilled; and (7) The benefits conferred upon the railway employees must be extended to the employees of the IRCTC also to recognize their dedicated services like to the Konkan Railways

Before concluding my speech, I would like to request that the Durantho Express train from Chennai to Coimbatore, which has been announced in this Budget, must stop at Salem Junction because it is Divisional Headquarters and my native place.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) :** उपसभापति जी, कल छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में माननीय वीरा जी ने बहुत सी बातों की ओर माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं कुछ और बातें सुझाव के रूप में और कुछ मांग के रूप में आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। आपके बजट भाषण में पृष्ठ 31 पर दिया है कि नया रायपुर को आप मंदिर हसौद से जोड़ने वाले हैं। कृपा करके बताइए कि इस पर काम कब से शुरू होगा, क्योंकि यह शहर तेजी से विकसित हो रहा है। पृष्ठ 26 में आपने अद्यतन सर्वे में कोरबा-जगदलपुर-दंतवाड़ा को जोड़ा है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मेरा सुझाव है कि अंबिकापुर को झारसुगड़ा से जोड़े और काशी से चोपान की तरफ जो मार्ग है, उस पर भी आप कुछ विचार करें। आपने कुछ ट्रेनों का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया है, पुरी से रायपुर बढ़ाया है, उसे दुर्ग तक किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि कोल्हापुर एक्सप्रेस, जो गेंदिया में कई घंटों तक खड़ी रहती है, बहुत वर्षों से लोग कह रहे हैं कि उसको दुर्ग तक बढ़ाइए, इससे आपकी इनकम भी बढ़ेगी और लोगों को भी सुविधा प्राप्त होगी, कृपा करके इसकी ओर भी ध्यान दीजिए। रायपुर-धमतरी दोहरीकरण का विषय लंबे समय से लंबित है, यह बहुत बड़ा नगर है और इस लाइन को दोहरीकरण न होने से लोगों को असुविधा हो रही है। इस बारे में इस बजट में जो प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया है, कृपा करके इसका भी समाविष्ट कीजिए। राबघाट योजना, जो बस्तर को जोड़ती है, यह पूरे भारत के नक्शे में रेलवे की सबसे बड़ी dotted line है, लेकिन इसका आपने उल्लेख तक नहीं किया है, इसको कृपा करके कहीं न कहीं जोड़िए और इसका कितना सर्वे हुआ है, यह बताने का कष्ट कीजिए।

उपसभापति जी, मैं और दो-तीन नयी बातों की ओर माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और यदि आपकी अनुमति होगी, तो मैं कुछ कागज बाद में मंत्री महोदया को दे दूंगा, जो छत्तीसगढ़ की

योजनाओं बारे में है। मुझे आपकी कुछ नयी बातों का भी स्वागत करना है। आपने जो कल्पना की उड़ानें भरी हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे जरूर पूरी हों। एक-दो बातें मैं आपके ध्यान में ला रहा हूँ। आपने पृष्ठ 8 पर यह कहा है कि कोयले और लौह अयस्क की ढुलाई के लिए विशेष औद्योगिकी का विकास होगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं आपके ध्यान में ला रहा हूँ कि भारत में छत्तीसगढ़, कोयले और लौह अयस्क के मामले में बहुत उच्च स्थान पर है। यहां इसकी बहुत गुंजाइश है, इसलिए आप इसको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ले लीजिए। कोयले और लौह अयस्क की नयी प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रावधान आप करने जा रही हैं, यह अच्छी बात है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सारी बातें बोल रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय के भाषण के पृष्ठ 8 पर उन्होंने rakes के आबंटन में पारदर्शिता और युक्तिसंगतता लाने के लिए कहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। अभी यह नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आपके ध्यान में फिर से जगदलपुर और बस्तर को ला रहा हूँ। बहुत बड़े प्रमाण में लौह अयस्क यहां से बाहर जाता है और rakes की अनुपलब्धता के कारण बहुत सा लौह अयस्क बाहर नहीं जा पा रहा है। जब आप आबंटन में पारदर्शिता लाएंगे, तो छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर क्षेत्र को उसका, हिस्सा जरूर दें दीजिएगा। आपके भाषण में बहुत से अच्छे शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो पहली बार सुनने को मिले हैं। आपने "भारत तीर्थ", "जन्मभूमि" बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम भारत के कुछ ऐसे तीर्थों का या सांस्कृतिक स्थानों का स्मरण करते हैं, आपको तो मालूम ही है, बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, माननीय दीदी जी सब जानती हैं कि -

"अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कांची अवन्तिका।

वैशाली द्वारका ध्येया पुरी तक्षशिला गया।"

ये भारत की सप्त पुरियां हैं, जिनको जोड़ने के लिए, जिनको आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने के लिए, जिनको विश्वस्तरीय स्टेशन की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए आपको कुछ विचार करना है, लेकिन इस संदर्भ में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिलासपुर जोन, एक नया जोन है, सबसे अधिक इनकम देने वाला जोन है, वह भी वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन में नहीं जुड़ा है। कृपा करके आप जोन के आधार पर सोचिए। हर जोन में कोई न कोई ऐसा स्टेशन हो, जो वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन हो, तो भारत के पूरे चित्र को बदलने का जो सपना आप देख रही हैं, वह पूरा हो सकेगा। बिलासपुर जोन एक बड़ा सेंटर है, रायपुर, उस प्रदेश की राजधानी है, वहां पर ramps नहीं हैं, सीढ़ियों पर चढ़कर जाना पड़ता है। कृपा करके इन बातों पर ध्यान दीजिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप जिन परिस्थितियों में काम कर रही हैं, वह आपके लिए बहुत जटिल है, परंतु मैं आपकी हिम्मत और साहस की दाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने आपके लिए बहुत पहले भी एक बात कही थी, मैंने कही सुना था, माननीय उपसभापति जी उस बात पर जरूर गौर करेंगे ही, पिछली बार भी मैंने कहा था,

"दुश्मनों की महफिल में कोई दोस्त भी है मौजूद

देखना है वार पहले करता है कौन"

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उनके लिए बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाओं के साथ और आपकी अनुमति से यह कुछ कागज उनको समर्पित करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR (Assam) : Sir, I congratulate the hon. Railway Minister for her progressive Railway Budget. This Budget also lays emphasis on modernization of Indian Railways. Her populist and dynamic approach towards providing maximum passenger amenities, including measures for improving efficiency of freight traffic due to increase in loading capacity of wagons, is highly appreciable. Ms. Banerjee has not compromised on the Plan outlays.

As we all know the details of the Railway Budget, I further like to mention some additional proposals for her consideration.

The first is, there should be provision for more drinking water facilities, *i.e.*, bottled water, free of cost should be supplied to the passengers.

The second is, more strict vigilance, including stronger punishments/penalty for those violating rules like smoking and consuming alcohol in trains, throwing waste outside the designated places/dustbins and, more particularly, from the running trains should be there.

The third regarding North-East. Sir, in Assam, the broad gauge line conversion work from Lumding to Cachar (Barak Valley) has been going on. But the work is very slow. Sir, Assm needs superfast and electric trains. Further, there are many areas where there are no manned railway crossings, resulting in frequent fatal accidents. So, I request that there should be manned railway crossing at every railway crossing.

Then, I request that the construction work of the railway line up to Bogibeel, where the Brahmaputra Bridge construction work is going on, should be taken up at a fast pace. Sir, as you know, the Railway network is comparatively low in the North-East Region. Therefore, new network of Railway lines across Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam, Sikkim, Tripura and parts of Mizoram and Meghalaya needs expansion. I request the hon. Minister to give particular attention to the North-East and provide more Railway facilities there.

Sir, in the matter of appointment of Railway employees, the whole North-East region, including Assam, is lagging far behind. I draw the attention of the Railway Minister towards this and request her to take some concrete measures for increasing the share of North-Eastern States in the matter of appointment in the Railways.

Then, Sir, I request that there should be a daily train from Guwahati to Chennai and Guwahati to Mumbai. I further request that North-East Express and Sampark Kranti train should have more bogies/compartments so that passengers may not to wait for reservation for a long time.

I want to request the Railway Minister to give a new broad gauge Railway line to Assam from Rangia Junction to Baihata Chariali, covering Mangaldoi, Kharupetia, Dalgaoon and Tezpur. There should be additional railway network from Tezpur to Lakhimpur and then to Arunachal.

With these words, I thank the Railway Minister for her effort. I hope that the pace of the expansion work of the North-East Railway network is increased to help the overall development of the North-Eastern region. Thank you.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam) : Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget.

The Railway Budget has not brought many cheers to the people of Assam and the North-eastern region. This Budget has not addressed many areas of concern that have been raised over a long period of time in respect of expansion of the railways to Assam and the North-eastern region as a whole, even though it is agreed that the Railway Budget is populist as also ambitious and creative.

The Government has already declared some of the projects as National Projects. Most of these projects are progressing at an extremely slow pace because of paucity of funds. On the other hand, on projects like construction of the new Mainaguri-Jaghipora railway track, one can see that work in parts of Assam is going on at a very slow pace. The long-standing demand for electrification and doubling of the railway line in the North-eastern region is still an illusion. The present Railway Budget has failed to address such important issues, which is one of the main reasons for the backwardness of the region. There is need for a new superfast train between Guwahati-Bangalore, Guwahati-Mumbai, Guwahati-Chennai and overnight superfast express between Guwahati and Howrah.

The Railway authorities have acquired vast acres of land at various places but they are lying idle. 400 bighas of land at Sorbhog are lying unutilized for over more than 60 years. It was promised to construct a coach factory by the Ministry at Bongaigaon long back but it has not yet been fulfilled. The vast acres of unused land of the Railways have been encroached upon by illegal encroachers. The hon. Railways Minister is present here. I would like to appeal to her to announce the electrification and doubling of, at least, some parts of the existing railway line, today in this House.

I would like to draw the attention the hon. Minister to one more point that she would introduce the Bharat Tirtha with Howrah as the last stoppage. The Ma Kamakhya, Parsuram Kunda, Panchatirtha Hajo and Poamacca in the North eastern region are the religious places where pilgrims from foreign countries come regularly but they have been forgotten. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to kindly extend the Bharat Tirtha route, at least, up to Guwahati so that Bharat Tirtha could be completed.

Then, Sir, the North-eastern region needs creation of a seaprate zone for exclusive and inclusive economic growth. I would like to inform the hon. Minister to give an assurance in the floor of the House for the stoppage of the Express train at Pathala and Bijni sub-divisions. That has not been done so far. I would request the hon. Minister to look into these matters.

With these words, I support this Railway Budget.

**श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। महोदय, माननीया मंत्री जी से मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि जिस तरीके से 2010-11 का बजट आपने पेश किया, उसमें कहीं न कहीं क्षेत्रवाद की बू आती है। उसमें जो तमाम घोषणाएँ की गई हैं, उन्हें देखकर लगता है कि जनता के विश्वास पर चोट की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए पिछले 10 वर्षों में यह सबसे ज्यादा निराशाजनक रेल बजट रहा है। मुंबई, पुणे, पंजाब, हरियाणा जाने वाले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और दक्षिण बिहार के काम करने वाले युवाओं के कष्ट का इसमें ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। न तो इसे खत्म करने के लिए कोई नई ट्रेन चलाई गई है, न ही इसमें बोगियों की संख्या बढ़ाने की कोई घोषणा की गई है। माननीया रेल मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कुछ नई लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण घोषणा की है, जिससे मुझे लगता है कि वह सिर्फ घोषणा ही रह जाएगी, पूरी नहीं की जाएगी।

मान्यवर मैं आपके माध्यम से एक छोटे से घटनाक्रम का जिक्र करना चाहूंगी। गत पांच मार्च को मैं लखनऊ के चारबाग स्टेशन पर थी। एक दृश्य ने मुझे अंदर से हिला दिया। गोरखपुर से हिसार जाने वाली ट्रेन की इतनी खचाखच भरी थी कि गैलरी में भी खड़े होने की जगह नहीं थी। जब बोगी के टायलेट की खिड़की खुली तो उसमें देखकर मैं दंग रह गया कि टायलेट में चार नौजवान बैठे थे। उन्होंने अपना सामान टायलेट में लगे वाश बेसिन के ऊपर रख छोड़ा था और उन्हीं में से एक लड़का स्टेशन पर खड़े हुए कुछ व्यक्तियों से पान मसाला मांग रहा था। उसको यह लग रहा था कि कहीं मैं उतरकर पान लेने जाऊँ या कोई सामान खरीदने जाऊँ तो मेरी सीट न छिन जाए। यह एक बड़ी घटना है कि जिन युवाओं के बल पर इस देश की बागडोर है, उनकी समस्या का समाधान इस बजट में नहीं किया गया है और न ही उनका ध्यान रखा गया है। जब मैंने उन लड़कों से जानने की कोशिश की तो मुझे पता चला कि बिहार के ये युवक हरियाणा में नौकरी की तलाश में जा रहे थे। महोदय, जैसा मैंने अभी बताया जिन नौजवानों के हाथ में इस देश की बागडोर है, उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं किया गया है। उन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और दक्षिण बिहार के नौजवानों के टिकट लेने के बाद भी इस तरह से यात्रा करना दुखद है। जब उनसे पूछा गया तो उन्होंने अपनी व्यथा बताई। उन्होंने कहा कि जब हम लोगों को रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है तो कभी-कभी इन बोगियों के ऊपर बैठकर हमें जाना पड़ता है और वहीं कहीं न कहीं उनके साथ जानलेवा घटनाएँ भी घटती रहती हैं। माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मंडल मुख्यालय गोरखपुर से एक नई ट्रेन शुरू न करके उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के इस क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त ट्रेन न होने से नौजवानों को सीट न मिलना कोई नयी बात नहीं है, इसलिए प्रायः ट्रेनों की छत पर बैठ कर यात्रा करते हुए लोग देखे जा सकते हैं जिससे प्रति वर्ष कई लोग ट्रेनों की छत से गिरकर दम तोड़ देते हैं। दूसरे राज्यों से छुट्टियों में घर लौटने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश और



बिहार के मजदूर लगातार जहरखुरानी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। इनकी कड़े परिश्रम से की गई कमाई चली जाती है और अक्सर इनकी जान भी चली जाती है। इधर ट्रेनों में लूट की तथा महिलाओं से अभद्रता की घटनाएं भी तेजी से बढ़ी हैं, फिर भी यात्रियों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा का कोई ठोस आश्वासन बजट में नहीं है। इस रेल बजट में रायबरेली और सुल्तानपुर को झुनझुना पकड़ाकर खुश करने की कोशिश तो की गयी है, परंतु प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ के साथ एक धिनौना मजाक किया गया है। लखनऊ से पुणे एक्सप्रेस के बहुप्रतिक्षित प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी नहीं दी गयी है। लखनऊवासियों को माननीय मंत्री जी से पूरी आशा थी कि उनके द्वारा मुंबई के लिए दुरंतों एक्सप्रेस की घोषणा की जाएगी किंतु उनकी उम्मीदों पर पानी फिर गया। कानपुर और हरदोई के लिए MEMU ट्रेनों की आशा लगाए दैनिक यात्रियों को भी रेल बजट ने पूरी तरह से निराश किया है। रेलवे के प्रस्तावित बजट में पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी द्वारा शुरू कराए गए गोमतीनगर स्टेशन के विस्तारीकरण का धनाभाव में बंद पड़ा कार्य पुनः शुरू कराने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। चारबाग स्टेशन पर नए प्लेटफार्म बनाने की दिशा में कोई आश्वासन न मिलने से लखनऊवासियों को गहरा धक्का पहुंचा है। उत्तर रेलवे के प्रमुख जंक्शन लखनऊ को विश्वस्तरीय तथा सुविधा सम्पन्न बनाने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी से घोषणा किए जाने की अपेक्षा थी, जो पूरी नहीं हुई है। महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे की देश की छवि निर्माण में भी अपनी विशिष्ट भूमिका है। साफ सफाई की समुचित व्यवस्था न होने के तमाम विदेशी पर्यटक व यात्री देशके बारे में एक नकारात्मक छवि को लेकर अपने देश को लौटते हैं। दिल्ली, मुंबई, कानपुर, लखनऊ आदि सभी प्रमुख शहरों में रेलवे लाइनों पर पड़े कूड़े के अम्बार दिखते हैं। यदि कभी सुबह के समय ट्रेन से यात्रा कर रहे हैं और आपकी ट्रेन किसी भी नगरीय इलाके से गुजर रही होती है तो ट्रेन की पटरियों तथा उससे लगी भूमि पर टायलेट करने वालों की कतार दिखती है जिससे विदेशी पर्यटक व यात्रियों के मन में भारत के बारे में नकारात्मक धारणा बनती है। अगर संभव नहीं है तो कम से कम नगरीय इलाकों में रेलवे लाइनों के किनारे दीवार बनकर इस तरह की गंदगी को रोकने के कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

2010-2011 का बजट भारतीय रेल की सेहत के मुताबिक बहुत ही निराशाजनक है। वास्तव में ज्यादातर घोषणाओं में रेल विकास और विस्तार के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कराने की बात है। सन् 1950 में रेलों के पास 53,559 किलोमीटर का मार्ग था। 58 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी हम केवल 64,015 किलोमीटर तक ही पहुंच पाए हैं, अर्थात् 14,419 किलोमीटर ही इसमें और जुड़ जाएं तो इस प्रकार वार्षिक औसत मात्र 180 किलोमीटर का है। इस रेल बजट में नई रेल लाइनों के विकास पर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हालांकि रेल बजट में विजन 2020 का उल्लेख किया गया है। लेकिन 25 हजार किलोमीटर की वृद्धि का लक्ष्य कैसे पूरा होगा, इसका बजट में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। बजट आने के बाद निवेशकों की ठंडी प्रतिक्रिया रही है। बी.एस.ई. का 30 शेयर आधारित सेंसेक्स 30.45 अंक नरमी के साथ 16,255-97 अंक पर बंद हुआ है। कारोबारियों का कहना है कि माननीया रेल मंत्री ममता बनर्जी का रेल बजट निवेशकों से उत्साह नहीं जगा पाया है। नेशनल स्टॉफ एक्सचेंज का निफ्टी 11.45 अंक टूटकर 4,858.60 अंक पर बंद हुआ है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगी कि सिर्फ ये घोषणाएं ही बनकर के न रह जाएं। इसलिए पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और दक्षिण के जो नौजवान बाहर काम करने जाते हैं चाहें वह चेन्नई हो, चाहें कलकत्ता हों, चाहें दिल्ली हों या मुंबई हो, उनकी समस्याओं का ध्यान रखते हुए नई ट्रेनों का संचालन कराया जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री ईश्वर सिंह, सात मिनट हैं।

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) :** उपसभापति महोदय, रेल बजट पर चर्चा में पहले तो मैं रेल मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ, क्योंकि रेल से सभी को ऊंची अपेक्षाएँ हैं और रेल राष्ट्र की जीवन रेखा है। यह देश के स्रोतों को, समुदायों को, बंदरगाहों को, वाणिज्य को, पर्यटक स्थलों को और तीर्थ स्थलों को जोड़ने का एक अच्छा वाहन है। जहाँ एक तरफ मैं इनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि जो 94 आदर्श स्टेशन घोषित किए गए हैं, उनमें एक अम्बाला स्टेशन भी है। यहाँ इन्होंने वाटर सप्लाई का बोटलिंग प्लांट भी सैंक्शन किया है, जिसके लिए भी मैं आभारी हूँ। पिछले साल चंडीगढ़ से जगाधारी लाइन की वाया सिंडोर होकर के, घोषणा की गई थी, उसका सर्वे तुरन्त कराया जाए। इस लाइन की मंजूरी मैडम शैलजा जी ने करवाई थी। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जोड़ता हूँ कि जहाँ अंबाला का स्तर ऊंचा हुआ है, वहाँ तो एक बहुत बड़े कद के नेता प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। पिछले साल ही माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था, मैडम आज यही हैं, कि कुरुक्षेत्र रेलवे स्टेशन को वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन घोषित कर दिया है। लेकिन घोषित इन 94 आदर्श रेलवे स्टेशनों में यह कुरुक्षेत्र स्टेशन शामिल नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ गीता का जन्म हुआ, धर्म और अधर्म की लड़ाई लड़ी गई, जहाँ दुनिया के हर कोने से यात्री आते हैं, देश-विदेश से यात्री यहाँ आते हैं और सूर्य ग्रहण के मेले में भी लाखों यात्री यहाँ आते हैं, इस कारण भी यह देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है और एक शान है। जब मंत्री महोदय ने इसको आदर्श स्टेशन घोषित किया हुआ है तो इस बजट में भी इसको लाना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है। इसके साथ ही समनपुर का जो ओवर ब्रिज है, क्योंकि यहाँ ब्रह्म सरोवर पर 20-30 लाख यात्री जमा होते हैं। तो जब इतनी तादाद में लोग वहाँ आते हैं तो यहाँ ओवर ब्रिज बनाना बहुत ही ज्यादा जरूरी है। उसके साथ ही हमारा सादापुर ओवर ब्रिज है, जो काफी अरसे से लंबित है। यह सैंक्शन भी किया हुआ है। दो सालों से उसके टेंडर भी हुए हैं लेकिन किन कारणों से वह बन नहीं पाया है।

कालका शताब्दी एक ऐसी गाड़ी है, जो टेम्पेरी हिसाब से चलाई जा रही है, ट्रॉयल बेस पर चलाई जा रही है, उसको रेग्यूलर किया जाए, मैडम से मेरी यही विनती है। इस बजट में यह घोषणा की गई है कि कुरुक्षेत्र से पटियाला को रेलवे से जोड़ा जाएगा। कुरुक्षेत्र के पटियाला वाँया पेहवा, चीका, गुला के लिए रेलवे लाइन की मांग काफी लम्बे अर्से से थी। यह बहुत पुरानी मांग है, इसलिए इस रेलवे लाइन का तुरन्त सर्वे करवाया जाए। कुरुक्षेत्र और कैथल को हरियाणा का धान का कटोरा बोला जाता है। नरवाने से कैथल एक ऐसी रेलवे लाइन है, जहाँ पर आदमी दिल्ली से चलकर कुरुक्षेत्र रुकता है और कुरुक्षेत्र से नरवाना के लिए कोई भी ऐसा स्टेशन नहीं है। वहाँ के लिए कोई आधुनिक सुविधाजनक गाड़ी नहीं है। वहाँ पर सभी पुराने जमाने की गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं। यह रेलवे लाइन भी बहुत पुरानी है। इस रेलवे लाइन की इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन करवाई जाए, इसका विद्युतीकरण किया जाए, इसको डबल किया जाए, यह बहुत पुरानी मांग है। कैथल बिजनेस का एक center है। यहाँ पर सबसे ज्यादा वाहन धान व कनक के लिए किराए पर देते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेलवे मंत्री जी से एक विनती करूंगा कि जो रेलवे भूमि है, वह बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में नाजायज कब्जे में है। कितने बड़े-बड़े शहरों से रेल गुजरती है, रेलवे की सारी भूमि पर नाजायज कब्जे होते जा रहे हैं। रेलवे स्टेशनों के आस-पास जितनी भूमि पड़ी हुई है, वह भूमि, भूमिहीन लोगों को पट्टे पर दी जाए। विशेषकर जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट व शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उनको वह भूमि पट्टे पर दी जाए।

इससे एक तो रेलवे को रेवेन्यू मिलेगा, दूसरे राष्ट्र को बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा। इसके अलावा जितनी बंजर भूमि पर नाजायज कब्जे हो रहे हैं, वे नाजायज कब्जे भी नहीं हो पाएंगे। मेरी यह विनती है कि जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं, जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, उनके सरकार पट्टे पर वह जमीन दे। इसके साथ-साथ रेलवे की जितनी भी आस-पास जमीन पड़ी हुई है, उस पर वृक्ष लगाए जाएं। उन वृक्षों से जो उपज होगी, उनसे जो आय होगी, उससे तो रेलवे को रेलवे का बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा बचेगा तथा वातावरण भी स्वच्छ रहेगा तथा भूमि पर नाजायज कब्जे भी नहीं हो सकेंगे। मेरी आप से दूसरी विनती यह भी है कि इस समय डेढ़ लाख वेंकेंसीज पड़ी हुई हैं। इन डेढ़ लाख वेंकेंसीज मे हमारा बैकलॉग, जो खासकर रिजर्व कैटेगरी का है, वह पहले ही बहुत पेंडिंग है। सिर्फ फोर्थ क्लास में रिजर्वेशन पूरा करने के बाद ऐसी-ऐसी वेंकेंसीज हैं, जहां पर अभी तक बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं किया गया है। रेल मंत्री महोदया, से मेरी विनती है कि जो यह डेढ़ लाख वेंकेंसीज हैं, कम से कम इनको तो अवश्य भरा जाए। मेरा एक दूसरा प्वाइंट सिक्वोरिटी और पैसेंजर की प्रॉपर्टी के बारे में है। GRP और RPF रेलवे की दो फोर्सेज हैं, जिनके द्वारा यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की जाती है। इसमें 50 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी देती है। ऐसा देखने में आया है कि अधिकतर क्राइम GRP से होता है, क्योंकि उन लोगों को पता होता है कि कौन चोर है और कौन अच्छा आदमी है तथा उनको हर स्टेशन के बारे में पूरी जानकारी होती है। मेरा तो यही कहना है कि GRP की जगह RPF ही लगाई जाए। इससे लोगों को ज्यादा अच्छी सुरक्षा मिलेगी। हर यात्री सुरक्षित रहेगा। मेरी एक विनती यह है कि जो गांव देहात से आदमी आता है, उसके लिए अलग से रिजर्वेशन की जाए। आज ज्यादातर देहात के आदमी बेरोजगार हैं। रेलवे ही एक ऐसा साधन है, जो सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार दे सकता है। यदि ये डेढ़ लाख पोस्ट्स ऐसे ही वेंकेंट पड़ी रहीं तो इससे लोगों को फायदा नहीं मिलेगा और न ही आम आदमी को कोई लाभ होगा। मेरी आप से यही गुजारिश है कि उनको भरा जाए। मैं मंत्री महोदया का इस बात के लिए स्वागत करता हूं कि वे आदर्श की पुजारी हैं और उनके अंदर सादगी की ललक है। मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। वैसे हर नागरिक पर यह बात लागू होती है कि "खुदी को कर बुलंद इतना, हर तकदीर से पहले खुदा बंदे से पूछे बता तेरी रजा क्या है?"

**श्री वरिन्दर प्रताप बाजवा (पंजाब) :** सर, पहले मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। मैं मैडम का बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं। मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि हमारे देश में हर चीज महंगी हो रही है, पर एक रेलवे ही है, जहां कोई महंगाई नहीं हुई है। वही रेट है, वही freight rate है। इसके लिए इनका धन्यवाद। मैं इस बात का भी धन्यवाद करता हूं कि दुरंतो, जन्मभूमि, कर्मभूमि, मातृभूमि जैसी ट्रेनें चला कर भी इन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है। सबसे ज्यादा अच्छा जो मुझे लगा, मैं इनका धन्यवाद करता हूं, वह है किसानों के लिए। यह पहली बार है कि किसी रेल मंत्री ने किसानों की तरफ पूरी तरह ध्यान दिया। किसान विज्ञान प्रोजेक्ट से हमारे किसानों को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। एक सरकारी रिपोर्ट है कि हर साल 35 हजार करोड़ के अन्न खराब हो जाते हैं, फल खराब हो जाते हैं, सब्जियां खराब हो जाती हैं, क्योंकि इनको ट्रांसपोर्ट नहीं किया जाता, जिससे किसानों को बहुत नुकसान होता है। रेलवे ने पहली बार नई तजबीज़ की है कि refrigerated container introduce करने का प्रोग्राम बनाया है। मैं इनका बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं। इससे किसान की जो उपज है, वह खराब भी नहीं होगी, देश-विदेश में वह अपना माल भी बेच सकता है और लोगों को भी ठीक कीमत पर वे चीजें प्राप्त हो सकती हैं। मैं उनका बहत धन्यवाद करता हूं।

जहां तक मेरे स्टेट, पंजाब, का सवाल है, मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि हर साल की तरह इस साल भी पंजाब के साथ कोई इंसाफ नहीं हुआ। यह कहना बेमतलब है, न हमें कभी रेलवे की मिनिस्ट्री मिल सकती है, मैं तो कहता हूं कि उत्तर भारत में ही यह सोचना गलत होगा, हम तो विनती करते हैं कि हमारी तरफ भी देखो। पंजाब में लुधियाना सबसे बड़ा industrial area है, पंजाब का सबसे बड़ा शहर है। अभी तक उसे चंडीगढ़ से सीधे connect नहीं किया गया, जबकि 30-35 साल से इसका सर्वे हो रहा है। हर बार कहा जाता है, वह लाइन भी profitable होगी, रेल चलेगी। Profitable होगी, इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं, पर अभी तक उसका कहीं जिक्र तक नहीं हुआ।

इसके अलावा पंजाब में कुछ लाइनों दी गई हैं, वे proposal हैं या सर्वे ज्यादा नजर आती हैं। पंजाब बॉर्डर स्टेट है। खेमकरण से फिरोजपुर के लिए बहुत बार आवाज उठी कि यह रेलवे लिंक बनाया जाए, जिससे जम्मू-कश्मीर से लेकर राजस्थान-गुजरात तक रेलवे ट्रैक बॉर्डर के साथ बन सकता है। यह सिक्योरिटी के लिए, डिफेंस के लिए भी बहुत ही बढ़िया काम है, पर इस पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

ऊना-तलवारा रेलवे लाइन बन रही है, पर बहुत slow speed से बन रही है इसके लिए भी कोई effort नहीं किया गया। यह एक ऐसी लाइन है, जिससे पंजाब से हिमाचल प्रदेश आने-जाने में लोगों को बहुत सहूलियत हो सकती है। इसको मुकेरियाँ तक बनाना चाहिए।

होशियारपुर से टांडा के लिए सर्वे की बात कही गई है। हम धन्यवाद करते हैं, पर यह सर्वे तक नहीं रहना चाहिए। यह complete होना चाहिए। मैं दरखास्त करता हूं कि होशियारपुर से फगवारा की तरफ भी सर्वे कराया जाए और लाइन बनाई जाए, क्योंकि होशियारपुर एक बहुत important शहर है। उसे हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए gateway कहा जाता है। अगर इसको लिंक किया जाए, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को एक बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। एक बात पर मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुआ करती है। ROB जिसके तहत और स्टेट्स में रेलवे के ओवरब्रिज बनाने होते हैं। इस बारे में देखा यह गया है कि स्टेट का कार्य है, वह मुकम्मल हो चुका है और वहां पर सड़कें बना दी गई हैं, लेकिन जो रेलवे का काम है, वह अभी तक अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। मैं ऐसे कई उदाहरण दे सकता हूं। जालंधर शहर में एक दमोरिया पुल है। वहां पर रोड्स कंप्लीट हो गई हैं। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने अपना काम कर दिया है, पर रेलवे का काम इन्कम्प्लीट पड़ा हुआ है। इसी तरह टांडा, मुकेरियाँ एवं अन्य बहुत सारे ऐसे पुल पड़े हैं, जहां रेलवे का कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। उन्हें बहुत जल्दी मुकम्मल किया जाना चाहिए।

फ्रेट कॉरिडोर के संबंध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। जो फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कोलकाता से दिल्ली एवं लुधियाना तक बन रहा है, उसके लिए हम कई बार रिक्वेस्ट कर चुके हैं कि उसे अमृतसर तक एक्स्टेंड किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि पंजाब के लोगों को उसका पूरा फायदा मिल सके। जो नये प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनके लिए मैं धन्यवाद करता हूं। जो चंडीगढ़-देहरादून, पटियाला-जाखल, पटियाला-कुरुक्षेत्र, काठिया-सिदास, ऊना-होशियारपुर, इन पर भी काम हो, तो हमें बहुत खुशी होगी।

3.00 P.M.

94 अदर स्टेशन्स बनाए जाने हैं, जिनमें से 10 वर्ल्डक्लास बनने हैं, लेकिन इनमें पंजाब को इन्क्लूड नहीं किया गया है। एक मांग बहुत उठ रही है कि जम्मू से दिल्ली तक की शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, दो मिनट। दिल्ली से पंजाब की तरफ दो शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस चलती हैं और

दोनों के लिए लोगों को पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह दिन टिकट्स नहीं मिलती हैं, जगह नहीं मिलती है, इतनी परेशानी है। अगर एक शताब्दी और चला दी जाए तो वह बहुत प्रॉफिटेबल होगी और जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल, पंजाब और हरियाणा के लोगों को इसका बहुत फायदा हो सकता है।

आखिर में मैं सफाई की बात कहना चाहूंगा। मेरी बहन ने भी इसके बारे में कहा है। स्टेशनों पर सफाई की बहुत बुरी हालत है। आप स्टेशन अपग्रेड करते हो, वह सब तो ठीक है, लेकिन वहां पर सफाई कौन करवाएगा? स्टेशनों में सफाई बिल्कुल नहीं है, वहां पर गंदगी पड़ी रहती है, कोई स्वीपर नहीं होता है। इसके लिए कोई सिस्टम बनाया जाना चाहिए, नहीं तो इसे प्राइवेटाइज किया जाए, दूसरे लोगों को ठेके पर दिया जाए, ताकि वे कुछ काम कर सकें। स्टेशनों पर इतनी गंदगी है और वहां का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बड़ी पुअर क्वालिटी का है। उसे भी चेक करना चाहिए। आप एक ईमानदार मिनिस्टर हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन वहां पर जो करप्शन है, खराबी है, उसको भी दूर करने का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर में ट्रेन एंटर होती है, तो वहां पर इतनी अधिक गंदगी नजर आती है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने इसका जिक्र किया है, आप इसे खूबसूरत बनाइए। हम लोग दिल्ली में कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स करवाने जा रहे हैं, ऐसे में हम उन लोगों को क्या दिखाएंगे? जब लोग दिल्ली के बाहर ट्रेन्स से आएं-जाएं, तो क्या वे गंदगी के ढेर, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां इत्यादि देखेंगे? आपको इसे खूबसूरत बनाना चाहिए।

लास्ट में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, शायद हाउस के सभी मैम्बर्स इसमें मेरे साथ शामिल होंगे। नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर, खासकर जब हम पहाड़ी गेट की तरफ से इंटर करते हैं, वहां पार्किंग का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। हालांकि वहां वीआईपी पार्किंग बनी हुई है, वीआईपी गेट भी बना हुआ है, लेकिन शायद मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को वीआईपी नहीं समझा जाता है। उनके लिए कभी वह गेट नहीं खुलता है। कई बार देखा गया है...(व्यवधान)... मैडम, मैं आपका ध्यान चाहता हूं। अगर वहां पर रेलवे का ऑफिसर आ जाए, तो उनको रिसीव करने के लिए एक लाइन लग जाती है, लेकिन मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट उस गेट से एंटर भी नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आई, शायद मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट वीआईपी कैटेगरी में नहीं आता है। यह बात आप रेलवे वालों तक जरूर पहुंचा दीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) :** उपसभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

सर, मैं रेलवे मंत्री ममता बैनर्जी को, मुनियप्पा जी को, दूसरे मंत्री जी को भी तथा पूरे रेलवे विभाग को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी और बधाई देना भी चाहूंगी कि हमेशा की तरह उड़ीसा के लिए इस बार भी कुछ ट्रेन कुछ नई लाइनों को एक्सटेंशन करना, ट्रेनों की फ्रीक्वेंसी बढ़ाना आदि इन सब में जो शेयर उड़ीसा को दिया है और Social

Desirable Rail Connectivity Proposal जो उन्होंने रखा है, वह वास्तव में बहुत स्वागतयोग्य है। उड़ीसा जैसे गरीब राज्य में जहां पर शिक्षा का, स्वास्थ्य का और कम्यूनिकेशन का भी अभाव है वहां उन्होंने Social Desirable rail Connectivity के छह Proposals दिये हैं-नवरंगपुर-जयपुर, फुलबानी-बरहमपुर, पुरी-कोणार्क, रायपुर-जारसुगडा और जयपुर-मलकानगिरी, गुनपुर-थटुक्की। इस तरह से Social Desirable socially backward क्षेत्रों को उन्होंने जो ट्रेन लाने से सम्मानित किया है, इसके लिए रेल मंत्री जी जरूर बधाई की पात्र हैं, लेकिन मैं रेल मंत्री जी को यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे उड़ीसा के लिए हर रेल मंत्री कुछ-न-कुछ देते हैं, हमेशा कुछ-न-कुछ रेलवे विभाग की ओर से देते हैं। इसके बावजूद हमारा धर्म कहिए या हमारा कुछ कर्तव्य कहिए, फिर भी कुछ एम.पी.जी. संतुष्ट नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मैं ममता जी को निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि ममता जी, आप काम करते जाइए पीछे से चाहें कोई कुछ बोले, हम आपके समर्थन में हैं। आपने 21 मातृभूमि ट्रेन्स चलायी, आपने organised sector के 80000 महिलाकर्मियों के लिए क्रेचेज भी बनाए। महिला रिजर्वेशन बिल इस हाउस में पास हुआ। आप भी एक महिला हैं। महिलाओं की इच्छा-शक्ति बहुत मजबूत होती है, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप काम करते जाइए। उड़ीसा की बहुत सी महिला प्रतिनिधि हैं, जो हर पार्टी में हैं, वे आपके समर्थन में हैं। उड़ीसा से कुछ आवाज भी आती है, यह कहा जाता है कि 1400 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपए मांगे थे, जबकि 800 करोड़ से कम रुपए मिले हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि जब हम लोक सभा से राज्य सभा में पहुंचे हैं, हमने जो मांगा है उसमें 100 में से 100 प्रतिशत नहीं मिला है, लेकिन 25 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तो जरूर मिला है।

ममता जी, मैं अंत में दुःख के साथ एक चीज यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारा जिला social desirable क्षेत्र है, tribal dominated है, यहां पहले बिल्कुल भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं थी। एक समय था जब महाराजा जी ने साल 1905 में एक छोटी लाइन रुपसा-बांगरीपोसी चलायी थी, जिसे पहले मीटरगेज से ब्राडगेज में बदला गया और अब यह भुवनेश्वर से बारीपदा तक है।

मैं रेल विभाग को इस बात के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहूंगी कि आपने एक नयी ट्रेन बारीपदा-शालीमार दी है। यह मांग बहुत दिनों से थी कि बारीपदा से हावड़ा तक एक ट्रेन होनी चाहिए। आपने बारीपदा-शालीमार दी, इसके लिए आप बहुत ही बधाई के पात्र हैं। एक तरफ लोग पोलिटिकल फायदे के लिए आपका oppose कर रहे थे और वहीं दूसरी तरफ प्रेस में उधर के लाग आपको धन्यवाद दे रहे थे। मैं इस हाउस को बताना चाहती हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी में लोग खुश हैं या राजनीतिक दल खुश हैं, राजनीतिक दल oppose कर रहे हैं या लोग संतुष्ट हो रहे हैं, यह भी देखने की बात है।

मैं आपको इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि आपने 55 नयी रेल लाइन्स के सर्वे कराने का काम इस बजट में लिया है। ममता जी, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि रुपसा-बांगरीपोसी के लिए 2009-10 में 128.92 करोड़ का estimate था। इसके लिए आपने 2009-10 में allocation 22.14 करोड़ दिया है जबकि 2010-11 में वह allocation zero है। आपने जो 55 नयी रेल लाइन्स के सर्वे की बात कही है, इसको भी उसी में include करने के लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करती हूँ। यह सर्वे वर्क रुपसा में बांगरीपोसी होता हुआ बादामपहाड़ तक और बादामपहाड़ से क्यौंझर तक है। रुपसा-बांगरीपोसी में क्यौंझर तक मात्र 70 किमी है और रुपसा-बांगरीपोसी से गोरामाही सानी तक मात्र 35 किमी दूरी है। इतनी छोटी-छोटी सी लाइन को जो Social Desirable Rail है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए।

Connectivity के तहत सर्वे वर्क में इस बजट में आपने शामिल किया है तो मैं समझती हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा जस्टिस इस जिले को रेल विभाग द्वारा आपके ही समय में मिला है, इस जिले के लोग यह महसूस करेंगे। आप बंगाल से आती हैं और मैं उड़ीसा से आती हूँ। बंगाल की जो मेरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, जिस रेल लाइन की बात मैं कह रही हूँ, वह रेल लाइन मिदनापुर जिले में बीचनांचल है, जो बंगाल, झारखंड और उड़ीसा की जो बीचनांचल है, जिनके बीच में कम्युनिकेशन भी नहीं है, जहां आप को बुडमारा और धरभंगगढ़ से चाकुलिया जोड़ते हैं, वहां आज की तारीख में रोड़ की जो स्थिति है, वह बिल्कुल अच्छी नहीं है। वहां अभी राजधानी ट्रेन को माओवादियों ने आठ घंटे रोका था, मैं उसी क्षेत्र की बात कह रही हूँ। जहां पर Maoist की बात हो रही है, जहां पर innocent tribal को Maoist के नाम पर आप गोली से मार रहे हैं, वहाँ पर Social Desirable Rail Connectivity में इस लाइन का extension कर देते और भारत निर्माण के तहत इस क्षेत्र में जितनी भी योजनाएँ हम चला रहे हैं। इससे वहां एजुकेशन की उपलब्धियाँ होंगी, लोगों में अवेयरनेस बढ़ेगी एवं लोगों की हेल्थ की भी उपलब्धि होगी, लोग अपने हेल्थ के अवेयरनेस की ओर भी अग्रसर होंगे। मैं आपको निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि सर्वे का आर्डर देकर इसको एक्टेंड कराने की आप कोशिश करें।

आपने एक बहुत अच्छी चीज यह की है कि कैंसर पेशेंट के लिए जो concession पहले 75 परसेंट था, अब आपने इसे 100 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। इसके लिए भी आप बधाई की पात्र हैं। मैं आपकी दूसरी चीज के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी जिसके बारे में बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि रेलवे में हमें कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि हर मंत्री के समय में पूरा का पूरा 100 प्रतिशत कभी किसी को नहीं मिला। वे कुछ तो दे रही हैं, इसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए, हमेशा हम उनकी बुराई ही क्यों करें?

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि आपने भुवनेश्वर-हटिया एक्सप्रेस को धनबाद तक, पुरी-रायपुर एक्सप्रेस को दुर्ग तक, कोरापुट एक्सप्रेस को जगदलपुर तक और पुरी-धेनकैनल पैसेंजर को तालचर रोड़ तक जो extension दी है, उसके साथ-साथ आपने जो पांच नयी ट्रेनें अभी दी हैं, उनमें विशाखापत्तनम-निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस, जो वेस्टर्न उड़ीसा से राजधानी दिल्ली आती है, उसको आप daily कीजिए। इसी तरह, पुरी-अहमदाबाद जो एक बार वाया सम्बलपुर और एक बार वाया विजयनगरम आती है, उसे आप हफ्ते में तीन दिन कीजिए, क्योंकि उससे उधर के बहुत सारे लेबरर्स अहमदाबाद काम करने जाते हैं। भुवनेश्वर-कुर्ला से जो लोग मुंबई जाते हैं, उसे आप चार दिन कीजिए। इसे केवल एकाध दिन बढ़ाने की डिमांड है, यह ज्यादा डिमांड तो है नहीं। भुवनेश्वर-यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस, जो हफ्ते में एक बार चलती है, उसे आप तीन दिन कीजिए। पुरी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस को भी आप हफ्ते में तीन बार चलाइए, क्योंकि पुरी से हावड़ा और हावड़ा से पुरी बहुत लोग आते-जाते हैं। (समय की घंटी) इसी प्रकार, भुवनेश्वर-हावड़ा जनशताब्दी, जिसे आपने हफ्ते में छः दिन रखा है, उसे आप रोज चलाइए। मेरी आपसे यही मांग है।

मेरी सबसे आखिरी मांग है कि बादामपहर से क्योंझर और बादामपहर से गोरामाही सानी तक जो रेल कनेक्टिविटी का सर्वे कराया गया है, इस संबंध में काम जल्द शुरू कराने के लिए आप आदेश दीजिए। इसके साथ ही मैं आपको दोबारा धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The Minister can give special consideration to lady MPs. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. She wants the Minister's consideration, not mine. What is the use? Shri A.A. Jinnah. You have six minutes.

SHRI A. A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu) : Respected Vice-Chairman, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for declaring a vision for the Railways, "Vision-2020". There is an old saying. "In a democracy, where there is no vision, the people will suffer." Keeping this in mind she has done a great task. I appreciate her efforts made in the right direction and thank her for allotting a broad-gauge line to Thiruvavur. It is not only my native place but also the native place of our leader and Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar, who started his career as a student, writer and young political in Thiruvavur. I would like to thank the hon. Minister also for her promise to upgrade the Thiruvavur Railway Station which is a very important place in that area, which has also recently become the district headquarters and is functioning.

I would like to highlight certain things, even at the cost of repetition, as some of my friends have already spoken on these issues. I would like to say that the Railways are very important because they are linking the entire people irrespective of caste, creed, colour and sex. They play a very vital role in creating unity in diversity in India.

There is a Tamil poem: "*Muppadhu kodi Mugamdaaiyal, uyir moippura onrudaiyal, ival seppumozhi padhinettu udaiyal enil sindhaiyal onrudaiyal.*" This means to say that we may be speaking 18 different languages; there are over 100 crores of people. But we have only one face and one heart to decide things. So, this unity has been well brought out by our great poet, Bharathi.

I would like to point out certain defects. The catering service and quality of food in trains need a lot of improvement, even if a complete *service* revamp is required for that. To address the issue immediately, the system of awarding contracts to the same contractors for a number of trains can be done away with so that they concentrate on quality rather than enlarging their empire. Surprise checks on quality and hygiene should be done and those found compromising with the essential norms should be removed without delay. This is important because it affects a large number of passengers; nearly 18 million passengers travel by train every day.

Sir, another important area is the safety and security of the citizens, which are of paramount importance. Strong measures are needed to be taken to improve the safety of the people in the Railways and its premises. After achieving so much in the economy and scientific developments, we cannot wait for another decade to achieve zero tolerance level on safety and security to the passengers. The accidents at unmanned level crossing must be stopped at an early date. Since 3000 level crossings were approved for manning in 2009-10, it should be increased, instead of reducing it to 1000 during 2010-11, as stated by the hon. Minister in her speech. Sir, we cannot wait for a



decade to achieve our dream of 'no accidents'. There is also a need to spread awareness among people regarding crossing of tracks through overbridges and other safety measures because awareness is a great instrument for achievement.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to a few practices in the Railways which need to be more passenger-friendly because the maximum number of users of Railways are the lower middle income group and the poor people of the country. Sir, previously, even though we were paying more, under the Tatkal Scheme, we were getting confirmed tickets. But, nowadays, even though we pay more, we are not able to get confirmed tickets; we are kept in the waiting list. That should, immediately, be changed, and we should be given confirmed tickets. Then, regarding Emergency Quota, when we, as Members of Parliament, give letters, they are not at all considered by the officials. That has to be looked into by the hon. Minister. This has to be given importance. Then, for return tickets, we are paying Rs. 20 more. If the fare is, say, Rs. 500, they are charging Rs. 520. What is this extra Rs. 20 for? This has to be looked into.

I would like to make one more request to the hon. Minister. Our Chief Minister is organizing the World Classical Tamil Conference to be held at Coimbatore from 24th to 27th June, 2010. Thousands and thousands of scholars from all over the world are coming to participate in the Conference. The Tamilians from all over the country will be coming in large numbers to attend that Conference. So, I request the hon. Minister to arrange special trains to enable people to reach there without any difficulty. That is my humble request on behalf of the DMK party.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : It will be considered.

SHRI A. A. JINNAH : Sir, I have a few suggestions to make. The first is to include Egmore station in the list of stations to be made world-class because it stands there in the service of passengers for more than a hundred years. Besides, there is a long pending demand for interlinking Egmore and Chennai Central Stations. This was proposed during Nitish Kumarji's time. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. Hon. Member of Parliament, Shri T.R. Baalu, had suggested this long back. This has been pending for a long time. This is important as connecting the Egmore and Chennai Central railway stations would provide better connectivity between people from the North and the South.

Then, Sir, the Royapuram Railway Station is one of the first railway stations built during the British period. It has the infrastructure; it needs to be upgraded as a passenger terminal.

The Myladuthurai-Karaikudi *via* Tiruvarur line is yet to be completed. It should be expedited so that the line becomes operational in 2010 itself. Ariyalur-Thanjavur new line should be added in order to save time, distance and money. The Kanyakumari-Madurai and Kanyakumari-Trivandrum lines should be doubled. Sir, as heart patients and diabetic patients travel everyday, nurses should be provided with medical facilities like injections and some life-saving drugs on long-distance trains.

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to request the hon. Minister that our letters for EQ must be considered. Steps must be taken to see to it that the railway officials accept letters given by hon. MPs and deal with them properly.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I think the Minister must take note of that. Letters written by MPs for sanctioning EQs must get proper attention.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam) : Sir, thank you for allowing me to take part in this discussion on the Railway Budget. I would not take very long.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have only seven minutes.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN : Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Railway Minister, Madam, Mamata Banerjee, for her Progressive outlook towards the people of North-east India in her Railway Budget. At the same time, I would like to make suggestions for some administrative arrangements with the present arrangements of the Railways.

Sir, for over 60 years now, we do not have a double track railway system and that is creating a lot of difficulties for the people of North-east. The single track railway system has been there since pre-Independence times. The people of North-east India are yet to get a double track railway system. I would like to draw the attention of the Railways and the hon. Minister towards this fact. There are so many Government projects, both National and States, which are suffering for lack of progress, which is turn, is due to lack of building materials like cement, transportation of iron materials and many other related things. The single track is one of the principal impediments in transporting the raw material to the various States of the North-east in general and Assam in particular.

Sir, you may be aware that the North-east has a working session for only six months and people there cannot work for the rest of six months because of the rainy season. Because of the topography of the North-Eastern Region, working in the rainy season becomes very difficult and this is known to the people of the railway administration. Therefore, I would suggest to the Railway Ministry that

special arrangements should be made in consultation with the Northeast Frontier Railway administration for making available rakes for carrying building material which are required for the seven States of the North-east area. They are suffering. There are projects but they are not being completed on time. It is because of the present arrangement of Railway Administration. They have got the guidelines that they cannot place more rakes than that. So, I would like to request the Railway Ministry to direct the Railway Administration to go into the present arrangement of placing rakes for reaching the materials to the North-Eastern Region. It will facilitate the people to get the works completed on time. This is also affecting reaching of essential commodities to the North Eastern Region. Sir, more particularly in the rainy season. when the road transport system suffers due to erosion, flood and inundation of roads, the people of the North-Eastern Region have to depend on the Railways. The Railway has got its own system of placing rakes for the North-Eastern States. I would request the hon. Railway Minister present here to direct the Railway Administration to review the present arrangement of placing rakes to reach the essential commodities and the building materials, especially for public interest projects, national projects, State project and many other project which are there.

Sir, recently, I had been to the construction site of the Bogibeel Bridge which is one of the national projects. The people were at work on the site. I went to the site and asked them, "What are your problems?" The people who were engaged in construction work said. "This is the working season and building materials, working materials, like cement, iron rods and many other things relating to construction of the project are not reaching there because the Railway is not bringing things on time." But, when I went to the Railway Board recently, they gave me an impression that they have got their own system of placing rakes. The people who are sending the material from the sources to the North-Eastern Region also do not intend to demand rakes from the Railways to carry their materials to the Northeast. They do it because there is a price difference of commodities, both essential commodities and building material. So, they are not very interested to indent for the rakes to carry those commodities to the North-Eastern Region, which ultimately causes hardship to the consumers and hardship to the people of the North-Eastern Region who would like to see that the projects are completed on time, Sir, these are my very, very two important areas where I would like to throw light. I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister present here towards these two important areas.

Sir, thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget. I have only this much to say and other things will follow along with other things. The Railway is doing the conversion work in phased manner on this Rangia-Rangapara route. The conversion work from metre gauge to broad gauge on this route is not at all progressing. So this area has to be seen by the Railway Ministry. They should also place the double track in phased manner, at least up to Guwahati. So, my request is that the double track should be introduced up to Guwahati. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa) : Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. We welcome all the goods aspects of the Railway Minister's Budget and the Vision document. However, in the interest of the nation, we need to rise above populism and make Railways really a dynamic organization with equity and justice to all the States. Here I want to state that I support the views of my friend. Shri Rupani from Gujarat who stole the thunder of all my arguments, whatever I wanted to give about the Budget. So, I confine now to my State because of the time availability.

Orissa is 4 kms. short of national route length per population. So, it needs substantially extra investment to bridge the gap. Lakhs of crores of rupees investment in steel, aluminum and power have been projected in Orissa and those would entail laying of new lines to cope with the traffic. Next would be dedicated industrial corridors needed for such a heavy investment. I will go only point-by-point.

Since Independence, in the last 63 years, only 3 railway lines have been completed in Orissa. 63 years and just 3 railway lines! A few railway lines which were started more than two decades ago are languishing for want of funds. In this background, it is indeed unfortunate that in the last three years, there has been either diversion or surrender of 11 per cent, 20 per cent and 30 per cent of the funds allocated. The funds allocated were meagre. The funds allocated, amounting to Rs. 462 crores, were surrendered, which is in fact something like a betrayal of Orissa. You give less funds, when we ask for Rs. 1,800 crores. If the ongoing projects are to be completed on time, we need Rs. 4,500 crores a year. Our Chief Minister made a modest demand of Rs. 1800 crores and you give less than Rs. 800 crores. When you do give -- you did give in the past -- you have taken away as much as Rs. 462 crores in three years! This is just inexcusable.

We have been, as you can see, given a raw deal. No funds. You give very little funds this time in the Budget only for two ongoing projects. No funds for gauge conversion, as my friend Ms. Sushila Tiriya mentioned from the other side. We need funds for gauge conversion from Rupsa to Bangriposi. Beyond that, missing links to Tata through Chakulia, and from Badampahad to Keonjhar. These are seen as socially desirable goals; but these are economically viable projects which could open up Jharkhand right down to the proposed Kishania port. This has not been done in the Budget.

No funds for the doubling of Banspani to Jakhapura and Haridaspur to Paradeep railway line so essential for raw material movement for industries. I do not know, God alone knows what will happen to those people who have put up plants. They will be in a real trouble. They have said that they were prepared to participate in a PPP mode and you do not give funds. Why do you intend to torture the State and finish off its industrial prosperity?

As far as the missing links are concerned, Gunupur-Thiruvelli and Banspani-Barbil, a 15 kms. link can give so much of boost to traffic. I do not know how the Railway Board friends have forgotten a link like that. I have mentioned about the link from Rupsa to Bangriposi, I mentioned *via* Chakulia to Jamshedpur and from Badampahad to Keonjhar. You have put one in the Budget but not in the 1,000 kms. All these satisfy economic viability.

In socially desirable proposals, you have included six lines in Orissa. I thank you for that. But, of these four lines are justified on economic viability. Why do you put it in the socially desirable projects? The Gunpur-Thiruveli is for aluminum, Puri-Konark is for tourism flow and for connectivity between the projected Puri port and projected Astarang Port. Now why do you call the Raipur-Jharsuguda as socially desirable. I really do not know. The Raipur-Jharsuguda has already a double line. This is the third line. The third line is not at all socially needed but it is economically needed, industrially needed. Who has drafted this? It is a big Railway Board. They have very senior people. How can they say Raipur-Jharsuguda is a socially desirable third line? It is strange. Now Jharsuguda is one of the most important places for industries and power. I hope it is known to the Railways. Now you say Jeypore-Malkangiri line is socially desirable. You have said that Jeypore-Malkangiri is being sanctioned. Then you have said that it is socially desirable line from Junagad and you will take the line to Rajmahagiri. How can you say two things? Because one thing says you will implement it and the second thing says you will survey it. How do you say these two things together for the same line? ...**(Time-bell)**... I will take only half a minute. Please remember that Malkangiri has the biggest limestone deposit in Orissa and it has one of the largest limestone deposits in the country which can sustain three cement plants. It has lot of bamboo for a big paper plant. You do not take railway lines there. A survey was done and it is economically viable. Now Naxalism has come in. The railway is one of the key factors for naxalism because a lot of jobs would come over there for those youngsters who are becoming Naxalites. So, I hope that the Railway Minister will look at Orissa not as an appendage of anybody but as an emerging power scenario, an emerging steel scenario, an emerging aluminum scenario and having emerging traffic of 250 million tonnes. If the Railways do not look at it in that way, the Railways will suffer because we have to forget the railway and go in for other measures. Thank you very much.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Railway Minister for having presented a Budget which is appreciated by all and to my knowledge there is no complaint from any quarters except a few who have expressed a view that it is not the job of the Railways to establish schools, to open hospitals, museums, etc., My answer will be that the Railways is the biggest Government organisation, the fourth largest in the world, having millions etc. for the welfare of the employees who are working in the Railways. Therefore, I appreciate the Railway Minister for having indicated in the Budget that the Railway is going to have new hospitals, outpatient wards, etc. and also schools. In one way it will also reduce congestion in Government hospitals. It will also help the employees of the Railways who are seeking seats for their children in other places

outside. Sir, we made a history two days before by passing the Women Reservation Bill with the help of all the parties who wanted to pass the Bill. I think, the Railways is an organization which reserved a separate railway compartment long ago for them. The present Railway Minister has introduced Ladies Special Suburban Trains in some metros and also has indicated in the Budget several measures like creches, raising 12 battalions of Mahila Vahini and waiving examination fee for the women, minorities, SC/ST and also the Backward Classes.

I specially congratulate the Railway Minister for having given such consideration to the women of this country and my special appreciation for the same. Sir, I know in the Railway Budget, mostly all hon. Members of Parliament wanted new tracks to be laid, trains to be extended to their constituencies. That has become the order of all discussions of the Railway Budget and I think, I cannot be an exception to that. Therefore, before seven minutes are over, I want to place on record that Dindigul-Sabarimala route was a long pending demand of the people of Theni and Dindigul districts, and I thank the hon. Railway Minister. She has started for updating the Dindigul-Kumali line in the first phase for survey in this Budget. I urge upon the Railway Minister to expedite the survey and also take all measures to lay new lines because that is an important tourist spot. Sir, you know that Kerala connectivity from Dindigul is easier if this train route comes. Lakhs of pilgrims go to Sabarimala. There are tourist spots like Thekkady, falls in Kumali etc. and therefore, this train route is essential for the people travelling in this area, particularly, Dindigul and Theni districts. Sir, there are other demands which have been made by several associates like overnight train from Bangalore to Kanyakumari. For fourteen years they have been demanding and I hope, at least, during the tenure of this hon. Minister this will be taken care of. Chennai-Kanyakumari is another important sector. Most of the revenue comes from this sector, and therefore, there is a demand for induction of additional train routes from Kanyakumari to Chennai and from Chennai to Kanyakumari. The double line from Chennai to Kanyakumari is a long pending demand of the people of Tamil Nadu and that has not to be taken care of. Villupuram-Dindigul line is not complete and there is a missing link. Students and Government servants are travelling from Manamadurai to Trichy in the passengers train. Every time they are threatening that it will be stopped. My friend Natchiappan's demand is that that train should not be stopped. On his behalf, I also place on record that demand, and again, his demand is two-fold, Rameshwaram to Bhuvaneshwar *via* Sivaganga, which is his native place. Another line from Rameshwaram to Varanasi *via* Sivaganga and doubling of Villupuram to Trichy line is a demand which I have already stated. Sir, it is his constituency and he has to touch that constituency and it is also the constituency of the Home Minister. Sir, there are a lot of encroachments on railway properties and due care should be taken, if there are encroachments and

please see to it that encroachers are evicted and properties are retrieved. Sir, there are two to three suggestions which I want to make. The production of first class non-AC coaches has been stopped. The patients, the sick people and other people who are averse to AC are travelling only by this coach. I have made several demands earlier also and several leading personalities have written separate letters. At least, in an altered measures, the coach structure has to be altered, and the First class non-AC trains have to be introduced. The second aspect is, Railway is incurring a heavy loss because of the leakage of oil from the oil tankers which are engaged by the Petroleum Ministry. Many oil tankers are loaded by the Petroleum Corporation, and on the way, there is a shortage, and at the destination the shortage is noted. Many court cases are being filed, and ultimately, the Railways and the oil corporations are fighting in the courts. But ultimately, it is not the Petroleum Corporation or the Railways, somebody in the middle has taken away the oil, and ultimately, the Railway pays or the Petroleum Corporation pays and proper investigation has to be made in that aspect. Sir, regarding accidents, from the Reports. I find the accident rate has come down. It is stated in 2008-09 Report that there were only 177 train accidents. And, 148 were due to human failure.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh) : Are you satisfied with the statistics?

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : It is not the question of satisfaction. I am only giving the statistics.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIAN) : Mr. Gnanadesikan, time allotted to you is over. Please conclude.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Sir, Mr. Madhu has interrupted. So, give me three more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Time allotted to you is over. What can I do?

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Sir, Mr. Natchiappan, Mr. Siva and Mr. Madhu have interrupted me. So, joining all these three parties together, Sir, kindly give me 3-4 minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Sir, 148 accidents are due to human failure. So, these have to be taken care of. Even though the train accidents have come down, the number of passengers killed is 52 when compared to 9 and injured is 257 when compared to 45 last year. I want personal attention of the Hon. Minister on this aspect.

Sir, another point is, Southern Railway Employees Union, which is affiliated to the INTUC, has got 25,000 votes in the election conducted by the Railway Ministry. Sir, my friend Madhu's Communist Party affiliated union has got 30,000 votes and HMS has got 35,000 votes. Sir, 25,000 votes is not an ordinary figure. But, unfortunately, all the union offices have been evicted by the Southern Railway. And, Sir, the foundation-stone of the Union office was laid by Mahatma Gandhi. It is one of the oldest union offices. I want that the Minister has to take personal interest and see that some offices are allotted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is all. Mr. Gnanadesikan, you have to complete now.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Sir, in 2001, Justice Zahir Ali Commission was appointed, but till now no Report was submitted. At least, the Railway Board must understand that and find out what happened to that Report. Thank you.

SHRI MANGLA KISAN (Orissa) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Railways is the socially desirable connectivity of the country. Whatever provision has been made, four lines of Orissa are included in it. हम यह डिमांड करते हैं कि उड़ीसा और छत्तीसगढ़ इकानोमिकली बैकवर्ड एरिया में आते हैं, सब-प्लान में आते हैं, कम से कम उस एरिया को जोड़ने के लिए Jharsufuda से लेकर Ambikapur Via Sundergarh District Headquarter होकर, जो सर्वे लिस्ट में रखा है, इसमें एक आइटम जोड़ने के लिए, मैं आपके जरिए एक मांग पेश करता हूँ। सर, हमारे राज्य उड़ीसा से देश के दूसरे इलाकों में जाने के लिए ट्रेनों की बहुत कमी है। उड़ीसा में जगन्नाथ धाम है, ट्रेनों की कमी के कारण इधर से जाने व उधर से आने में बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इसीलिए दुरंत टाइप की सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन should be introduced from the following destinations. Bhubaneshwar to Pune, Pune to Mumbai, Puri to Jaipur to Jodhpur, Raurkela to Ajmer, Superfast Express from Visakhapatnam to Allahabad via Titlagarh, Ranchi and Gaya क्योंकि हम लोगों का देश धर्म के ऊपर विश्वास करता है। प्रयाग एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ पर आने के लिए देश के हर प्रांत से लोग आने को मजबूर हैं, इसलिए एक सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन Visakhapatnam to Allahabad via Titlagarh, Ranchi and Gaya तक जरूर होनी चाहिए। Superfast Express from Puri to कन्याकुमारी, हम उड़ीसा वासियों की बहुत दिनों से डिमांड है। सरकार इसके लिए नई ट्रेन चलाने के लिए विचार करे। Superfast Express Train from Rourkela to Delhi बहुत जरूरी है। जब हम लोगों को दिल्ली आने की जरूरत होती है, तो भाई लोगों को रांची, ब्यासपुर जाकर टिकट लेकर इधर आना पड़ता है। इसलिए राऊरकेला से कम-से-कम दिल्ली तक एक नई ट्रेन चलाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मैं आपके जरिए से सरकार से दरखास्त करता हूँ।



इसके बाद हम लोगों के पास भुवनेश्वर से चंडीगढ़/कालका रीजन के लिए कोई direct train नहीं है। इसलिए कम से कम उड़ीसा के भुवनेश्वर से चंडीगढ़/कालका के लिए एक ट्रेन चलाने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सर, मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, हमारे दल के नेता इस पर थोड़ा-बहुत बोल चुके हैं कि आजादी के बाद हम लोगों के यहां सिर्फ तीन नई रेलवे लाइन चालू हुई हैं। 1993 से लांजीगढ़ रोड-जूनागढ़, खुर्दा रोड-बोलंगीर 1994-95, हरिदासपुर-पारादीप (82 किलोमीटर) 1996-97 का sanction है, अनगुल-डुबरी-सुकन्दा रोड (90 किलोमीटर) 1997-98 का sanction है, तलचर-बिमलागढ़ (154 किलोमीटर) 2004-05 से sanctioned है, मगर इन पांच प्रोजेक्ट्स को भारत सरकार का रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट जितना धन देता है, उस हिसाब से धन का आबंटन करने से इसमें और एक सौ साल से ज्यादा समय लगेगा। इसलिए आप इतनी सारी नई लाइनें नहीं बनाइए, मगर जो ये चार-पांच proposals पहले से हैं, उनको complete करने के लिए रेलवे मिनिसट्री को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, अगर आप लोग वास्तव में connectivity बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और आम जनता को सुविधा देना चाहते हैं। आप लोग हर साल दो सौ proposals, नई रेलवे लाइन के लिए सर्वे कराते हैं, थोड़ा पैसा दे देते हैं। न इधर का, न उधर का, न आगे का, न पीछे का। आजादी के 62 साल बाद उड़ीसा का रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ब्रिटिश लोगों के जमाने में जहां था, आज भी वहीं अटका हुआ है। अभी कांग्रेस के होते हुए भी हैदराबाद के सीनियर मैम्बर बोल रहे थे कि आजादी के 62 साल बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान की सोसायटी में जो जात-पात है और पार्टी वगैरह को लेकर दिल्ली सरकार जो regional feeling करती है, उसके चलते आज देश का development जहां का तहां रुका हुआ है। कम-से-कम रेलवे के मामले में face value न देख कर कि यह उत्तर पूर्व, पश्चिम या दक्षिण है, ऐसा न सोच कर, जहां really, the people want to have railway connectivity for social development, that areas should be given adequate importance, so far as railway connectivity is concerned. Especially, the tribal areas of Orissa, the tribal areas of Chhattisgarh and the tribal areas of Jharkhand had been neglected during the British period. Even after sixty-two years of independence, whichever Government came to power in Delhi, these areas are being neglected. That is why these people, who were once deaf and dumb, are, now, ready to fight against the injustices done to them. So, this discrimination should not continue any further.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दंडा (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले मैं महाराष्ट्र की जनता की तरफ से माननीया रेल मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने रेल बजट में महाराष्ट्र और उसकी जनता का ध्यान रखा। इस बार आपने मुंबई के लिए पांच दूरन्तो गाड़ियां दीं, दस नई गाड़ियां दीं, कुछ रुट्स को आगे

बढ़ाया तथा कुछ गाड़ियों की फ्रीक्वेंसी में भी बढ़ोत्तरी की गई। पिछड़े विदर्भ के अमरावती-बडनेरा में अपने डिब्बे मरम्मत करने का कारखाना लगाने की भी घोषणा की है। यह इस बात को बताता है कि आपका मन संवेदनशील एवं प्रगतिवादी है तथा आप पिछड़े वर्ग के शोषित, पीड़ित और उपेक्षित लोगों का भी विचार करती हैं।

इस संदर्भ में आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में महाराष्ट्र पहला ऐसा राज्य है, जिसने पांच नई रेलवे लाइनों के लिए 50% बजट का प्रावधान राज्य के राजस्व से करने का निर्णय लिया है। इसके लिए मैं महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ये पांचों लाइनें राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इन लाइनों का निर्माण किए जाने के बाद महाराष्ट्र के दूर-दराज के गांवों को शहर से जोड़ा जा सकेगा।

मैं वर्धा-यवतमाल-नांदेड़ लाइन का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जिसकी लंबाई 270 किलोमीटर है, तथा जिस पर 697 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है। इस लाइन को 2008-09 के बजट में स्वीकृत किया गया था, लेकिन इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। इसके लिए मैंने आपको कई पत्र भी लिखे हैं। इस लाइन के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 40% बजट की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है तथा तीन सालों में बजट में 279 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्शन कर रखा है।

वर्धा-यवतमाल-नांदेड़ लाइन की आधारशिला 12 फरवरी, 2009 को तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री ने मुख्य मंत्री तथा अन्य गण्यमान्य लोगों की उपस्थिति में रखी थी। रेल मंत्री ने उस समय कहा था कि इस योजना को तीन साल में पूरा कर लिया जाएगा तथा समय से योजना को पूरा करने पर अधिकारियों को पांच-पांच लाख रुपये का पुरस्कार भी दिया जाएगा। यह लाइन यवतमाल के लोगों के लिए जीवनरेखा होगी। काफी उत्सुकता से लोग इसकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। विदर्भ क्षेत्र में यवतमाल, वर्धा, वाझि और बुलडाणा सबसे गरीब एवं पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं। यवतमाल में सबसे ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। दो दिन पहले भी फिर से दस किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। विदर्भ क्षेत्र से अलग राज्य की मांग पहले से ही उठ रही है। समग्र क्षेत्र आर्थिक विपन्नताओं से प्रभावित है। यह लाइन इस क्षेत्र की भावनाओं और आकांक्षाओं से जुड़ी हुई है। मेरी रेल मंत्री जी से मांग है कि आप इस योजना पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र काम शुरू करने का आदेश दें।

देश में लंबित परियोजनाओं की सूची में रेलवे की परियोजनाएं काफी अधिक हैं तथा इसकी लागत में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। विज्ञान 2020 के अनुसार अगले 10 साल में 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये के निवेश की जरूरत होगी। इसमें कितना निवेश लंबित योजनाओं के लिए होगा, इस समय रेलवे की कुल कितनी योजनाएं लंबित हैं, इन पर घोषणा के समय कितनी लागत आनी थी, लंबित रहने के बाद इन पर आने वाली लागत में कितनी वृद्धि होगी तथा इन योजनाओं को लंबित रखने के क्या कारण हैं, यह भी हम जानना चाहेंगे। रेलवे के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में PPP module के तहत पूंजीनिवेश आ रहा है तथा अभी तक कितना निवेश आया है? क्या निजी पूंजीनिवेश सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए आ रहा है? यदि हां, तो अभी तक ऐसे कितने क्षेत्र चिन्हित किए गए हैं?

4.00 p.m.

अक्सर इस तरह की reports आती हैं कि जल्दबाजी में कई योजनाओं की तथा गाड़ियाँ चलाने की घोषणा कर दी जाती है तथा नई गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए ceremony भी होती है, लेकिन बाद में General Managers को बता दिया जाता है कि इसमें तमाम गाड़ियाँ one time special trains हैं तथा जिन्हें एक बार चलाकर रद्द कर दिया जाता है। अभी पिछले पांच सालों में कितनी नई गाड़ियाँ चलीं, कितनी नई परियोजनाओं की उद्घोषणा हुई, कितनी गाड़ियाँ चल रही हैं और कितनी परियोजनाओं को समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा किया गया है, यह भी हम जानना चाहेंगे। तमाम रेलवे परियोजनाओं को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े इलाकों में चालू किया गया या किया जा रहा है क्योंकि आर्थिक रूप से इन क्षेत्रों को लाभप्रद नहीं माना जाता है? मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं को और लाइन बिछाने के कार्यक्रम को National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme के साथ जोड़ा जाए, जिससे लागत में काफी हद तक भरपाई हो सकेगी।

मैं मंत्री जी को एक बात बताना चाहूंगा कि Yavatmal-Airoli रेलवे स्टेशन के पास रेलवे की 25-30 एकड़ जमीन है। इसे दो बार हड़पने की या इस पर encroachment करने की कोशिश हुई है तथा रेलवे गार्ड्स एवं एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से वहां से उन्हें हटाया भी गया है। हमारी मांग है कि आप वहां पर एक रेल उद्यान बनाएँ जिससे वहां के लोगों को भी उससे सुविधा होगी और जमीन पर भी अपना अधिकार होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशंस के बारे में हम लोग रोज सुनते हैं कि वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशंस बनने वाले हैं। अगर उसका एक मॉडल बताया जाए कि इस प्रकार का वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनेगा और उसका रूप कैसा होगा, किस जगह पर होगा, हमने देखा था कि लोगों में एक प्रकार का विश्वास पैदा हुआ है। दूसरा, मुम्बई-दिल्ली हाई स्पीड ट्रेन शुरू करने के लिए सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए। हमारी दुनिया में यात्री-शक्ति के रूप में हमारा नाम हो रहा है और हम लोग एक power के रूप में सामने आ रहे हैं। मेरी सबसे बड़ी मांग यह है कि हमारे जो प्रणव दा हैं, इन्हें रेल मंत्री की मदद करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**.... फाइनांस मिनिस्टर को भी बजट के अन्दर अधिक प्रोविजन करना चाहिए। आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Y.P. Trivedi. You have only seven minutes.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I shall complete even before that. Firstly, I must apologize for not being present when my name was called for the first time because I had gone for a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Finance.

Sir, the Railway Budget has been hailed by all as a populist Budget, popular, because there is no increase in passenger fare which has remained stationary for the last, more or less, seven years. There is no increase even in freight rates in spite on the increase in fuel price. Somebody even said

that as a result of this the Left in West Bengal would be put on the back-foot. I would say, in a lighter vein, that in cricket, the back-foot drive is considered to be a very powerful stroke by Sachin Tendulkar!

Coming to the material aspect, the economic aspect, the worrying thing is that the operating ratio has been going up; from 76 per cent in 2007-08, it went up to 95 per cent in 2009-10 and for 2010-11, it is projected at 92 per cent. But that is also very high because the subsidy given in passenger fares amounts to Rs. 19121 crores in the current financial year. But that is all right because the Railways have got a social responsibility. However, this, by itself, is not sufficient. There must be some sort of rationalization that is very necessary. Rationalization is all the more necessary as regards freight because even if you don't increase the freight rates, at least, they can be rationalized in order to augment the revenues. We need to bear in mind that our record in adding route kilometers over the last 60 years has been dismal. Since Independence, we have added only 10,400 kilometres, that is, 170 kilometres on an average per year. Still worse, between 1990 and 2007 the Railways added 900 route kilometres is, 55 route kilometres per year. Moreover, 70 per cent of the route kilometres are there, perhaps, for political reasons, Compare ourselves with China; it added 20,000 kilometres in the same period, that is, more than 1000 kilometres per year. This is something that we need to emulate. We may not emulate China on many other fronts, but on the economic front, if we have to remain competitive, then we need to find out how China has been able to do it and how we cannot recapture the same formula.

Then, Sir, so much has been said about the ways to augment resources and the need to reduce expenses. I shall now make some positive suggestions for augmenting the revenues. My first suggestion is that there is no progress in the decade-old plan for the country-wide optical fibre-lines project. If that is done, it would earn huge revenue for the Railways. That is something which has to be done as early as possible. Then, the Railways have got vast tracts of land and that needs to be exploited. The Railways have to be run not only as a social responsibility but also as a business empire; both philosophies should run simultaneously. I believe that the Railways have got tremendous possibilities. The vast network of carriages, stations, tickets, etc. with the Railways can be exploited for the purpose of making revenue through advertisement. That is a huge possibility which is unfortunately, not being properly tapped. Then, the large tracts of land can be put to commercial use in one way or the other. The ownership might remain with the Railways but huge revenues could be earned from this which, unfortunately, is not being done.

Then, Sir, we must also bear in mind that there are problems which specially affect Mumbai. There are problems in the Mumbai suburban trains; there is no place for a bathroom in the carriages in spite of the fact that on vast stretches the train run for more than 45 minutes without stopping at any station.

This is something which is required to be done. Much can be done and I would suggest that just as it was done in the case of Air India and other places, in the Railway Board, some businessmen or industrialists, like Mr. Rahul Bajaj, could be called as special invitees to suggest how to augment resources and reduce expenses....(Interruptions)...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR : Why only industrialists ?

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI : It could include industrialists, businessmen or people who have been able to run their business successfully. They are only going to be there as invitees, not for making decisions. I think, these things are very necessary in order to see that the Railways try to earn as much revenue as possible and try to reduce their expenses, so that they become competent, earn more revenue than the operating costs and have development which is necessary for meeting so many demands that were made-for additional railway amenities for adding more lines, and so on. The increase in route kilometres can only take place when there are enough resources and operating costs are brought down.

Thank you.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया रेल मंत्री जी से अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगी। मैंने पूर्व रेल मंत्री जी को भी अनेकों बार पत्र के माध्यम से और हर बार रेल बजट पर जब बहस होती थी, उस वक्त अपनी बात कही है। आज पुनः मैं इस विश्वास के साथ अपनी बात को उनके सामने रख रही हूँ कि वे इस पर गौर करेंगी और इसे पूरा करने में सहयोग करेंगी।

सर, ग्वालियर-अहमदाबाद वाया बीना-कोटा होकर ट्रेन चलाने की मांग बहुत पुराने समय से ग्वालियरवासियों की रही है। दूसरी मांग हावड़ा मेल, जो कानपुर-इलाहाबाद होकर दिल्ली जाती है, उसे वाया झांसी चलाया जाए, यह आग्रह मैं बहुत पहले से करती आई हूँ। ग्वालियर-उदयपुर ट्रेन आगरा कैंट से सीधी चले न कि आगरा फोर्ट से, इसमें एक घंटा बर्बाद होता है। इसे आगरा कैंट से सीधा चलाया जाए, वह आगरा फोर्ट पर एक घंटा तक रुकी रहती है और उसके बाद वापिस आगरा कैंट आकर फिर उदयपुर जाती है। सिर्फ 500 मीटर की लाइन डालनी है, इससे हमारा एक घंटे का समय बच जाएगा।

इसी तरह से एक महत्वपूर्ण निवेदन मेरा मंत्री जी से है कि ग्वालियर में एक ही रेलवे स्टेशन है और उस पर सारी रेलगाड़ियाँ आकर रुकती हैं, बहुत ज्यादा दबाव वहाँ रहता है। वहाँ प्लेटफार्म पर मुसाफिरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और दोपहिया तथा चारपहिया वाहनों के कारण वहाँ आवागमन अवरुद्ध रहता है। अनेकों बार लोगों की ट्रेनें इस कारण छूट जाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि जिस तरीके से दूसरे स्थानों पर दो-दो, तीन-तीन, चार-चार स्टेशन अलग-अलग हैं, ग्वालियर में भी उसी तरीके से स्टेशन बनाए जाएं।

मंत्री जी को मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि ग्वालियर में एक बिरला नगर छोटा-सा स्टेशन है, अगर उसे थोड़ा सा रेनोवेट कर दिया जाए, तो वहाँ पर कुछ गाड़ियाँ रुकने लगेँ, इससे एक तरफ स्टेशन पर लोड कम होगा तो दूसरी

तरफ लोगों को काफी सुविधा होगी। एक पत्र भी मैंने मंत्रालय में जाकर मंत्री जी को पूर्व में इस बारे में दिया था और आज पुनः मेरा आग्रह है कि ग्वालियर के बिरला नगर रेलवे स्टेशन से कुछ गाड़ियों को रुकने और चलाने के लिए मंत्री जी कुछ कार्य करें, अनुमति या इजाजत दें, तो ग्वालियरवासियों को बहुत खुशी और प्रसन्नता होगी। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. Given the limited time, I am not going to elaborate my speech or deliberation . I am going to put it in a shorter form. Taking it at the national level, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister, Mamata Banerjee, to one thing. West Bengal is her own native State. The great freedom fighter, Shri Aurobindo Ghosh, who later became a great spiritual leader, was also born in West Bengal. In his later life, he came to Puducherry and settled there. So, as a befitting homage to the great leader or spiritual personality, I request the hon. Railway Minister to start a new train, not in this Budget year, but perhaps, in the next year or so, it is up to you, from Bengal to Puducherry *via* Chennai or through any other route whichever is profitable and where traffic is more. She can decide upon that. This is new train can be named after Shri Aurobindo Ghosh, a great personality. It will be a reflection of history. If she does so, hon. Railway Minister, Mamata Banerjee would be appreciated by the whole world, the nation and the people who fought for freedom.

Sir, now I come to the exact point. I don't want to make a big speech. Sir, our Railway Minister is doing her very best in her endeavour. We must thank Madam Soniaji and Dr. Manmohan Singhji for giving the Minister fullest support and cooperation. Sir, I am very hopeful and confident that 'Madam Banerjee Rail or Train' will run on time, and, reach its destinations without fail. Some bogies may be there, some may not be there for some obvious reasons but the whole train will definitely run for the full term given by the people of the country. It is hundred per cent sure.

Sir, I would like to make one request to the hon. Minister as far as my area is concerned. In fact, the whole country is my area, the whole world is my areas, even I can say so. With regard to the local place where I am living, some trains are running. One proposal is there before the hon. Railway Minister that a train starting from Karaikal *via* Thirunallar, famous for Temple of God Saturn. I have never gone to all these Gods; Saturn or Gurus but I am not a disbeliever. Lot of people from all over the country come to Thirunallar to have *darshan* of Saneeswaran, Shani Bhagwan. So, the proposal is for a train proposal is for a train from Karaikal to Peralam *via* Thirunallar.

Monetary-wise, it requires only Rs. 40 crores. I understand that it is not a big amount. Madam should be kind enough to look into it, and, if she sanctions it here itself, I will be very happy and thankful and the people of that small Union Territory will also be much happier. I must thank Madam for giving Rs. 25,000 crore extra for Nagapattinam to Karaikal *via* Nagore-a famous Islamic destination. It is in the process of completion.

Finally, Sir, with one more point, I will conclude. Some trains are running from Puducherry to Tirupati and Tiruvannamalai. Many people from various parts of the country go to this sacred place with their own faiths and other things. A lot of traffic is there. I would request the Minister that because sufficient people with economic power capacity are there, you can provide some AC coaches, AC-I coaches, which will fetch more money for the Railways. So, I request the Minister to do this to increase the revenue. Finally, Sir, the hon. Minister in her Railway Budget speech said that she is going to start Railway Vidyalayas. It is a wonderful idea. **(Time bell rings).**

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

SHRI P. KANNAN : Sir, I would say that you must be knowing about Perambur Railway Hospital is one of the best railway hospitals in the country. People enter the hospital without any fear and get the treatment. I hope that these 'Madam Mamata Banerjee Railway Schools' would become great public schools. With these words, I thank you and conclude my speech. Thank you.

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा** (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सीधे-सीधे बात पर आता हूँ। यहां जितने माननीय सदस्यों ने बात की, उनके पास कुछ न कुछ है और वह और अधिक की मांग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं रेलवेविहीन क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। यह क्षेत्र पूरी तरह से रेलवे से वंचित है, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इन्दौर से धार, झाबुआ होते हुए दाहोद रेलवे लाइन बहुत पहले से मंजूर है। लोक सभा चुनाव के समय पूर्व रेलवे मंत्री जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को ले जाकर शिलान्यास करवा दिया, लेकिन अभी तक उसका काम चालू नहीं हुआ है। इसके लिए बजट provision हर साल होता है, लेकिन अभी तक land acquisition की कार्रवाई भी नहीं हुई है। इससे लोगों को लगता है कि शायद वह शिलान्यास एक प्रकार से चुनावी पत्थर था। लोगों में धीरे-धीरे यह धारणा बन रही है। इन्दौर सम्भाग में पांच जिले हैं, जो tribal जिले हैं, उनमें झाबुआ, धार, बड़वानी और खरगौन, ये चार जिले आते हैं। खरगौन में थोड़ी-सी मीटर गेज लाइन है, झाबुआ में केवल मेगनगर से गया है, इसके अलावा यह पूरा का पूरा इलाका एक प्रकार से रेलवेविहीन है। यहां पर सारे tribal हैं। अभी तक यह बिल्कुल शांत इलाका है और यहां पर बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि धीरे-धीरे जब बेरोजगारी बढ़ती है, तो असंतोष बढ़ता है। इस कारण इससे पहले कि इस प्रकार की बातें हों, इस क्षेत्र की विकास की दृष्टि से हमको जल्दी से जल्दी रेलवे के बारे में सोचना चाहिए, ताकि इस क्षेत्र का विकास हो। यहीं पर प्रीथमपुर का सबसे बड़ा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है। मुंबई से दिल्ली एक industrial corridor आ रहा है, यह corridor भी इसी प्रीथमपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से होकर आ रहा है। एक तरफ जापान की सहायता से industrial corridor आ रहा है, लेकिन without any railway facilities, वहां की रेलवे की facilities ...**(व्यवधान)**... जापान की सहायता से मुंबई से दिल्ली जो industrial corridor आ रहा है, जिसमें पूरा industrial development का है, उसमें प्रीथमपुर जो एशिया का सबसे बड़ा developing industrial area है, वह आज रेलवेविहीन है। उसके बिना आप industry की या development की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसके कारण मध्य प्रदेश में आसपास आने वाली जो industries हैं, वह गुजरात में कांडला और भाटी में रुकने जा रही हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें लगता है कि raw material लाना और फिर production होना यहां आसान है। इस इलाके में दो SEZs हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे पहला Special Economic Zone इस प्रीथमपुर में बना है। इसके बाद फिर दूसरा Special Economic Zone बना और अब एक और तीसरा बनने जा रहा है, लेकिन यही कष्ट है कि वहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं होने से आज यह सारा का सारा industrial development costly होता जा रहा है। लोग बाहर जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वहां कोस्टल एरिया पास पड़ेगा। इसलिए सारे development को देखते हुए यह एक राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता है। यह केवल एक क्षेत्र की नहीं, बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि वहां पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग आकर प्रीथमपुर में एक प्रकार से रोजगार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। हजारों की संख्या में लोग वहां आ रहे हैं। जब मैं 1977 में पहली बार election लड़ा था, तब वहां की जनसंख्या 700 थी, जबकि आज वहां सवा लाख की जनसंख्या है। मेरा कहना है कि पूरे देश से लोग वहां आ रहे हैं। वहां का विकास अति आवश्यक है, नहीं तो ब्लॉक हो जाएगा, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है।

महोदय, इन्दौर से दाहोद के अलावा इन्दौर से धुलिया का भी सर्वे हुआ था। यह भी सीधी connectivity देने वाला है। होता यह है कि वह बीच का जो इलाका है, वेस्टर्न रेलवे और सेन्ट्रल रेलवे के बीच में, यह उपेक्षित है और इसीलिए इसकी connectivity बिल्कुल नहीं है। इसके विकास के बारे में और सोचना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, इस बार Fog के कारण ट्रेनें एक-एक दिन, डेढ़-डेढ़ दिन लेट हुई हैं। यह हमारे लिए चिंता की बात है कि दिल्ली से चलने वाली प्रायः जितनी भी ट्रेनें थीं, इस बार दो महीने तक disturb हुई हैं। अब नई technology आ गई है, बाकी की सब चीजें आ रही हैं, क्या हम इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं सोच सकते हैं कि आखिर इसका क्या किया जाए? इसके बारे में बहुत देखने की जरूरत है। पूरी connectivity बंद हो जाती है। आप देखेंगे कि प्लेटफॉर्म पर हजारों की संख्या में लोगों की भीड़, जिनमें बच्चे भी होते हैं, एक-एक दिन, दो-दो दिन, तीन-तीन दिन तक पड़े रहते हैं।

महोदय, मेरा अंतिम निवेदन यह है कि जब से यात्री गाड़ियों में luggage ज्यादा होने लगा है, तब से प्लेटफॉर्म पर इतना सामान उत्तार दिया जाता है कि वहां पर passengers को खड़े रहने की जगह नहीं मिलती है। निज़ामुद्दीन में सुबह आठ बजे से दस बजे तक आप जाएं, तो आप देखेंगे कि जो पैसंजर्स वहां आते-जाते हैं, उनके लिए खड़े होने तक की जगह नहीं होती है, इसलिए कुछ अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इस बात की आप चिंता करें। महोदय, यही मेरे कुछ सुझाव थे, धन्यवाद।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, झारखंड से आता हूं। मैं रेल मंत्री जी का पड़ोसी हूं और गोतिया भी हूं।

महोदय, मैं माननीया रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिल्ली-हावड़ा राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं, जो पहले हमारे यहां तीन दिन रुका करती थी। जब नरसिंह राव जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय यह राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाई गई थी, जो तीन दिन रुकती थी, लेकिन अब यह घटकर एक दिन हो गई है, जबकि मेन लाइन में तीन-तीन राजधानी एक्सप्रेस और दूरगामी ट्रेनें चलती हैं। हावड़ा से कोई भी ट्रेन अगर चलती है, तो वह या तो पटना होते हुए जसिडीह होकर जाती है या गया होकर जाती है। मैं मैडम से आग्रह करूंगा कि राजधानी एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव दो दिन करें अन्यथा पटना में जो राजधानी एक्सप्रेस आकर रुकी रहती है, दिल्ली-पटना राजधानी, उसको आसनसोल तक एक्सटेंड कीजिए, ताकि प्रत्येक दिन हम लोगों को राजधानी ट्रेन मिल सके।



महोदय, साहिबगंज में रेलवे का डिवीजन ऑफिस था। जब गनी खां चौधरी जी रेल मंत्री हुए, तो वे इसको पश्चिम बंगाल ले गए। वहां इतना बड़ा रेलवे का set-up बना हुआ है, तो मैं मैडम से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप वहां जाकर देखें कि इतना बड़ा set-up वहां बेकार पड़ा हुआ है, टूट रहा है और गिर रहा है, इसलिए रेलवे डिवीजन साहिबगंज में दिया जाए।

मैडम, हावड़ा से बैद्यनाथ धाम आपने ट्रेन देने की बात कही थी, आपसे कई बार बात भी हुई, लेकिन वह ट्रेन नहीं मिली। उसकी बहुत ज्यादा दूरी भी नहीं है। मैं आप पर कोई नया बोझ नहीं डालना चाहता, लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम स्टेशन झारखंड में सबसे ज्यादा पैसा रेलवे को देता है और जब झारखंड-बिहार संयुक्त था तो सबसे ज्यादा पैसा पटना देता था, उसके बाद बैद्यनाथ धाम स्टेशन पैसा देता था। वह बैद्यनाथ धाम आपकी इकानॉमी को भी मजबूत करता है और वहां द्वादश ज्योतिर्लिंग हैं, जहां समूचे भारतवर्ष से लोग शिवजी के दर्शन करने जाते हैं, इसलिए आपकी विशेष कृपा उसके लिए होनी चाहिए।

झारखंड में देवघर-जसिडीह-डुमका रेल लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू हुआ, सात-आठ साल बीत गए। गिरिडीह से कोडरमा-रांची रेल लाइन का निर्माण कार्य बंद है। उसी तरह जसिडीह में बांका-सुल्तानगंज रेल लाइन का काम बंद है। जो काम रेलवे ने प्रारंभ किए हैं, उनको द्रुत गति से पूरा किया जाए, अन्यथा दिन पर दिन उनकी कॉस्ट बढ़ती जाएगी और वे काम अधूरे रह जाएंगे।

महोदय, जसिडीह रेलवे लाइन 12,000 की पॉपुलेशन को रोककर रखती है। वहां लोगों को अपने गांव के लिए 17 किलोमीटर घूमकर जाना पड़ता है। मैंने आपके डिवीजन को लिखा था कि वहां रेल फाटक का निर्माण करने के लिए मैं अपने एम.पी. फंड से पैसा दूंगा, ताकि 12,000 लोगों को अपने गांव पहुंचने में सुविधा हो, जिसकी दूरी एक किलोमीटर भी नहीं होगी। मैं मैडम से आग्रह करूंगा कि उस फाटक का निर्माण कराने में आप सहयोग करें। जो सांसद निधि से पैसा उपलब्ध होगा, मैं उसको देने के लिए तैयार हूं।

महोदय, जमालपुर और मोकामा में रेल कारखाने हैं। दोनों जगह मालगाड़ी की बोगियां बनती हैं और दोनों जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में पड़े हुए हैं। मैडम, आपके यहां बोगियों की कमी है, इसलिए आप उनको पैसा दें, ताकि वे कारखाने सुचारु रूप से चल सकें। मधुपुर में रेलवे लेबर कोऑपरेटिव काम करता था और ट्रेन से पार्सल उतारने का काम करता था। लालू जी जब रेल मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने रेलवे के कुलियों को हटा दिया और आप विभागीय काम कराने लगे। विभागीय काम में और जो लेबर कोऑपरेटिव काम करता था, दोनों के खर्च में 60 परसेंट का अंतर है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैडम, आप खर्चा बचाना चाहती हैं और वहां आपका पैसा ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है, इस बात को आप देखें, मैंने इस बारे में आपको लिखकर भी दिया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक सेकेंड सर। बोकारो में 600 बेड का अस्पताल है। वह अस्पताल सुचारु रूप से नहीं चलता है। आप वहां अस्पताल बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर उस 600 बेड के अस्पताल को लें और मेडिकल कॉलेज खोल दें तो रेलवे का नाम होगा और बहुत सारे गरीबों के बच्चे वहां पर पढ़ेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। मैडम, आपने तीन रिक नमक ढोने के लिए Jasidih को दिए हैं। हम तीन से चौथा रिक नहीं मांगते हैं, हम तीन ही रिक मांगते हैं। लेकिन दो रिक आपने राजस्थान में दिए हैं, एक रिक आपने गुजरात से दिया है। वहां के वासियों का कहना है कि गुजरात का नमक बढ़िया होता है, उसका खर्चा कम पड़ता है इसलिए दो रिक गुजरात से किए जाएं और एक रिक राजस्थान से किया जाए, यही हमारी मांग है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise here to support this Railway Budget. There is no increase in passenger fares and goods tariff. But, there is a substantial increase in total outlay of this Budgetary which is around Rs. 41,426 crore and also increase in passenger amenities and new lines. In addition to that, there are 522 hospitals, 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 10 residential schools, modern degree colleges, technical and management institute for railway. We appreciate it very much.

Sir, the time given to me is very short. So, I just want to mention something about Orissa State. Sir, allocation for railway projects in Orissa has been increased. But, since the railway lines are less than other States, more money should be given to the railway projects in Orissa. The money which is being allocated to the railway projects in Orissa had not been utilised. I request the Minister to take appropriate steps for utilisation of all the funds in time. Sir, I would like to demand some more DMU trains - Bhubaneswar-Cuttack - Bhubaneswar, Rourkela-Rajgarhpur-Jharsuguda, Bhubaneswar-Khurda - Brahmapur-Bhubaneswar-Dhenkanal-Angul-Talcher, Bhubaneswar-Khurda-Puri, Cuttack-Paradip. Sir, more new railway lines which should be given are Nuapada-Gurupur-Thiruvali - 79 kilometres; Rupsa-Buramara-Chakulia, Banspani-Barbil rail link - 15 kilometres; Meramandali-Angul-Talcher-Chhendipada dedicated industrial rail corridor; Jajpur-Malkangiri - 117 kilometres; Bargarh-Nupada via Padampur - 120 kilometres; Talcher-Gopalpur 245 kilometres; Puri-Konark and also Rupsa-Bangiposi to Gorumahisani; and Brahmapura to Phulbani. Sir, these are new railway lines.

Then, Sir, there are Khurda-Bolangir railway line, Talcher-Bimlagarh railway line and Haridaspur-Paradip railway line which is very much complete. I request that this time, these railway lines should get more money. Sir, these three lines are the main lines in Orissa. So, adequate funds should be given which will be useful in completing these three railway lines by 2012.

Sir, I also demand a survey of a new railway line in my district from Jajpur-Keonjhar road to Dhamra port via Navigaya, Jajpur and Aradi which is very important and sacred place. It will also connect these places which will also be useful for the transport of ore from the mining head to the port head, that is Dharma port. Sir, I have been demanding these railway lines for many years. I request the hon. Minister to sanction money for the survey of the railway line.

Sir, I want to mention one very important thing here. We appreciate that the Minister is very honest and is taking appropriate steps for *aam admi*. That is why, we are thankful to the Minister and the UPA Government. But, I have one thing to mention that in this country, one very unusual thing is happening in the Railways. The General Managers of the Railways are empowered to appoint

hundreds of employees without any interview, without any qualification and that cannot be challenged. Sir, in a country like India where we have a democratic form of Government, this rule, a British rule, is existing. A General Manager before retirement can appoint hundreds of workers without any interview and nobody can challenge it. Sir, this is a law which is prevailing in our country. And this is leading to corruption. Sir, Now, political people also are trying to take advantage of that. Trade union people want their share too in that appointment. Everybody is interested in taking his share. I want to have a specific assurance from the hon. Minister that this type of law which is illegal, irrelevant and which is not provided in the Constitution should immediately be eliminated, and that the power which has been given to a General Manager, that he can appoint a number of employees without any interview, should immediately be withdrawn. This is my plea also. I believe that our hon. Minister will take appropriate action.

Sir, I want to say one thing very relevant here. Definitely, the Railway Ministry is doing a very good work, but one thing which I want to specifically mention here is that whatever proposal is being made in the Budget, whether a railway line or a new project, appropriate steps should be taken to implement that. We should also analyze that whatever we have proposed in the year 2009-2010, to what extent we have been able to implement; what is the percentage achieved; if not implemented, why that has not been implemented...(Time Bell)... whether it is due to the fault of the administration or whether it is due to the fault of the Railway Officials, and where the fault lies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is all...(Time Bell rings)...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : If they could be taken to task ...(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Your time is over.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : With good intentions, whatever the Railway Minister has proposed, new lines and new proposals, should be implemented in time. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. Thank you, Mr. Khuntia.

SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY (Orissa) : Sir, please permit me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. But two Members from your Party have already spoken.

SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY : I will complete my speech in two minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. You can just put your demands. That is all. Not take even two minutes. Already, two Members from your Party have taken part in the debate. You just put your demands. That is all.

SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा और इतना ही कहूंगा कि मैं जिस जगह से आया हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no, no thanking and all that. You just put your demands. There is no time left for giving thanks, and all that.

**श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती** : ईस्ट कोस्ट में पहला रेलवे स्टेशन है Jharsuguda, मैं चाहूंगा कि मैडम, वहीं बंगल में बंगाल से आती हैं, यह Jharsuguda तीन रेलवे डिविजनों का जोड़ है-ईस्ट कोस्ट, चक्रधरपुर, बिलासपुर ईस्ट कोस्ट। यह Jharsuguda सबसे पहला और सबसे पुराना रेलवे स्टेशन है, वहां पर लगभग 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए की इन्वेस्टमेंट आ रही है, जो पॉवर सैक्टर में, एल्यूमिनियम सैक्टर में और स्टील सैक्टर में है। यह रेलवे को जाना जरूरी है। जो यहां पर मेरे नेता श्री प्यारीमोहन महापात्र जी कह रहे थे, मैं उसी को कह रहा हूँ कि Jharsuguda और रायपुर के बीच में रेलवे लाइन है, उसको दरकार नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay, No speech! You just put your demands. That is all.

SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY : I am completing it. Sir, Jharsuguda एरिया को ईस्ट कोस्ट में दिया जाए और Jharsuguda-Belahar के बीच में एक ओवर ब्रिज है उसको दिया जाए। इसको कर दिया जाए क्योंकि इसके बारे में बहुत दिनों से डिमांड है, यह मेन रूट पर है। यहां के लोग तकलीफ में हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. That is all...(Interruptions)... That is all...(Interruptions)..

**श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती** : इसके अलावा Chaukipada में अंडर ग्राउंड ब्रिज की मांग है। जिसके लिए भी मैं अनुरोध करूंगा। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. Now, the Railway Minister.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Sir, I have given my name. Please permit me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. Put your demands...(Interruptions)... Only put your demands (Interruptions).. Just one second. She is a lady Member. Let me respect the lady Member. Please put your demands only.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN (Orissa)\* : Mr. Vice Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Budget (Railways) 2010-2011.

I represent a backward State like Orissa in this august House from Biju Janta Dal.

Sir, I wish to place before the hon'ble Minister for Railways the following demands for her consideration. I hope the hon'ble Minister will favourably consider my demands.

\*English translation of the original speech in Oriya.

I request the lying of the following three new railway lines in Orissa.

The first one is from Gopalpur Port to Phulbani *via* Berhampur, Hinjli, Aska and Bhanja Nagar.

The second one is from Berhampur to Rayagada *via* Digapahandi. The third is from Berhampur to Sambalpur.

I take this opportunity to demand the starting of the following new trains for Orissa.

The first one from Hatia to either Chennai or Bangalore *via* Rourkela, Sambalpur, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Visakhapatnam.

The second new train should be a first passenger train from Palasa to Bhubaneswar *via* Berhampur, Balugaon, Khunda Road daily between 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sir, I also request that Ranchi-Bhubaneswar Garib Rath may be extended upto Vijaynagaram *via* Berhampur and Khurda Road. The Visakhapatnam-Amritsar Hirakund Express may be converted to a daily train.

I also demand the setting up of a medical college by Indian Railways at Rourkela and opening of more IRTC Janta Ahar Food Plaza at stations like Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Balugaon, Khurda Road, Talcher, Sambalpur, Rayagada, Rourkela, Jharsuguda and Koraput.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Don't elaborate anything. एक सेंटेंस में डिमांड पेश करके अपनी बात खत्म कर दो।

**श्रीमती रेणुबाला प्रधान** : महोदय, पहले महिला मेंबर को चांस देना चाहिए। आपने पुरुष मेंबर को पहले चांस दिया है, हमको नहीं दिया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mrs. Renubala Pradhan, listen to me. You only put your demands. सिर्फ यही बोलना है। Don't read anything. उसकी जरूरत नहीं है, केवल अपनी डिमांड बोलो, आपकी कंस्टीट्यूंसी के बारे में क्या करना है, वह बोलो।

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Have you informed that you are speaking in Oriya? There is no interpretation.

\*English translation of the original speech in Oriya.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Sir, I have already informed about it.\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. Thank you. Now, the hon. Railway Minister.

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी** : सर, जिन मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट ने दो दिन की इस रेल बजट चर्चा में भाग लिया है और इम्पोर्टेंट सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। The Railways is for all and that is why all the demands come to the Railways also. मैं अपने सभी मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहूंगी, जिन्होंने सुझाव दिए हैं। जब सुझाव आते हैं, तो हम उनमें से कुछ बातें consider कर सकते हैं और कुछ नहीं भी करते हैं। The Railways is the life-line of the nation and that is why everybody has some expectation also. हमसे aspiration भी हैं, expectation भी हैं। लेकिन हमारी भी कुछ limitations हैं। अगर मंत्री सभी डिमांड्स एक साल में पूरी करेगा-रेलवे में वैसे तो डी-रेल होता है-तो राज्य सभा से लोक सभा में जाने के समय डी-रेल हो जाएगा।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

The demands are too much. लेकिन मैं तो सबसे ज्यादा खुशी होती, अगर सब डिमांड्स मान ली जातीं। मैं क्या करूँ my hands are also tied. 60 साल से जो हो रहा है। अभी भी सात महीने के अंदर हम लोगों ने दो बजट पेश किए हैं, within 7 or 8 months देखिए, बजट भी After the formation of the new Government, जब हमने जुलाई महीने में बजट पेश किया, Then, we send it to the Standing Committee. स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में जाने के बाद कुछ खामियां भी होती हैं। Then, we came up with the second Railway Budget. 9 महीने गवर्नमेंट को हुए और सात महीने के अंदर एक बजट पहले हुआ था, फिर हम दूसरा बजट लाए। अभी भी इसमें देखिए, हम vote-on-account demand, demand on excess grants, vote-on-account Supplementary Demands पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसके बाद जो हमारी डिमांड्स हैं, वे Standing Committee में जाएंगी। Then, the Standing Committee will discuss it and then, again, it will be replied. I can't discuss the details right now. आप मैम्बर्स ने बहुत-से individual questions raise किए हैं। I think, we can give the reply in detail because all the questions are related to different types of projects or stations or beautifications or, why the money, wherever the money is there, is not utilized, what the causes are, etc. इसको तो हम आपको बाद में देंगे। After the reply to the Railway Budget is over, we will give you the reply. लेकिन बात यह है कि कलराज मिश्र जी ने जब बजट डिस्कशन को initiate किया था, तो सच है कि उन्होंने काफी अच्छे प्वाइंट्स भी दिए। मैंने तो पिलानिया जी को भी देखा, उन्होंने व्हील चेयर के सहारे अपनी बातें यहां पर रखीं। राहुल बजाज एवं जितने भी हमारे मैम्बर्स हैं, from all parties, Prof. Soz to Shrimati Sushila Tiria सभी ने बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए, from CPM to CPI, from BJP to Congress Party, from Congress Party to DMK, from DMK to AIADMK, from NCP to AGP, from Akali Dal to JD(U) लालू जी की पार्टी व मुलायम जी की पार्टी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी

नहीं है, तो क्या है सुझाव तो देते हैं। अभी टेम्प्रेरली यहां नहीं हैं। It is good that we have got so many good suggestions. लेकिन कलराज जी ने जो बात शुरू की थी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि whether we are developing or whether we are going back. उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या डेवलपमेंट हुआ है? उन्होंने चाइना का भी नाम लिया है। Vision-2020 में भी थे। सात महीने के अंदर दो काम हमने किये हैं। हमने Vision-2020 और सात महीने के अंदर दो बजट दिए। इसके साथ-साथ हम लोगों को काम करना पड़ा। सात महीने के अंदर हमने विज़न 2020 इसीलिए रखा कि कभी कोई रेलवे मिनिस्टर आता है और चला जाता है, लेकिन short-term and long-term एक्टिविटीज होनी चाहिए, क्या डिमांड होनी चाहिए।

आज अगर आप कहें कि हमको यह ट्रेन दे दो, इधर ट्रेन दे दो, तो हमारे पास कोई खिलौना नहीं है कि अभी दे दिया। तब तो मुझे खिलौने की दुकान से खरीद कर ले आना पड़ता। लेकिन हमको पूरा करना पड़ेगा, प्लानिंग करी पड़ेंगी, ऑर्डर देना पड़ेगा। रेलवे को passenger-friendly बनाने के लिए अभी मैंने सोचा कि रेलवे को physically challenged people, senior citizens के मुताबिक भी होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके होने से हमें उसकी प्लानिंग करनी पड़ेगी। If there is no planning, nothing is there. इसीलिए हम लोगों ने विज़न 2020 किया है कि हम अभी से 10 साल की प्लानिंग की शुरूआत करें। रुपए की जरूरत है। रुपया भी नहीं देंगे और मांगेंगे सब, यह भी नहीं हो सकता है।

मैंने आप लोगों की बात सुनी। आप लोग बहुत बढ़िया बोले और मेरी बात सुनने के लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ। आप बोलिए, आप लोग जो डिमांड करते हैं, उनमें कितने पड़े हैं। करीब एक लाख करोड़ के पड़े हैं, जो pending projects हैं। रुपया कहां से आएगा? आसमान से? पहले तो बोलेंगे कि रुपया नहीं है, इसके बाद जब कुछ करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**.... आपने बोला है, मुझे सुनना भी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... If you do not have the patience, then, you should not say...**(Interruptions)**.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : How can you say "रुपया आसमान से आएगा" ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी** : सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप बोलिए।

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have listened to them. Now they should have the patience to listen to my reply. सर, मैं जो बोलने की कोशिश कर रही हूँ, वह यह है कि रुपया आसमान से तो नहीं आएगा। हमें रुपए की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। आप ट्रेन मांगते हैं, प्रोजेक्ट्स मांगते हैं, इतने प्रोजेक्ट्स माँगते हैं। आपका माँगने का हक है। This is a democratic system; you can demand. लेकिन साथ-साथ उस रुपए का जुगाड़ करना भी एक काम है। आप घर में चावल खाएंगे या रोटी खाएंगे या सूजी खाएंगे हलवा खाएँगे या उपमा खाएँगे, यह तो आपकी मर्जी है, लेकिन खाना पकाने के लिए जिन-जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, उनकी भी जरूरत होती है। इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि अगर आप रेलवे से कराएँगे, तो ठीक है, अगर आप इंडस्ट्री बनाएँगे, PPP से ले आएँगे, तो privatise करने की criticism होगी। इसलिए रुपया कहां से आएगा? मैं क्या बोल रही हूँ, पहले आप उसे सुनिए, उसके बाद आप सिद्धांत दीजिए। We are not going to privatise our Department. I am proud of my

employees, 14 lakh employees. We are not going to privatise our Railways. This is our commitment. This is our stand. At the same time, we need the money. From where will the money come from? Will it come from the sky? No. You have to collect money. You have to generate money. You have to create infrastructure. That is why we want commercial utilisation of land and air space through the PPP Mode. I am not going to sell the railway land. This is not our intention. Our intention is to see how to create more infrastructure; how to set more industries, railway-based industries; how to go in for Dedicated Freight Corridor; how to set up automobile hubs and industrial hubs. Some people are saying, "Core group नहीं करती हैं, non-core करती हैं" ... 14 लाख employees हैं। क्या वे केवल रेल चलाएंगे, खाना नहीं खाएंगे? They run the trains; they do the operational work. Day and night, they are on the job. They are doing tough jobs. But, sometimes, nobody appreciates them. कभी-कभी तो appreciate करने की भी जरूरत होती है। Now the population is increasing; infrastructure has to increase. But congestion is there. Operational and technical problems may be there. If you ask me for some trains, then, there will be accidents; there will be disaster, क्योंकि congestion ज्यादा हो गया है। You have to create more infrastructure for that. सर, हमें देने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन हम कैसे करेंगे? पहले तो first line थी, second line थी, अभी 3rd line, 4th line, 5th line, आप मुम्बई सिटी में जाकर देखिए कि क्या हुआ है। Maximum number of people are going by the Railways. कितना congestion हो गया? If you see the period when the Railways started, the trains were running only from Howrah, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi. There were no other trains to other places. But passengers are coming from sub-urban areas. Every day, 18 million people travel by train. We are proud of our passengers. लेकिन सर, इसमें दिक्कत भी है। जो कोच हैं, वे बहुत गंदे हैं। अब चूंकि पहले ऑर्डर नहीं दिया गया, इसलिए कोच नहीं मिले। जिनका ऑर्डर दिया गया है, उन्हें भी तैयार करने में टाइम लगता है। If they ask for coaches, I have to give them, at least, one or two years' time. अगर नए कोच बनाने हैं, तो उनके लिए नया डिजाइन भी बनाना पड़ता है, उसमें बहुत दिक्कतें आती हैं। The first priority is the operation of all the trains. The train is the lifetime of the nation. It is passenger-friendly and environment-friendly. यह चीपेस्ट भी है, इसलिए गरीब जनता से लेकर हर व्यक्ति ट्रेन में ट्रैवल करता है। It is the cheapest mode of transport. इसलिए हमने भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाया। मैंने सोचा, I cannot give a train to each individual Member but I can, at least, try to satisfy all the people of the country. I may not be able to satisfy you individually, but I can satisfy the people of the country, collectively. इसीलिए हम लोगों ने किराया नहीं बढ़ाया। आज प्राइज़ राइज़ हो रहा है, गवर्नमेंट उसके लिए कितनी कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन हमने किराया नहीं बढ़ाया। इसके लिए हम जितना कर सकते हैं और इस माध्यम से पैसिंजर्स को जितनी मदद दे सकते हैं, अवश्य दे रहे हैं। आप देखिए कि मदरसा स्टुडेंट्स को रेलवे कंसेशन दिया गया है। Madarsa, senior madrasas, higher madarsas. Is it not for all of



you? हमने पैसिजर-फेयर नहीं बढ़ाया, क्या इससे आप सभी को मदद नहीं मिली है? हमारा जो डैडिकेटेड फ्रेट मूवमेंट है, हालांकि उसका डायनैमिक सिस्टम है और एक अलग डिपार्टमेंट है। लालू जी के समय से वह डिपार्टमेंट ही इसे देखता है, लेकिन फिर भी जब हमें यह कहा गया कि असेंशियल कमांडिटीज़ के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, let us do something. हमने उसमें 100 रुपये कम कर दिए। जब ग्लोबल एक्सपोर्ट होता है, उसमें डॉलर की वजह से काफी अप्स एंड डाउन्स आते रहते हैं, पेट्रोलियम प्राइज़ में भी ऐसा होता रहता है। लेकिन नवम्बर महीने में आयरन ओर के एक्सपोर्ट के लिए हमने इसका रेट 50 रुपये कम कर दिया। हालांकि इसमें हमारा नुकसान हुआ, लेकिन अभी तक भी उसे बढ़ाया नहीं गया है। एक्सपोर्ट की बात अलग होती है, इम्पोर्ट की बात अलग होती है और इसमें गरीब लोगों का भी कोई लेना-देना नहीं होता है, लेकिन तब भी हम लोगों ने सोचा कि जनता की कुछ मदद की जाए। मदद करते-करते हम लोगों ने सोचा कि इसे हमें प्रियोरिटी से देखना होगा।

सर, यह बात सच है कि रेलवे में क्लीनलीनेस की कमी है। मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूँ। कोच अच्छे नहीं हैं। पैसिजर्स को जो एमैनिटीज़ मिलनी चाहिए थीं, उसके लिए हमने पिछली बार भी काफी रुपया दिया था और इस बार भी दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी उसके संबंध में ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं हुआ है। एक बात अवश्य सच है, इसमें बहुत सारी प्राइवेट पार्टिज़ भी इन्वॉल्व्ड हैं। मैंने तो स्टेशन नहीं बेचे थे। People are criticizing me and saying why railway stations are being given to private parties. I have not given any station to a private party. ये गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी थी और गवर्नमेंट ने ही उसे प्राइवेट पार्टिज़ को दिया है। क्रेटरिंग प्राइवेट पार्टिज़ को दे दिया गया था, Even the Janata food was not available on railway stations. हमने एक-एक जगह पर दस-दस रुपये करके जनता फूड शुरू किया है। इसमें किसी को क्या एतराज हो सकता है?

कहा जाता है कि यह नॉन-कोर ग्रुप है। हम बोटल प्लांट लगाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि नॉन-कोर ग्रुप है, इसकी क्वालिटी क्यों घटाई गई है। पैसिजर्स के लिए एक रेल-नीर का रेट 12 रुपये है, अगर पांच रुपये में कोई आदमी उन्हें पीने के पानी की बोतल दे, तब क्या बुरा है? आखिर उसे भी कॉम्पिटिशन में जाना है। जब लोगों को जनता फूड 10 रुपये में मिलेगा, तब क्या वह रेल नीर 12 रुपये में लेगा? अगर कॉम्पिटिशन में जाकर हम उन्हें वह पानी 5 रुपये में दे सकते हैं, तो क्यों न हम वह एडवांटेज पब्लिक को दें? यह भी तो पैसिजर एमैनिटीज़ के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस तरह की ऐसी बहुत सारी चीज़ें हैं, जिनके बारे में हमें सोचना है। यह बात सच है, जैसा कि कलराज जी ने कहा कि चाइना आज हमसे बहुत आगे है। वह इसलिए आगे है, क्योंकि वह रेल के लिए बहुत सारा धन स्पेंड कर रहा है। सभी यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ भी रेल के लिए काफी धन लगा रही हैं। Even within the CIS, they are spending billion of dollars. And what are we spending? We are developing country. क्या सोशल ऑब्लिगेशन सिर्फ हमारा ही है, चाइना का नहीं है? We have to take into consideration all the things. India is India and China is China. I am not criticising them. They can take a decision for whatever they want to do because they do not have a democratic system. They can increase their fares. They can acquire land for their railways. It is their own decision. It is their prerogative. लेकिन हमारे देश में दिक्कत यह है कि यह हमारा सोशल ऑब्लिगेशन है। रेलवे केवल कोई बिजनेस नहीं है। Of course, we have the

business purpose here but at the same time जब भी कहीं पर कोई फ्लड आता है, ड्राउट होता है, सुनामी आता है, अर्थ-क्वैक होता है, तब Railways is the only institution which carries free of cost. रेलवे उस सामान को लोड करता है और उस स्थान पर पहुंचाता है। This is a social obligation. जब हमारा कोई स्टुडेंट यह कहता है, we want to visit some place; so, please give us some concession. तब कौन कंसेशन देता है? रेलवे देता है। सभी लोग चाहेंगे कि हमें कंसेशन मिले, लेकिन कभी कोई कंसेशन मिलता है? लोग वृंदावन जाते हैं, क्या कहीं दूसरी जगह कोई कंसेशन मिलता है? कोई पॉलिटिकल प्रोग्राम होता है, तब भी लोग कंसेशन चाहते हैं, उनको भी हम कंसेशन देते हैं। कोई कोच मांगता है तो हम लोग देते हैं। हम इसीलिए देते हैं कि Railway is meant for that. उसको भी कभी-कभी मौका देने के लिए रेलवे हर इंसान की मदद करता है। इसे भी हम लोगों को देखना चाहिए। इसलिए हमने कहा कि चीन में एवरेज बहुत बढ़ा है। इंडिया में हमारा एवरेज 180 किलोमीटर बढ़ा है। So, this time, we started acting. सर, भाषण तो कोई कभी कुछ ज्यादा देता है, लेकिन उस पर काम करना, उसको implement करना बहुत आसान काम नहीं है। एक दफा हम लोगों ने vision के मुताबिक काम शुरू किया। यह नहीं है कि हम लोगों ने बोल कर छोड़ दिया। हम लोगों ने एरिया भी बता दिया कि किस-किस जगह पर काम होगा। We identified the areas, the route kilometres. The funds are being provided, and it will be completed. The target has been fixed. This target has also been given in the Budget. तो क्या इसको भी आप बोलेंगे कि यह धोखा है. नहीं हुआ है या नहीं किया है, पैसा कैसे आया? सब इंतजाम करके रखा गया है। सारा इंतजाम कर के रखा गया है। बजट में दिया है। You see the pink book. Everything is there. हमने इसी के लिए किया है, सर, कि अगर हम 10 साल में 25 हजार किलोमीटर जाने के लिए शुरूआत करते हैं, तो इसमें कभी भी 150-200 से ज्यादा वृद्धि नहीं हुई। So, let us start for 1,000 kilometers within this year. अगर वह experimentally हो जाएगा तो हम एक साल में केवल एक हजार किलोमीटर ही नहीं कर सकते हैं बल्कि हम दो हजार किलोमीटर भी कर सकते हैं। अगर रुपये मिल जाएंगे तो हम तीन हजार किलोमीटर भी कर सकते हैं। Why not? Why should we start the work from one point? We can start the work from ten points. If there is a will, there is a way. इसी के लिए हम लोगों ने सोचा है और हमने यह शुरू किया है।

सर, एक बात सच है कि we are very much concerned about our safety and security. About 17,500 unmanned level crossings are there. I thought that this is a very concerned area. Within these seven months, Sir, इसके लिए मैंने 17500 में से पहले 3 हजार unmanned level crossings लिया। अगर हम एक वर्ष में 4 हजार लेते हैं, तो क्या यह काम 3-4 सालों में खत्म नहीं हो सकता है? It can be completed within five years. लेकिन, बात यह है कि ROB जो है, इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी 50 per cent राशि देनी पड़ती है। Why is this money not being utilized somewhere? It is because if the Railway is doing some thing, the State Governments are not doing that thing. That is why it is pending. So, I would request all my hon. Colleagues here to please take up this matter with your State Governments so that they can also

spend their money. तब यह जल्दी-से-जल्दी हो जाएगा। अगर हमने 17 हजार में से 4 हजार ले लिये तो 13 हजार बाकी रहेगा और यह दो, तीन या चार सालों में हो जाएगा। इस तरह यह UPA-II में ही खत्म हो जाएगा। इसीलिए हम लोगों ने यह शुरू किया है।

सर, मैंने privatisation के बारे में बोल दिया। चाइना के बारे में बोल दिया कि China is spending lots of money but we are not. हमारे रेलवे पर Sixth Central Pay Commission के कारण 95 हजार करोड़ रुपए का burden आया। हम अपने employees के प्रति proud हैं, लेकिन Sixth Central Pay Commission के अनुसार उनको सैलरी और पेंशन मिलती है। As far as other Departments are concerned, the Ministry of Finance take care of it. लेकिन, यह रेलकर्मियों को रेलवे के द्वारा ही देना पड़ता है। अगर Sixth Central Pay Commission के लिए हमारे 95 हजार करोड़ रुपए चले जाते हैं, तो रुपया हम कहां से लाएंगे? हमने 6 हजार करोड़ divideden भी दिया। Sixth Pay Commission के कारण 95 हजार करोड़ रुपए हमारा involved है। You have to appreciate it. I cannot say to the Railway employees that others will get and you will not get it. I cannot say that. जो दिन-रात काम करते हैं, उसको भी appreciate करना जरूरी है। कभी-कभी हम भी उनको डांटते हैं, लेकिन जब कोई negligence होती है, तभी हम उनको डांटते हैं। परन्तु वे काम भी तो करते हैं। देखिए, हम भी जिन्दगी में कभी गलत काम कर सकते हैं। The right to make blunders is also our right. अगर हम गलत काम नहीं करेंगे तो मुझे अच्छी तरह काम करना नहीं आएगा, हमारी learning कैसे होगी? हमें lesson कैसे मिलेगा? इसी तरह अगर एक बात भी negligence से होता है, वह भी दुखद है। यह होना नहीं चाहिए। उसके लिए हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं। Everybody wants punctuality. लेकिन, आपको पता है कि अभी क्या हुआ? Maoist movement के कारण, Naxalite movement के कारण, हमें 40 per cent business का loss हुआ। अगर कभी कोई पुलिस ऑफिसर भी चेंज होता है, तो सामने क्या आता है. तो रेलवे आता है, जो 64 thousand kilometers है। बिहार में एक ऑफिसर चेंज हुआ। रेलवे का एक इंजन काट कर लेकर चला गया। बस, वहां 10 घंटे के लिए रेल सेवा बंद हो गयी। Maoist movement में 7-7 दिन बाद तीन दिन या चार दिनों के लिए नक्सलाइट्स का बंद होता है। चार दिन ट्रेन चली, उसके बाद फिर बंद। अगर उधर कोई प्रोग्राम होता है तो भी बन्द हो जाता है। इतना बन्द होने से we are losing 40 per cent of our business. हमारी 10 परसेंट earning कम हो गयी, यह बात सच है। यह क्यों कम हो गयी, यह आप लोग भी तो देखिए। इसके बारे में सब को सोचना चाहिए। जब माधवराव सिंधिया जी रेल मिनिस्टर थे, तो क्या उस समय देश में यह problem नहीं थी? क्या पहले ऐसी problem नहीं थी? एक problem जो terrorist activist की आ रही है, यह पहले थोड़े ही थी, यह तो अभी बढ़ रही है। यह अभी जो बढ़ रही है, उससे हमें suffer करना पड़ता है। Everybody is suffering on account of that. केवल criticize करने से कुछ नहीं होगा बल्कि इसका solution भी मिलना चाहिए। Now, a lot of private parties and NGOs are coming to the Railways, I am grateful to them. हम रेलवे में ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं करते हैं जिसमें हम employees को involve नहीं करते हैं। We should not give discredit to our Railway Ministry. I am proud to

say that it is the only Ministry where, in our decision-making, we involve our employees' union. We involve them even in our PPP and for commercial utilization of land and estates. Our employees' union officials too are members of the committees or expert committees. Without taking them into confidence, we do not do anything. हमने पहले उनका suggestion लिया तब यह तय किया कि हॉस्पिटल बनेगा। यहां गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी बैठे हैं, इनसे आप पूछिए, इन्होंने कहा कि "I want to set up hospitals and give me the land." We will earmark the land; a task force has been set up. अगर हमारे पास land है तो ठीक है। अगर हम नहीं करेंगे तो क्या होगा, encroachment होगी। Encroachment में किसका फायदा है? न आपको है और न हमको है। सर, encroachment से किसी को भी फायदा नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम land को तैयार करके कुछ काम करें तो फिर फायदा ही फायदा है। लगभग 300 स्टेशंस पर जो Diagnostic Centres बनेंगे, उनके लिए we will give land. स्टेशंस के बाहर जो जगह identify की गयी है, Ghulam Nabi Azadji will set up hospitals there. क्या उसमें infrastructure या money नहीं लगेगा? इसके लिए money कहां से आएगा? हमने asset तैयार किया है। Land is our asset, Sir. And, the Health Ministry will set up their own infrastructure. In the same way, the Ministry of Human Resources Development said that they would like to set up schools and degree colleges like IITs. हमने कहा, बहुत बढ़िया। यहां टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर कुमारी शैलजा बैठी हैं, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि अर्बन मिनिस्ट्री भी आपके साथ यह चाहती है कि encroachment न हो। आपके साथ मिलकर हम उधर housing बनाएंगे। It is good, I am also interested in building houses to all my employees. That is our commitment. इसमें हर्ज क्या है? अगर आप लोग नहीं करेंगे तो वह जगह कोई और ले लेगा और फिर उसे political purpose से बेचेगा। क्या हम लोग जायदाद नहीं बेचेंगे? As a result of our move, we would not be allowing encroachment, and we would be utilizing the land for business purpose, for commercial purpose in creating infrastructure, to improve employment generation and for the development of the Railways. इसमें हर्ज क्या है? मुझे तो पता नहीं है। Then, Sir, अगर हम करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि इसमें core sector नहीं है। We are all proud to say that we are one of the core sectors.

सर, कलराज मिश्र जी या राहुल बजाज जी ने optic fibre के बारे में पूछा था। Optic fibre के मामले में, Sam Pitroda is very nice man. His experience is better than anybody else in this regard. उन्होंने अच्छा सुझाव दिया है कि It should reach the grassroots level, the Panchayat-level. उसको हम ले रहे हैं। It is his suggestion and we have accepted his suggestion.

सर, cleanliness और passenger amenity के बारे में so many people are coming. Some people are saying. आप दे दो, हम कर देते हैं। हम cleanlines करेंगे, आप हमें ही दे दो। सर, इसके लिए हम सोच रहे हैं, कि जो cleanliness से शुरू करके रेलवे के काम में भाग लेना चाहता है, even if somebody, a private party, wants to take part in building a new rail line तो इसमें हर्ज ही क्या है? With the State Government there are

5.00 P.M.

corporations in the PPP mode. We too can create our infrastructure. We can create our infrastructure. Yes, Sir. मैंने पहले जब कहा था, 10 साल पहले, मैंने एक एक्सपेरिमेंट किया था, उसमें यह हुआ था। Jointly they are doing it very good. Sir, No money from Railways, but रेलवे लाइन तैयार हो गया, इसमें एरिया डेवलप होता है। There are so many socially desirable areas. उसका होता नहीं है, बोलता है, उसको रिटर्न नहीं है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। पैसा कहां से आएगा? अरे भाई, if we connect a port through this PPP programme. We have ports, industrial hubs, coalmine areas, steel areas, tourism areas, pilgrimage areas, सर, हमारे देश की इंडस्ट्री इकॉनामी अच्छी हो सकती है। We want that they should spend their money for this purpose. We will give them the share. The Railways decided that we will provide them the economic share. For this purpose we organized a meeting also where our employees, all the unions of officers, employees, SC/ST and all other were present there. We have taken a decision that we will do it. If they lay railway lines, we will be very happy. So, for this matter after 2nd of this month, and all this, Sir, हम लोगों ने एक डिजीजन लिया है कि सैक्रेट्री, रेलवे बोर्ड के अंदर एक सैल खोला जाएगा, whoever is interested in doing business with the Railways and I have said this in my Budget Announcements, Sir. I will pursue this matter with my hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and also the Planning Commission. We want early completion of this project and the package. उसमें सिंगल विंडो फार्मूला 100 दिन के अंदर होना चाहिए, but प्राइम मिनिस्टर से और प्लानिंग कमीशन से बजट पास होने के बाद बात करके इसको हम तैयार करेंगे। इसीलिए हम लोग कहते हैं कि कभी-कभी कई लोग बिजनेस में आना चाहते हैं, मगर because delaying of the projects, delaying of the time इसमें इंटरेस्ट खत्म हो जाता है। अगर इसके लिए कोई टाइम फ्रेम होता है तो वह अच्छा होता है, because then everybody is interested in that. Sir, there are so many stations in this country. वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन हम कितने कर सकते हैं? क्यों शुरुआत नहीं हुई? बहुत सारे टेंडर के लिए प्रोसेस चल रहा है। टेंडर करने में ही 6 महीने एक साल लग जाते हैं। सर, the other stations, (IRCON) and other people are doing. मल्टी फंक्शनल कॉम्प्लेक्स, जो हम लोगों ने कहा था पिछले बजट में, जनवरी से प्रोसेस शुरू हुआ। रेलवे को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव काम करने में टाइम लगता है। ऐसे तो बजट पास होने में तीन महीने लगते हैं, उसको भी देखिए, फिर टेंडर करने में 6 महीने लगते हैं, इसलिए यह टाइम भी आपको देना पड़ेगा। अगर आप टाइम नहीं देंगे तो हम क्या करेंगे? गवर्नमेंट का एक सिस्टम है, सिस्टम के अंदर करना है। लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि एक फाइनेंशियल ईयर में बजट में जो रुपया अलॉट किया जाएगा, that money should be utilized within this year. अगर नहीं किया है. तो we will take some action I have decided that. जो रुपया दिया है, जो कमिटमेंट किया है, वह कमिटमेंट, वह वादा निभाना चाहिए, जैसे

चाहे वह unmanned gates का हो, चाहे new rails चलाने का हो, चाहे projects का हो, इसको करना चाहिए। नहीं करना, यह भी एक तरीका होता है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने बात करके ठीक किया है, यह हम नहीं करेंगे, हम लोग fixed time में काम करेंगे। यह हमको करने का फख है।

बहुत सारी चीजें हैं. सर। Regarding employment also they said that two lakh is the backlog. वह तो है, अभी नहीं, पिछले पांच-सात साल से है. जो नहीं हुआ है। हमने शुरुआत की है और आगे भी रिव्यू करेंगे। सात महीने पहले RRBs के बारे में बोला, रिव्यू हो गया। नया पॉलिसी हुआ, it is in process, it will take some time. आप दो लाख लोग लेंगे तो क्या उसमें process नहीं होगा? Notification नहीं होगा? Notification करने के लिए क्या हमें सिस्टम में नहीं जाना पड़ेगा? उसमें तो जाना पड़ेगा और उसमें टाइम लगता है। मैंने इसीलिए बोला कि देखो तुम्हारे पास स्टाफ स्ट्रेंथ कम है। सब लोग, बहुत सारे ड्राइवर भी हैं, ट्रेनिंग सिस्टम भी बहुत खराब हो गया था. उस ट्रेनिंग सिस्टम को भी हम लोग रिवाइव करने जा रहे हैं। रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट को भी डेवलप करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे दो-तीन काम बाकी हैं। एक तो मैंने बोला कि पोस्ट एंड टेलिग्राफ के साथ मिलकर हमने मुश्किल आसान करने का जो तरीका करना था, वह सक्सैसफुल नहीं हुआ। इसके लिए हम लोग एक दूसरे कार्य में जा रहे हैं. वह है हमारा मोबाइल वैन का और टिकेटिंग के मोबाइल वैन को हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूज करेंगे। हमारा जो वादा था मंदरसा, सीनियर और हायर मंदरसा का, वह हमने कर दिया। हमारा जो वादा था इसके लिए, वह हमने कर दिया। 'इज़ल' के लिए, गरीब आदमी के लिए 25 रुपए मासिक टिकट देने का जो वादा था, वह भी हमने पूरा कर दिया। हमारी जो पिछले बजट में 120 नयी ट्रेनों की announcement थी कि 7 महीनों के अंदर 117 ट्रेनें शुरू हो जाएंगी और बाकी तीन गेज कन्वर्जन होने के बाद शुरू हो जाएंगी और बाद में 31 मार्च तक within this financial year every commitment will be fulfilled. नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न ट्रेन के लिए, आसाम के लिए 2 स्टेशनों पर stoppage के लिए आपने बोला था, बिजली और पाठशाला के लिए भी आपने बोला था, वह भी आपको मिल जाएगा। देखिए, stoppage का जहां तक सवाल है, if you ask me I cannot give you all the stoppages. Operational problem है। कोई बोलता है कि ट्रेन 8 घंटे तक खड़ी होती है, क्यों नहीं देते हैं, कैसे देंगे, उसका maintenance करना पड़ता है। अगर मैं पूरा दिन काम करूंगी, तो रात में मुझे सोना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से मशीन को ठीक रखने के लिए rest देना पड़ता है। जो-जो काम हम कर सकते हैं, वे हम जरूर करेंगे। एम.पी. लोगों के जो छोटे-मोटे काम हैं, जितने भी आपने सुझाव दिए हैं, for your other stations I will include all that. आपने स्टेशनों के upgradation के लिए जितने भी सुझाव दिए हैं, छोटे-छोटे कामों के लिए सुझाव दिए हैं, वे हम कर देंगे, लेकिन बड़े कामों को हम नहीं कर पाएंगे। अभी 208 करोड़ रुपया हमने इस बजट में दिया है, इसको हमें करने दीजिए। इसको करने के बाद हम कोशिश करेंगे कि आने वाले साल में कोच की इतनी दिक्कत न हो। We are giving wagon order also. We are also giving coach order. I have already instructed to give them order for wagons and new coaches. कोच और वैगन उपलब्ध होने चाहिए, इसके लिए प्लानिंग करनी है। इसके लिए Vision 2020 is speaking for itself. That is a very good vision. इसमें बहुत सारे काम भी होंगे, इसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। छठे पे कमीशन में 55,000 करोड़ रुपया का अतिरिक्त खर्च उठाने के बाद economic slowdown

का दौर चला, यह आप सबको पता है। दो-तीन साल तो देश में money flow हुआ था, लेकिन पिछले दो सालों में देश economic slowdown हुआ है। यूनियन बजट में डीज़ल प्राइस बढ़ने के बाद हमारी excise duty 900 करोड़ रुपए बढ़ जाएगी। उसके बाद लेवी सरचार्ज है, आप बताइए हम क्या करें? उसके बावजूद हमने पैसेंजर किराया नहीं बढ़ाया है, क्योंकि हम पैसेंजर्स की मदद करना चाहते हैं।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जितने भी development projects हम लोगों ने हाथ में लिए हैं, उन्हें हम अवश्य पूरा करेंगे। डिपार्टमेंट के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि हम सभी काम पूरे कर सकें।

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) :** मैडम, लालू जी इतना हल्ला क्यों करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी :** अभी हमने उनसे दोस्ती की है, फिर आप हमारे साथ झगड़ा करवाएंगे क्या ...(व्यवधान)  
हमारी दोस्ती तो नीतीश जी के साथ भी है, आपके साथ भी है, you are my old friend. All of us belong to the human family. It is very good. हमारे कलराज जी ने कई महत्वपूर्ण बातें उठाई थीं। कलराज जी, कोई चीज बाकी तो नहीं है?

**श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** मैडम, आप बोलती जा रही हैं, उसमें सब आता जा रहा है।

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी :** अगर कुछ रह जाएगा, तो मुझे बता देना। Some individual issues were raised. I cannot speak on this because there are some operational problems.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** मैंने करप्शन के बारे में भी कहा था, उसके बारे में बता दीजिए।

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी :** आपने जो कहा, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। हमने रेलवे बोर्ड में इस बारे में चर्चा की है कि हमारा विजिलेंस है, लेकिन हमें विजिलेंस को और strong करना पड़ेगा। हम लोग कोशिश करेंगे कि किसी तरह इस सिस्टम को और strong किया जाए। There are some problems in auction centres. There are sectors like the store sector and other sectors. I appreciate the concern of the Members. I request all of you to take care of that also and sometimes you raised the issue also. Then these types of corrupt people will also be alert. I don't want them to misuse the money of the Railways or the money of the passengers or the money of the Government. हम लोग यहां काम करने के लिए आए हैं। यह बात सच है कि करप्शन के लिए we are taking care, लेकिन बात यह है कि इतना बड़ा सिस्टम है, इतने बड़े सिस्टम की देखभाल करने के लिए जो बड़ा सिस्टम होना चाहिए था। There are some problems in that system. We have to restore that. We have to restore normalcy also. I have already requested the Railway Board to take care of that. Every fifteen days we are convening meetings. We are meeting for safety, security and corruption also. I think, there are some touts also. System here is very weak. तत्काल का जो law है, that is also very weak. It is better to bring a strong and comprehensive law for that also. Sir, the penalty is only Rs. 300 or Rs. 500! This is a very horrible thing. हमको इसको करना पड़ेगा। देखिए, हम लोगों ने last बजट में जितना वादा किया था, उनमें से at least 99 परसेंट कर पाए और 01 परसेंट नहीं कर पाए। जैसा मैंने बोल दिया।

**श्री जी. एन. रतनपुरी** (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : आप एक बात श्रीनगर को जम्मू के साथ connect करने की बोल रही हैं। You are getting a big applause and appreciated for fulfilling all the commitments. आपने एक commitment की थी कि 2007 तक श्रीनगर को जम्मू के साथ जोड़ेंगे, फिर आपने उसको 2010 किया, फिर उसको 2012 किया, now, you have said that it will be connected by 2015. लेकिन ground पर लगता है कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। आप 12 किलोमीटर की एक टनल सिंगलदान में बना रही हैं, It will take, at least, six years to complete.

**श्री उपसभापति** : Reply समाप्त होने दीजिए, तब आप बोलिएगा।

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE** : Sir, J&K is our heart. Everybody loves it. The people of J&K are nice and good....(Interruptions)... देखिए, काम हो रहा है। अभी तो सोनिया जी को साथ ले करके और प्रधान मंत्री जी को ले करके, वहां पर श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी भी थे, श्री उमर अब्दुल्ला जी भी थे, डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला जी भी थे, हम लोग वहां program inaaugurate करके आए। इससे वहां के लोग बहुत खुश हैं। बाबा काजीकुटोहा, अनन्तनाग में टनल को लेकर थोड़ी दिक्कत हुई थी। वहां पर इंजीनियरिंग का प्रोब्लम था, वह technical problem है। आपको पता है कि उसमें और भी थोड़े-थोड़े problems होते हैं। I don't want to discuss it in detail. जम्मू और कश्मीर के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी हम लोग को जो guidance देंगे, जो करेंगे, जो guidance हम लोग को मिलेंगे...(व्यवधान)

**SHRI G. N. RATNAPURI** : General Budget and the Railway Budget are silent on Jammu & Kashmir ...(Interruptions)....

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN** : Please don't intervene in between ...(Interruptions)

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी** : देखिए, जम्मू और काश्मीर को कल भी एक नई ट्रेन दी है। श्री उमर अब्दुल्ला के साथ भी मेरा अच्छा रिश्ता है, डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला के साथ भी मेरा अच्छा रिश्ता है, from time to time, we are taking advice from them also...(Interruptions)... अब काम हो रहा है, एक साल काम बंद था, because of the technical problems. I cannot say about all these things right now. There are some problems. जो हम लोग यहां डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : देखिए, reply करने दीजिए।

**कुमारी ममता बनर्जी** : उसमें हम लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी का guidance लेकर और मुख्य मंत्री का guidance लेकर काम करेंगे। जम्मू-कश्मीर तो नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है, उसमें जो भी करना है, उसके लिए आप लोग भी समय-समय पर सुझाव दीजिए। Whatever we can do, we will extend all our support to North-East and Jammu & Kashmir. इसके लिए national funds available है।

With these words, I request the House to please return the Appropriation Vote on Account Bill, the Demands for Grants for 2010-11, the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2009-10 and the Demands for Excess for 2007-08 to Lok Sabha...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Madam, you move the motion.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir....

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, Madam, has answered some of the requests. Sir, she has said nothing about MMTS in Hyderabad.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : She has said that all individual Members may write to her. उन्होंने अपने reply में कहा है कि जो-जो individual Members सुझाव दिए हैं या और कुछ पूछे हैं, वे उसको attend करेंगी और अलग खत भी लिखेंगी।

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Sir, our hon. Minister has replied to some of the pending issues and gave assurance. I am requesting the hon. Minister and wish to say that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has come forward to bear more than 50 per cent. But, this has not been included in the Budget. The State Government has come forward ....(Interruptions)... So, replying certain issue and ignoring MMTS of Hyderabad is not proper. So, I requests the hon. Minister to assure us on this...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, everybody from every part of the country raises the various issues. They mentioned State issues. Hon. Members have raised issues from local to international level and also raised State and national issues. So, I said, I will reply to every question raised by every individual hon. Member. For your information, only Kolkata Metro is with the Indian Railways. But, metros in other parts of the country are with the Ministry of Urban Development.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Madam, I am not talking about the Metro. I am talking about the MMTS which is with the Indian Railways.

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप argument मत कीजिए।

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Sir, I am not arguing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have to believe the hon. Minister...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I know that the State Government and Railways are doing...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is this? ...(Interruptions)... She has said that ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Two-third of the cost is going to be borne by the State Government...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No; no, you have already spoken...(Interruptions).. No; no, you also come and go some time. Take it in right spirit....(Interruptions)...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : It is not proper, Sir...(Interruptions)... I register my protest ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Minister, please move the Bill...(Interruptions)...

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## GOVERNMENT BILL

### **The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2010-11 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I beg to move :

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

### **The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2009-10 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The question was put the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2010*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2008 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 3 and the Schedule were added the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past five of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 12th March, 2010