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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 15th April, 2010/25 Chaitra, 1932 (Saka)

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

MEMBERS SWORN

Kerala

Shri A.K. Antony

Assam

Shri Silvius Condpan

Shrimati Naznin Faruque

Himachal Pradesh

Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood

Kerala

Shri K.N. Balagopal

Dr. T. N. Seema

Punjab

Shri Ashwani Kumar

Dr. M.S. Gill

Shri Naresh Gujral

Shri Avinash Rai Khanna

Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa

Tripura

Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya

Uttar Pradesh

Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal

Nominated

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar

Shri Javed Akhtar

Dr. Ram Dayal Munda

Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I extend a very cordial welcome to the newly elected, re-elected and nominated Members of this House.

Members, who are new to this House, I am sure, will familiarize themselves with Parliamentary practices and procedures, and use them to enrich the proceedings of the House. We look forward to them for their valuable contribution in making the functioning of Parliamentary democracy more effective and enhancing the dignity and prestige of this august House. I, once again, welcome the Members who have joined us and wish them all the best.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is with utmost grief and sorrow that I refer to the tragic demise of Mr. Lech Kaczynski, the President of Poland, Madam Maria Kaczynski and other senior Polish officials in a plane crash on the 10th of April, 2010. We mourn the loss of an outstanding statesman who was personally committed to promoting good relations between Poland and India.

I am sure, the whole House will join me in conveying its sincere condolences to His Excellency, Mr. Bronislaw Komorowski, Marshal of the Sejm, who has assumed the duties of the President, the Members of the Sejm and the Senate of the Republic of Poland and to the people of Poland.

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

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

Re. KILLING OF CRPF JAWANS IN DANTEWADA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 281...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, there is a notice for suspension of Question Hour by hon. LoP on the violence in Dantewada.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that a statement on the subject is to be made by the Minister of Home Affairs...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, let the Home Minister come right now. Why is he absent from this House? He is aware that so many people died in one hour...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Seventy-six jawans were killed.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, दंतेवाड़ा में 76 जवान मर गए। इन शहीदों के बारे में सरकार कुछ नहीं बोल रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Home Minister come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, Ahluwaliaji, ...*(Interruptions)*... आप उनकी बात तो सुन लीजिए! The Minister wants to say something...*(Interruptions)*. Let us hear what he has to say...*(Interruptions)*.

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, the Government will make a statement when you direct. After that, there can be clarifications, or, if you want, we can also have a discussion. Let the Question Hour continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Will you have a proper discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they were aware of everything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, 76 jawans have died. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accidents by diplomatic vehicles

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

(a) whether ostensibly on account of Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, Government is unable to get compensation for the accident victims who lose their life due to criminal negligence on the part of persons driving diplomatic vehicles in NCT of Delhi, particularly in South Delhi;

(b) the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government during the past one year till December, 2009; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure sufficient compensation to the victims who suffer on account to accidents caused by diplomatic vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) India is party to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 which is being implemented through the Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Act, 1972 of Parliament. While privileged persons driving diplomatic vehicles enjoy immunity under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 it is the duty of all persons enjoying such immunities to

respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State. Indian law makes it incumbent on every individual (including diplomats) possessing/driving/owning a motor vehicle to insure him/her against any liability that may arise from the death or bodily injury to any person caused by the use of a vehicle in a public place. The privileged persons bears responsibility for damage caused to persons and property. Insurance companies are liable to pay such damages, where required. In January 2009 there was one case of a fatal accident involving a vehicle driven by a member of the diplomatic community in Delhi. The matter of providing suitable compensation to the family of the deceased was taken up with the Embassy concerned in March 2009 and on subsequent occasions. The Embassy has been used to address the issue of compensation at the earliest. The aggrieved party also has recourse to legal remedy.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Action Plan for disabled persons

*282. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of about twenty two lakh disabled persons in the country, only about eight lakh have been benefited under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any action plan has been prepared to increase the coverage of disabled persons to improve their living quality; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) As per census 2001, the number of Persons with Disabilities was 2.19 crores.

The Scheme of Assistance of Disabled Persons for Purchasing/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (AIDP Scheme) was started in 1981. The number of Persons with Disabilities given assistive devices under it from 2002-03 upto 2009-10, is approximately 20.11 lakhs.

(b) Coverage of persons with disabilities under the ADIP Scheme is limited due to the following reasons:

(i) Eligibility for availing benefit under the Scheme is restricted to persons with a monthly income upto Rs. 10,000/-

(ii) There is also generally a cost ceiling of Rs. 6,000/- for assistive aids and appliances which can be provided under the Scheme.

(iii) Limited budgetary allocation for the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Budgetary allocation for the Disability sector has been enhanced from Rs. 260 crores in 2009-10 to Rs. 450 crores in 2010-11.

Under the AIDP Scheme, budget allocation for 2009-10 was Rs. 79 crores, which has been enhanced to Rs. 100 crores in 2010-11. With this enhanced allocation, 2.5 lakhs Persons with Disabilities are expected to be benefitted under the Scheme in 2010-11.

Funds for Tribal Welfare

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

(a) whether allocation of funds for tribal welfare in the current Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of 2009-10 has been utilized as per target;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The details of funds allocated and utilized in the current Five Year Plan and 2009-10 are as under :

(Rs. in crore)					
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure	Amount surrendered	% age of Expenditure over BE
2007-2008	1719.71	1719.71	1524.319	195.3913	88.63
2008-2009	2121.00	1970.00	1805.2723	315.7277	85.11
2009-2010	3205.50	2000.00	1997.31	1206.09	62.30

Savings occurred mainly on account of non-receipt of adequate number of complete proposals from the State Governments/UTs, lack of proposals, late receipt of proposals from NGOs/Voluntary Organizations, non-receipt of Utilization Certificates and slow pace of utilization of funds or physical progress in the projects by the implementing agencies.

Audit of Telecom Companies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that CAG is taking up the audit of some of the telecom companies like Reliance, Bharti, Vodafone, Tata and BSNL;

(b) if so, the time-frame by which the audit of these companies would start;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the other established companies like Aircel, Idea, HFCL, Syam Sistema, BPL, Spice and MTNL had not been included in the CAG audit;

(d) if so, the reasons for not including these companies in the purview of CAG audit; and

(e) whether CAG would audit the accounts of all telecom companies irrespective of dealing with mobile and fixed services, NLD and ILD, internet or SAT services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CAG has conveyed that it will audit the accounts of Reliance, Bharti, Vodafone, Tata and BSNL in the current year.

(c) As conveyed by CAG, it will audit the books of accounts of all telecom service providers on a regular basis. In the current year, the audit of the accounts of Reliance, Bharti and Vodafone, Tata and BSNL has been taken up.

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

Foreign citizen coming of India

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

(a) whether there are any regulations for foreign citizens coming to India for long term stay, based on H-1B status; and

(b) if not, whether Government is planning to take steps to remove mention of this regulation from the Visa application forms available from Indian embassies in several countries, and from other official sources like Government websites?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The long term stay visas are granted to the foreign citizens, by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, based on the rules and regulations issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Tariff cuts by telecom operators

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has decided to intervene in the recent tariff cuts offered by telecom operators by seeking information/business case/costs of operators;

(b) if so, the objective thereof and the provision of TRAI Act under which it has thus acted;

(c) whether TRAI believes that this is a case of predatory pricing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor, especially given the relatively small market size of the operators in question?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) There is, at present, no proposal for intervention by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in the tariff offered by telecom operators.

(b) TRAI had asked the operators to provide information on the business models of these tariff plans as part of the tariff examination process. Regulation of Tariff has been mandated to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) *vide* the TRAI Act of 1997. TRAI, in exercise of its powers, has issued Telecommunication Tariff Order (TTO) 1999 (as amended from time to time). As per the 30th Amendment to TTO dated 16.01.2004, 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 in all respects which *Inter alia* include Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) Compliance, Non-discrimination and Non-predation.

(c) As per TRAI, operators have submitted that it may be too early to make any realistic assessment of the sustainability of these tariff offers or the actual impact on the overall revenues since the tariff plans have been in the market only for few months.

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

(e) TRAI had asked operators to provide information as part of tariff examination process and this include operators as per Statement (*See below*) with both big and small market shares.

Statement

List of Operators

Following is the list of operators who were asked to provide information on the recently introduced tariff plans :-

1. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.
2. Tata Teleservices Limited and Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Limited.
3. Sistema Shyam Teleservices Limited.
4. Unitech Wireless Private Limited.
5. Reliance Communications Limited.
6. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.
7. Bharti Airtel Limited.
8. Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited.
9. Idea Cellular Limited.
10. Dishnet Wireless Limited (Aircel).
11. HFCL Infotel Limited.
12. Loop Telecom Private Limited.
13. S Tel Private Limited.

Share of BSNL

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

(a) whether the market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has come down from 31 per cent in 2006-07 to 16 per cent this year;

(b) if so, whether any study has been carried out to find out the huge fall in share of BSNL in the market;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether according to Ministry, management is not as aggressive as it ought to have been in view of cut throat competition in the sector;

(e) if so, how his Ministry proposes to address this problem; and

(f) to what extent bureaucratic obstacles are contributing in the downturn of BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Sir, the overall market share of BSNL has come down from 31.29 per cent in 2006-07 to a 15.75 per cent as on 28.02.10.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. An independent study was carried out through market research by M/s IMRB to identify the reasons for surrender of WLL and landline telephones. M/s IMRB submitted a detailed report of its findings to BSNL in January 2009. The main reason identified for the surrender of landline telephone connections includes the increased usage of mobile phones by the subscribers.

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

Further, Government constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda in January 2010 to review the performance of BSNL and suggest measures for improving overall performance of the company. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government.

(d) and (e) The studies carried out haven't given any specific observation about lack of aggressiveness in the management. However, as per the recommendations M/s. BCG, BSNL has undertaken organization restructuring to provide end-to-end focus on core businesses viz. mobile, fixed access, enterprises and new businesses. The Pitroda Committee has given recommendation for enhancing the quality of senior executives, the management team and the decision-making process to respond to the competitive business environment and the changing market realities.

(f) BSNL has to follow the prescribed procedures, rules and regulations issued by various Government entities for Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), which are more cumbersome than the procedures followed by private operators. Also, BSNL has to fulfill the social objectives of the Government besides catering to the highly competitive business requirements.

Tourist resorts in Kashmir Valley

*288. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that there are scores of scenic beauties in Kashmir Valley which need development as tourist resorts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, the Ministry of Tourism is aware of the scenic beauties in Kashmir Valley. Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UTs. However, Ministry of Tourism provide Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines and identified in consultation with the State Government, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se*-priority under various schemes.

Recognizing the tourism potential of Jammu and Kashmir, the Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 151.63 crores during Eleventh Plan Period under various schemes for development of tourism infrastructure in the State.

Corruption in Mine Sector in Odisha

† *289. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any letter demanding enquiry by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into rampant corruption going on in mines in Odisha;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that the entire State is agitated and demanding CBI inquiry into the matter;

(c) whether the Ministry would take any step for a CBI inquiry into the matter keeping in view the demand by the people of the State; and

(d) if so, the time by when the order for such an investigation would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. References from the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Home Affairs were received forwarding therewith requests from several persons for independent investigation into alleged illegal mining in Odisha.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Meanwhile five Public Interest Litigations (PILs) have been filed in the High Court of Orissa at Cuttack seeking CBI investigation into the allegations. The State Government has opposed CBI inquiry into the alleged illegal mining on the grounds that the allegation is being inquired into by the State Vigilance Department and follow up action has been taken. CBI has filed the reply affidavits in the Court that CBI is ready to take up the investigation if ordered by the Court to do so. The matter is *sub-judice*.

District disability rehabilitation centres

*290. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres that have been set up till now all over the country; and

(b) the steps that have been taken by Government to set up such centres where they have not yet been set up?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) A total of 199 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) were approved, of which, 179 DDRCs were set up.

(b) It is proposed to set up 100 DDRCs in unserved districts during the remaining two years of Eleventh Five Year Plan period, of which 50 are proposed to be set up in the current financial year.

Capacity addition plans of Atomic Plants

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

(a) the details of the Capacity Addition plans of various atomic power plants of India;

(b) whether Government is planning to set up new atomic power plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if so, whether Government has considered atomic power plants in the State of Uttarakhand; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Currently, a capacity of 4560 MW is operation and 5520 MW under construction at eight atomic power plant sites in the country. A capacity addition of 4000 MW from four reactors of 1000 MW each in two phases of 2X 1000 MW is planned at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu where a capacity of 2X1000 MW is presently at an advanced stage of construction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has 'in principle' approved sites for a nominal capacity of 32100 MW at six new locations in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and

West Bengal. Pre-project activities are currently in progress and start of work on the first phase (a capacity of about 12000 MW out of total of 32100 MW) at these sites in the year 2012 is planned.

(d) Yes, Sir. However, no suitable site amongst the sites offered by the State Government could be identified in view of the seismic environment and presence of faults in the region.

(e) Not Applicable.

Deaths due to contaminated drinking water

*292. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of deaths have occurred due to use of contaminated drinking water in the country, particularly in Western Maharashtra;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard along with the details of corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken to protect the water resources and its quality in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development does not maintain data related to deaths due to contaminated water. However, available reports indicate that 12 deaths occurred in Solapur City of Western Maharashtra in 2010 between 28th February and 22nd March, 2010 due to contamination of drinking water supply in some parts of the City.

(c) Urban water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments and cities through various schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Scheme for infrastructure Development of Satellite Towns/Counter magnets, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme etc. The Ministry also lends technical assistance through training programmes, manuals and advisories including Handbook on Service Level Benchmarking.

Committee on biometrics

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

(a) whether the Unique Identity Authority of India has set up a Committee on Biometrics;

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

(c) whether the said Committee has completed its study and submitted the report;

(d) if so, the details on the observations/recommendations of the said Committee; and

(e) the details of the action taken so far, by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, National Informatics Centre in September, 2009 for framing the biometrics standards for UIDAI. Its charter include review of the existing standards and their modification/enhancement to meet the specific requirements of UIDAI relating to de-duplication and authentication.

(d) and (e) The Committee in its Report submitted to the UIDAI on 30th December, 2009 has recommended the standards for face, finger print and iris image. UIDAI, after careful consideration and examination of the recommendations of the Committee, has accepted the standards and best practices suggested by the Committee for face, finger prints and iris. The UIDAI, after taking all relevant factors into consideration has also decided that all three biometric attributes of residents, viz. face, all ten finger prints and both iris images will be collected during the enrolment process into the UID system. The report of the Committee is available on the website www.uidai.gov.in.

PM's visit of Saudi Arabia

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

- (a) whether the Prime Minister visited Saudi Arabia recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) signed, so far;
- (d) the purpose behind such visit; and
- (e) the implementation status of projects arising from this visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister visited Saudi Arabia from February 27 - March 1, 2010.

(b) The Prime Minister's visit of Saudi Arabia took place 28 years after the last visit by an Indian Prime Minister, that of late Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1982. Prime Minister and the Saudi King reviewed the progress in bilateral relations in recent years and in particular the implementation of the Delhi Declaration signed by the two leaders during the visit of King Abdullah to India in January 2006. They also discussed regional and global issues of mutual interest. We import about 20% of our crude requirements from Saudi Arabia which may be further increased over a time to meet our energy and development needs. We have been assured of continued Saudi understanding and support in this regard. The two leaders renewed their condemnation of the phenomena of terrorism, extremism and violence, affirming that it is global and threatens all societies and is not linked to any race, colour or belief. The international community must, therefore, resolutely combat terrorism.

(c) The following Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/agreements were signed during the visit:

- (i) Extradition Treaty;

- (ii) Agreement for Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Space Research Organization and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology for cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space;
- (iv) Agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Department of Science and Technology and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology in Saudi Arabia;
- (v) A MoU on Cultural Cooperation between the respective Ministries of Culture.
- (vi) MoU between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC) and King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) on Cooperation in Information Technology and Services;
- (vii) Agreement on News Cooperation between Saudi Press Agency (SPA) and Press Trust of India (PTI); and
- (viii) MoU between Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and King Saud University, Riyadh for Cooperation in the field of Research and Education.

(d) The purpose of the visit was to further strengthen the bilateral relations and maintain interaction at the highest level. Riyadh Declaration signed by the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and His Majesty King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud during the visit provides a detailed strategy to this effect and to raise our cooperation to a strategic partnership covering security, economic, defence and political areas. In particular, both leaders emphasized the importance of strengthening the strategic energy partnership. The text of Riyadh Declaration is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and a copy of the *Suo moto* Statement by EAM in Lok Sabha on PM's visit to Saudi Arabia is placed in the Statement-II (*See below*).

- (e) No projects were set up during the visit.

Statement-I

Riyadh Declaration : A New Era of Strategic Partnership

01/03/2010

At the invitation of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, His Excellency Dr. Manmohan Singh paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 13-15/3/1431 H corresponding to February 27 – March 1, 2010.

During the visit, the Prime Minister of India addressed the Majlis Al-Shoura, and received the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Petroleum and Mineral Resources and Commerce and Industry. An honorary doctorate was conferred upon the Prime Minister by King Saud University.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud and the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh held in depth discussions on a wide range of

issues in an atmosphere of utmost warmth, cordiality, friendship and transparency. They asserted that strong bilateral ties between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of India were to the benefit of their peoples and of all humanity.

The two leaders were unanimous that the visit of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud to India in 2006, and the current visit of the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia heralded a new era in Saudi-India relations, that is in keeping with the changing realities and unfolding opportunities of the 21st century. This would be in accordance with the civilizational, historic and cultural links which bind them and their regions.

The two leaders reviewed the status of implementation of the historic Delhi Declaration signed on 27/12/1426H corresponding to 27 January 2006, and expressed their satisfaction at the steady expansion of Saudi-India relations since the signing of the Delhi Declaration. They re-emphasized the importance of full implementation of the Delhi Declaration through exchange of visits at the ministerial, official, business, academia, media and other levels.

Keeping in view the development of relations between the two countries, and the potential for their further growth, the two leaders decided to raise their cooperation to a strategic partnership covering security, economic, defence and political areas.

The two leaders reiterated their mutual desire to develop as knowledge-based economies based on advances in the areas of information technology, space science and other frontier technologies. They welcomed the agreements signed between the two sides in the field of Research and Education, Information Technology and Services, Science and Technology, and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Both leaders emphasized the importance of developing a broad-based economic partnership that reflects the ongoing transformation of their economies, and the changes such transformation are bringing about in the global economic order, including continuous coordination within the framework of the G-20 process. They welcome the outcome of the 8th Session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation held in Riyadh in October, 2009.

The two leaders stressed on continuing to work towards strengthening their strategic partnership by meeting the two countries' vast requirements relating to infrastructure, energy and development, by augmenting the flow of their investments into each other's countries, and enhancing the bilateral trade in accordance with the potential and size of their economies. In this regard, the two leaders invited the private sector in the two countries and the Saudi-India Business Council to increase their efforts to take advantage of the investment opportunities provided by the two countries.

The two leaders further emphasized the importance of strengthening the strategic energy partnership based on complementarity and interdependence, as outlined in the Delhi Declaration,

including meeting India's increasing requirement of crude oil supplies, and identifying and implementing specific projects for cooperation including in the areas of new and renewable energy. India invited Saudi Arabia to participate in crude storage facilities in India. They directed the Joint Working Group on Energy to continue adopting all appropriate means to achieve the same.

The two leaders agreed on the role and importance of the youth in consolidating and strengthening the relations between their peoples, and directed the concerned authorities to prepare necessary programmes for activating this role in the framework of Memorandum of Cooperation in the educational field signed between the two countries in 2006, and also providing all necessary facilities to their students studying in both countries.

The two leaders mandated the Saudi-India Joint Commission to continue follow up of the implementation of this Declaration to build this strategic partnership.

The Prime Minister of India expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the excellent efforts made and services provided by the Saudi authorities to the Haj and Umra pilgrims from India.

The two leaders welcomed the level of existing cooperation in defence fields between the concerned authorities in the two countries, and agreed to continue strengthening this cooperation in a way that realizes their common interests.

The two leaders noted that tolerance, religious harmony and brotherhood, irrespective of faith or ethnic background, were part of the principles and values of both countries. These are the same principles advocated by the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for dialogue among different faiths and beliefs.

The two leaders renewed condemnation of the phenomena of terrorism, extremism and violence affirming that it is global and threatens all societies and is not linked to any race, color or belief. The international community must, therefore, resolutely combat terrorism. The two sides agreed to enhance cooperation in exchange of information relating to terrorist activities, money laundering, narcotics, arms and human trafficking, and develop joint strategies to combat these threats. They welcomed the signing of the Extradition Treaty and the Agreement for Transfer of Sentenced Persons.

In the course of discussions on regional and international issues, the peace process in the Middle East was high on the agenda. The two leaders reviewed ongoing efforts and the latest developments, and expressed hope for the early resumption of the peace process in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and dispute comprehensively and within a definite timeframe leading to the establishment of a sovereign, independent, united and viable Palestinian State, in accordance with the two state solution.

The two leaders emphasized that continued building of settlements by Israel constitutes a fundamental stumbling block for the peace process.

The two leaders emphasized the importance of regional and international efforts focusing on making the Middle East and Gulf Region free of all nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction.

The two leaders reiterated their support for ongoing international efforts to resolve the issues relating to Iran's nuclear programme peacefully through dialogue and called for continuation of these efforts. They encouraged Iran to respond to those efforts in order to remove regional and international doubts about its nuclear programme, especially as these ensure the right of Iran and other countries to peaceful uses of nuclear energy according to the yardsticks and procedures of International Atomic Energy Agency and under its supervision.

The two leaders discussed the situation in Afghanistan and called for the preservation of Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence. They expressed their full support for the efforts aimed at helping Afghanistan to develop its infrastructure and achieve social and economic development. They supported the efforts of the people of Afghanistan to achieve stability and security, protected from exploitation by the terrorist organizations, while upholding the values and principles of the Constitution of Afghanistan.

The two leaders discussed the situation in Iraq and expressed hope that the forthcoming elections will enable the people of Iraq to realize their aspirations by achieving security and stability, strengthening territorial integrity and consolidating its national unity on the principle of equality of rights and obligations among all Iraqis irrespective of their faith and sect.

The Prime Minister of India conveyed his deep gratitude and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to him and the members of his delegation during his official visit to the Kingdom.

Signed this Sunday, February 28, 2010 (14 Rabea Alawal, 1431H) in Riyadh.

Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister of the
Republic of India

Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
King of the Kingdom
of Saudi Arabia

Statement-II

Suo Motu Statement by Shri S.M. Krishna, External Affairs Minister in Parliament on "Prime Minister's Visit to Saudi Arabia"

04/03/2010

1. I rise to inform this august House about the historic visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from February 27 to March 1, 2010 at the invitation of His Majesty King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud.
2. The Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia took place 28 years after the last visit by an Indian Prime Minister, that of late Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1982. Prime Minister was

accompanied by a high-powered delegation consisting of Ministers of Health and Family Welfare, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Commerce and Industry and the Minister of State for External Affairs apart from senior officials.

3. Prime Minister was accorded an exceptionally warm welcome by the Saudi leadership. In a departure from protocol, the Prime Minister was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the Minister of Defence and Aviation, Crown Prince Naif Bin Abdul Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister, Crown Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, Governor of Riyadh and members of the Saudi Cabinet. Prior to his talks with His Majesty King Abdullah a ceremonial arrival with an impressive Guard of Honour was held at His Majesty's residential Palace which is a rare honour. All these gestures reflected the special significance attached to the Prime Minister's visit by the highest levels of the Saudi leadership.
4. The Prime Minister's visit took place after the visit of His Majesty King Abdullah to India as Chief Guest at our Republic Day celebrations in 2006, when the Delhi Declaration was signed by both leaders.
5. The Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit provided an opportunity for the two leaders to review the progress in bilateral relations in recent years, and in particular the implementation of the Delhi Declaration. They also discussed regional and global issues of mutual interest.
6. Saudi Arabia is an important country and a factor of stability in the region. It is the largest country and economy in the GCC. Economic ties constitute a solid foundation of our relations. Our bilateral trade has seen exponential growth exceeding US\$ 25 billion in 2008-09. Saudi Arabia is a reliable, valuable and major supplier of crude oil to India. We import about 20% of our energy requirements from Saudi Arabia which may be further increased over time to meet our energy and development needs. We have been assured of continued Saudi understanding and support in this regard.
7. The most important outcome of the visit was the signing of the historic Riyadh Declaration by the Prime Minister and His Majesty King Abdullah, in which India and Saudi Arabia decided to raise our cooperation to a strategic partnership covering security, economic, defence and political areas. In particular, both leaders emphasised the importance of strengthening the strategic energy partnership. It was also agreed that both sides would work towards meeting their vast requirements relating to infrastructure and development by augmenting the flow of investments into each other's countries.
8. The two leaders renewed their condemnation of the phenomena of terrorism, extremism and violence, affirming that it is global and threatens all societies and is not linked to any race, colour or belief. The international community must, therefore, resolutely combat

terrorism. The two sides agreed to enhance cooperation in exchange of information relating to terrorist activities, money laundering, narcotics, arms and human trafficking, and develop joint strategies to combat these threats.

9. The Prime Minister conveyed our gratitude to the Saudi leadership for the arrangements made for Haj and Umrah pilgrims from India.
10. In addition, the following Agreements and MoUs were signed :
 - (i) Extradition Treaty;
 - (ii) Agreement for Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
 - (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology for cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space;
 - (iv) Agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Department of Science and Technology and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology in Saudi Arabia; and
 - (v) A MOU on Cultural Cooperation between the respective Ministries of Culture.
11. Several other Agreements in the business, trade, research and education, media and information technology sectors were signed on the sidelines of the visit.
12. As a special gesture, the Prime Minister was invited to address the Majlis Al Shoura in Saudi Arabia. The prestigious Government University, the King Saud University, conferred an Honorary Doctorate on the Hon'ble Prime Minister.
13. A high powered CEOs delegation also accompanied the Prime Minister. They had productive interactions with their Saudi counterparts. There was significant interest in directing Saudi investible surpluses to our infrastructure sector and other mutually beneficial projects. The Prime Minister addressed captains of the Saudi business and industry.
14. The Prime Minister also interacted with a cross-section of the Indian community in Saudi Arabia, which numbers nearly 1.8 million and is the single largest population of India passport holders outside India. The Prime Minister applauded their hard work and assured them that their welfare was of paramount concern to us. The Saudi leadership expressed their deep appreciation for the contribution of the India community of the development of the Saudi economy.
15. The visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister was highly successful and has underscored the mutual desire of both countries to take our bilateral relation to a higher level.

New Delhi
March 4, 2010

2030 Water Resources Group

*295. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 2030 water Resources Group is a consortium of private social organisations to provide insights into emerging world water issues;

(b) whether India has examined their recent report 'Charting our Water Future' issued in 2009 assessing the likely global water scenario over the next two decades;

(c) whether at the time of Independence, the animal availability of water was assumed to be abundant and the Constitution declared water as a State subject; and

(d) whether our Constitution does not explicitly recognize water as a finite resource widely variable in space and time and vital for sustenance of all living beings?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the 2030 Water Resources Group is a collaboration of industrial users of water, the International Financial Corporation, a part of the World Bank Group and McKinsey and Company, a Global Management Consultancy firm. The report titled "Charting Our Water Future: Economic framework to inform decision-making", brought out by 2030 Water Resources Group has been examined in the Ministry of Water Resources. As per the report, the 2030 Water Resources Group was formed in 2008 to contribute to new insights to the increasingly critical issues of water resources scarcity.

(c) The average annual water availability for the country has been assessed from time to time after independence and the assessment varied from 1673 billion cubic meter (BCM) to 1953 BCM. As per report of the Standing Sub-Committee of Ministry of Water Resources for "Assessment of Availability and Requirement of Water for Diverse Uses in the Country", published in the year 2000, the water availability is assessed as 1869 BCM. However, due to population growth, the per capita water availability has reduced from about 5177 cubic meter per year in 1951 to about 1820 cubic meter per year in 2001. As per the Constitution of India, "Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to the provisions of Entry 56 of List I" is at Entry 17 of the List II-State List of Seventh Schedule. The, "Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest" is at Entry 56 of List I - Union List.

(d) In the Constitution, there is no specific reference about the water availability and its variability in space and time. However, the National Water Policy (NWP) states that availability of water is highly uneven in both space and time. Further as per NWP, water is a scarce and

precious national resource to be planned, developed, conserved and managed as such, and on an integrated and environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the socio-economic aspects and needs of the States and that it is one of the most crucial elements in developmental planning.

Cultivated land area in Odisha

*296. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of cultivated land area that is covered by irrigation in different districts of Odisha State;

(b) the addition to this area which occurred in the Tenth Plan and the area proposed in the Eleventh Plan for the State of Odisha; and

(c) the cost per acre of providing irrigation in the last three Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per the information provided by the State Government, the irrigation facilities created up to the end of March 2009 cover about 28.35 lakh hectares of land *i.e.*, about 46% of the cultivated land of the State of Odisha as a whole. District-wise information about the percentage of cultivated land cover by irrigation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the information provided by the State Government, 1.93 lakh hectares of land in Odisha was brought under irrigation during Tenth Plan and during Eleventh Plan, coverage of 4.69 lakh hectares of land under irrigation is envisaged.

(c) The cost of creation of irrigation potential during the Eighth Plan, Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan has been estimated to be about Rs. 38,603 per acre, Rs. 48,672 per acre and Rs. 54,397 per acre respectively.

Statement

District-wise details of percentage of cultivated land cover under irrigation in Odisha

Sl. No.	District	Percentage of the cultivated land covered with created irrigation facilities
1	2	3
1.	Angul	33.91
2.	Balasore	56.03
3.	Bargarh	46.51
4.	Bhadrak	79.43
5.	Bolangir	22.71

1	2	3
6.	Boudh	60.12
7.	Cuttack	91.64
8.	Deogarh	29.34
9.	Dhenkanal	44.12
10.	Gajapati	38.87
11.	Ganjam	75.74
12.	Jagatsingpur	60.37
13.	Jaipur	70.66
14.	Jharsuguda	19.04
15.	Kalahandi	41.62
16.	Kandhmal	20.35
17.	Kendrapara	79.42
18.	Keonjhar	31.19
19.	Khurda	59.39
20.	Koraput	32.42
21.	Malkangiri	55.83
22.	Mayurbhanj	32.78
23.	Nawapara	27.82
24.	Nawarangpur	19.03
25.	Nayagarh	41.14
26.	Puri	93.37
27.	Rayagada	30.47
28.	Sambalpur	36.91
29.	Sonepur	78.77
30.	Sundargarh	28.08

Norms for allocation of funds of States for sports infrastructure

*297. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms adopted for allocation of funds to the States for development and upgradation of sports and sports infrastructure; and

(b) the details of funds allocated during the current financial year under sports schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) A centrally sponsored scheme for mass participation programme in sports, entitled 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)' has been introduced from 2008-09, for the creation of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats of the country, in a phased manner, over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% for the states and 20% in respect of special category states and border districts. The scheme also provides assistance for holding annual rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national level. The scheme is implemented through the state Governments/UTs. administrations. Funding norms under the scheme is under:-

Sl.No.	Component	Village panchayat	Block Panchayat
1.	One-time Capital Grant (75:25 basis between centre and state Governments; 90:10 basis in the case of special category States/ North Eastern States)	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh
100% central grant			
2.	Annual Acquisition Grant	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
3.	Annual Operational Grant	Rs. 12,000/-	Rs. 24,000/-
4.	Annual Competition Grant		
	a. Block Level Competition	Rs. 50,000/-	
	b. District Level Competition	Rs. 3 lakh (It includes Rs. 1 lakh for inter-school competition)	
	c. State Level Competition	Rs. 10 lakh for State Rs. 5 lakh for Union Territory	
	d. National Level Competition	Rs. 70 lakh (Rs. 3.5 lakh per disciplines for 20 disciplines) to Host State	
5.	Prize money for winners in the block and district level competitions		
	(a) Block level competition	Rs. 25,000/- , Rs. 15,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- prize money for village panchayats securing first three positions.	
	(b) District level competition	Rs. 50,000/- , Rs. 30,000/- and Rs. 10,000/- for block Panchayat securing first three positions.	
6.	North East games	Rs. 56 lakh	

(b) The budget allocation of Rs. 92 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 135 crore in 2009-10 was fully released to states as shown in the table below.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayats approved		No. of Block Panchayats approved		Total Amount approved		Funds released	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	355	—	32	—	5.56	—	4.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	2190	113	113	25.98	25.98	12.99	12.99
3.	A and N Islands		19		01		0.23		
4.	Assam	333		22		4.81			3.85
5.	Bihar	847		53		10.44		5.22	5.02
6.	Chhattisgarh	982		14		10.11			5.06
7.	Goa	19		4		0.35			0.18
8.	Gujarat	1369		22		14.20			7.10
9.	Haryana	619		12		6.51		3.26	3.25
10.	Himachal Pradesh	324		8		4.02		2.01	2.01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	413		14		5.32		2.66	2.10
12.	Jharkhand		403		21		4.79		2.39
13.	Kerala	100		15		1.60		0.80	0.80
14.	Karnataka		565		18		6.22		3.12
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2304		31		23.65		11.82	
16.	Meghalaya		83		8		1.32		1.06
17.	Maharashtra	2689		35		27.55		8.91	4.86
18.	Manipur	79		4		1.08		0.87	
19.	Mizoram	82	164	3	5	1.07	2.08	0.85	0.21
20.	Nagaland	110		5		1.48		1.18	0.30
21.	Orissa	623	623	31	31	7.34	7.34	3.67	8.05
22.	Punjab	1233		14		12.55		6.27	6.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Rajasthan	869		24		9.43		3.71	4.72
24.	Sikkim	16	32	10	20	0.67	1.35	0.54	0.13
25.	Tamil Nadu	1261		38		13.82		5.00	1.91
26.	Tripura	104		4		1.36		1.09	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5203		82		53.91		10.00	16.96
28.	Uttarakhand	750		10		8.89		3.00	5.90
29.	West Bengal	335		33		4.63			2.32
TOTAL		22,854	4434	601	249	250.77	54.87	83.85	105.00
Funds released to SAI for annual competitions								8.15	30.00
GRAND TOTAL								92.00	135.00

Scholarships for OBC Students

†*298. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre-matric and post matric scholarships are given by Central Government to students of Other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details of scholarships given by the Central Government, State-wise;

(c) whether funds have been made available according to the proposal received from Madhya Pradesh Government for scholarships to students of Other Backward Classes;

(d) if so, the amount made available; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore;

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) and (b) Under the Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship schemes for Other Backward Classes, Central assistance is given to State Governments/UT Administrations to award scholarships to OBC students whose annual parental income is upto Rs. 44,500/-. Details of Central assistance released to State Governments/UT Administrations under these Schemes during 2009-10 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Details of Central assistance released to Madhya Pradesh in 2009-10 as against the total demand of the State Government and keeping in view its committed liability are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rupees in crores)

Name of the Scheme the Scheme	Budget Allocation for Madhya Pradesh	Notional Allocation for the State	Total Demand of released	Admissible demand	Central assistance
Pre-matric Scholarship	30.00	1.58	3.20	1.60	1.58
Post-matric Scholarship	135.00	7.42	25.00	23.51(*)	16.12

(*) Total demand of the State minus the committed liability.

(e) Total budgetary allocation under the above schemes is first notionally divided among States/UTs in proportion to their population and while inviting proposals for Central assistance, they are requested to limit such proposals to the extent of their notional allocation. Funds in excess of the notional allocation are released to States with higher demand, in case of availability of savings, towards the end of the financial years.

Statement

State-wise Central Assistance

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Assistance released (Rs. In lakhs) under	
		Pre-matric Scholarship for OBCs	Post-matric Scholarship for OBCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	533.00	2035.00
2.	Bihar	-	1752.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
4.	Goa	-	16.00
5.	Gujarat	290.00	568.31
6.	Haryana	79.00	563.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	-	282.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
10.	Karnataka	50.00	445.57

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	158.00	1612.00
13.	Maharashtra	-	2587.00
14.	Orissa	96.00	-
15.	Punjab	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	-	833.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	320.00	1140.32
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1159.00	4436.00
19.	Uttarakhand	135.00	104.00
20.	West Bengal	-	-
21.	Assam	51.33	659.19
22.	Manipur	108.36	25.00
23.	Tripura	146.00	230.10
24.	Sikkim	-	7.20
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.40	0.23
26.	Chandigarh	1.36	1.03
27.	Daman and Diu	9.69	-
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
29.	Delhi	3.69	-
30.	Puducherry	-	-
TOTAL		3172.83	17296.95

*The States/UT of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Lakshadweep have no notified OBC Population

Pending project proposals under JNNURM

*299. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the project proposals submitted by the State Governments under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last three years are still pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for pendency, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government for the clearance of such pending projects proposals and release of funds thereunder:

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Governments including Maharashtra to increase the outlay earmarked under JNNURM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) to (c) Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the States found in conformity with the guidelines of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds. At present 24 (twenty four) number of DPRs submitted by States are pending/appraisal/approval. The details of these proposals alongwith reasons for pendency, State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Some State Governments including the State of Maharashtra, have requested for increase in outlay from time to time. The matter relating to enhancement of allocation under JNNURM is under examination.

Statement

Pendency of Projects

Sl. No.	State	City	Project Name	Project Cost (Rs. In crore)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Augmentation of Water Supply to Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA) from River Godavari-Godavari drinking Water Supply Scheme Phase-I	3375.00	Under appraisal
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water supply Distribution Network in Seringampally,	406.17	Under appraisal
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	"Transmission Pipelines from Ghanpur MBR to existing distribution service reservoirs of HMWS and SB in GHMC area under MAKHSS project (GDWSP Phase-I)	350.00	Under appraisal

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishaka - patnam	Sewerage System to Gajuwaka and Malkapuram areas in Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	496.17	Under appraisal
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Providing Drains and Laying of Roads in existing Tirupati Municipal corporation Limits area (Eastern and Central zones of Tirupati city)	75.00	Under consideration
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management of Tirupati City	54.81	Under consideration
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Providing Drains and Laying of Roads in existing Tirupati Municipal corporation Limits area (Western and southern zones of Tirupati city)	58.20	Under consideration
8.	Delhi	Delhi	Interceptor Sewers along Najafgarh drain, supplementary drain and Shahdara drain	1357.71	Under Consideration
9.	Goa	Panaji	Heritage Conservation for the city of Panaji	7.73	Under appraisal
10.	Goa	Panaji	Urban Renewal and parks, Gardens and open spaces for the city of Panaji	11.48	Under appraisal
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Augmentation of Water Supply of Jammu.	535.53	In view of shortage in in indicative allocation of the state, the State Government has been advised to indicate financial phasing of the Project.
12.	Karnataka	Mysore	City Mobility Service Centre and Infrastructure centre in Bannimantap in Mysore	11.51	Under appraisal
13.	Karnataka	Mysore	City mobility Service Centre at Vijayanagara 3rd stage in Mysore	8.35	Under appraisal

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	River Side Development and Exclusive Bus and NMV Transit Corridor of Indore BRTS	315.39	Under consideration
15.	Maharashtra	Kalyan Dombivali Municipal Corporation	Solid Waste Management- Kalyan Dombivali	91.14	Under consideration.
16.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Extension and Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Ludhiana, Phase-II.	96.82	The appraisal agency has appraised the DPR for a cost of Rs. 5576.00 lakh. The DPR was include in the agenda for 80th Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC). However, it was not taken up by the CSMC as no representative from the State Government attended the meeting.
17.	Punjab	Amritsar	Providing Water supply scheme to balance area at Amritsar (Phase-II)	68.78	Under consideration.
18.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Extension and Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Ludhiana, Phase-I.	79.52	Under consideration.
19.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Extension of Sewer Network of Zone-I of Gangtok	24.11	Under consideration
20.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Channelisation of Escape Channel in Haridwar	43.73	The project was taken up in the CSMC meeting but was not approved. State Government is to confirm availability of land at the head work which is reportedly under control of the Government of U.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Subways at Clock towers junction, Chakrata Road	10.28	Under consideration
22.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Kolkata Bus Rapid Transit Scheme	368.34	Deferred by CSMC on 29.03.2010. State Government has been asked to submit clarifications.
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover at Eastern Railway main line alongwith Approach Road	35.09	Project is under appraisal
24.	West Bengal	Kolkata	DPR for construction of Bus Terminus near Kalyani Railway Station	5.13	Admissibility of proposal is being examined.

Religious tourism infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh

*300. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to upgrade religious tourism infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified the places where work of modification/upgradation is to be carried out;

(c) the details of amount sanctioned for upgrading religious tourism infrastructure in the State; and

(d) the time by when work of modification/upgradation is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) Development, promotion, implementation and monitoring of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UTs. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, which are complete as per scheme guidelines and identified in consultation with the State Government, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se*-priority under various schemes.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 76.48 crore and released Rs. 61.11 crore to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh during Eleventh Plan period for development of tourism infrastructure in the State under various schemes including development of tourism infrastructure for religious tourism.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Aims and objectives of creation of NSA

2135. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives with which the National Security Advisor office was created;
- (b) the qualitative change that Government found in the absence of NSA before and now;
- (c) whether any study has been carried out to find out the performance of NSAs and whether Government feels now, in view of not much difference after NSA office came into being to scrap that office; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) The Office of National Security Adviser was created to function, *Inter alia*, as the channel for servicing the National Security Council which advises the Central Government, and deals with various subjects impinging on national security. The situation that prevailed prior to the setting up of the Office of National Security Adviser is not comparable to the increasingly complex, dynamic and risk-prone security environment that currently prevails. The Central Government is convinced that the National Security Adviser has an important role to play in the present circumstances.

Installation of nuclear power reactors

2136. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to install more nuclear power reactors at existing nuclear power plants and opening and setting up additional power plants;
- (b) if so, the details of the Nuclear Power Expansion Plan and its cost; and
- (c) the steps taken and being taken in implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) There are 19 nuclear power reactors (4560 MW) in operation and 8 nuclear power reactors (5520 MW) under construction. Setting up additional 4 reactors of 2x1000 MW in two phases at Kundankulam, where two reactors are under construction and setting up reactors at new sites is planned. The total nuclear power capacity will increase to 7280 MW by the year 2012 and to 10080 MW by the year 2017 on completion of projects under construction. A capacity of about 12,800 MW is proposed to be taken up for construction in future in the first instance. The expected cost is Rs. 10 to 12 crore / MW. As a part of implementation of this plan, the sites have been approved in principle by the Government and pre-project activities at new sites have commenced.

Provision of Atomic Power Stations

2137. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the States where the proposed Atomic Power Stations are to be provided;
- (b) the number of such Atomic Power Stations that are proposed;
- (c) the power generation capacity of these Atomic Power Stations; and
- (d) by when the work of first phase would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) In addition to 19 nuclear power reactors (4560 MW) in operation and 8 nuclear power reactors (5520 MW) under construction, the details of the sites in principle approved by the Government for future power reactors are :

State	Number of reactors	Power Capacity
Andhra Pradesh	6	2000 MW in 3 phases each
Gujarat	6	2000 MW in 3 phases each
Haryana	4	1400 MW in 2 phases each
Madhya Pradesh	2	1400 MW in 1 phase
Maharashtra	6	3300 MW in 3 phases each
Tamil Nadu	4	2000 MW in 2 phases each
West Bengal	6	2000 MW in 3 phases each

The planning is to start work of the first phase at above sites in the year 2012 and the completion period is about 6 years.

Uranium mines at Jadugora

2138. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) in what manner Government is planning to exploit the substantial reserves of Uranium at Jadugora mines in Jharkhand State;
- (b) whether Government has planned to set up nuclear power plant in Jharkhand State which would help in meeting the power shortage in the State;
- (c) whether Jharkhand State is eligible to get 10 per cent power free of cost from pit head power plants located in Jharkhand State; and
- (d) if not, whether Government is planning to frame a policy to give 10 per cent of power generated at pit head power plants in Jharkhand free of cost similar to the policy for hydro power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) has taken over all the economically viable uranium deposits identified by the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) in the State of Jharkhand for mining. The mining activities are being carried out as per the rules and regulations governing the same.

(b) At present there is no proposal to set up a Nuclear Power Plant in Jharkhand State.

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

Liability in case of accidents

2139. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a signatory to any International Agreement which has got an obligation to limit the liability of the reactor companies in case of accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any specific condition to limit the liabilities of the reactor companies in case of accidents under the existing contractual arrangements made by India with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The following bilateral agreements which have entered into force have provisions related to liability for nuclear damage:

- (1) Article - 13.1 of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plant Units at Kudankulam site as well as in the Construction of Russian designed Nuclear Power Plants at New Sites in the Republic of India signed on 05 December 2008 states that the Indian Side and its authorized organization at any time and at all stages of the construction and operation of the NPP power units to be constructed under the present Agreement shall be the Operator of power units of the NPP at Kudankulam Site and be fully responsible for any damage both within and outside the territory of the Republic of India caused to any person and property as a result of a nuclear incident occurring at NPP and also in relation with a nuclear incident during the transportation, handling or shortage outside the NPPs of nuclear fuel and any contaminated materials or any part of NPP equipment both within and outside the territory of the Republic of India.
- (2) Article VIII (2) of the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy signed on 30 September 2008 states that the Parties

agree that for the purpose of compensating for damage caused by a nuclear incident involving material, nuclear material, equipment, facilities and technology referred to in Article IX, each party shall create a civil nuclear liability regime based upon established international principles.

Achievement of targeted nuclear power

2140. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the target of getting nuclear power in the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan;
- (b) whether we have been able to achieve the target of getting power from Atomic Energy;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the strategies we intend to adopt for achieving the target of getting nuclear power within the plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The targets set for nuclear power are:

Target	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	
		Original	Mid Term Appraisal (MTA)
Capacity Addition (MW)	1300	3160	3160
Generation (Million Units)	82,495	1,63,395	1,24,608

(b) The generation in the Tenth Plan (90354 Million units) exceeded the target (82495 Million units). With respect to capacity addition in the Tenth Plan there was a shortfall of 220 MW which was achieved on May 6, 2007, that is a very small delay of about 5 weeks.

The achievements of Tenth and Eleventh Plan (first three years) have been:

Achievement	Tenth Plan (first three years)	Eleventh Plan
Capacity Addition (MW)	1080	440
Generation (Million Units)	90,354	50,714

(c) The shortfall in generation in Eleventh Plan has been on account of non availability of fuel from domestic sources in the required quantities.

(d) Efforts are going on to complete the projects under construction leading to achievement of capacity addition target of Eleventh Plan. In connection with the generation in the

Eleventh Plan, enhancing supply of fuel from domestic sources and use of imported fuel for reactors under safeguards are being considered with a view to keep the shortfall to a minimum.

Nuclear joint venture with Russia

2141. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia are considering the setting up of a joint venture to produce nuclear fuel in India;

(b) if so, the complete details worked out so far and the purpose behind it; and

(c) the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) In the Roadmap for the serial construction of the Russian design Nuclear Power Plants in the Republic of India signed by the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India and the State Atomic Energy Corporation (ROSATOM) of the Russian Federation on 12.03.2010, both the parties confirmed their interest for joint development of uranium deposits in the Russian Federation and third countries, and for setting up a joint venture for fabrication of nuclear fuel subject to techno-commercial viability.

Compensation for accidents in nuclear power plants

2142. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the limits for producer/operator liability and compensation in case of accidents in Nuclear Power Plants in the United States as compared to limits proposed in our Nuclear Liability Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): As per information available on US laws and regulations in the public domain, the liability of individual operator is 300 million US \$, whereas the limit prescribed in the proposed Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 is Rs. 500 crore which can be either decreased subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 crore or increased by the Government through a notification.

Commemorative Stamps

2143. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postal department has issued Commemorative Stamps on Central Ministers and other dignitaries of that category;

(b) the reason that Sardar Hukam Singh, Former Speaker Lok Sabha and Governor, Rajasthan, Dr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Central Minister and Ambassador, Sardar Baldev Singh, India's First Defence Minister and Sardar Swaran Singh, Central Minister for two decades have been ignored from the list; and

- (c) if they are worthy enough by when they would be considered for this honour?

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

(b) Proposal, on issue of commemorative stamp, received from the proponent is placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee/competent authority for approval. If it is approved, the stamp is released. A proposal was received for a commemorative postage stamp on Sardar Baldev Singh, India's first Defence Minister. It was put up to the Philatelic Advisory Committee in its meeting held in the years 2002, 2003 and 2005 for consideration, but the same was not approved. No proposals have been received for stamps on Sardar Hukam Singh, Dr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon and Sardar Swaran Singh.

- (c) Same as at (b) above.

Fines on violation by telecom companies

2144. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has taken a lenient view on seven telecom companies who failed to fulfil their pointed out obligations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the telecom commission is supporting the seven telecom companies and covering up their violations;

(c) the reasons for Government adopting a benign and kind attitude towards the illegal activities of telecom points;

(d) the steps proposed to study the impact of such leniency on PSU telecom companies; and

- (e) the steps proposed to impose maximum fines on violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (e) A committee was formed in Department of Telecom (DOT) on 10th April, 2008 for quantifying the amount of penalty for violations of terms and conditions of license agreement. The scope of the Committee was to recommend as to what should be the penalty to be imposed on Licensee companies for various cases of violation of terms and conditions of the License Agreement, commensurate with injury/damage suffered by the Licensor/Central Government keeping in view various aspects including National security. The Committee submitted its report in two parts. The first part is, concerning the cases of subscribers verification failures and the second part relating to other cases. The instructions with regard to imposition of graded financial penalty on subscriber verification failure cases, applicable with effect from 01.04.2009 has already been issued. The Committee submitted the second part of the report in January, 2009. The report of the Committee was deliberated in the Telecom Commission in February, 2009. The matter is under consideration for final decision on the amount of penalty to be imposed for violations of certain terms and conditions by private and PSU. Telecom companies.

National e-governance plan

2145. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision has been made to provide funds to 10 Mission Mode projects under the National e-governance plan by Government alongwith the details thereof;

(b) if so, the names and details of departments included in the scheme;

(c) if all the departments have not been included, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the plan for development for such departments which have not been included and whether Government would consider to include them in the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (d) The Department of Information Technology does not provide funds to line Ministries/Departments under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) for implementation of Mission Mode Projects. NeGP was approved by Government which comprises of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) of various Departments and Ministries. The list of MMP's and names of Departments/Ministries are given in the Statement (*See below*). Each MMP is implemented by the concerned Ministry/Department and the role of Department of Information Technology is to provide necessary support for project formulation and development, wherever required by the Ministries/Departments concerned. The Schemes are framed by the Ministries/Departments and the funds are allocated in their respective budgets. Departments and Ministries which have not identified any Mission Mode Projects under NeGP, they can also undertake e-Governance projects based on their specific requirements.

Statement

Mission, Mode Project Departments and outlay

Sl. No.	Name of the MMP	Nodal Ministry/Department	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	MCA21	Ministry of Company Affairs	Post Implementation
2.	Pensions	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare and Department of Expenditure	Post Implementation
3.	Income Tax	Ministry of Finance/Central Board of Direct Tax	Post Implementation
4.	(a) Passport and Visa	Ministry of External Affairs/ Ministry of Home Affairs	Implementation

1	2	3	4
	(b) Immigration	Ministry of External Affairs/ Ministry of Home Affairs	Design and Development
5.	Central Excise	Department of Revenue/Central Board of Excise and Custom	Implementation
6.	Banking	Industry Initiative	Industry Initiative
7.	National Citizen Database/MNIC (Pilot)	Ministry of Home Affairs/ Registrar General of India (RGI)	Implementation
8.	e-Office (Pilot)	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	Design and Development
9.	Insurance	Industry Initiative	Industry Initiative
10.	Common Service Centres (CSC)	Department of Information Technology	Implementation
11.	(a) e-Courts (Pre NeGP)	Department of Justice, Ministry of Home Affairs	Implementation
	(b) e-Courts	Department of Justice, Ministry of Home Affairs	Implementation
12.	EDI (E-Commerce)	Ministry of Commerce and Industry/Department of Commerce	Implementation
13.	India Portal	Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	Post Implementation
14.	EG Gateway / NSDG	Department of Information Technology	Implementation
15.	E-Biz (Pilot)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion/ Department of Information Technology	Implementation
16.	E-Procurement	Ministry of Commerce and Industry/DGS and D	Design and Development
17.	Land Records (Pre-NeGP)	Ministry of Rural Development	Post Implementation

1	2	3	4
18.	Land Records (Property Registration) NLRMP	Department of Land Resources/ Department of Information Technology	Implementation
19.	Road Transport	Ministry of Road and Transport and Highway	Implementation
20.	(a) Agriculture (Pre-NeGP)	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Post Implementation
	(b) Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Design and Development
21.	Police (UTs initially)	Ministry of Home Affairs	Implementation
22.	(a) Treasuries (Pre-NeGP)	Ministry of Finance	Implementation
	(b) Treasuries	Ministry of Finance	Design and Development
23.	Municipality	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	Implementation
24.	e-District (Pilot)	Department of Information Technology	Implementation
25.	Commercial Taxes	Ministry of Finance	Design and Development
26.	Gram Panchayat	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Design and Development
27.	Employment Exchange	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Design and Development

Long distance voice data

2146. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign carriers which carry national and international long distance voice data largely use infrastructure of existing operators BSNL, Bharati, Reliance Communication as they don't have comprehensive Pan-India network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they pay license fee twice to Government, both while buying and selling;

(d) whether the Association of Competitive Telecom Operators (ACTO) have requested Government to take corrective steps on double taxation;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether DoT committee also recommended to scrap the double taxation structure on foreign carriers operating in India; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Sir, National Long Distance (NLD) and International Long Distance (ILD) voice and data traffic in India is carried by licensed Indian NLD and ILD operators only. As per terms and conditions of NLD and ILD licenses, a licensed NLD/ILD operator is permitted to obtain bandwidth from other licensed NLD/ILD operators.

(c) As per terms and conditions of NLD/ILD license, the licensee company has to pay 6% of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) as license fee.

(d) to (g) Association of Competitive Telecom Operators (ACTO) had requested to allow the deduction of bandwidth procurement charges while calculating AGR for payment of licensee fee. However, the request of ACTO has not been agreed to by the Department.

Free handsets and talk time to BPL families

2147. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether Government is considering any programme to provide free handsets and free talk time to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families by using unused Universal Service Obligation (USO) fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

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

Pension scheme for ED employees

2148. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the pension scheme for the Extra-Departmental (ED) employees working in Postal Department;

(b) if so, the details of the pension scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the pension scheme to these employees?

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

(b) and (c) Gramin Dak Sevaks are deployed for limited hours ranging from 3 to maximum 5 hrs. per day and they are held as holders of civil posts but outside the regular civil service. They are not covered by Fundamental Rules, Supplementary Rules, and CCS (Pension) Rules 1972. They are paid *ex-gratia* gratuity and Severance amount on discharge. The *ex-gratia* gratuity is paid at the rate of half month's Time Related Continuity Allowance for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000/- . The Gramin Dak Sevaks are also paid severance amount @ Rs. 1500/- for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000/- .

There is no proposal, for providing pension to Extra-Departmental employees. However, Gramin Dak Sevaks Committee constituted by the Government for examining the wage structure, service conditions etc. of Gramin Dak Sevaks has recommended for introduction of Service Discharge Benefit scheme, by contribution by the Government through Annuity scheme to be managed by pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority.

The proposed scheme provides for contribution of Rs. 200/- per month by the Government for each Gramin Dak Sevak in lieu of existing Severance amount of Rs. 1500/- per annum for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000. There will be no matching contribution from Gramin Dak Sevaks. The monthly contributions are to be managed through Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority to get adequate secured returns. The Department has taken the approval of Government for processing this recommendation of Gramin Dak Sevak committee in consultation with the Nodal Department.

The implementation of the recommendation is subject to Approval by the Nodal Department.

Revenue of MTNL

2149. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue of MTNL has declined from Rs. 5592 crores in 2005 to Rs. 4728 crore in 2008 and BSNL's revenue dipped by 12 per cent in 2008-09 to over 33,000 crores; and

(b) 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. The revenue of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has declined from 2004-05 to 2007-08. The details are as follows:-

Financial Year	Revenue (income from services)
2004-05	Rs. 5592.38 crores
2007-08	Rs. 4722.50 crores

Also, the revenue of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has dipped by 12.44 percent from 2004-05 to 2008-09. The details are as follow:-

Financial Year	Revenue (income from services)
2004-05	Rs. 34567.11 crores
2008-09	Rs. 30268.57 crores

Telephone equipments

2150. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all the telecom service providers to get security clearance before placing any order for procuring telecom equipments or software from foreign countries;

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

(c) whether DoT has also made mandatory for equipment vendors to transfer technology to Indian companies within three years of selling equipment to them;

(d) if so, whether the private telecom service providers have imported several equipments from foreign countries which can pose threat to the security of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Sir, amendments have been issued in December, 2009 in the Licence Agreements of all Telecom Service Providers for security related concerns stipulating that the LICENSEE (s) shall apply to the Licensor for security clearance, along with the details of the equipments(s) as well as details of equipment(s) suppliers and manufacturers including Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM), before placement of the final purchase order for procurement/upgradation of equipment/software for provisioning of Telecommunications services under the licence and that it shall also include any such activity by the franchisee, agents or person of that licensees. In case no response is received from the Licensor within thirty working days, it shall be presumed that there is no objection to the procurement.

(c) The Department of Telecommunication have also issued instruction in March, 2010 to all the Telecom Service Providers to mandatorily include a clause in their purchase order to foreign manufacturer(s) for Transfer of Technology (ToT) of all critical equipments/software to

Indian manufacturer(s) within a period of three years from the date of purchase order. This condition would be strictly enforced as this is considered as one of the effective measure to reduce vulnerability in the long term.

(d) Telecom Sector is very vital to National Defence, National Security and Economic Development. By becoming increasingly dependent on IT, multimedia, IP based architecture and computer based network, the Telecom Network and elements have become highly vulnerable to remote/hidden attack through computerized command and control.

Use of courier service by private companies

2151. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private companies prefer courier service than the Speed Post or Indian Postal Service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for the maximum utilization of its workforce of India post to compete with courier companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) No comparative data on the subject is available with the Department of Posts. The steady growth of Speed Post traffic in the country over the years, however, indicates that this is one of the preferred services. During the year 2009-10, Speed Posts traffic in the country registered a growth of 14% over last year.

(c) The Department has taken a number of steps to compete with courier companies and to maximize the utilization of its workforce. Some of the major steps taken by the Department of Posts in this regard are as under:-

- Introduction of web based Track and Trace System called "Speednet" for Speed Post articles.
- Introduction of One India One Rate in respect of Speed Post articles weighing upto 50 gms.
- Deployment of International Postal System software at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi for tracing of international Speed Post articles.
- Technological upgradation of major Speed Post Centres for improving the efficiency of the operations.
- Introduction of dedicated Aircraft for carriage of mails for North East sector.
- Use of fastest mode of transmission available.

GSM spectrum

2152. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GSM spectrum usage charges are 4 per cent of AGR for 8 MHz well as for 10 MHz of spectrum;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping the same spectrum usage charge for 8 MHz and 10 MHz each and whether there is any similar instances of such charges being kept same for different amounts of spectrum;

(c) the quantum of loss caused to Government by not charging proper spectrum usage charges from operators holding 10 MHz of spectrum; and

(d) the manner Government propose to collect the loss suffered during the last few years due to this favourable approach to the operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Yes Sir, additional spectrum beyond initial spectrum is allotted on the basis of subscriber linked criteria in force at that time of such allotment. The spectrum usage charges were levied 4% of AGR of spectrum allotted between 6.2 MHz and 10.2 MHz. The spectrum usage charges have since been revised effective from 01/04/2010 and they are as follows:

Upto 2X4.4 MHz	3%
Upto 2X6.2 MHz	4%
Upto 2X8.2 MHz	5%
Upto 2X10.2 MHz	6%
Upto 2X12.2 MHz	7%
Upto 2X15.2 MHz	8%

(b) Government is reviewing spectrum charges periodically as per the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). During the year 2005, TRAI in its recommendations on Annual spectrum charges, keeping the objectives of the growth, affordability, penetration of mobile services in semi urban and rural areas has recommended to reduce the existing ceiling on spectrum charges from 6% (for 15.0 MHz spectrum) of AGR to 4% of AGR. But Government did not reduce the spectrum charges.

Subsequently, during the year 2007, TRAI has recommended to increase 1% of AGR for all slabs and introduction of one slab for spectrum up to 8 MHz. Accordingly, annual spectrum charges have been revised to that as mentioned in para (a) above.

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

Faulty communication systems of BSNL and MTNL

†2153. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communication system of companies like BSNL and MTNL breaks down every other day as a consequence of which, consumers are lured towards services of other private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy for improvement of these companies; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) No, Sir. BSNL and MTNL makes all efforts to provide satisfactory telecom services to its customers.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Various steps such as improvement in Quality of Services, quick redress of customer complaints, improvement in quality of human resources, improvement in Sales and Marketing strategies etc. are being taken to enhance the performance of the company. Improvement in Quality of Services are being ensured by close monitoring of breakdowns and other interruptions in services, if any, and ensuring quick remedial action. Moreover, BSNL and MTNL are following TRAI's regulations on Quality of Service and meeting most of the benchmarks contained therein.

Policy for tenders in BSNL

2154. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL scrapped some tenders, recently;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the tenders scrapped during the last five years especially in Andhra Pradesh compared to other States; and

(e) the future policy prepared for tenders in BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone Exchange, Sector-62

2155. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether even petty complaints like telephones being dead, having disturbance, etc., are not attended for several days despite repeated reminders to SDO, Telephone Exchange, Sector-62, Noida, U.P.;

(b) whether for discrepancy in telephone bills, broadband plans, etc., consumers, are directed to approach telephone exchange at Sector 37 or Sector 19 and no help is provided at Sector-62 exchange;

(c) whether such a callous approach has resulted in large number of disconnection of BSNL phones;

(d) the number of connections in Sector 62 at present as compared to the last two years; and

(e) the action Government would take to streamline sector 62 exchange and ensure speedy redressal of grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. All type of complaints like non-working of telephone lines, and broadband connections, delay in shifting, discrepancy in telephone bills are attended to promptly.

(c) and (d) The number of BSNL landline phones in Sector-62, Noida has increased over the last three years. As on 31.3.2010, the number of landline connections in Sector-62 exchange is 5549 as compared to 4818 as on 31.03.2008 and 5193 as on 31.03.2009.

(e) Consumer Service Centre is already working at telephone exchange, Sector-62, Noida. The consumer grievances, as and when received, are settled promptly.

Transfer of technology

2156. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the Transfer of Technology from Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Chennai pertaining to Integrated Radio and Line Modem (IRLM) to M/s Sham Shin Precision Pvt. Ltd.;

(b) whether the company has fulfilled all the terms and conditions for the transfer of technology; and

(c) the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) Development of Integrated Radio and Line Modem (IRLM) was sponsored by the Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL), Hyderabad to Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Chennai which is a R and D Society under Department of Information Technology. Transfer of Technology pertaining to this IRLM to M/s Sham Shin Precision Pvt. Ltd. was approved by the Director, SAMEER.

(b) and (c) The company paid the initial technology fee to SAMEER as per the signed agreement. However, at the time of placement of prototype order on the above company, the user agency, *i.e.* DRDL changed some technical specifications for the Radio modem. The company requested SAMEER to supply this item as per the changed specification which was not possible for SAMEER in the required time frame. The company made their own solution and supplied the prototype units to DRDL successfully. Due to this, they did not fulfill the remaining terms and conditions of the agreement signed with SAMEER.

DRDL has placed further production order on the company for this item.

Poor Dolphin connectivity in Vasant Vihar

2157. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants/officers/Parliament officials/CBI officials using Dolphin connections in Vasant Vihar area of South Delhi;

(b) whether the connectivity of Dolphin mobile service of MTNL is very poor in South Delhi particularly in Vasant Vihar near Priya Cinema and CBI/CGH Complex (Parliament Pool) and JNU area for the last six months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by MTNL to improve the mobile signal quality in these areas, immediately;

(d) by when the situation is likely to improve; and

(e) the reasons for inflated bills, irrespective of the poor services by Dolphin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Locality-wise/category-wise data is not maintained in the system. However, approximately, 605 Government servants may be using Dolphin connections in Vasant Vihar area of South Delhi.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Connectivity of Dolphin mobile services of MTNL in JNU area is very good. However, in Vasant Vihar area, coverage has been affected due to sealing of Tower near Priya Cinema by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Case has been taken with MCD to resolve the matter at the earliest to improve the services in this area.

(e) No such case has come to notice.

2G services

2158. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allotment of spectrum for 2G services were made to several entrepreneurs who were not mobile telecom service providers at that point;

(b) if so, the rationale therefor;

(c) whether Government had although contemplated completion of allotment of spectrum for 3G services through auction by January, 2009;

(d) if so, the reasons for failure of adhering to the said time-frame;

(e) the details of revised time-frame decided for it indicating the volume estimated to be mopped up by Government in the proposed action; and

(f) the rationale behind the estimation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The spectrum for 2G services has been allotted to those who obtained Unified Access Service License (UASL) only.

(c) and (d) EGOM on "Auction of 3G spectrum" had several meetings on 31st July 2009, 27th August 2009, 19th November 2009, 21st December 2009 and 12th January 2010 and decided for auction of 3G spectrum. There have been some issues about availability of 3G spectrum for auction in different service areas causing delay in finalizing number of 3G slots to be auctioned. The Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) was therefore released on 25th February 2010 only.

(e) and (f) As per the time table given in the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA), the 3G Auction has started on 9th April 2010. The estimated revenue from 3G spectrum auction is around Rs. 14,330 crores based on reserve price. This is based on auction of 3 blocks in 17 service areas and 4 blocks in 5 service areas in additions to one block assigned to MTNL/BSNL.

Number portability

2159. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in implementation of number portability;

(b) the hurdles the Telecom Engineering Centre is facing to carry out number portability testing to ensure correct call routing;

(c) whether it is a fact that to implement the number portability all service providers have to be MNP-ready; and

(d) if so, in what manner the Ministry is planning to implement it at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Sir, The whole network in the country are to be ready and tested before the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service is implemented. Various activities are required to be carried out by the operators including technical augmentation and upgradation of their existing network, carrying out required installation and 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. The MNP implementation is getting delayed since all the networks are not completely ready for implementation of MNP.

(b) Acceptance Testing of MNP service will be carried out by Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT in each Licensed Service Area (LSA). Acceptance Testing (A/T) schedule for MNP service has already been circulated by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) to all stakeholders. No hurdle/difficulties are anticipated in testing of correct call routing, as technical issues raised by stakeholders for far have already been clarified.

(c) Sir, to implement the number portability in the country, all service providers have to be MNP-ready as detailed in para (a) above.

(d) The Department is making all efforts to get the MNP implementation at the earliest. The Access and ILD (International Long Distance) Service Providers have been instructed to complete the Inter Operator Test (IOT) including call flow tests by 15th May 2010 after which Acceptance Test (A/T) shall be carried out by TERM Cells. TERM Cells have been asked to closely oversee the progress of call flow test.

Wireless in local loop facility

2160. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in Rajasthan, not having telephone connectivity;
- (b) the number of villages, with 'Wireless-in-local-loop' facility;
- (c) the list of applicants who have applied for various telephone services; and
- (d) the time that would be taken for providing facility to the waitlisted people by the BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Out of 39,753 inhabited villages in Rajasthan Circle as per Census 2001, 950 villages have not been provided with Villages Public Telephone (VPT) as on 31.03.2010. Out of these 39,753 villages, 39,385 villages have been provided with Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) facility as on 31.03.2010.

(c) and (d) There are 71 waitlisted applicants for landline telephone facility in the State of Rajasthan. There is no waitlist of applicants for other telephone services viz., WLL, Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) and broadband services. All waitlisted subscribers for landline phone will be provided with telephone facility by March, 2010 subject to techno-commercial feasibility.

Village Public Telephones

2161. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages in the State of Tamil Nadu have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs);

(b) if not, number of villages that are yet to be provided with VPTs, district-wise; and

(c) by when all the villages in the State will be provided with VPTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Out of 15,492 inhabited villages in the State of Tamil Nadu as per Census 2001, 15,481 villages have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs) as on 28.02.2010.

(b) and (c) District-wise total number of 11 inhabited villages that are yet to be provided with VPTs, are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom District	No. of villages yet to be provided with VPT facility
1	Coimbatore	6
2	Salem	1
3	Thanjavur	4
TOTAL		11

These remaining villages have been planned to be covered with VPTs progressively in a phased manner by February, 2011 with subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

Violation of licence agreements

2162. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the guidelines on Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) by telecom companies, intra city mergers are not allowed till the licensee completes three years from the date of issue of license;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any application for the merger from any of the licensees and has Government given any go ahead for the merger of the companies which do not meet the guidelines prescribed by TRAI on M&A;

(c) the number and names of the companies which had violated the guidelines; and

(d) the action being initiated by Government for violation of licence agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) As per the Guidelines dated 22.04.2008 for intra service area Merger of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Services (UAS) Licences, any permission for merger shall be accorded only after completion of 3 years from the effective date of the licences.

(b) to (d) Sir, following companies have applied for merger/amalgamation of the companies:

- (i) M/s. Aditya Birla Telecom Limited with M/s. Idea Cellular Limited.
- (ii) M/s. Spice Communications Limited with M/s. Idea Cellular Limited.
- (iii) M/s. Allianz Infratech (Pvt.) Limited with Etisalat DB Telecom Private Ltd.

Further, as per clause 6.3(ii) of UAS licence Agreement, merger or demerger is sanctioned and approved by the High Court or Tribunal as per the law in force; in accordance with the provisions; more particularly Sections 391 to 394 of Companies Act, 1956. So far, Department of Telecom (DoT) has not given any go ahead for the merger of the companies which do not meet these licensing provisions. Intra service area Merger of CMTS/UAS Licences, shall be considered by DoT as per conditions of licence agreements and guidelines dated 22.04.2008 in this regard and after the scheme of merger/amalgamation is approved by the High Court or Tribunal as per the law in force.

Sam Pitroda Panel

2163. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:
MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Pitroda panel constituted by Government to study the functioning of BSNL has submitted its report to Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government to the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Sir, Government constituted an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda in January 2010 to review the performance of BSNL and suggest measures for improving overall performance of the company. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government. The recommendations of Pitroda Committee were deliberated in the 126th Meeting of BSNL Board on 10.3.2010. After detailed discussion, the Board broadly agreed to all the recommendations of the Committee.

Illegal mobile towers

†2164. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of illegal towers in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to check it;
- (c) if so, whether Government is aware of revenue loss thereby;
- (d) if so, the action taken against companies installing illegal mobile towers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (f) Sir, as per sitting clearance issued by the Ministry, there are no illegal mobile towers in the country. Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) issues sitting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links.

However, apart from above permission from DoT for establishment of towers, the licensee company is also required to obtain the permission from the concerned local bodies/authorities in terms of Section 10(c) and 12 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. DoT is not maintaining any record of such permission obtained from local bodies/authorities by the licensee and levies paid in this regard.

Further, as per terms and conditions of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service/Unified Access Service license and Infrastructure Provider Category-I registration, the responsibility of obtaining permission/Right of Way from local bodies/authorities, for establishing towers, lies with the telecom service providers/Infrastructure Provider Category-I.

Licence fee structure

†2165. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

- (a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is contemplating for a uniform fee system in place of present 6 to 10 per cent licence fee structure by telecom service providers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government has proposed for a uniform rate of 8.5 per cent;
- (c) whether the service providers, by saying this proposed uniform rate the highest in the countries of the world are supporting to fix it at 6 per cent to make it commensurable; and
- (d) the policy of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (d) Sir, in the interest of simplicity, transparency, ending arbitrage in the rates of licence fee without affecting the total licence fee contribution to the General exchequer and ensuring a level playing field between different services, Government is envisaging a uniform licence fee rate for various telecom service providers. Accordingly, a committee was constituted in Department of Telecom (DoT) in May 2009. The Committee has since submitted its report on 31.8.2009, recommending uniform licence fee of 8.5 % of AGR (Adjusted Gross Revenue) for various telecom service providers. On 02.12.2009, Government has sought recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in the matter enclosing there-with a copy of the report dated 31.8.2009 of the Committee. A decision will be taken by the Government keeping all aspects in mind including the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). Being a policy matter, no time frame can be fixed for arriving at the decision.

Worse condition of telephone services

†2166. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited's (BSNL) income is declining due to rampant mismanagement;
- (b) the details of the business done and the profit earned by BSNL during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10;
- (c) the details of the report of the Committee constituted for investigating the work related complaints and corruption in BSNL;
- (d) whether the CAG report of 2009-10 have pointed out irregularities in the planning, equipments, purchase of goods, monitoring of projects of the company and worse condition of telephone services; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the working of BSNL and to eradicate corruption from BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Sir, the decline in Bharat Sanchar Nigam

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Limited's (BSNL) income has been on account of the reduction in number of wire-line due to customer preference for mobile telephones resulting into reduction of about 6.5 million lines from 2004-05 to 2008-09 and also reduction in tariff leading to decline in Average Revenue Per User (ARPU).

Other reasons for decline in income of BSNL, *inter alia*, include withdrawal or substantial reduction of the financial support from the Government such as abolition of Access Deficit Charges.

(b) BSNL is providing comprehensive range of telecom services in India which include wireline/wireless access service, Internet, 3G, Broadband, Wi-max and various Value Added Services.

The total income of BSNL in 2008-09 is Rs. 35811.92 crores. In the financial year 2008-09, BSNL has earned a net profit of Rs. 574.85 crores. The anticipated total income and profit of BSNL for the financial year 2009-10 is around Rs. 32,500 crores.

(c) No such committee has been constituted for investigating the work related complaints and corruption in BSNL.

(d) No such irregularities have been pointed out by C and AG in report no. CA25 of 2009-10. However, the other observations made by the C and AG have since been complied with.

(e) The following steps have been taken by BSNL to improve its working:

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

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

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

The following steps have been taken to eradicate corruption:

- (i) There is a Vigilance setup in BSNL HQ and its field offices. It is headed by a fulltime CVO at HQ.
- (ii) The Vigilance Branches examine the complaints having vigilance angle as per the instructions on the subject.

Financial performance of BSNL

2167. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial performance of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) has been on decline since 2005-06 and it is at loss of Rs. 3641 crore in the year 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to find the reasons for the continued decline in the growth of BSNL; and

(d) if so, the details and findings thereof and measures proposed to be taken for revamping the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The financial performance of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been on decline since 2005-06. The details are under:

Financial Year	Net Profit (Rs. In Crores)
2005-06	8,940
2006-07	7,806
2007-08	3,009
2008-09	575
2009-10 (upto Dec. 2009)	178

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details and findings of study and measures proposed to be taken by BSNL for revamping the company are given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, Government constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda in January 2010 to review the performance of BSNL and suggest measures for improving overall performance of the company. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government.

Statement

BSNL has carried a study to ascertain the reasons for the fall in share of BSNL in the market. The important finding along with the action taken by BSNL are as follows:-

(A) An independent study was carried out through market research by M/s IMRB to identify the reasons for surrender of WLL and landline telephones. The main reasons identified were following:-

- (i) Increased usage of mobile phones.
- (ii) Prolonged breakdown of service due to various reasons like road widening, cable thefts, cable faults, etc.
- (iii) Poor customer care, billing problems, etc.

Efforts made to arrest the surrender:

BSNL is making all out efforts to retain landline customers and increase their utility by providing several Value Added Services. Efforts are being made for modernization of landline network, provisioning of new services at affordable prices, introduction of various attractive tariff plans and improved marketing strategies, rigorous monitoring of Quality of Service parameters as defined by TRAI etc.

- (B) Further BSNL has conducted transformation exercise with the help of Boston Consulting Group (BCG), a Management Consultancy Firm. M/s BCG in its report has identified following shortcomings in BSNL:

- Weakness in sales and distribution and Low product availability;
- Limited channel management teams and policies to manage franchisees and sub franchisees.
- BSNL customers perceive that BSNL customer service and network quality does not meet their expectations.
- Lack in innovations in BSNL's product offerings to customers.

Accordingly, BSNL has taken following steps to increase its market share:-

1. Organisational Transformation has been done, which includes redesigning the structure on the basis of new verticals catering to changed market needs, steps for developing sales and distribution capabilities and expanding distribution channels, developing a system of providing service level agreements (SLAs) for large enterprise customers and improving customer care, and after sales service.
2. Leasing of BSNL's Passive Infrastructure to other service providers.
3. Enterprise Business Unit for dealing with Corporate Customers.
4. Commercial utilization of fixed assets.
5. Exploring international business.
6. Introducing Fixed Mobile Convergence to add value to wireline telephone.

7. Providing New Value Added Services both on wireline and wireless telephones.
8. In addition to wireline broadband services, BSNL is also in the process of rolling out its WiMAX network to take an initial lead and provide wireless broadband services in all rural blocks in the country during 2010-11.
9. BSNL is rolling out FTTH (Fibre to home) services for the first time in the country, which is likely to generate substantial revenue in coming year.
10. BSNL is also making efforts for using Information Technology (e.g. Call Data Record based billing in landline and ERP for business processes) to increase its revenue.

Divestment in the telecom company

2168. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether employees unions of BSNL have taken exception to the BSNL management's decision to accept the Sam Pitroda Committee Report which favours 30 per cent divestment in the telecom company and voluntary retirement for 100,000 BSNL's employees; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Sir, Government constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda in January 2010 to review the performance of BSNL and suggest measures for improving overall performance of the company. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government. The recommendations of Pitroda Committee were deliberated in the 126th Meeting of BSNL Board on 10.3.2010. After detailed discussion, the Board broadly agreed to all the recommendations of the Committee.

The Joint Action Committee of BSNL Associations / Unions have given indefinite strike notice from 20.4.2010 on various issues including disinvestment and VRS.

BSNL and DOT have called the representatives of Joint Action Committee of BSNL Associations / Unions for meetings to resolve the issues.

Antiquities and Art Treasure Act

2169. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Judging from the recent Interpol alert on six most-wanted art objects with one such item missing from India, whether our existing law enforcement measures to safeguard antiquities are incapable of doing the job;

(b) whether the Indian Treasure Trove Act, last amended in 1949 is obsolete as it defines any art object worth more than Rs. 10.00 and found hidden in the soil is treated as treasure; and

(c) whether the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act has necessary mechanism for vigilant enforcement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Provisions exist under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 for regulation of export in antiquities and art treasures and for prevention of their illicit trafficking such as registration of dealers, registration of specified categories of antiquities, prosecution of offenders etc. Besides the Government has launched a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities for documentation of the monuments and antiquities.

Statement

Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878

Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (Act No. VI of 1878) An Act to amend the law relating to Treasure Trove (As modified upto the 1st September, 1949) is implemented by the State Governments through the District Collectors as per the provisions of the Section 3 of the Act. The Act effective enough as it is still in force particularly to safeguard antiquities as the provisions clearly provide for compulsory acquisition against compensation in case the Governments deems to preserve any such treasure for posterity.

Maintenance of Jantar Mantar

2170. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India has failed to maintain Jantar Mantar, the world famous astronomical observatory built in 1724 in the heart of Delhi, as its condition is deteriorating;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for proper maintenance and security to the monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The monument is maintained properly and it is in a good state of preservation.

(c) Essential conservation work at the monument is attended regularly depending upon the availability of resources and need of repairs at the site. Appropriate watch and ward staff have been engaged for the security of the monument.

Protection of temples in Odisha

2171. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has a special plan for protecting the Buddhist centres in Odisha and also the Konark temple and Jagannath temple in Puri; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Odisha State is not getting the adequate fund for these above centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) All protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India in Orissa are being maintained properly as per the availability of resources and need of the repairs at site and they are in good state of preservation. The list of Archaeological Survey of India protected monuments in Orissa is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Jurisdiction of Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument/site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Chausatti Jogini temple together with three minor shrines	Jharial	Bolangir
2.	Ruined fortress	Agrahat, Bandals, Chaudar, Chhatisa, Govind Jew, Patna, Jaj, Bhariab, Kapaleswar, Kedareswar, Mundmal	Cuttack
3.	Ruins of the Buddhist temples and images	Bandaeswar	Cuttack
4.	Bhubaneswar Mahadev temple	Bhabanipur (Balía Taluk)	Cuttack
5.	Hill, containing many valuable sculptures, images, and inscriptions, etc., of Buddhistic age. On the top, there is a math and a small temple of Mahakal	Chandia	Cuttack

1	2	3	4
6.	Ancient monuments of Barabati Fortress and the ruins and remains of all ancient edifices, gateways, etc., save the mosque	Cuttack	Cuttack
7.	Churangarh Fort locally known as Sarangarh, excluding the area acquired by the State Government	Dadhapatna	Cuttack
8.	Four colossal images in the compound of Jaipur the sub-divisional Officers Quarters, namely:- (1) Chamunda, (2) Indrani, (3) Kalijuga, (4) Varahi	Jaipur	Cuttack
9.	Three Buddhist images	Jaipur	Cuttack
10.	Ruins of Buddhist temples and images	Naltigiri (Lalitagiri)	Cuttack
11.	Hill containing many valuable sculptures and images	Ratnagiri	Cuttack
12.	Mahratta bridge locally known as the Atharnulla (eighteen arches bridge) and also as Tentulimal bridge	Siriapur	Cuttack
13.	Monolith called Chandeswar Pillar	Siriapur	Cuttack
14.	Simhanatha Mahadeva temple	Simhanatha Pitha, Mauza Gopinathpur	Cuttack
15.	Pancha Pandava temple	Ganeswarpur	Cuttack
16.	Durga temple	Baideswar	Cuttack
17.	Ancient site at Baneswaranasi	Padamal pattana	Cuttack
18.	Mahimamani Temple	Ragadi (Banki)	Cuttack
19.	Ancient Site at Chowdar	Chowdar	Cuttack
20.	Bringesvara Mahadeva temple	Bajrakot	Dhenkanal
21.	Rock-cut Vishnu	Rasol	Dhenkanal
22.	Gangadharaswami temple	Kottakolla	Ganjam

1	2	3	4
23.	Jagdiswaraswami temple	Kottakolla	Ganjam
24.	Bhima temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
25.	Kunti temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
26.	yudhishtra temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
27.	Asoka rock inscriptions at Jaugada	Pandya	Ganjam
28.	Prehistoric sites	Baidyapur	Mayur Bhanj
29.	Ruins of ancient fort	Haripurgarh	Mayur Bhanj
30.	Prehistoric sites	Kuchai	Mayur Bhanj
31.	Prehistoric sites	Kuliana	Mayur Bhanj
32.	Paintings on the rock locally known as Ravana Chhaya and other ancient monuments and remains	Sitabhanji	Keenjhar
33.	Ancient site of Asurgarh fort	Asurgarh	Kalahandi
34.	Temple of Nilamadhaya and Sidheswara	Gandharadhi	Phulbani
35.	Paschima Samnatha, Bhubanesvara and Kapilesvara temples	Baudh Town	Phulbani
36.	Bhaskareswar temple	Baragarh	Puri
37.	Brahmeswar temple with its minar shrines in the compound	Baragarh	Puri
38.	Nabakeswar temple	Baragarh	Puri
39.	Rameswar Temple	Baragarh	Puri
40.	Magheswar temple with its minar shrine	Besuaghai	Puri
41.	Ananta Basudeva temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
42.	Bakeswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
43.	Chitrakarni temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
44.	Jameswar temple with its minar shrine	Bhubaneswar	Puri

1	2	3	4
45.	Lord lingraj temple with all the minar temples in the compound namely:- 1. Amania well, 2. Astmurti 3. Chandeswar Deb 4. Gopaluni temple 5. Ladukeswar temple 6. Parbati temple 7. Sabitri Devi temple 8. Sakreswar temple 9. Sathidosi temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
46.	Maitreswar temple with all the minar temples in the compound	Bhubaneswar	Puri
47.	Makareswar temple with its minar	Bhubaneswar	Puri
48.	Markandeswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
49.	Mukteswar temples with its minar shrines but excluding the murich Kunda.	Bhubaneswar	Puri
50.	Paramguru temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
51.	Papnasini Tank	Bhubaneswar	Puri
52.	Parsurameswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
53.	Raja Rani temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
54.	Sahasralinga Tank	Bhubaneswar	Puri
55.	Sari Deul	Bhubaneswar	Puri
56.	Sidheswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
57.	Sisiresvare temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
58.	Varahi temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
59.	Rock inscription of the edicts of Asoka and the sculpture of elephant	Dhauri	Puri
60.	Small rock cut cell with a niche and an inscription of Santikara	Dhauri	Puri

1	2	3	4
61.	Chausath Yogini temple known as Mahamaya temple	Hirapur	Puri
62.	All ancient caves, structures and other monuments or remains situated on the Oudaygiri and the Khandagiri hills except the temple of Parasnath on the top of the Khandagiri hill and also the temple in front of the Barabhuji and the Trisula Caves	Jagmara	Puri
63.	Sun temple	Konark	Puri
64.	Bridge of eighteen openings over the Madhupur stream known as Athara Nala Bridge.	Puri	Puri
65.	Shri Jagannath temple and subsidiary shrines.	Puri	Puri
66.	Daksha Prajapati temple	Raghunathpur	Puri
67.	Ancient remains inside and outside the rampart	Sisupalgarh	Puri
68.	Vikramkhola rock inscriptions	Vikramkhola	Sambalpur
69.	Dharma Mahakal Temple	Ratnagiri	Jaipur
70.	Jagannath Temple	Jaipur Town	Jaipur
71.	Trilochaneswar Temple	Jaipur Town	Jaipur
72.	Varahanatha Temple	Jaipur Town	Jaipur
73.	Buddhist site (excavated)	Udaigiri	Jaipur
74.	Kapileswar Mahadev Temple	At-Hatuari, Tehsil - Kamakhyanagar	Dhenkanal
75.	Ancient Buddhist Site, Langudi Hill, Fazilpur and Salipur, Tehsil - Dharmshala.	Mauza Panimuhani,	Jaipur
76.	Chandrasekhar Temple (Group of Monuments and Ancient Steps)	Yogapitha Kapilas Tehsil - Gondia, Dhenkanal	Orissa
77.	Annakoteswar Temple	Latdeipur, Dhenkanal	Orissa
78.	Anant Sai Vishnu	Saranga, Tehsil - Parajanga, Dhenkanal	Orissa

Birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore

2172. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up a National Committee comprising of distinguished experts to oversee the 150th birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore in May, 2011;

(b) if so, the salient details of the proposals formulated, if any, outlining the project indicating the profile of [distinguished experts] who would be eligible for induction in proposed [National Committee];

(c) whether Government has agreed to proposal from Bangladesh Prime Minister for organizing the celebration jointly; and

(d) if so, the salient feature of the proposal received from Bangladesh authority in this regard indicating steps taken, if any, by the latter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) The Government is seized of the matter.

(c) and (d) During the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in January 2010, it was agreed to oversee the joint celebrations of the 150 the Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore in 2011 in a manner befitting his vision and spirit. The modalities are yet to be worked out.

Outsourcing for conservation by ASI

2173. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is outsourcing for conservation of our historical sites;

(b) if so, whether this is due to shortage of trained regular staff of ASI or lack of expertise required for heritage crucial conservation;

(c) whether these outsourced agencies possess the necessary skill for doing such type of sensitive work of conservation, restoration, etc.; and

(d) whether the ASI would ensure that the skill and technology is simultaneously transferred to regular staff of ASI so that in future internal dedicated and customized personnel could undertake the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At some places where volume of work is more, outsourcing has been partly resorted to due to shortage of regular conservation staff.

(c) Yes, Sir. The work is assigned to only those agencies that have requisite skill and experience for doing the conservation work.

(d) The available conservation staff of ASI is fully engaged with conservation work which ensures the transference of skill and technology to regular staff.

Gorkha Fort at Nalapani in Dehradun

†2174. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to declare the Gorkha Fort at Nalapani in Dehradun, a protected monument;

(b) if so, by when it would be declared a protected monument; and

(c) whether with the declaration of the Gorkha Fort, a protected monument, Government plans to identify the entire region as a tourist zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) There is no proposal with the Archaeological Survey of India to declare Gorkha Fort at Nalapani, Dehradun as a monument of national importance.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Advanced satellite data to predict monsoon

2175. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN:

SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether climate change has made weather forecast difficult for the India Meteorological Department and unpredictable monsoon and drought can cause heavy losses to our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the United States is likely to provide India with advanced satellite data to predict and track the monsoon with a greater degree of certainty and reducing chances of economic dislocation and loss of lives as a result of drought and floods;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Indian scientists at present predict the monsoon only one or two days in advance and the new system would allow the scientists to predict rainfall fifteen days in advance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) As of now, no conclusive evidence exists to attribute the Indian Summer Monsoon (ISM) variability to climate change. The medium and long range prediction of the monsoon along with associated extreme weather events

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is highly challenging scientifically. Nonetheless, continuous efforts are made by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) to enhance the skill of weather forecasts. Government of India has taken up a massive modernization programme of IMD with a major emphasis on establishing a robust and modern observational infrastructure, high-performance computing systems and Doppler Weather Radars in the country for facilitating the improved forecast service. Phase - I of the IMD's modernization programme with an allocation of Rs. 920 crores is underway.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Under the existing meteorological data exchange policies of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), all available data is exchanged freely across its member countries. Global satellite meteorological data is also exchanged bi-laterally among the countries, including between India and USA as a part of various bilateral cooperation agreements. India is already using global satellite data in its analysis-forecast system for generating medium range (upto 7 days in advance) weather forecasts.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Agro-advisories based on 7-days weather forecasts has been operating since Monsoon - 2005. Further, in an attempt to provide an additional rainfall outlook up to 15-days, experimental extended range forecast assessment has been put under extensive performance evaluation.

Condition of Pakistan for talks

2176. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has put up some conditions for resumption of second round of talks at foreign secretaries level in Islamabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is ready for talks with Pakistan on their terms?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) During the recent Foreign Secretary level talks in New Delhi on February 25, 2010. Pakistan stressed that the Composite Dialogue between India and Pakistan should be restored. It was conveyed to the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan that the resumption of such a process would have to await the restoration of greater trust and confidence. The two Foreign Secretaries agreed to remain in touch.

Indo-Saudi Joint Commission

2177. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Saudi Arabia have recently agreed to grant long-term multiple entry visas to business persons and also entered into agreements on Science and Technology, oil, gas and minerals in the recently held Indo-Saudi Joint Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements entered into between India and Saudi Arabia; and

(c) in what manner the above agreements benefit India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) During the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission meeting held in Riyadh from October 27-31, 2009 both sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of their commercial relations and facilitation of issuing multiple entry business visas to their respective business communities, and encouraged them to take full advantage of these facilities. To this effect, both sides agreed to grant six months multiple entry visas to business persons on production of a letter from the concerned chambers of commerce and export promotion councils in the country of the applicants.

(b) and (c) No agreements were signed with Saudi Arabia during Indo-Saudi Joint Commission meeting held in Riyadh from 27-31 October 2009.

Torture of fishermen by Sri Lankan soldiers

†2178. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Sri Lankan soldiers tortured Indian fishermen and destroyed their fishing nests;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fishermen have lodged a complaint with States Department of fisheries; and

(c) if so, whether an enquiry has been made from Sri Lankan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) There have been incidents of apprehension and firing upon Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. However, Sri Lankan Navy has denied responsibility in all incidents of firing on Indian fishermen.

(b) Government has not been informed of any complaint lodged by fishermen with States Department of Fisheries on torture by Sri Lankan soldiers.

(c) No.

Officials killed in attack in Kabul

2179. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians including embassy officials were killed on the 26th February, 2010 in a series of attacks held in Kabul, Afghanistan;

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

(c) whether the Indians working in various development projects in Afghanistan are feeling insecure and unsafe;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the facts thereof and whether similar attacks occurred in the past few years also in Afghanistan; and

(e) if so, whether Government has since contemplated any steps to provide safety and security to Indians working there if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Seven Indians died as a result of the terrorist attack in Kabul on February 26, 2010, which targeted a guest house and nearby Hotel, used among others, by Indian nationals. The Indians who died as a result of the attack were two language instructors, a doctor with the Indian Medical Mission in Kabul, a senior official of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, two officials of the Consulate Generals of India in Herat and Kandahar, and a musician who was a part of cultural troupe sponsored by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

(c) and (d) The security situation in Afghanistan has deteriorated in the recent past. Terrorist attacks in Kabul and other parts of the country have affected Afghans and foreigners, including Indians working in Afghanistan.

(e) Government of India is comprehensively reviewed and enhanced security measures being taken for the safety of our personnel and other Indians working in Afghanistan. It is also in regular touch with the Government of Afghanistan, which has assured all necessary steps for the security of Indians in that country. Indian nationals registered with the Embassy are being regularly advised about the prevailing security scenario in the country through security advisories. These advisories outline the precautions that need to be taken for their own safety and security.

Passport to girls married to NRIs

2180. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a dual passport system for girls married to NRIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objectives for introduction of such system;

(c) whether Government has made consultation with various stake holders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the response received by Government from them in this regard; and

(e) the extent to which the objectives are likely to be achieved after the introduction of said system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) No. Under the Passports Act, a person can hold only one passport. A person needs an entry/residence visa to stay in a foreign country which is affixed on

the passport and is recognized internationally. In case a passport is lost or retained by any unauthorized person including an estranged husband, the Indian Mission can issue a duplicate passport on request.

(b) to (e) Not applicable.

Mutual Cooperation on criminal matters

2181. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed mutual cooperation treaty among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries on criminal matters;

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

(c) the name of the countries with whom such treaty is yet to be signed;

(d) whether Government has made any negotiations and finalized the text for said treaty;

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

(f) the extent to which criminal activities in the region has been checked so far after the implementation of such treaty?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) SAARC Member States, including India, have signed the SAARC Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters during the 15th SAARC Summit in Colombo (August 2-3-2008).

(b) The Convention will enable evidence sharing among SAARC Member States and seizure and confiscation of funds meant for criminal and terrorist activities. The Convention shall also apply to criminal acts which occurred prior to the entry into force of this Convention.

(c) All SAARC Member States have signed the Convention.

(d) and (e) Not applicable.

(f) The SAARC Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters has not yet come into force as according to the Article 24 of the SAARC Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, it is subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the last instrument of ratification. Till date India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka have ratified the Convention. Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan have yet to ratify the Convention.

Passing of resolution on NPT

2182. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNO had passed a resolution on NPT;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether signing NPT is compulsory as per the resolution for countries with atomic power; and

(d) if so, the stand of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The UN Security Council Summit held on 24 September 2009 in New York adopted resolution 1887 which addressed several non-proliferation and disarmament issues including the NPT, CTBT, FMCT, IAEA safeguards, implementation of UNSC resolution including 1540, nuclear security, nuclear-weapons free world etc.

(c) and (d) UN Security Council Resolution 1887 [call upon all States that are not parties to the NPT to accede to the treaty as non-nuclear weapon States]. In a letter to the President of the Security Council India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York stated that there is no question of India joining the NPT as non-nuclear weapon State.

Meeting of countries on terrorism

2183. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the Joint Group of Countries on Terrorism during the year 2009;

(b) the proposals/initiatives agreed to, by the Joint Group to counter cross border terrorism;

(c) whether some more countries have agreed to join the Group in view of the growing menace of terrorism lately; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Three meetings of the Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism (CT-JWG) were held in 2009 - with USA, Canada and the European Union.

(b) The JWG meetings provide a forum for counter terrorism cooperation enabling sharing of information, views and experience regarding regional and international terrorism, cooperation in training and capacity and capacity building including in relevant technologies and equipment, countering terrorist finance, strengthening of multilateral efforts in counter terrorism, and facilitating agency to agency cooperation. In the meetings held in 2009, further initiatives and follow up measures were discussed regarding cooperation in countering drug trafficking, terrorist finance, cyber security, bio-terrorism, forensics, mutual legal assistance, etc.

(c) and (d) Ministry of External Affairs currently coordinates CT-JWGs with 25 countries and 2 regional groupings. Government assesses the need for establishing such JWGs on a regular basis.

Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan

†2184. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the terrorist attacks on Mumbai, Government had decided that so long as the action is not taken against the terrorists responsible for attack, India would have no dialogue with Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of no concrete action against terrorists by the concerned nation, Government is preparing for Foreign Secretary level talks under duress from foreign country;

(c) if so, the comprehensive details thereof;

(d) if not, the scheme prepared by Government for action against foreign terrorists in future; and

(e) the comprehensive details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) It is Government's consistently expressed position that it is necessary to have an environment free of terror or threat if relations between India and Pakistan are to move forward concretely and meaningfully. Government expects Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack to justice, unravel the full conspiracy behind the attack, fulfil its commitment to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism and to deny sanctuary to all terrorist groups which operate from its soil. At the initiative of the Government of India, Foreign Secretary-level talks were held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010. The invitation to Pakistan Foreign Secretary should be seen in the context of Government's desire to ensure communication between the two countries, to address the core concerns relating to terrorism directed against India from Pakistan, and pending humanitarian issues.

(d) to (e) Government is committed to effectively combat all forms of terrorism including the threat posed by foreign terrorists.

States having no RPOs

2185. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States where there is no Regional Passport Office;

(b) whether the Central Government is contemplating to open Regional Passport Office in those States;

(c) if so, action taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) There are seven States which do not have a Regional

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Passport Office (RPO). These States are Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Guwahati is the designated ROP for Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and ROP Kolkata is the designated RPO for Sikkim and Tripura States.

(b) to (d) Satisfactory passport service is currently available through Regional Passport Office, Guwahati and Regional Passport Office, Kolkata and seven Passport Application Collection Centres at Agartala, Aizwal, Gangtok, Imphal, Kohima, Shillong and Siliguri for these States. The criteria for identifying places to set up new Passport office or Passports Collection Centres is on the basis of number of passport applications received from the respective regions. Government has embarked on Passport Seva Project (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 (PSKs) and 15 (fifteen) Mini PSKs are going to be established across the country. It is proposed to upgrade the existing seven Passport Application Collection Centres as Mini PSKs under the Passport Seva Project in the above States. Further addition would be reviewed as and when a need arises.

Visit of Russian PM

2186. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Russian Prime Minister visited India recently;
- (b) if so, the details discussed and MoUs signed so far in each area;
- (c) the benefit to our country in each area; and
- (d) the implementation status thereof, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes. The Russian Prime Minister Mr. Vladimir Putin came on a working visit on 12 March 2010 at the invitation of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. He was accompanied by a delegation comprising two Deputy Prime Ministers, Minister of Energy, several high-ranking officials of the Russian Government and prominent business leaders.

(b) and (c) During the visit, Prime Minister Mr. Vladimir Putin called on the President, met with UPA Chairperson and had talks with Prime Minister. A detailed exchange of views between Prime Minister and his Russian counterpart on bilateral, regional and global issues took place. Cooperation in strategic sectors like defence, space, science and technology, nuclear energy and hydrocarbons was reviewed and new joint initiatives were discussed. They also discussed ways of enhancing bilateral trade and investment between the two countries and on ensuring a favourable climate for mutual investments. Cooperation in the hydrocarbon sector also featured prominently in the talks.

Five agreements were signed during the visit-

- The IGA on Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, which was initialed during the Summit Meeting in Moscow in December 2009, was signed on 12 March in New Delhi. It is an

umbrella cooperation agreement with forward looking language. It is a document that will cover procurements of Russian equipment and uranium, promote indigenization of nuclear reactor parts and enable scientific cooperation between Russian and Indian experts in the field.

- The Road Map on Serial Construction of Russian-designed nuclear power plants in an indicative non-binding document. The road map outlines timelines for steps to be taken for the construction of Kudankulam units 3 and 4, provides for construction of two more reactors at Kudankulam and two reactors at Haripur (West Bengal) during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). Construction of more reactors of Russian design will be considered during formulation of Thirteenth Five Year Plan (2017-22). The road map calls for progressive indigenization of supplies for the reactors to be constructed in collaboration with Russia beyond the level already envisaged in Kudankulam 3 and 4.
- An MoU was signed on Joint Production of GLONASS ground support equipment including receivers and chipsets in India. This is a significant step forward in India's access to space-based technology. GLONASS - Russian Global Navigation Satellite System - is the equivalent of the American GPS system and European GALILEO system. It is based on 24 satellites of which around 21 are already in space. India and Russia signed an umbrella agreement in 2004 on cooperation in GLONASS and several follow up agreements have since been signed giving India increasing access to GLONASS signals. India is also discussing with Russia GLONASS signal use in disaster management and emergencies. Russia has offered full cooperation to India in the area of management of manmade and natural disasters.
- An MoU on Cooperation in the area of Mineral Fertilizers was signed. This will encourage collaboration in the establishment of joint ventures, investment and R and D activities in the area of mineral fertilizers.
- An agreement on the annual purchase of di-ammonium phosphate by Indian companies IFFCO and Indian Potash Ltd. from Russian Company PhosAgro was also signed.

(d) Ministries/Departments/Agencies concerned with implementation of the agreements have initiated follow-up action, which is periodically reviewed through existing bilateral mechanisms.

Protection of Indians in Afghanistan

2187. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister has recently urged the President of Afghanistan to provide full protection to the Indians working there;
- (b) if so, the response of the President of Afghanistan in this regard;

(c) the number of Indians killed in Afghanistan during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of compensation paid by Government to the families of the victims; and

(e) the steps Union Government proposes to take to provide safety and security to Indians in Afghanistan?

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

(b) President Karzai promised a full investigation into the attack and that the Government of Afghanistan would do all it could to ensure the security of all Indian nationals working in Afghanistan and helping the Afghan people.

(c) The number of Indians killed in Afghanistan since 2007, year wise is as follows :

2007	2008	2009	2010
NIL	9	1	7

(d) Government has taken necessary steps to ensure adequate financial and other assistance to support the families of Indians killed in Afghanistan on Government duty or Government related work. These include including *ex-gratia* compensation, insurance payments, liberalized pensionary benefits and other admissible benefits.

(e) Government of India has comprehensively reviewed and enhanced security measures being taken for the safety of our personnel and other Indians working in Afghanistan. It is also in regular touch with the Government of Afghanistan, which has assured all necessary steps for the security of Indians in that country. Indian nationals registered with the Embassy are being regularly advised about the prevailing security scenario in the country through security advisories. These advisories outline the precautions that need to be taken for their own safety and security.

Exchange of enclaves

2188. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian enclaves that are in Bangladesh and *vice-versa*;

(b) whether Governments of both the countries had agreed to exchange the enclaves; and

(c) the current status of the agreement and the steps that are being taken to complete the process?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) As per agreed list, there are 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India.

(b) and (c) The 1974 Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh states that the enclaves should be exchanged between the two sides. To address the land boundary issue including the exchange of enclaves, the two sides have set up a Joint Boundary Working Group in 2001 which was held three meeting so far. During the visit PM Sheikh Hasina to India in January 2010, both sides agreed to address outstanding land boundary issues including the issue of exchange of enclaves. Both sides also agreed to convene the next meeting of the Joint Boundary Working Group.

Minister's visit to Iran

†2189. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that he has called off his forthcoming visit to Iran;
- (b) if so, the reason therefor; and
- (c) whether Government of Iran has not shown any interest with regard to this visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) I had received an invitation from the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran to attend a celebration to be organized in Tehran and Shiraz on the occasion of the celebration of the Nowruz Festival, Dignitaries from other countries were also invited for the celebration. The Iranian side subsequently changed the dates for the celebration twice. After the first change of dates, I had conveyed to the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran that I would be delighted to join in the Nowruz celebration. Unfortunately my prior commitments precluded my attending the event when the dates were changed a second time.

Indian medical mission in Kabul

2190. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian medical mission in Kabul has stopped operation;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is persuading Indian mission to resume its operations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Indian Medical Mission in Kabul was temporarily suspended due to loss of personnel to death and injury in the barbaric terrorist attack in Kabul on February 26, 2010.

(c) and (d) The Indian Medical Mission in Kabul will resume operations as soon as the medical team is reconstituted and necessary arrangements are made.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Earthquake affected Indians in Haiti

†2191. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian ministers/officers who visited Haiti following the earthquake and the details of the assurance given by them to the Indian people living there and whether those assurances were fulfilled;

(b) whether Government of India has given an amount of 50 lakh dollars for relief works in Haiti; and

(c) the amount given by Government of India for the earthquake affected Indians living in Haiti?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) Minister of State of External Affairs (Dr. Shashi Tharoor) visited Haiti on 26th January 2010 to personally convey our sympathies to the people and the Government of Haiti. He was accompanied by Smt. Mitra Vashist, Indian Ambassador to Cuba concurrently accredited to Haiti and Shri Dammu Ravi, Joint secretary, Latin America and Caribbean Division. He met the members of the Indian community and 140 members of the Formed Police Unit (FPU) with the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). No material assurances were given to the Indian people living there during the visit.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no provision in law permitting relief assistance by the Government of India to victims of natural disasters abroad.

Rehabilitation of IDPs

2192. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any enquiry from the Sri Lankan Government about the rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) who were languishing in camps; and

(b) if so, the number of people who are still in camps and the assistance given to the IDPs who were released from camps for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) and (b) Government of India attaches highest priority to the welfare and rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern Sri Lanka. Both the Governments have been holding regular discussions including at the highest levels on the issue of resettlement of IDPs. According to latest Government

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Sri Lanka figures, as on April 6, 2010 over 1.95 lakh IDPs have been resettled and around 77,598 are in the camps. Conditions for movement of the IDPs have been relaxed since December 1, 2009.

Government of India has taken several steps to provide for their welfare and assist in the rehabilitation. On 9 June 09, Prime Minister announced in Parliament that Rs 500 crore was earmarked for relief and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka. India established a field hospital in Pulmodai which treated over 50,000 displaced people from March-September 2009. A total SLR 225 million worth in medicines have been gifted to Sri Lanka in kind and was used by the field hospital. India has deployed seven demining teams for securing the area and to assist the early return of IDPs to their original areas of habitation. India has also sent 5200 tonnes of shelter material for helping the resettling IDP families in the North. To help revive the livelihood of the resettling IDPs India has gifted 70,000 agricultural starters' packs. India has also started distributing 4 lakh cement bags for the use of resettling IDP families to help repair their houses. India has deployed a reputed Indian NGO for conducting a month long artificial limb fitment camp in Northern Sri Lanka.

Delay in agreement with America

†2193. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether delay is taking place in finalizing the nuclear agreement with America;
- (b) the details of such formalities which are yet to be completed; and
- (c) by when the same are targeted to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) No, The bilateral civil nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States was finalized and signed in Washington on 10 October 2008. The Agreement came into force on 6 December 2008.

Residential units for weaker sections in Haryana

†2194. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the towns of Haryana identified for the construction of residential units for the weaker sections of the society during the last five years;
- (b) the number of units proposed to be constructed in these towns and the amount sanctioned for them, year-wise;
- (c) the number of units constructed out of them; and
- (d) the number of persons who have been allocated houses?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Two projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) for Faridabad city for Rs. 64.23 crore and 18 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(IHSDP) for Rs. 272.26 crore have been approved so far in the state of Haryana for construction/upgradation of 3248 and 16426 houses respectively. The project-wise and year-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As on 31 March, 2010, 1622 dwelling units under BSUP and 3787 dwelling under IHSDP have been reported as completed.

Statement

A. Projects sanctioned under Basis Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in Haryana

Rs. in crore

Status as on 31.3.2010

Sl. No.	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Centre Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)
1.	Faridabad	Urban Renewal Project- Dabua Colony	38.96	1968	18.91	20.05	4.73
2.	Faridabad	Urban Renewal Project- Bapu Nagar	25.27	1280	12.26	13.00	3.07
TOTAL			64.23	3248	31.17	33.05	7.80

B. Projects sanctioned under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in Haryana

2006-07

Rs. in crore

Status as on 31.3.2010

Sl. No.	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ambala City	1	15.40	495	12.32	3.08	6.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Ambala Sadar	1	11.41	423	9.13	2.28	4.56
3.	Bandhunagar Ambala	1	3.17	192	2.53	0.63	1.27
4.	Bhiwani	1	28.92	1679	23.14	5.78	11.57
5.	Dadri	1	12.11	423	9.69	2.42	4.84
6.	Hissar	1	26.81	1360	18.95	7.86	9.48
7.	Jagadhri	1	26.52	968	18.80	7.72	9.40
8.	Jhajjar	1	8.07	431	5.73	2.34	2.86
9.	Kalka	1	2.59	130	2.07	0.52	1.04
10.	Naraingarh, Ambala	1	7.19	611	5.76	1.44	2.88
11.	Panchkula (Phase-I)	1	21.52	2388	17.22	4.30	8.61
12.	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.16	2457	17.73	4.43	8.86
13.	Panchkula (Phase-III)	1	22.09	2449	17.67	4.42	8.84
14	Pinjore	1	3.79	150	3.03	0.76	1.51
15	Rewari	1	27.09	485	19.20	7.90	9.60
13		15	238.84	14641	182.96	55.88	91.48

*C. Projects sanctioned under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
in Haryana*

2008-09

Rs. in crore

Status as on 31.3.2010

Sl. No.	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jind	1	18.67	933	14.93	3.73	7.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Ladwa	1	3.56	200	2.85	0.71	1.42
3	Yamunanagar	1	11.20	652	8.96	2.24	4.48
	3	3	33.42	1785	26.74	6.68	13.37

Survey reports of slums

2195. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any data base survey reports of all slums from Jharkhand State Government;

(b) if so, status of these reports;

(c) if not, whether Union Government has asked any such reports from State Governments; and

(d) if so, the States which have submitted their reports?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has released grants during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 under the Plan Scheme of Urban Statistics for HR and Assessment (USHA) to State Governments including the Government of Jharkhand for conducting Slum Surveys in the cities/towns having more than one lakh population in the State as per census 2001. The State Governments have initiated the action to conduct the surveys. No State has submitted reports so far.

Rajiv Awas Yojana

†2196. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Rajiv Awas Yojana;

(b) the total amount allocated under this scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) to (d) The Government announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a Slum-free India through the implementation of RAY. The Draft Guidelines were prepared and circulated to Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and other central Ministries/State Governments and other stakeholders. Comments and suggestions were received from Planning Commission, Central Ministries and State Governments on the draft Guidelines. Based on these comments and feedback from various quarters, a draft Rajiv Awas Yojana (Slum-free India Mission) Scheme was prepared and has been circulated to an Expert committee constituted for formulation of Rajiv Awas Yojana and to make suggestions on strategies, funding pattern and other features of the scheme. In the year 2009-10, Rs. 150 crore was allocated for the proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). The same was revised to Rs. 60 crore and the entire amount of the Revised Estimate (RE) Budget has been released for preparatory activities to States. The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise revised estimate

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72
2.	Assam	76.34
3.	Bihar	191.59
4.	Chhattisgarh	182.88
5.	Gujarat	431.64
6.	Haryana	151.30
7.	Himachal Pradesh	63.84
8.	Jharkhand	206.11
9.	Karnataka	400.40
10.	Kerala	263.31
11.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25
12.	Maharashtra	944.67
13.	Manipur	55.79
14.	Orissa	184.12
15.	Rajasthan	281.15
16.	Tamil Nadu	480.14

1	2	3
17.	Tripura	54.68
18.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17
19.	Uttarakhand	114.63
20.	West Bengal	423.27
GRAND TOTAL		6000.00

Risk on employment in Australia

2197. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the visiting Foreign Minister has accepted that "there is a risk in part-time employment in Australia";
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has raised the matter of safety and security of Indians in Australia;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government of Australia thereto; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There have been media reports quoting the Australian Foreign Minister, in his interaction with students at University of Delhi, as saying that "There is a risk in part-time employment and the Indian High Commission in Australia is trying to provide students with the best possible advice".

(c) to (e) The issue of attack on Indian student in Australia has been taken up at the highest level. The Prime Minister of India conveyed the high priority that Government of India attaches to the safety, security and well-being of the Indian community in Australia, to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Kevin Rudd, during his visit to India on 12 November, 2009. Mr. Rudd had reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance to racial violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students, including Indian students. The Indian Mission and Posts are pro actively following up these incidents very closely and are in constant touch with the Federal and State Governments in Australia at all levels.

At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia have taken several important measures aimed at enhancing the safety and security of our students, both at the State as well as the Federal level, which have been useful.

Indian origin student selected for scholarship

†2198. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) the number of Indian origin students who have been selected for scholarship in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 along with the names of countries they belong to;

(b) the amount of scholarship they receive;

(c) the names of the institutes they are studying in, at present; and

(d) the time when Manipal University would be operational?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Details of the number of students selected during the last two academic years and the names of the institutions where they are studying under the Scholarship Programme for Diaspore Children (SPDC) administered by this Ministry, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The maximum amount of scholarship admissible under the scheme is US\$ 3600/- or 75% of the total Institutional Economic Cost (IEC), whichever is less. IEC includes tuition fee, hostel fee and other institutional charges.

(d) No date has been set for operationalisation of the first PIO University to be set up at Bangalore by Manipal Academy of Higher Educational Trust (MAHET).

Statement

Details of the candidates for SPDC - 2008-09

Sl.No.	Country	Name	Institute
1	2	3	4
1.	Bahrain	Athira S Menon	NIT - Calicut
2.	Bahrain	Anees Habib	NIT - Trichy
3.	Bahrain	Ramesh Lakshmi Narayanan	NIT - Trichy
4.	Canada	Sourav chakraborty	NIT Durgapur
5.	France	Calaierasi vidjeane	NIT - Trichy
6.	Kuwait	Sonal Pinto	NIT - Warangal
7.	Kuwait	Remya Rajeev	VNIT - Nagpur
8.	Kuwait	Shobek Sam Attupurath	NIT Warangal
9.	Kuwait	Leo George Moozhil	NIT Calicut
10.	Kuwait	Neha Gupta	NIT Kurukshetra

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
11.	Kuwait	Jithu John Varghese	NITK, Surathkal
12.	Malaysia	Yuvapandian Ramasamy	NIT, Calicut
13.	Malaysia	Kausalia Gunasegar	MNIT Jaipur
14.	Malaysia	T Keshveen	NIT - Trichy
15.	Malaysia	Kumari Padmini Pal	MNIT-Allahabad
16.	Nigeria	Nitin Gupta	MNNIT-Allahabad
17.	Oman	John Mathew	NITK-Surathkal
18.	Oman	Sanjay Satheesh	NIT - Calicut
19.	Oman	Gokulnath Pasupula Ravichandran	NIT - Trichy
20.	Oman	Nidhin Raj Thomas	VNIT - Nagpur
21.	Oman	Mohan Gowtham Shankar	NIT - Trichy
22.	Oman	Sudha Rani Agarwal	NIT - Trichy
23.	Oman	Akshay Surendran	NIT - Calicut
24.	Oman	Pooja Narayana Swamy	NIT - Warangal
25.	Oman	Sannigadha Thakur	PEC - Chandigarh
26.	Oman	Sowmya Sree Bhagavatula	NIT, Warangal
27.	Oman	Vivek Srikumar Pal	NIT, Surathkal
28.	Oman	Aparna Poyyara Ajayan	NIT, Nagpur
29.	Oman	Abhilash Thadthil Nair	BMS College, Bangalore
30.	Oman	Suraj Melvin Philips	NIT - Trichy
31.	Qatar	Fahid Aumad	NIT - Warangal
32.	Qatar	Meera George	NIT Calicut
33.	Qatar	Geena Mary	NIT Calicut
34.	Qatar	Divya S	NIT Calicut
35.	Saudi Arabia	Akash Selvaraj	NIT Trichy
36.	Saudi Arabia	Leo Kurains Paulose	NIT Rourkela
37.	Saudi Arabia	Mohammed Jibran Mohiuddin	NIT Warangal

1	2	3	4
38.	Saudi Arabia	Sharan Manmadhan Nair	SVNIT - Surat
39.	Saudi Arabia	Umamah Siddiqui	NIT - Warangal
40.	Saudi Arabia	Pranav Sharma	DNIT - Jalandhar
41.	Saudi Arabia	Faeq Suhail Ahmad	PEC, Chandigarh
42.	Saudi Arabia	Nadir Abdul Majeed	MNIT - Bhopal
43.	Saudi Arabia	Zoha Fatima	NIT - Warangal
44.	Saudi Arabia	Abdus Samad Abdul Razak	NIT - Trichy
45.	Saudi Arabia	Jhaniya Faisal Ahmed	NIT - Warangal
46.	Saudi Arabia	Mohd Mazin	IIIT Allahabad
47.	Sri Lanka	Thiruppathy Prasanna	MNIT - Bhopal
48.	Sri Lanka	Bindhya Arunasalam	PSG, Coimbatore
49.	Sri Lanka	Dharsan Sivasubramaniam	NIT, Warangal
50.	Sri Lanka	Abirame Periyasamy	NIT Warangal
51.	Sri Lanka	Vidhushun Vijayalingam	NIT, Trichy
52.	Tanzania	Prateek Yadav	VNIT Nagpur
53.	Trinidad and Tobago	Ambika Pramesingh,	Brindavan College, Bangalore
54.	U.A.E	Vineeth R. Pillai	NIT - Calicut,
55.	U.A.E	Veena Menon	NIT Calicut
56.	U.A.E	Shilpa Muraleedharan	NIT Calicut
57.	U.A.E	Pooja Premkumar	NIT - Calicut,
58.	U.A.E	Najih basheer	TKM
59.	U.A.E	Irene Mary Varugheshe	NIT - Trichy
60.	U.A.E	Ananya Padmanbha Suvarna	NITK, Surathkal
61.	U.A.E	Kevin Issac	NIT, Surathkal
62.	U.A.E	Priya Daniel Manamurikizhakathil	NIT - Warangal
63.	USA	Vikram Jagini	NIT - Warangal
64.	USA	Anumeha Bhasker	PEC — Chandigarh

Details of the Candidates for SPDC - 2009-10

Sl.No.	Country	Name	Institute
1	2	3	4
1.	Bahrain	Nena Mary J	NIT-Calicut
2.	Bahrain	F Fazuluddin	NIT-Trichy
3.	Kuwait	Danica Jayies Fernandes	MSRIT-Bangalore
4.	Kuwait	Mohmed Jasim Pocha	TKM-Kollam
5.	Kuwait	Charulakshmi Satish Nair	NIT-Calicut
6.	Kuwait	Vinitha Mary Mammen	NIT-Trichy
7.	Kuwait	Lekshmy Sajjew	NITK-Surathkal
8.	Kuwait	Honey Susan Kurain	NIT-Calicut
9.	Kuwait	Arun John Sunny	NIT-Trichy
10.	Kuwait	Giby mariam abraham	VNIT-Nagpur
11.	Kuwait	Ashly tresa koshy	NIT-Calicut
12.	Kuwait	Neeraj Rajan	SVNIT-Surat
13.	Kuwait	Renov Cherain Amprayil	NIT-Rourkela
14.	Malaysia	Prabhu Elango	NIT - Warangal
15.	Malaysia	Nandhinie Supramanian	Veltech University
16.	Mauritius	Muhammad Nawaz Rumjaun	BMS
17.	Myanmar	Ritesh Kumar Bajaj	Brindavan College
18.	Myanmar	Khaing Me Me Ko Jyothi	Brindavan College
19.	Oman	Nisha Elisa Mathew	VNIT - Nagpur
20.	Oman	S. Vignesh	NIT - Calicut
21.	Oman	Aaron Dean D'Almeida	NITK - Surathkal
22.	Oman	Shaikh Mohammed Farhan	NITK - Surathkal
23.	Oman	B. Satyarth Fairtrade	NITK - Surathkal
24.	Oman	Mohan Chithra Saran	Sona College-Salem
25.	Oman	Glynn George Parayil	NIT - Trichy
26.	Oman	Suchith K.C.	VNIT - Nagpur
27.	Oman	Naveen Sudhakaran	TKM — Kollam

1	2	3	4
28.	Oman	Syed Saif Hussain Syed Sadiq Hussain	NIT - Trichy
29.	Oman	Joel Jery Mascarenhas	NITK - Surathkal
30.	Oman	Jason Prakash Kotker	VNIT - Nagpur
31.	Oman	Cilsom Cyriac	NITK - Surathkal
32.	Oman	Shikha Ajay Lakhani	MNIT - Jaipur
33.	Oman	Alexander Valliamannil Abraham	Brindavan College
34.	Oman	Sandeep Balakrishnan Pillai	NITK - Surathkal
35.	Oman	Shikha Ajay Lakhani	MNIT - Jaipur
36.	Oman	Alexander Valliamannil Abraham	Brindavan College
37.	Oman	Sandeep Balakrishnan Pillai	NITK - Surathkal
38.	Saudi Arabia	Sharija Ravindran	NITK - Surathkal
39.	Saudi Arabia	Mohd. Hussain Ali	NIT - Warangal
40.	Saudi Arabia	Mohd. Wasif	NIT - Warangal
41.	South Africa	Khushboo Yadav	IIIT - Allahabad
42.	Srilanka	Saravanan Nadaraja	MANIT - Bhopal
43.	Srilanka	Ashwin Ravindran	NIT - Warangal
44.	Srilanka	Aravinthan Ramraj	MANIT - Bhopal
45.	Srilanka	Vignesana Genesan	SVNIT - Surat
46.	Srilanka	Rajiv Ratnavale	NIT - Warangal
47.	Srilanka	Manojkanth Rajendiran	PSNA - Dindigul
48.	Srilanka	Anpearasu Veruniya	PSNA - Dindigul
49.	Srilanka	Darushkant Sivagnanam	NIT - Trichy
50.	Srilanka	Vijay Asvin	MNIT - Jaipur
51.	Srilanka	Krishanth Arunasalam	NIT - Warangal
52.	Srilanka	Luckshika Ulaganathan	NIT - Trichy
53.	Srilanka	Shangarssnah Periyasamy	Sona College-Salem
54.	Srilanka	Abhilash Thevaraj	NIT - Warangal
55.	Srilanka	Manoj Kumar Kalaivanan	MSRIT — Bangalore

1	2	3	4
56.	Srilanka	Dhakcika Navaratnam	Navodaya Educational Trust - Raichur
57.	Srilanka	Shyam Sundar Ramakrishnan	Sona College - Salem
58.	Srilanka	Vidyashinhy S	NIT - Trichy
59.	Srilanka	Vasudevan Shahyanthaan	NIT - Warangal
60.	Srilanka	Loshini Loganathan	Navodaya Educational Trust - Raichur
61.	Tanzania	Gaurav Kawra	IIIT - Allahabad
62.	UAE	Ashwathi Rajakrishnan	Nithee Meenakshi
63.	UAE	Jenny John	MNIT - Jaipur
64.	UAE	Russell Manuel	MNIT - Jaipur
65.	UAE	Aaron John Jacoby	MNIT - Jaipur
66.	UAE	Melba Mary	Navodaya Educational Trust - Raichur
67.	UAE	Jithin Alex	TKM - Kollam
68.	UAE	Swati Nair	NIT - Calicut
69.	UAE	Suroor Ahsan	NIT - Warangal
70.	UAE	Ansuya Ahluwalia	PEC - Chandigarh

Number of Indian nationals abroad

†2199. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

- (a) the total number of Indian nationals living in different countries of the world;
- (b) the details thereof, country-wise;
- (c) whether Overseas Indians mostly comprise labourer class;
- (d) if so, the nature of labour laws in-force for these labourers; and
- (e) the measures being taken by his Ministry so that labourers could not be exploited?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Information as available is given in the Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) While the precise data is not available, it is believed that out of an estimated population of around 10 million NRIs, over 5 million can be classified as workers for whom Emigration Clearance is granted under the Emigration Act, 1983. They fall under category of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers.

(d) Overseas employment of workers is regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983 and Emigration Rules made thereunder. However, once the worker reaches the destination country local labour laws of the country of employment are applicable to such workers.

(e) The policy of the Government is to facilitate orderly and legal emigration of Indian workers including female workers and to discourage illegal/irregular migration and ensure the protection and welfare of emigrants. In pursuit of this policy, the Government is implementing emigration process reforms and is pursuing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the management of migration.

As per the Emigration Rules, it is mandatory for all the work contracts for recruitment of manpower for unskilled workers from India, to be attested by the Indian Missions concerned abroad.

Further, the Ministry, after its creation in 2004, has made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with United Arab of Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April; 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009, and with Bahrain on 17th June 2009.

The Government has made it mandatory for the employment contract of every female worker emigrating on ECR passport to an ECR country to be attested by the Indian Mission/Post concerned. The Government has also stipulated a minimum age of 30 years and a minimum wage of 400 USD per month for such workers. The employer directly hiring an Indian female domestic worker has to deposit a security of 2500 USD with the Indian Mission. These policy measures have been taken to reinforce protection of women workers abroad.

Statement

Population of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) : Country-wise

Sl.No.	Name of Country	Number of NRIs
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	3,749
2.	Albania	20
3.	Algeria	447
4.	Andorra	140 including PIOs
5.	Angola	1500 including PIOs

1	2	3
6.	Antigua and Barbuda	20
7.	Argentina	300
8.	Armenia	445
9.	Aruba	300 including PIOs
10.	Australia	2,13,710
11.	Austria	14,000
12.	Azerbaijan	470
13.	Bahamas	400
14.	Bahrain	3,50,000
15.	Bangladesh	10,000
16.	Barbados	330
17.	Belarus	600
18.	Belguim	6,500
19.	Bolivia	182
20.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30 including PIOs
21.	Botswana	9,000
22.	Brazil	800
23.	Brunei Darussalam	7,000
24.	Bulgaria	250
25.	Burkina Faso	155 including PIOs
26.	Burundi	200
27.	Cambodia	1,500
28.	Canada	2,00,000
29.	Cayman Islands	850
30.	Chile	350
31.	China	67,000 including PIOs
32.	China (Hong Kong)	23,000
33.	China (Taiwan)	2,500
34.	Colombia	116 including PIOs

1	2	3
35.	Comoros	50
36.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	3600
37.	Costa Rica	9 including PIOs
38.	Cote d'Ivoire	470
39.	Croatia	37
40.	Cuba	3
41.	Cyprus	3,900
42.	Czech Republic	1,000
43.	Denmark	3,927
44.	Djibouti	350
45.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	30
46.	Dominican Republic	3
47.	East Timor	70
48.	Ecuador	34 including PIOs
49.	Egypt	3300
50.	El Salvador	24
51.	Equatorial Guinea	100 including PIOs
52.	Eritrea	500 including PIOs
53.	Estonia	65
54.	Ethiopia	992
55.	Fiji	800
56.	Finland	2,800
57.	France	10,000
58.	France (Reunion Island)	200
59.	Gambia	600
60.	Georgia	200
61.	Germany	42,500
62.	Ghana	6,997
63.	Greece	12,000

1	2	3
64.	Grenada	100
65.	Guatemala	21
66.	Guinea (Republic of)	253
67.	Guinea Bissau	60
68.	Guyana	200
69.	Honduras	06
70.	Hungary	30
71.	Iceland	101
72.	Indonesia	15,000
73.	Iran	1,430
74.	Iraq	8,995
75.	Ireland	18,018
76.	Isreal	8,000
77.	Italy	70,652
78.	Jamaica	3,500
79.	Japan	22,335 including PIOs
80.	Jordan	6,975
81.	Kazakhstan	2,500
82.	Kenya	37,500
83.	Kiribati	4
84.	Korea (DPR)	3
85.	Korea (Republic of)	6,721
86.	Kuwait	5,79,058
87.	Kyrgyzstan	2,500
88.	Lao, PDR	250
89.	Latvia	40 including PIOs
90.	Lebanon	10,000 including PIOs
91.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	800
92.	Liberia	1,495

1	2	3
93.	Libya	14,995
94.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	03
95.	Lithuania	71
96.	Luxembourg	500
97.	Macedonia	10
98.	Madagascar	2,500
99.	Malaysia	1,50,000
100.	Malawi	1,500
101.	Maldives	26,000
102.	Mali	102
103.	Malta	150
104.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	14
105.	Mauritania	20
106.	Mauritius	15,000
107.	Micronesia	03
108.	Moldova	15
109.	Mongolia	60
110.	Montserrat	10
111.	Morocco	00
112.	Mozambique	1,000
113.	Myanmar	3,160
114.	Namibia	140
115.	Nauru	4
116.	Nepal	1,12,500
117.	Netherlands	6,000
118.	Netherlands Antilles	4500 including PIOs
119.	New Zealand	37,000
120.	Nicaragua	15
121.	Niger	40

1	2	3
122.	Nigeria	30,000 including PIOs
123.	Niue	03
124.	Norway	3,479
125.	Oman	5,56,000
126.	Palau (Republic of)	14
127.	Palestine (PLO)	80
128.	Panama	6500 including PIOs
129.	Papua New Guinea	800 including PIOs
130.	Paraguay	70
131.	Peru	273
132.	Philippines	47,000
133.	Poland	1,845
134.	Portugal	11,272
135.	Qatar	5,00,000
136.	Romania	878
137.	Russian Federation	14,063
138.	Rwanda	500
139.	Samoa	40
140.	Saudi Arabia	17,89,000
141.	Senegal	300
142.	Serbia and Montenegro (State of)	23
143.	Seychelles	4,000
144.	Sierra Leone	529
145.	Singapore	2,70,000
146.	Slovak Republic	35
147.	Slovenia	34
148.	Soloman Island	20
149.	South Africa	18,000
150.	Spain	15,000

1	2	3
151.	Sri Lanka	500
152.	St. Kitts and Nevis	300
153.	St. Lucia	250
154.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	50
155.	Sudan	5,000
156.	Suriname	300
157.	Swaziland	50
158.	Sweden	4,000
159.	Switzerland	7,842
160.	Syria	635
161.	Tajikistan	362
162.	Tanzania	5,300
163.	Thailand	90,000
164.	Togo	302 including PIOs
165.	Trinidad and Tobago	1,500
166.	Tunisia	107
167.	Turkey	305
168.	Turkmenistan	700 including PIOs
169.	Turks and Caicos Islands	800
170.	Uganda	15,000
171.	Ukraine	3,850
172.	UAE	17,00,000
173.	UK	15,00,000 including PIOs
174.	USA	9,27,283
175.	Uruguay	70
176.	Uzbekistan	200
177.	Vanuatu	50
178.	Venezuela	200 including PIOs
179.	Vietnam	750

1	2	3
180.	Yemen	11,000
181.	Zambia	5,000
182.	Zimbabwe	500

Framing of rules by Kendriya Bhandar

2200. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar framed recruitment rules of AGMS on 18th June, 2003 with MBA qualification, giving relaxation to the existing incumbents;

(b) whether Kendriya Bhandar relaxed the educational qualification in respect of such departmental candidate who were not entitled for relaxation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such offer was extended to other employees of Kendriya Bhandar who were equally/more competent;

(e) if so, the reasons for discriminating against them; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to scrap the appointments of incumbents not fulfilling the educational qualifications and not entitled for relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The recruitment rules for the post of Assistant General Manager were approved by the Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar on 18.6.2003 in which the qualification of MBA was stipulated for direct recruitment. It was also specified that relaxation may be made for the existing incumbents, if found fit.

(b) and (c) The Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar relaxed the educational qualification in respect of a departmental candidate, who was holding officiating charge of the post of Assistant General Manager (AGM) for more than three years in addition to the charge of the post of Sr. System Analyst held by him. He was appointed as Assistant General Manager w.e.f. 14.6.2008 being a departmental candidate in relaxation of the qualification of MBA as required in the Recruitment Rules with the approval of Board of Directors *i.e.* the Competent Authority for appointment to the post of Assistant General Manager.

(d) None of the other employees of Kendriya Bhandar applied for the post of Assistant General Manager.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There is no proposal to scrap the appointment of the incumbent as the educational qualification was relaxed by the Competent Authority as per recruitment rules.

Achievements of complaints/grievances redressal machinery

2201. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the achievement of complaints/grievances redressal machineries in Government Departments and Public Sector undertakings;
- (b) whether Government is aware that in spite of complaints redressal mechanism there exists a large number of complaints pending in various Government Departments/PSUs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, Ministry-wise, PSUs-wise;
- (d) whether Government proposes to promulgate a law to make the system transparent and effective; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Each Ministry/Department and Public Sector Undertaking has an internal grievance redress machinery, as grievances are redressed in a decentralized manner. In order to facilitate the process, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has set up a Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in June 2007, which enables on-line lodging of grievances from any geographical location and also viewing the status of redressal by complainants.

(b) and (c) Details of complaints pending as on 12-4-2010 out of those lodged on-line in the CPGRAMS, Ministry/Department wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*). Pendency of complaints in PSUs are maintained by respective Ministries/ Departments.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Status of Grievances pending with the Ministries/Departments of Government of India in CPGRAM since 1.6.2007

(As on 12th April, 2010)

Sl.No	Organisation	Pending
1	2	3
1.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (Income Tax) (D/o Revenue)	1592
2.	Central Board of Excise and Customs (D/o Revenue)	74

1	2	3
3.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	63
4.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	100
5.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	84
6.	Department of Atomic Energy	83
7.	Department of Bio Technology	1
8.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	117
9.	Department of Commerce	178
10.	Department of Consumer Affairs	1809
11.	Department of Disinvestment (M/o Finance)	29
12.	Department of Drinking Water Supply	970
13.	Department of Economic Affairs	400
14.	Department of Expenditure	74
15.	Department of Fertilizers	32
16.	Department of Financial Services, Banking Division	4510
17.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	191
18.	Department of Heavy Industry	198
19.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	164
20.	Department of Information Technology	111
21.	Department of Justice	1240
22.	Department of Land Resources	213
23.	Department of Legal Affairs	183
24.	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare	2373
25.	Department of Personnel and Training	644
26.	Department of Posts	841
27.	Department of Public Enterprises	379
28.	Department of Revenue (Revenue Hqrs)	172
29.	Department of Road Transport and Highways	4479
30.	Department of Rural Development	219

1	2	3
31.	Department of Science and Technology	125
32.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	82
33.	Department of Shipping	140
34.	Department of Space	66
35.	Department of Telecommunications	2669
36.	Department of Tourism	299
37.	Insurance Division	383
38.	Investment Grievance Redress Cell	17
39.	Legislative Department	95
40.	Ministry of Coal	170
41.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	357
42.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	819
43.	Ministry of Culture	115
44.	Ministry of Defence	1648
45.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	40
46.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	29
47.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	427
48.	Ministry of External Affairs	1785
49.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	37
50.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1067
51.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1292
52.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	2939
53.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	225
54.	Ministry of Labour	9480
55.	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	026
56.	Ministry of Mines	227
57.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	18
58.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	33

1	2	3
59.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	30
60.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	175
61.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	22
62.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	31
63.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	314
64.	Ministry of Power	49
65.	Ministry of Railways, (Railway Board)	2326
66.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	247
67.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	34
68.	Ministry of Steel	109
69.	Ministry of Textiles	159
70.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	23
71.	Ministry of Urban Development	647
72.	Ministry of Water Resources	75
73.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	164
74.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	124

Enquiry in Ex-CM case

2202. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CBI has completed its inquiry in the matter of Ex-CM of Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, whether charge-sheet has been prepared;
- (c) if not, how much time it would take further;
- (d) the other associates involved/connected in this scam and those who have been identified; and
- (e) whether CBI has also completed the inquiry on them and their status presently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has not conducted any investigation against a former Chief Minister of Jharkhand since the creation of the State of Jharkhand.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise.

Criminal charges against IAS/IPS officers

2203. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest figures of IAS and IPS officers against whom criminal charges are being pursued by Government;
- (b) the number of such officers against whom corruption charges are being investigated across the country; and
- (c) the steps Government is proposing to take to ensure that these two vital services do not lose public confidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) As on 31.03.2010, the number of IAS and IPS officers facing trial on the Criminal charges in CBI cases are as under:-

IAS : 84

IPS : 33

As on 31.03.2010, the number of cases being investigated against IAS and IPS officers by CBI are as under :

IAS : 21

IPS : 6

(b) As on 31.03.2010 the number of IAS and IPS officers against whom cases under PC Act are being investigated by CBI are as under :

IAS : 15

IPS : 1

(c) Government have taken several steps to restore the public confidence in the IAS and IPS. These *inter alia*, include, speedy trial of corruption cases through setting up of Special CBI Courts, conducting disciplinary proceedings against the delinquent officers in a time bound manner, inculcating appropriate values, introducing mid-career mandatory training programme for IAS officers, recognizing and rewarding the good performers by instituting the PM's awards of excellence etc.

Cases investigated by CBI

2204. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of criminal and corruption cases that have so far been investigated by CBI;
- (b) the success rate of CBI in solving the problem;
- (c) the staff strength of CBI; and
- (d) the number of pending cases with CBI at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Number of cases registered by the CBI during the last three years is as under :

Year	Number of cases
2007	940
2008	991
2009	1119
2010 (upto 28.02.10)	225

(b) The conviction rate of CBI during the last three years is as under :

Year	Conviction rate (%)
2007	67.7
2008	66.2
2009	64.4
2010 (upto 28.02.10)	71.2

(c) As on 28.02.2010, there were 6010 sanctioned posts in the CBI.

(d) As on 28.02.2010, 1120 cases were pending investigation.

Officers in possession of disproportionate assets

2205. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers of All India Services were found to be in possession of assets both movable and immovable far excess than the known source of income;

(b) if so, the details of such officers apprehended during last three years and action taken against each of them;

(c) whether Government could ascertain the common sources of unearned money and costly items in possession of guilty officers; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to check and put a stop to such sources from luring Government Civil Servants leading to corrupt practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All India Service comprise of three services viz. the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service. Such Information in respect of officers of the three All India.

Services is not maintained centrally. However, as per the information available in respect of members of Indian Administrative Service, the year wise number of officers against whom cases for possession of assets disproportionate to their known source of income were registered/investigated during the last three years *i.e.* 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, are as under :-

Year	No. of Officers	
	Cases registered	Investigation completed
2007	3	1
2008	1	2
2009	3	2
2010	4	3
TOTAL	11	8

The details of such officers, action taken, present status of the cases are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Illegal gratification is paid *inter alia* in situations where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of a high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. Government is tackling these situations by encouraging greater transparency, introducing simplified procedures, reducing scope for discretion. Introduction of the Right to Information Act, notification of the Whistle Blower Resolution and increased use of e-solutions, are some of the concrete steps taken.

Statement

Disproportionate Assets - Cases under Investigation

Sl. No.	Name of the IAS/IPS Officer	Case No.	Present status of the case
1	2	3	4
Year-2007			
1.	Shri R.S. Kanna, IAS (TN : 89)	State	Inquiry by DVAC
2.	Shri Shiva Shankar Verma, IAS (BH:81)	Case No. 002/2007	Inquiry by State Vigilance
3.	Shri Sukumar N. Ooman, IAS (MT:73)	RC.40/2007-ACB Chennai	Closed
Year - 2008			
1.	Shri Jyoti Kalash, IAS (NL:90)	RC-49(A)/08-ACB Delhi	Under investigation

1	2	3	4
Year - 2009			
1.	Shri Avinash Kumar, IAS (JH:93)	RC.9(A)/2009-AHD Ranchi	Under investigation
2.	Shri K. Suresh, IAS (MP:82)	RC53/2009-ACB Chennai	Under investigation
3.	Shri Manoj Kumar Agarwal, IAS (WB:90)	RC. 6(A)/2009-ACU-IV	Under investigation
Year - 2010 (up to 28/2/2010)			
1.	Shri Babu Lal Agarwal, IAS (CG:88)	Search and Seizure operation by Income Tax Department	Officer placed under suspension by the State Government <i>vide</i> order dated 10.2.2010. Charge Sheet for major penalty issued on 22.3.2010
2.	Shri Arvind Kumar Joshi, IAS (MP:79)	Search and Seizure operation by Income Tax Department	Officers placed under suspension by the State Government <i>vide</i> order dated 5.2.2010. Charge Sheet for major penalty issued on 4.3.2010.
3.	Smt Tinoo Joshi, IAS (MP:79)		
4.	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Rajora, IAS (MP:90)	Search and Seizure operation by Income Tax Department	Officer placed under suspension by the State Government <i>vide</i> order dated 24.2.2010. Charge sheet for major penalty issued on 19.3.2010.
<i>Investigation Completed</i>			
1.	Shri Hem Chandra Jha, IAS (BH:93)	Case No. 63/2006 - State Vigilance	Prosecution sanction issued on 13.2.2007
2.	Shri S.K. Mishra, IAS (OR:83)	PS Case No. 28/1999 - State Vigilance	Prosecution sanction issued on 12.6.2008
3.	Shri Sanjiv Kumar, IAS (HY:85)	RC No. 3(A)/05/ACU IX	Prosecution sanction issued on 26.8.2008
4.	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:89)	BBSR PS No. 62	Prosecution sanction issued on 5.6.2009

1	2	3	4
5.	Shri K. Narasimha, IAS (AGMUT:91)	RC No. 26(A)/2006- HYD	Sent to CVC for its advice on 30.3.2010
6.	Shri J.S.L. Vasava, IAS (AM:82)	RC.1/2007-ACU-V/IV	Report received in February, 2010 and sanction for prosecution is under process.
7.	Shri Subhash Chandra Ahluwalia, IAS (HP:89)	Case No. 6/2008 PS SV and ACB	-do-
8.	Shri Ashok Kumar Tripathy, IAS (OR:81)	State	Charge sheeted on 14.12.2009 for major penalty under Conduct Rules.

Modification in procedure to curb corruption

2206. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corrupt practices are prone in areas, where rules and procedures are not defined in a well defined language and clearance to proposals are not given at a single window;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified departments/offices against which the charges of corruption and malpractices are often raised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would create an independent agency under Cabinet Secretariat to invite complaints and suggestions from public to ascertain problems and modify procedures to ensure corrupt free services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The Administrative Reforms Commission in its 4th Report titled "Ethics in Governance" has pointed out that a single window clearance of all requirements or one stop service centres is a step which can cut down on corruption as it simplifies procedures and reduces layers. This recommendation of the ARC has been accepted by the Government and all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and UT Administration have been requested to take appropriate action.

(d) There is no such proposal with the Government.

CBI cases in Goa

2207. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3160 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17th February, 2009 and state:

(a) the status of the case number RC 15(A)/07-CBI/MUMBAI dt. 19/4/07 referred to at serial No. 4 of the Annexure attached to the reply;

(b) the provisions of the law, under which, the case is being investigated;

(c) by what date, the charge-sheet is proposed to be filed in the matter;

(d) the reasons for the long delay; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The investigation of the case referred to at Sl. No.4 (case No.RC15(A)/07-CBI/Mumbai dated 19/04/07) of the Annexure attached to the reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3160 on 17.12.2009, is yet to be completed.

(b) The case is registered under section 409, 421, 423, 431, 432, 463, 468, 471 and 120B of Indian Penal Code and Sec 10 and 12 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 against Shri Manohar Parrikar, Ex Chief Minister, Goa and others.

(c) No definite time frame can be stipulated at this stage.

(d) and (e) The case involves as many as 22 allegations requiring collection of voluminous documents of various departments, examination of a large number of witnesses and suspects including contractors, consultants and officials of the Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation (GSIDC), which was the nodal agency for International Film Festival of India (IFFI) 2004 project, as well as the Entertainment Society of Goa, Senior Officers of Government of Goa and Members of Various committees. Projects undertaken during IFFI 2004 are also required to be inspected by various Technical authorities/bodies. Further, the investigation is to be conducted in Goa, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangaluru and other places which needs time.

Cases assigned to CBI

2208. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases which have been assigned to CBI for investigation by Government during last two years particularly from Maharashtra;

(b) the number of cases in which investigation has been completed and number of pending cases; and

(c) the action taken by Government and the amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The number of cases which have been assigned to CBI for investigation by the Government, particularly of Maharashtra State, during the last two years and current year is as under :

Year	Number of cases assigned by the Central/State Government	Number of cases pertaining to Maharashtra
2008	51	01
2009	50	01
2010 (upto 31.03.2010)	10	02
TOTAL	111	04

(b) Out of above 111 cases, investigation has been completed in 51 cases and remaining 60 cases are at different stages of investigation. Out of 4 cases pertaining to Maharashtra, investigation has been completed in 1 case, investigation stayed by the Apex Court in 1 case and in 2 case investigation is yet to be completed.

(c) CBI endeavours to complete the investigation at the earliest in each case. There is no system of maintaining case-wise expenditure record. The Government has taken several steps to strengthen CBI which *inter alia*, include creation of 284 posts in the grades of Public Prosecutor, Inspector, Head Constable and Steno Clerks for Additional Special Courts; creation of 25 post of various ranks for Fake Indian Currency Note Cell; revival of 62 posts that were lying vacant in various grades; relaxation of Recruitment Rules allowing 77 vacancies at the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police to be filled up through promotional quota instead of deputation quota; allowing contractual engagement of Public Prosecutor(s) initially for 3 years and extendable upto 5 years, etc. Government has also decided to set up 71 additional special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in various States.

Reservation of seats for children of EWS in Sanskriti School

2209. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants and aid given by Central Government to Sanskriti School Delhi during last five years;

(b) the 'heads' under which such grants were given to Sanskriti School;

(c) whether there is provision of reservation of seats to children of economically and socially weaker section (EWS) of society for admission in this school;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of seats allocated to students for poor and weaker sections during last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The details of grants-in-aid provided by Central Government to Sanskriti School during the last five years are as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
2005-2006	NIL
2006-2007	50.00
2007-2008	187.11
2008-2009	92.32
2009-2010	NIL

(b) Grants-in-aid were given to Sanskriti School under the Demand for Grants for the Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for the concerned year under the head Grants-in-aid (Non-Plan).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The school reserves 15% seats for the wards of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) of society for admission.

(e) In Sanskriti School, the number of the students of economically weaker sections during last five years at the end of Academic Session are as follows:-

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
2005	50
2006	73
2007	92
2008	113
2009	121

Representation of dalits in top post

2210. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than after a century after Scheduled Castes were Constitutionally guaranteed reservations in Government, top posts in the Central Government still elude them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was not even a single dalit among the 88 Secretaries in Centre;

(c) if so, the reasons for not having representation of dalits in top posts of Central Government;

(d) whether it is also a fact that only 1.52 per cent dalits at the Central posts are at the level of Additional Secretary; and

(e) if so, the manner in which the Ministry is planning to address this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As on 12th April 2010, as per the information available in this Department, no scheduled caste officers are among 88 secretaries in the Centre. Two Secretary level officers belonging to SC category have reverted to the State in the last one month. Further, four scheduled tribe officers are holding Secretary/Secretary level posts.

(c) The posts of Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Ministries/Departments are not promotion posts, with the exception of posts in the Ministry of External Affairs etc., where the posts of these designations are cadre posts. Under the Central Staffing Scheme, the posts of Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary in other Ministries/Departments are mostly filled by appointment of officers, borrowed from various cadres including the State cadres, who are empanelled to hold such posts and who give their option for deputation under the Central Staffing Scheme. There is no provision of reservation for SCs/STs in these posts. However at the time of empanelment, every effort is made to empanel officers belonging to SC ST, if necessary by adopting liberal benchmarks as compared to officers from General Category.

(d) As on 12th April 2010, as per the information available in this Department, there are no scheduled caste officers among the officers of Additional Secretary level posts at the Centre. However, two Scheduled Tribe officers are holding Additional Secretary/Additional Secretary level posts.

(e) There is no discrimination in view of the position explained in para (c).

Food Security Law

†2211. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission is not in favour of Food Security Law;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of efforts made by Government to implement appropriate system of foodgrain distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has not opposed the proposed Food Security Law.

(c) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government of India arranges for procurement of foodgrains through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for the Central pool and their allocations for the Below Poverty Line Families (including Antyodaya Anna Yojana families) to the States/UTs. Allocation of foodgrains to States and UTs are also made as a part of welfare schemes or in times of natural calamities. In addition, foodgrains are also released to the States and UTs for the Above Poverty Line (APL) category, depending on an availability of foodgrains in the Central pool. Taking bulk delivery of allocated foodgrains from FCI depots, the subsequent transportation and storage within the States and UTs, delivery to Fair Price Shops for distribution to ration card holders, supervision and control over the distribution of allocated foodgrains to Fair Price Shops are under the domain of the State/UT Governments, concerned.

Under the TPDS, allocations of foodgrains are presently made for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families across the country through a network of 5.04 lakhs Fair Price Shops on a recurring basis since June, 1997.

The Central issue price for the BPL category is Rs. 6.65 per kg for rice and Rs. 4.15 per kg for wheat; for Antyodaya Anna Yojana category they are Rs. 3 per kg of rice and Rs. 2 per kg of wheat. The central issue price for APL category is Rs. 8.30 per kg for rice and Rs. 6.10 per kg.

Report of Suresh Tendulkar Committee

2212. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria laid down for estimation and identification of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country;
- (b) whether there has been variation in the poverty estimates of the Union and the State Governments;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Suresh Tendulkar Committee has come out with a new set of figures for BPL families; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the composition and terms of reference of the Committee?

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

(a) to (c) The Planning Commission has been estimating poverty in the country since 1997 on the basis of the methodology contained in Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Number and Proportion of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). The Poverty Line was defined as per capita consumption level of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs.56.64 per capita per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level which correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. The National Poverty Line is disaggregated into State-wise poverty lines in order to reflect the State-wise price differentials and these poverty lines are

updated using Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) in rural areas and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for urban areas. The latest poverty estimates were released for the year 2004-05 based on the poverty line adopted at all-India expenditure level as Rs. 356.30 per capita per month at 2004-05 prices for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 per capita per month for urban areas. The Planning Commission estimates the poverty using the above poverty lines from a large size sample survey of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization after an interval of 5 years approximately. The Ministry of Rural Development conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) census through the States and UTs to identify the BPL families in rural areas. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 based on the methodology of Score Based Ranking of rural households for which 13 scorable socio-economic parameters were used. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation issues the guidelines for identification of poor in the urban areas.

Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India to estimate poverty in the country. However, some of the State Governments with their own perceptions regarding poverty, have been requesting to include more number of people as poor.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar on 2nd December, 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty with Dr. R. Radhakrishna, Director, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, Prof. Raghav Ghaia, Faculty of Management Science, University of Delhi and Dr. Suranjan Sen Gupta of Kolkata as members. Terms of Reference of Committee include:

- (i) To examine the issues relating to the comparability of the 50th, 55th and 61st round, and to suggest methodologies for deriving such comparability with past and future surveys.
- (ii) To review alternative conceptualizations of poverty, and the associated technical aspects of procedures of measurement and data base for empirical estimation including procedures for updating over time and across states.
- (iii) In the light of (ii), to recommend any changes in the existing procedures of official estimates of poverty.

The Expert Group submitted its report on 8th December 2009 and based on proposed new methodology it has estimated the all-India rural poverty headcount ratio for 2004-2005 and 41.8%, urban poverty headcount ratio at 25.7% and at All India level at 37.2%.

Country's growth

2213. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the country's growth of more the 8 per cent for the past five years with software industry growing 33 per cent and IT enabled service BPO segment having recorded 37 percent growth over the period, Government has aimed higher target for the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main target of economics growth, health and education fixed under the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :
(a) and (b) The country's growth in the last five years (2005-2010) at 2004-05 prices, is as given below:

Year	GDP
2005-06	9.5%
2006-07	9.7%
2007-08	9.2%
2008-09 (QE)	6.7%
2009-10 (AE)	7.2%

QE = Quick Estimates; AE = Advance Estimates

The software and IT enabled services have contributed significantly to the economy's growth. Encouraged by the high GDP growth rates achieved in the past years, the Eleventh Plan target for economic growth has been fixed as 9% per annum and the plan document specifies the targets in respect of health and education as under:

Health

- (a) Reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births;
- (b) Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1;
- (c) Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan;
- (d) Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 years to half its present level;
- (e) Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

Education

- (a) Reduce drop out rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12);
- (b) Develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary school, to ensure quality education;

- (c) Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85%;
- (d) Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points;
- (e) Increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

Five year plan for handloom sector

2214. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan for handloom sector is approved;
- (b) if so, the quantum of financial support to be provided to the handloom sector;
- (c) whether this is the same as recommended by the Working Group on Textiles of Planning Commission;
- (d) if not, the changes done;
- (e) the reasons for these changes been made; and
- (f) the justification for such changes?

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

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Rs. 1370.45 crore.
- (c) No. (Working Group recommendations for Handloom Sector for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 4028.68 crore)
- (d) Rs. 1370.45 crore were allocated.
- (e) and (f) Plan Outlay for Handloom Sub-Sector for Eleventh Plan was finalized based on the overall resource availability at the point of time. Further, this was a broad indication and additional allocations for each year are considered and made keeping in view the progress of implementation, performance achieved on the ground as well as resource availability.

Method of estimating poverty

2215. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an expert group set up by Planning Commission, has estimated the incidence of poverty at 37.2% against the Commission's earlier official estimate of 27.5%;
- (b) whether the expert group report says that nearly 41.8% of the rural population survives on a monthly per capita consumption of Rs. 447.00 spending only so much on bare necessities; and
- (c) whether in the light of the findings of the expert group, Government will have a re think on the parameters determining BPL level—a benchmark used in all our social welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :
 (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Expert Group constituted by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Prof Suresh D. Tendulkar on 2nd December 2005, to review the methodology for estimation of poverty, has submitted its report on 8th December 2009. The recommendations of the Expert Group includes adopting a uniform Poverty Line Basket (PLB) based on the latest available observed household consumption data to both the rural and urban populations, suggested new price adjustment procedure and incorporating provision in price indices for private expenditure on health and education etc. On the basis of new proposed methodology the poverty lines at the national level for rural and urban areas have been worked out as Rs. 446.68 per capita per month and Rs. 578.80 per capita per month, respectively, for the year 2004-05. The Planning Commission is seized of the recommendations of the Expert Group.

Per capita income in Jharkhand

2216. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is widespread disparity so far as per capita income in rural *vis-a-vis* urban households in Jharkhand is concerned;

(b) if not, the annual per capita income in rural *vis-a-vis* urban in 2008-09 in Jharkhand;

(c) whether high dependence on agriculture and poor employment opportunities in rural area is responsible for this state of affair; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :
 (a) and (b) The responsibility for compiling the estimates of State income rests with the State Governments. The Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Jharkhand compiled the estimates of annual per capita (per capita net State domestic product) separately for rural and urban areas at current prices for the base year, *i.e.*, 1999-2000 only. According to these estimates, the per capita annual income was Rs. 8,702 in the rural areas and Rs. 21,686 in urban areas. The estimates of annual per capita income for the year 2008-09 are not available.

(c) and (d) In order to reduce the income disparities between rural and urban areas, the Government is implementing a number of programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to provide wage employment, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana to provide self-employment and skill development, Indira Awas Yojana to provide houses to the rural poor. The implementation of various flagship programmes for building the rural infrastructure are also expected to generate new employment opportunities. The implementation of various programmes rests with the State Governments.

Performance of NREGA

2217. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a Planning Commission report, the performance of NREGA remains patchy despite making a significant overall impact;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the mid-term appraisal of the various rural development schemes has found that majority of the States were under performer and very few percentage of households could get 100 days of work; and

(d) if so, the steps Planning Commission propose to take/guide the Rural Development Ministry/State Governments to perform effectively?

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

(a) to (d) The tour of some of the Advisers in the Planning Commission who had visited various States, in the recent past, have pointed out that the performance of various flagship schemes such as MGNREGA could have been better. However, there is no specific Planning Commission report which states that the performance of MGNREGA has been patchy. The Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, including appraisal of various Rural Development Schemes was discussed in the Full Planning Commission meeting held on 23.03.2010. The draft for the Mid-Term Appraisal is being finalized for the meeting of National Development Council (NDC). Any recommendation of MTA would be available only after its approval by the NDC.

Data regarding poverty and poor people

†2218. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various reports having different data have surfaced regarding poverty and poor people in the country and as a result of that a state of confusion has been created;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of methods adopted by Government to understand and evaluate the poverty in the country?

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

(a) to (d) The Planning Commission has been estimating poverty in the country since 1997 on the basis of the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Number and Proportion of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). The Poverty Line was defined as per capita consumption level of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per capita per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level which correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. The National Poverty Line is disaggregated into State-wise poverty lines in order to reflect the State-wise price differentials and these poverty lines are updated using Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) in rural areas and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for urban areas. The latest poverty estimates were released for the year 2004-05 based on the poverty line adopted at all-India expenditure level Rs. 356.30 per capita per month at 2004-05 prices for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 per capita per month for urban areas. The Planning Commission estimates the poverty using the above poverty lines from a large size sample survey of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization after an interval of 5 years approximately.

Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group (Saxena Committee) to recommend suitable methodology for identification of BPL families in the rural areas. Alongwith other recommendations, this committee also suggested to presume poverty ratio at national level as 50%. The world bank computes the percentage of persons living below the international poverty line of \$1.25 a day (using purchasing power parity) and poverty ratio for India has been estimated as 41.6% in 2005. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. On the basis of proposed revised methodology the poverty ratio at the national level has been estimated as 37.2% for the year 2004-05 by the Expert Group. The above different poverty estimates vary primarily because these are based on different methodologies. However, Planning Commission continues to be the nodal Government agency to estimate poverty in the country.

Unique Identification Authority of India

2219. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the UID Authority of India has been set up on 28th January, 2009;
- (b) if so, the progress that has been made, so far;
- (c) the roadmap of the project; and
- (d) the number of districts in Andhra Pradesh that are being covered under the project initially?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India is to issue unique identification numbers to all the residents. In order to ensure that each resident gets only one identification, demographic and biometric standards have been finalized by the Unique Identification Authority of India on the recommendations of Expert Committees. These standards/specifications, processes and systems will be used by all the Registrars to the Unique

Identification Authority of India in their enrolment of the residents in the Unique Identification system. Proof of Concept studies are at present being carried out. The process of enrolment leading to the issue of unique identification numbers is expected to commence from August, 2010 onwards.

Special status to Bundelkhand region

2220. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bundelkhand region has been granted special status to ensure accelerated development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the role of the concerned State Governments in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) No special status has been granted to the Bundelkhand region comprising of seven districts of Uttar Pradesh (Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba) and six districts of madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Panna, Sagar and Tikamgarh) to ensure accelerated development. However, considering the hardship faced by the people due to consecutive rainfall deficiency since 2004-05 in the region, the Govt. of India has approved a special package for implementation of drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand envisaging an investment of Rs. 7266 crore to be implemented over a period of 3 years starting 2009-10. The share of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 3506 crores and Rs. 3760 crores for their respective Bundelkhand regions. A part of the cost of the package of Rs. 7266 crore will be met by converging resources from on-going central programmes and schemes. To meet the gaps in availability of financial resources and provide a thrust to the implementation of drought mitigation strategies an Additional Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 3450 crore has been envisaged for the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The two State Governments concerned will implement the various interventions and strategies envisaged under the package.

Special package of solar and other Energy

2221. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are hundreds of villages, in districts Reasi, Poonch, Rajouri, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Budgam, Kulgam, Kupwara, Baramulla, Bandipur, Leh and Kargil of J&K, partly electrified and/or unelectrified and/or de-electrified and/or remain without electric supply for months during winter after snowfall snaps transmission lines; and
- (b) whether Government is inclined to include all these villages in a special package of solar and other alternate energy?

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

: (a) and (b) The Ministry New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing Remote Village

Electrification Programme under which those unelectrified villages where grid connectivity is either technically or economically not feasible and which are not being covered under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana of Ministry of Power, are being provided renewable energy system for basic facilities of electricity. These systems may include solar photovoltaic homelighting systems, small hydro power plants, wherever feasible and other renewable energy technologies. Partly electrified villages or where grid connectivity is already there are not covered under the Programme. Upto 90% of the costs of such systems are provided as Central Financial Assistance to the state implementing agencies. The villages to be covered under the Programme are identified by the state implementing agencies and proposals are submitted as per the laid down provisions of the Programme. Financial support has already been provided to Jammu and Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA) for coverage of 302 such villages and 20 hamlets under the Programme for provision of solar homelighting systems. District-wise details of covered villages are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition, the MNRE has prepared a plan for large scale use of renewable energy in Ladakh region of the state. The plan envisages setting up of 30 small/micro hydel projects of 23.5 MW capacity, setting up of about 300 solar photovoltaic power plants of 5-100 KW capacity, 2000 SPV homelighting systems for dispersed households and 40,000 solar thermal systems for water heating, cooking, passive buildings, green houses, etc. 70 villages will be illuminated with the proposed SPV power plants. The proposed package has an outlay of Rs 473 crores.

Statement

District-wise details of remote unelectrified villages and hamlets covered under the Remote Village Electrification Programme for Provision of Solar Homelighting Systems

S.No.	District	No. of villages covered so far
1	2	3
1.	Kupwara	38
2.	Kishtwar	64
3.	Baramulla	46 + 6 Hamlets
4.	Anantnag	30
5.	Kulgam	17
6.	Budgam	14
7.	Ganderbal	10
8.	Pulwama	6
9.	Shopian	1

1	2	3
10.	Doda	27
11.	Ramban	17
12.	Reasi	12
13.	Poonch	15
14.	Jammu	1
15.	Kathua	1
16.	Bandipora	3 + 14 hamlets
TOTAL		302 + 20 hamlets

Growth rate of country's economy

†2222. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that growth rate of country's economy is increasing very fast presently;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the basis of growth in the country is industrial development in which service sector has also contributed significantly; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and whether it is also a fact that due to significant role of service sector, inclusive growth has become necessary in the country now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI. V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (d) The country's economy was on a high growth trajectory recording an annual growth rate of above 9 percent consecutively for three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08. However, the growth rate decelerated to 6.7 percent in 2008-09 on account of global slowdown and low growth rate in the agriculture sector. As per the Advance Estimates of National Income released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on 8 Feb, 2010, the growth rate is estimated to be 7.2% during the year 2009-10. The accelerated growth rate of the economy is accompanied by an average annual growth rate of 8.9 percent in the industrial sector, 10.6 percent in the service sector and 4.5 percent in the agriculture sector during 2005-06 to 2007-08.

The services sector has grown impressively in successive Plans with a sharp acceleration in the Tenth Plan period. However, the deceleration in agriculture, which began in the Ninth Plan period (2.4%) and continued in the Tenth Plan period (2.3%), has been a major area of concern from the point of view inclusiveness. The Eleventh Five Year Plan has, therefore, set a sectoral target of doubling agricultural growth to 4% per year to make the economic growth inclusive for its sustainability.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Benefits of economic development

†2223. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that today's priority is that the benefits of economic development reach to the poorest class;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that priority to agriculture development of the country, will have to be given for this purpose; and

(d) if so, whether Government has stipulated any time-frame for making country's agriculture sector independent?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been the priority of development planning to ensure that the benefits of economic development reach the poorest. With this objective in view, Eleventh Five Year Plan seeks to accelerate the pace of growth with an annual average growth target of 9 percent during the plan, while making the growth process more inclusive.

(c) and (d) The strategy for achieving faster growth with greater inclusiveness involves several interrelated components for which 27 monitorable targets have been identified. One of these monitorable targets having implication for both faster growth and well being of the poor class is to double the agricultural growth to 4% per year, since half of the population continues to derive greater part of their income from agriculture. It is envisaged to reduced the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points during the plan period. Various strategy measures have been incorporated into the Plan for accelerating the agriculture output including doubling the rate of growth of irrigated land, improving water management, creation of various irrigation facilities and improving the prevailing ones, rain water harvesting and ground water recharge and watershed development, reclaim degraded land and focus on soil quality, bridging the knowledge gap through effective extension services, diversification into high value outputs with adequate improving incentive structure and effective functioning of markets with focus on improving rural connectivity, energizing the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and improving its capacity to develop and deliver innovative and effective technologies relevant to the current contexts and needs.

Reasons for reduction of set targets

†2224. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target for annual growth rate during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was fixed at 9 per cent by Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether it is also a fact that the target has been reduced now; if so, the target fixed at present; and

(c) the reasons for opting for the reduction of set targets instead to taking steps for more effective implementation of development work?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :
 (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aims at achieving an average growth rate of 9%, with targeted growth rate of 4% per year in the agricultural sector, 10 to 11% per year in the industrial sector and 9 to 11% per year in the services sector. During the first year of Eleventh Five Year plan (2007-12), the targeted growth rate of 9% was achieved; however, the growth rate decelerated to 6.7 % in 2008-09 on account of global slowdown. As per the Advance Estimates of National Income released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on 8 Feb, 2010, the growth rate is estimated to be 7.2 % during the year 2009-10, which indicates a recovery of the Indian economy. Any decision on revision of growth targets will depend on the outcome of the exercise of Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan which is in progress.

Flagship programmes

2225. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the Government's flagship programmes;
- (b) by when they were started; what were their targets; how far they have been achieved, programme-wise, State-wise;
- (c) whether any survey has been undertaken to ascertain/review their progress;
- (d) if so, its findings; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :
 (a) As per Union Finance Minister's Budget Speech of 2008-09, there are 8 flagship programmes, namely:

- National Rural Employment Guarantee programme (NREGP)
- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
- Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission
- Total Sanitation Campaign
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)
- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(b) The details in regard to launch of these programmes along with the financial targets and achievements during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). The State-wise/programme-wise targets and achievements are available in the public domain on the web-sites of the respective Ministries.

(c) to (e) These Programmes are being implemented by the State/UT 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.

Statement

Financial Performance of Flagship Programmes (upto 31.12.2009)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. Programme No.	Year of Launch	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		BE	Expendi- ture	Expendi- ture as % of BE	BE	Expendi- ture	Expendi- ture as % of BE	BE	Expendi- ture upto Dec. 2009	Expendi- ture as % of BE
1 National Rural Employment Guarantee programme (NREGP)	2006	12000.00	15856.89	132.14	16000.00	27250.10	170.31	39100.00	25697.36	65.72
2 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	2005	11011.00	10436.94	94.79	12050.00	11385.55	94.49	14127.00	9926.52	70.27
3 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	1975	5293.00	5257.22	99.32	6300.00	6376.94	101.22	6705.00	5151.65	76.63
4 Total Sanitation Campaign	1999 (TSC)*	1060.00	940.69	88.74	1200.00	1189.78	99.15	1200.00	696.56	58.05
5 Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)	1995	7324.00	5632.23	76.90	8000.00	6530.48	81.63	8000.00	4900.34	61.25
6 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	2000	10671.00	11295.56	105.85	13100.00	12639.22	96.48	13100.00	10984.52	83.85
7 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	2005	5500.00	5507.81	100.14	6890.00	10467.99	151.93	12887.00	3448.21	29.86
8 Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water	2005	6500.00	6031.51	92.79	7300.00	7396.46	101.32	8000.00	3362.29	42.03
		59359.00	60958.85	102.70	70840.00	83236.52	117.50	103119.00	64567.45	62.61

*Central Rural Sanitation Programme launched in 1986 was renamed as TSC.

Innovation Bill

2226. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce an Innovation Bill to allow scientists the right to profit from discoveries made using public funding;
- (b) if so, by when this legislation is likely to come into effect;
- (c) whether the proposed Bill will allow Government to receive royalties on inventions made by Government funded scientists; and
- (d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect public interest in such case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Government has introduced 'The Protection and Utilization of Public Funded Intellectual Property Bill, 2008' in Parliament. The Bill has been referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee.

(c) The Bill provides for scientists to receive a part of royalty. The balance would go to the Government funded research institutions where the research was done.

(d) The Bill contains adequate provisions to protect public interest with regard to protection and utilization of intellectual property originating from public funded research.

Granting of recognition to private hospitals as research centres

2227. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a number of private hospitals in the country have been recognized as research centres and are being given grants for research;
- (b) if so, number of them that are seriously doing research in the real sense of the term; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) No private hospital in the country has been recognized as research center by the Government. However, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), has granted recognition to around 550 Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations (SIROs). Under this scheme, societies, trusts, etc. having an objective of undertaking scientific and/or industrial research are recognized. Around 200 of these SIROs are in the area of medical sciences and some of these operate private hospitals. Some Government departments and agencies such as Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) are giving project oriented funding to these organizations.

(b) and (c) DSIR's recognition procedure ensures that all the recognized SIROs conduct research. SIROs are conducting research in the areas of communicable diseases (e.g. malaria, tuberculosis, AIDS, etc.), non-communicable diseases (e.g. cancer, diabetes, heart diseases) and other areas of medicine and surgery including work in surgical, medical, therapeutics and diagnostics, involving biochemical methods, gene characterization, new drug development, clinical trials and rehabilitation etc.

Entry of GM seeds in food production

2228. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of countries that admit genetically modified seeds in food crops;

(b) whether a number of foreign countries have taken decisions relating to the admission of GM seeds on the basis of data prepared by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee in India; and

(c) the effect of the decision taken by Government to put a moratorium on entry of GM seeds in food products on the decision taken in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Government of India does not maintain database on the status of genetically modified seeds in food crops approved for commercial use in different countries. According to Bio Track database of Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and database at Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) of UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), GM crops have been approved for use in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, European Union, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, USA and Uruguay. According to the 2009 report of International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Application (ISAAA), countries like Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Honduras, Portugal, Poland Romania, Slovakia and Spain are also known to have approved GM crops for commercial use.

(b) Each country has its own legal regulatory framework for elaborate food and environmental safety assessment of GM crops before commercial use. As per international practices, some countries consider food safety data generated in another country to save cost and time. According to information received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, Philippines has considered for their approval process, the food/feed safety data of insect resistant brinjal (Bt brinjal) particularly on the toxicology and allergenicity aspects generated in India as available with the Genetically Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC).

(c) The Government of India has taken a decision to impose moratorium only on commercial cultivation of Bt brinjal. Research and biosafety assessment of many other crops is in pipeline. Since the regulatory framework of GM crops is country specific, the decision taken in one country has no impact on the decision taken in other country.

Jobs for disabled persons

2229. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently taken any steps for creating jobs for disabled persons, to improve their condition and life expectation in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of disabled persons likely to be benefited in the country particularly in the districts of Mehsana, Surat, Rajkot, Bharuch and Amreli of Gujarat State;

(c) whether Government has issued any directions to private sector also to create jobs for disabled persons; and

(d) if so, the response Government has received from private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) The Government has launched self-employment and wage employment programmes for the people in the Rural areas including for Persons with Disabilities. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act creates opportunities for wage employment in Rural sector. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) is a self-employment programme which aims at providing assistance to the BPL rural poor for establishing micro-enterprises through bank credit and Government subsidy to acquire an income-generating asset. Under SGSY 3% of the swarozgaris should be Persons with Disabilities. A subsidy of Rs. 10,000 is given in case of persons with disabilities. The Persons with Disabilities Act provides for not less than 3% reservation for employment in Government establishments for persons with disabilities.

(b) The programmes are demand driven, therefore, the persons likely to be benefited cannot be estimated.

(c) and (d) A Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons has been launched, w.e.f. 01.04.2008. Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000. Details are given in the statement indicating the state-wise number of persons with disabilities benefited under the scheme are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Beneficiaries

The State-wise number of persons with disabilities benefited under the scheme is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	No. of employees benefited as on 31.12.2009	
		EPFO	ESIC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	
2.	Delhi		15
3.	Gujarat	83	116
4.	Haryana		2
5.	Karnataka	8	4
6.	Maharashtra	13	25
7.	Punjab		1
8.	Tamil Nadu	36	41
9.	Uttar Pradesh		71
TOTAL		151	275

National law for welfare of parents and senior citizens

2230. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would enact a National law for the welfare of parents and senior citizens who do not have any source of income and who are above 60 years, binding legally their aged children in maintaining them, similar to the law as implemented recently by Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) Government of India has enacted 'The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act' in 2007, which makes it obligatory on children/grandchildren or relatives, as the case may be, to provide maintenance/monthly allowance to parents and senior citizens (those who are 60 years and above) who are unable to maintain themselves from their own earning or out of property owned by them.

The Act comes into force in a State on such date as the State Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may appoint.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants-in-aid to NGO

2231. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plant to reduce their grants-in-aid in the next financial year for the NGOs working under his Ministry;
- (b) if so, the reasons for reducing grants-in-aid to the NGOs;
- (c) the budget under grants-in-aid to NGOs in last three financial years;
- (d) grants that have already been sanctioned during last three financial years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10; and
- (e) the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (d) The details of budget estimates and releases made under various schemes of the Ministry being implemented through NGOs is given in the 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 Estimates	Releases
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	22.79
2.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Other Backward Classes	3.50	3.55	3.50	2.83	5.00	0.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	70.00	70.25	70.00	64.76	76.00	61.56
4.	Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organisation working for Scheduled Castes	36.00	8.17	36.00	21.50	35.00	11.23
5.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances	70.00	49.08	79.00	60.23	79.00	67.35
6.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	22.00	16.12	22.00	17.72	22.00	19.72

School going children of scavengers

2232. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Report of the National Commission on Safai Karamcharis recommended for identification of school going children of scavengers;

(b) if so, the details of children identified by various States, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by Union and State Governments to increase the scholarships to children of Safai Karamcharis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry implements a 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those engaged in Unclear Occupations' under which financial assistance is provided to children of those engaged in the following occupations for pursuing education upto Class X:

- Scavengers engaged in manual cleaning/carrying of human excreta, or cleaning of manholes and open drains.
- Sweepers having traditional link with scavenging.
- tanners;
- flayers; and

- beneficiaries covered under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), born before the rehabilitation of their parent/guardian under SRMS.

This is an open-ended Scheme without any cap on the number of children to be covered in a year. During 2008-09, 6.18 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the Scheme and the anticipated coverage during 2009-10 is 7.01 lakhs.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Scheme in Tamil Nadu

2233. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- the amount allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Scheme during each of the last three years;
- the number of special schools being run in the State with the help of the scheme;
- the number of differently abled children benefited by the scheme during the last three years, district-wise;
- whether more funds are likely to be allocated for the State under the scheme; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) Under the Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, funds for Persons with Disabilities are not allocated to State Governments. Funds are provided to the non-governmental organizations working for the welfare of persons with disabilities.

(b) 27 special schools are being run in Tamil Nadu through financial assistance under the Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.

(c) A Statement indicating the number of differently abled children benefited under the special schools assisted under the scheme during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The budgetary allocation under the Scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 76.00 crore for the year 2009-10 to Rs. 120.00 crore for the financial year 2010-11. Accordingly, more funds are likely to be released to non-governmental organizations working for the welfare of persons with disabilities in various State/UTs, including Tamil Nadu, under the Scheme.

Statement

Number of differently abled children benefited under the special schools assisted under the scheme during the last three years, district-wise

Name of the District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Chennai	2973	3438	2511

1	2	3	4
Coimbatore	459	84	84
Cuddalore	109	112	224
Dindigul	108	114	58
Erode	410	474	235
Kanchipuram	73	0	150
Madhurai	457	462	390
Thiruvallur	164	249	332
Tirunelveli	176	-	-
Villupuram	-	152	152
Dharmapuri	89	168	-
Karur	46	40	-
Perambalur	167	167	-
Shivagangai	73	73	-
Tanjavur	-	41	-
Thiruchirapalli	688	342	-
Vellur	58	164	-
Kanyakumari	148	170	-
Thoothukudi	7532	-	-
TOTAL	13730	6250	4136

Funds for NIE of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Muttukad, Chennai

2234. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to National Institute of Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Muttukad, Chennai during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount actually spent therefrom; and

(c) the achievements made in respects of successful employment of persons with multiple disabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) During the last three years the following funds were released to National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD),

Chennai:

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
2.50 crore	Rs. 9.50 crore	Rs. 9.00 crore
(b) The amount spent during the last three years by NIEPMD is as under:		
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.80 crore	Rs. 2.38 crore	Rs. 9.10 crore

(c) The NIEPMD is primarily engaged in manpower development, research and providing rehabilitation services for persons with multiple disabilities.

Providing employment to persons with multiple disabilities is not *inter alia* a prime activity of NIEPMD.

Legal provisions for reservation to dalits

†2235. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by various committees constituted from time to time with the aim to provide reservation to dalits and backward people in the country and constitutional amendment thereof; and

(b) the complete details of achievements from legal provisions made so far regarding reservation and whether Government has made any assessment regarding the beneficiaries of the reservation, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Discovery of ice on Moon

†2236. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandrayaan-I has discovered a huge quantity of ice reserve on the north pole of the moon;

(b) if so, whether scientists are working on any theory of using the ice discovered on the moon in future; and

(c) the names of ongoing projects linked with space and their set targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The analysis of the scientific data collected by the Chandrayaan-I mission has revealed the presence of water ice on the lunar surface near the North Pole.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) As of now, there are no plans in this direction.
- (c) Chandrayaan-II is planned for launch during 2013.

Tourism sector in Jharkhand

2237. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand has been accorded the tourism sector enabling to enjoy fiscal incentives; and
- (b) if so, the number of States in India that have been accorded with similar incentives to develop tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. State Governments formulate their own policies for promotion of tourism and try to attract investment in the areas with tourist potential to generate employment opportunities through combined efforts of governmental agencies and private sector.

(b) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce, provides a package of fiscal incentives and other concession for the North Eastern States under the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2007.

Eco-Tourism project in North Eastern region

2238. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the implementation status of the Eco-Tourism project in the North Eastern region including Assam;
- (b) the details of proposal received and approved for the development of 'Majuli' Island under the Product, Infrastructure and Destination Development Scheme during last two years and total amount released, year-wise; and
- (c) the programme finalized by the Ministry for conservation of the cultural heritage of the Island?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) Development promotion and monitoring of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation with them under various tourism schemes of the Ministry.

However, Ministry of Tourism sends special team to inspect the projects given under Central Financial Assistance and the progress is reviewed by the Ministry.

No proposal for the development of 'Majuli' Island was sanctioned during the last two years. However, Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned a project-Development of Heritage and

Ecotourism Resort at Majuli for an amount of Rs. 382.25 lakh to the Government of Assam in the year 2002-2003.

International police stations to protect tourists

2239. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it proposed to taken up with State Governments for setting up of International police stations to protect foreign and domestic tourists from harassment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

‘Public Order’ and ‘Police’ are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime against tourists including crimes against foreign tourists, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to ensure safety and security of the tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories.

Tourism infrastructure in Goa

2240. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assured the State Government of Goa to improve/upgrade its tourism infrastructure;

(b) if so, nature of assurance given, finance allocated or assured;

(c) whether Government proposes to give financial assistance to the Government of Goa for developing its sea beaches; and

(d) if so, details of the financial allocations made or assurances given?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation and interaction with them, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se*-priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010, projects worth Rs. 60.15 crore have been sanctioned for integrated development of tourism in the State of Goa. This also includes a Mega project for Integrated Development of Infrastructure for Heritage and Hinterland Tourism in Goa.

Forts in Maharashtra as tourist centres

2241. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that most of the forts in Maharashtra are of historical importance and situated in the Sahyadri mountain ranges having scenic charm;

(b) whether Government is thinking to develop a few of them as tourist centres which would attract tourists;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation and interaction with them, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se*-priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned projects worth Rs. 82.67 crore to the State of Maharashtra during the Tenth Five Year Plan which included development of Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg, Sinhagad, Sewri Fort, Ghodbundar Fort, Worli Fort, Bandra Fort, Sevadi Fort and Panhala Fort.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism had also sanctioned projects worth Rs. 65.28 crore to the State during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2009-10 which included a project for Major Circuit Development for Eco-Tourism in Vidarbha Region consisting a component for development of Tent Resort Centre at Narnala Fort.

Southern Splendour Train Project in Andhra Pradesh

2242. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted the Southern Splendour Train Project modelled on the Palace on Wheels;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for sanction of Rs. 10 crores as Central Financial Assistance under Large Revenue Generation Scheme; and

(d) the final decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The project for Southern Splendour Luxury Train submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government with a project cost of Rs. 40.00 crore has been approved, in principle, under the Large Revenue Generating Scheme. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have not yet finalized the tie up with the Indian Railways.

Closing of Simlipal National Tourist Park

2243. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the cause for closing down the Simlipal National Tourist Park of Odisha which attracts the high number of National and International tourists;

(b) whether Government has taken any action to reopen the Park;

(c) if so, by when the same would be reopened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism does not declare any place as National Tourist Park. However, the Ministry of Tourism, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects, which are identified in consultation with them under various schemes of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 8860.72 lakh during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 to the Government of Odisha for various tourism related projects.

Tax holiday for budget hotels

2244. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether to speed up development of hotel rooms before Commonwealth Games due in October, Ministry of Tourism has urged Finance Ministry of extend benefits of five years tax holiday for budget hotels under construction in National Capital Region upto July 31, 2010 instead of earlier deadline of March, 2010;

(b) whether Ministry of Tourism has urged Finance Ministry for non-inclusion of inter-state passenger tax, road tax and toll tax in GST;

(c) whether Ministry of Tourism has demanded restoration of budget grant of Rs. 1000 crore which was reduced to Rs. 950 crores in revised estimates 2009-10; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government has considered these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With a view to the growth of new budget category hotels, on the request of Ministry of Tourism, the Finance Minister had in Budget 2007-08, announced a Five Year Tax Holiday under Section 80-ID to new hotels of 2, 3 and 4 Star category and Convention Centers which would be functional between 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2010 in the NCT of Delhi and the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Buddh Nagar (NOIDA) and Ghaziabad. Subsequently, in the Budget speech for the year 2010-11, the Finance Minister has proposed extension of the date of deadline from 31.03.2010 to 31.07.2010.

The Ministry of Tourism receive representations from the travel and hospitality industry associations for various fiscal and financial issues which are forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

The Plan budget of Ministry of Tourism was Rs. 1,000 Crore in B.E. 2009-10. However, it was reduced to Rs. 950 Crore at R.E stage. The reduction was not restored.

Tourism projects in Rajasthan

†2245. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the several projects lying pending for approval with Central Government for development and promotion of tourism in Rajasthan, project-wise;

(b) the number of such projects which have been proposed by Rajasthan Government and sanctioned by Government in the budget this year and the targeted time to start and complete them; and

(c) the amounts sanctioned for approved projects by Government in the current year for the State and name of the projects for which the amount have been allocated, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

(b) and (c) Under the new dispensation all the project proposals submitted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are discussed in the prioritization meeting held in Ministry of Tourism, State-wise/UT-wise. However, in the financial year 2009-10, eight Tourism projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for an amount of Rs. 25.80 crore to State Government of Rajasthan.

Implementation and monitoring of projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism also monitors the progress of the projects through Regional Conference, review meeting with State Government officers and site visits.

Indian killed in Australia

†2246. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

(a) whether Indians are being killed continuously in Australia even after the assurance of the Foreign Secretary of Government of Australia;

(b) whether the criminals are not being caught even after the negation of Government of Australia; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to ensure that the series of killings may be stopped?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) The investigations into incidents of attacks on Indians by the Australian Government have led to arrest of several culprits, some of whom have been tried and convicted by courts.

(c) While it cannot be said that there is a series of killings of Indians in Australia, the issue of attacks on Indians including students, in Australia has been taken up at the highest level. The Prime Minister of India conveyed the high priority that Government of India attaches to the safety, security and well-being of the Indian community in Australia, to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Kevin Rudd, during his visit to India on 12 November, 2009. Mr. Rudd had reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance to racial violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students, including Indian students. The Indian Mission and Posts are pro actively following up these incidents very closely and are in constant touch with the Federal and State Governments in Australia at all levels.

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

Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project

2247. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the release of balance amount of Rs. 700 crores out of sanctioned grant is pending with the Central Government for Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project so far;

(b) the reasons for the delay in releasing the remaining grant inspite of issuing of utilization certificate of the released grant by the Maharashtra Government;

(c) whether Maharashtra Government has given any reminders in this regard; and

(d) if so, when the remaining funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir. The Government has released Rs. 1000 crore for the Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project so far out of total approved central assistance of Rs. 1200.53 crore. No request from Government of Maharashtra is pending with Government of India for release of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Release of the balance amount Rs. 200.53 crore will be considered on submission of utilization certificates and physical and financial progress reports.

Wakf properties with DDA and L&DO

2248. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Wakf properties with DDA and Land and Development Office;
- (b) the status of each such property as on date;
- (c) Government's view on transferring these properties to the Wakf Board; and
- (d) by when final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) DDA has informed that a total of 62 Wakf properties are existing on its land. The Land and Development Office (L and DO), Ministry of Urban Development has informed that there are 61 properties existing on its land. Details of these lands are in the Statement (*See below*). Based on a decision taken in 1984, the Government had decided to transfer these properties to Wakf Board and sanction had also been conveyed accordingly. But the transfer was challenged in WP (C) No. 1512/1984 titled Indraprastha Vishwa Hindu Parishad Vs Union of India in the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court has ordered to maintain status quo due to which the property could not be transferred. Matter is now *sub-judice*.

(d) No such time frame can be indicated in view of reply above.

Statement

A. Wakf properties under L and DO

S.No.	Name and location of property
1	2
1.	1/1 Abdul Nabi Mosque Mathura Road near Police Head quarters
2.	2/1 Barbar Shah Mosque Takia near Tilak Bridge New Delhi
3.	6/1 Barbar Road Mosque known as Masjid Bachchu wali near Bengali Market Rly. Line and School
4.	47/1 Nizam Gali House Mosque inside Nizam Palace (Andhra Pradesh Bhawan) Ashok Road
5.	61/1 Abdul Haq Mosque opposite Vidya Bhawan, K.G. Marg known as 2, Masjid K.G. Marg, New Delhi - 1.
6.	64/1 Grave yard behind Indian Express Mathura Road known as Jadid Kbristan Ahle Islam

1	2
7.	97/1 Mosque Dargah Sayed Bandaruddin, Gandhi Samaj behind Feroz Shah Kotla
8.	68/1 Kabristan South I.P. Mathura Road, Khasra No. 484 near D.P.S. (School), Mathura Road
9.	72/1 Dargah Hazrat Qutab Haider Sheikh Mohd. Chisti Mohd. Ki Bai near Vikas Minar
10.	3/1 Minto Bridge Mosque between K and L Block, Connaught place, new Delhi known as Aulia Masjid
11. and 12.	9/1 Mosque behind (inside) Irwin Hospital Compound
13.	11/1 Ghosian Mosque alias Jheel Ka Piao opp, link House, Mathura Road, (It is on Bhadur Shah Zafar Road)
14.	20% Tomb of Shah Sardulla Gulshan near Plaza cinema H Block
15.	27/1 Mirdard Road Mosque and Mazar Shahwalia Ullah Mohd behind Irwon Hospital
16.	39/1 Dargah Sheikh Kalimullah wali Jahanabadi opposite Red Fort
17.	40/1 Dargah Sayed Saruddin Shah alias Sayed Bhurey Mian Saheb Parade Ground Red Fort
18.	46/1 Mosque inside Maulana Azad Medical College Comp. Mathura Road Masjid Bhoori Bhatyari
19.	49/1 Masjid and Graveyard Fazal Mohd. Ram Lila Ground Turkman Gate also known as Masjid Sayeed Dargah Faiz Elahi.
20.	Mirdard Mosque Dargah and Masjid, Khwaza Barron Road (Behind Petrol Pump at J.L.N. Marg)
21.	67/1 Dargah Hare Bharey Sahib 'A' ward II (in front of inner gate of Jama Masjid)
22.	66/1 Grave Yard Ludlo Gastle Delhi near Raj Niwas also known as Bagh Kabristan Sherjung 412, Raj Niwas Marg.
23.	69/1 Rasalewali Mosque Civil Line Area, Timarpur
24.	50/1 Masjid Karnal Road Gurdware, It is opp Nanak Piao Gurudware and SBI Colony G.T.K.Road also known as Badi Masjid Rafiqia.
25.	55/1 Durgah Bade Shah Civil Line Bela Road, It is near Shanti Van Righ Road
26.	42/1 Pahrai Wali Mosque Khyper Pass Civil Line Mall Road also known as Pathanwali Masjid

1	2
27.	34/1 Masjid Tibia College Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh
28.	24/2 Mosque Graveyard Chausat Khamba (Mirdard Road behind G.B. Pant Hospital)
29.	18/2 Muslim Graveyard containing Mazar Sayed Jalal-uddin behind kothi No. 4 Hailey Road
30.	7/1, Zapta Ganj Mosque near India Gate Man Singh Road
31.	23/1 Wallesly Road Mosque inside Kaka Nagar known as Masjid Bibi Fatime
32.	33/1 Masjid Moti Lal Nehru Marg between Kothi No. 13 and 15 (Bujra and Mosque) known as Masjid Mjidai
33.	43/1 Kaka Nagar Wallesly Road, Mosque and Mazar Bibi Fatime
34.	44/1 Kaka Nagar Wallesly Road, New Delhi Mosque and Mazar Bibi Fatime
35.	62/1 Babri Mosque Pandara Road, New Delhi
36.	3/2 Mosque Lajpat Nagar - IV in front o Frank Anthony Public School Vikram Vihar
37.	4/2 Mosque Makbara Basti Sewa Nagar, Aliganj New Delhi also known as (Masjid Basti Baoli Defence Colony)
38.	5/2 Masjid and Dargah Fateh Sah Abdul Kadir Basti Nizamuddin New Delhi to the West of Makbara Humayun New Delhi also known as masjid Pattewali
39.	Muslim Graveyard Village Aliganj adjacent to Kali Masjid Ferozshah towards South Graveyard area
40.	13/2 Muslim Graveyard village Aliganj opposite Southern gate of Dargah Nizamuddin Aulia alongside Lodi Road, Kh. No. 554.
41.	19/2 Muslim graveyard village Aliganj Nizamuddin Link Road known as Panch Peeran Graveyard
42.	20/2 Masjid Chakkarwali Basi Nizamuddin Khasra No. 485
43.	21/2 Muslim graveyard Jangpura
44.	1/3 Muslim graveyard village Aliganj Kh. No. 529
45.	4/1 Mosque near Hanuman Mandir Irwin Road known as Masjid Jama
46.	5/1 Western Court Mosque Janpath known as Masjid Jama
47.	12/1 Dhobian Mosque near Link Road
48.	13/1 Mazar Khudanuma new Link Road on the hill also known as Hazaratmeem Afzal Khudanuma Dargah

1	2
49.	14/1 Masjid Munirika village close to Market Sector V, R.K. Puram known as Sahi Masjid
50.	22/1 Ashok Road mosque near Patel Chowk
51.	32/1 Masjid Chitra Gupta Raod also known as Masjid Badullasar
52.	45/1 Sunehri Bagh Road near Udyog Bhawan Mosque
53.	59/1 Kalai Bagh near Albert Square, R.K. Ashram Marg
54.	60/1 Jama Masjid Road Cross Road near Parliament House
55.	73/1 Dargah and Mosque Abdul Salem opp. Marina Hotel near Lady Harding Hospital.
56.	25/2 Imamia Hall NDMC Block-IX on P.K. Road
57.	Masjid 35/1 Shanty Niwas Connaught Place, Janpath Lane. Also known as Madha Ganj Mosque
58.	Grave near H.No. 10, Todar Mal Lane Bengali Market, Actually it is H.No. 10 Tansen Marg
59.	48/1 Mohalla Kabristan Turkman Gate
60.	47/1 Mosque Hazi Ismaili Japanwala. It is 6, Shamnath Margo opp. Sect. Govt. NCT, Delhi
61.	51/1 Muslim graveyard near Wazirabad Bridge.
<i>B. Wakf properties under DDA</i>	
1.	Dargah Hare Bhara Kh. No. 152 inside city wall bearing H.No. 29G to 39G Ward No.II, Opp. Jama Masjid.
2.	Masjid Boriwali Kh. No. 45 H.No. 5052 Ward II, Daryaganj North.
3.	Madrasa Islamin Kh. No. 199, 408/199 H.No. 552 to 557 Ward No. XIII, Sadar Bazar North
4.	Masjid Takiawali Kh. No.334, H.No. 6435, Sadar Bazar, South
5.	Masjid Kaptonwali Kh. No. 611/514, House No. 90,118 to 120 Ward BNo. XVI, Karolbagh, Faiz Road.
6.	Masjid Aamwakam Kh. No. 109, H.No. 1617 to 1619, 1699 to 1703 Ward No. III, B.B. Road.
7.	Bara Hindu Rao Kh. No. 12, H. No. 7831 Ward No. XIV, Shidipura.
8.	Dargah Mamu Bhanja, Kh. No. 16, Ward No. XV, Jhandawala.

1	2
9.	Mazar Bholu Shah Kh. No. 163 Ward No. III H. No. 4297/2 Sadar Bazar North
10.	Masjid Belanwali Kh. No. 28, H. No. 5033 to 5034 Ward XI, Daryaganj (North)
11.	Qadam Sharif Bagichi Allaiddin Kh. No. 31 H. No. 10394 to 10398 Ward No. XV
12.	Lal Mosque Kh. No. 1, Property No. 5181 to 5163 and 5170 Ward No. VII, G.B. Road, Leheri Gate.
13.	Dargah graveyard in Hind Park. Kh. No. 18-19 Ward No. XI, Daryaganj South.
14.	Tomb and grave Kh. No. 139 inside city wall H.No. 2416 Ward No. X, Turkman Gate Near Police Post.
15.	Chuja Mem Kh. No. 223 Min H.No. 6686 Ward XIII Sadar Bazar North Mohalla.
16.	Masjid Khajoorwali, Khajoor Road, Kh. No. 559/256-57, H.No. 456, 472 to 475 Ward No. XVI, Karolbagh, Khazoor Road
17.	Naiwala Estate, Kh. No. 934, H.No. 1608 and 1609 Ward No. XVI, Karolbagh.
18.	Quadam Sharif Kh. No. 94 H.No. 3666, Ward No. XIV.
19.	Naiwala Estate, Kh. No. 1319/298/1 and 299 H. NO. 2522 Karol Bagh.
20.	Naiwala Estate, Kh. No. 277-278 and 279 H. No. 2551-57 Ward No. XVI Karol Bagh.
21.	Qutab Road, H.No. 3507 and 3531 to 3534 Ward No. XIV Khasra No. 281/1 Sadar Bazar South.
22.	Dargah Hazrat Khwaja Bakibilla, Kh. No. 119, Qadam Sharif, H.No. 5659 and 5712 Ward No. XV Qutab Road.
23.	Masjid and Graveyard, Kh. No. 201/169/36 H.No. 8694 to 8695 and 8827 Ward No. XVI, Sahi Sidipura.
24.	Kh. No. 442/372, H.No. 6052 to 6053 Ward No. XIII Gali datke Wali, Sadar Bazar North.
25.	Bachan Ka Ghar Kh. No. 89/48-49-50, H.No. 5028 and 5029 Ward No. XI, Daryaganj North.
26.	Hari Masjid, Kh. No. 215, H. No. 2185 Ward No. XV, Paharganj.
27.	Mosque Khawaza Khumari, Kh. No. 764/2/18/1 H.No. 2039, 039-A, 2041, 2041A, 2042, 2042/2, 2044-2047, 2038, 2042A, 2043, 2043A Paharganj.
28.	Shidipura, Kh. No. 114/34, 115/34, 116/34, 117/34-35 H.No. 8798, 8799, 1303, 1304 Ward No. XIV, Shidipura.

1	2
29.	Masjid Darjian, H.No. 7884 to 788 C and Houses Sara Hindi Rao, Shidipura.
30.	Ghatta Masjid Kh. No. 72 H. No. 4414, 4414-A, 4417 and 4418, Ward XI, Daryaganj North.
31.	Imam Bare, Kh.No. 40, Property No. 5051-3659, 3996, 3702, Ward No. XI, Daryaganj North.
32.	Masjid Shekhan, Kh. No. 184/48 H.No. 7975, 7992 to 8013, 8023, 8024 and 8066 to 8070, Ward No. XIV, Bara Hindu Rao, Sidhipura.
33.	Masjid Imaliwali, Kh.No. 280 H.N.565 to 653 and 661 Ward No. XIII, Chowk Teliwari, Sadar Bazar.
34.	Inside Bari Market, Kh. No. 452/374 and 3/377 H.No. 6103 Ward No. XVI, Sadar Bazar North.
35.	Qadam Sharif, Kh. 81, Min. H.No. 6695, Ward No.XV
36.	Kh.No. 153/56, Ward No. XV, Daryaganj North.
37.	Mosque Sang Trashan, Kh.No.98, H.No. 3180 Ward No.XV Paharganj.
38.	Mosque and Dargah No.876/526-527-877/526-527 H.No. 2500-2501 No.XV, Paharganj.
39.	Qadam Sahrif, Kh.No.156/1, H.No. 7223-30, Ward No.XV (Masjid Chuna Wali) Bazar.
40.	Graveyard Chamelian Kh.No.210/169/36, Ward No.14, Shidi Pura.
41.	Masjid BMandria Wali Kh.No.165 H.No. 11386/3 Ward No.XIV, Qadam Sharif.
42.	Shimali Mosque Takia Graveyard K.H.No. 203 H.No.1953 to 1984 Ward No.XIII, North Sadar Bazar.
43.	Mosque Ruins Sikandaria Masjid Kh.No. 221/2-3-5 to 7 (Min) Road No.6515, Ward XIV, Jhandewala
44.	Kh.No.140, H.No. 3450, Jangpura
45.	Basti Nizamudding close to Ganda Nalah Kh.No.607, Jangpura
46.	Masjid Bhimaaurana Kh.No.22, 127/22, Chiraga South, Jheel Koradji, Shahdara.
47.	Nai Wala Kh.No. 1203/1140 Naiwala Masjid, Bawali Wali, DB Giupta Gali
48.	Majid Mohd. Chimni Mill 13 Min. Ward No.XV, MPL No.82/2 to 8218 Bara Hindu Rao.
49.	Dargah Shah Abdul Hussain, H.No.4875-B Ward No.XI, Darya Ganj, South.

1	2
50.	Dargah Abdul Hussain Kh.No.221/2-3-5 to 7 (min) NPL to Idgah Jhande Wala
51.	Karbala Kh. No.28 Aliganj
52.	Masjid Lane, Kh.No. 187 Jangpura
53.	Chowkidarwali, Ahle Hadees Kh.No.185, 187 Sadar Bazar South, (Masjid Ahle Hader Pan Mandi Sadar Bazar Deptt).
54.	Masjid Jngal Wali, Bara Hindu Rao, Kh.No.214 Sadar Bazar South.
55.	Qadam Sharif South of Quilla, Kh No.20, Jichi Alluddin Motia Khan
56.	Qadam Sharief Kh.No.73 (min) H.No. 389-A
57.	Qadam Sharif Taan Bhuraj Kh.No.73 (Min) MPL No.A-389 Ward No.XV
58.	Qadam Sharif Masjid Babar Kh.No.146/2, H.No.B-311 and 312
59.	Kh.No.91, Pan Mandi, Sadar Bazar South
60.	Kh.No. 295/80-81 and 296/82-83, GB Road.
61.	Nai Wala Kh.No. 1226, Nair Walon
62.	Qadam Sharief, Kh. No.154

Non-disclosure of information by CPWD under RTI Act, 2005

2249. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether RTI Act, 2005 was enacted to contain corruption and to hold Governments and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed;

(b) whether CPWD is not disclosing information about purchases by its divisions under section 7(9) of RTI Act, 2005;

(c) whether CPWD has purchased material at more than Maximum Retail Price (MRP) and its vigilance unit is investigating the said purchases and if so, by when the investigation would be completed and guilty officers punished; and

(d) the steps taken to provide information in whatever form it is available than to force applicants to inspect records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Objectives of the RTI Act, 2005 are as given in its preamble. These are reproduced below:-

"An Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

(b) and (c) Certain complaints of purchase of materials at more than maximum retail price by CPWD Officers were received and the same are under investigation in Vigilance Unit of CPWD. Action against the concerned officers will be taken as per the outcome of the investigation report.

(d) All the concerned have been instructed to provide the information invariably in respect of RTI applications received by them as per rules.

Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Haryana

2250. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government has submitted proposals for Drinking Water Supply Schemes under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns during last three years; and

(b) if so, the status of those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir. Government of Haryana has not submitted any proposal for Drinking Water Supply Scheme under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) so far;

(b) Question does not arise due to answer to (a) above.

Ceiling fans to Type-IV flats in R.K. Puram, New Delhi

2251. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ceiling fans in Type-IV flats of Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi are very old and consume more power and also have not been serviced and cleaned for many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to replace the old ceiling fans with new ones in these flats; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CPWD has informed that the existing old ceiling fans which were installed during 1969-70, consume more power as compared to new ceiling fans. The old ceiling fans are being serviced as per requirement in phased manner to make them functional.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Process of replacement of old ceiling fans has been undertaken for replacing them in a phased manner with target period of five years. Out of total existing old ceiling fans, about 30% ceiling fans have already been replaced.

**Complaints not attended by CPWD Office, Sector-12, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi**

2252. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding weak wooden main doors, broken lawn iron gates, jafferyless boundaries, seepage and broken rainwater drainage pipes of Type- IV flats received by CPWD Enquiry Office, Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi during the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these complaints have not been attended to by the concerned Enquiry Office;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Government have taken to ensure that all the complaints are attended to within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) A total number of 267 complaints were received during the financial year 2009-10 and most of the complaints have been attended to.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The pending complaints are monitored by the field staff of CPWD to ensure that all the complaints are attended promptly.

Recovery of land rent by major hotels in Delhi

†2253. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that, according to the report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, eight major hotels of Delhi are indebted to Central Urban Development Ministry to the tune of Rs. 500 crores;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to recover this amount; and

(c) the number of other such hotels in the capital of the country from whom the Government has yet to recover land rent and income?

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

(b) The major part of the dues outstanding is from hotels constructed on land allotted to NDMC, ITDC and DDA. Meetings were held in the Ministry with representatives of those organizations/agencies to expedite recovery of the dues. Branches/misuse notice, demand letter for misuse/unauthorized construction and show-cause notices have been depending upon the nature of each case.

(c) Delhi Development Authority has reported that ground rent and interest are outstanding in respect of six hotels.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mandatory requirement before initiation of highways and roads

2254. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of violation of rules regarding acquisition of land and rehabilitation under National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 of displaced persons within the NCR Planning Board, State-wise and specific project-wise;

(b) the statutory requirements specified by the NCR Planning Board which have been adhered to like 'Environmental Clearance', Public hearing and [Surveys] to be conducted before initiation of highways and roads by each State; and

(c) the details of such mandatory requirements undertaken by Haryana and Delhi with regard to a Highway connecting Dwarka-Gurgaon-Manesar Complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Acquisition of land is a State subject, and the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 and Rules thereof do not provide for land acquisition and rehabilitation by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB). The NCRPB has informed that the projects are prepared and implemented by the constituent State Governments and their implementing agencies and the land required for the projects is acquired by these agencies.

(b) Para 14.2 (v) of the Regional Plan-2021 for National Capital Region provides that while carrying out activities for the development of the region, provisions under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and Rules thereof should be followed.

(c) The NCRPB has informed that it not mandated to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and its Rules.

Pending awards with LAC

2255. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1636 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11th March, 2010 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Awards U/S 28A have been pending with the Land Acquisition Collector (South) Government of NCT of Delhi since years together that could not be decided within time limits with the result that the claimants are forced to knock the door of Delhi High Court;

(b) whether inspite of the specific direction of the said Hon'ble Court the LAC did not submit timely reply, deliberately, to linger on the matter; and

(c) if not, the status of case No. W.P.(C) No. 800/2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) GNCTD has informed that a total of 46 cases under section 28A of the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 are pending for disposal in the Court of LAC (South), and that no specific time-frame/time limit has been prescribed under Section 28-A of the Act.

(b) GNCTD has further informed that there is no deliberate delay or lingering in any matter willfully or otherwise.

(c) GNCTD has also informed that in the case of WP (C) No.800/2010 before the Delhi High Court, the respondent LAC has been granted time for filing reply before next date of hearing *i.e.* 26.04.2010.

UIDSSMT in Assam

2256. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of small and medium towns included in Assam under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for the urban infrastructure facilities;

(b) whether Government will consider some major road projects under the UIDSSMT, considering the fact that the roads under Barpeta, Howly, Bongaigaon Nalbari town in Assam are under very deplorable condition; and

(c) if so, the details of necessary steps to be taken for obtaining assistance under the UIDSSMT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) 28 towns of Assam have been sanctioned 30 urban infrastructure projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT) at a cost of Rs. 207.83 crore involving central commitment of Rs.189.53 crore against which Rs. 99.56 crore has been released to the State so far. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below)

(b) and (c) The State of Assam has exhausted its seven year indicative allocation under UIDSSMT and therefore, no fresh projects can be considered for release.

Statement

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Project-wise release as on 31.3.2010

Overall Allocation (Rs. in Crore) 101.29

Total ACA committed so far (including incentive) (Rs. in Crore) 189.53

ACA released so far (Rs. in crore) 99.56

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (90%)	Amount of 1st Instalment	ACA recommended to M/o Finance		Incentive @1.5% for DPR Preparation	ACA released during 2006-07	ACA released during 2007-08	ACA released during 2008-09	Total released	Total Commitment made so far
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assam													
1.	Hojai	Water Supply	1055.54	949.99	474.99	474.99	0.00	15.83	490.82	0.00	0.00	490.82	965.82
2.	Titabar	Storm Water Drains	828.85	745.97	372.98	372.98	0.00	12.43	385.41	0.00	0.00	385.41	758.40
3.	Pathsala	Storm Water Drains	503.06	452.75	226.38	226.38	226.37	7.55	233.93	0.00	226.37	460.30	460.30
4.	Bokakhat	Storm Water Drains	545.74	491.17	245.58	245.58	245.59	8.19	253.77	0.00	245.59	499.36	499.36
5.	Lakhipur	Water Supply	815.88	734.29	367.15	367.146	0.00	0.50	0.00	367.65	0.00	367.65	734.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drains	632.1	568.89	284.45	284.45	0.00	9.48	0.00	293.93	0.00	293.93	578.37
7.	Hailakandi	Storm Water Drains	783.64	705.28	352.64	352.64	0.00	11.75	0.00	364.39	0.00	364.39	717.03
8.	Hojai	Storm Water Drains	992.98	893.68	446.84	446.84	0.00	14.9	0.00	461.74	0.00	461.74	908.58
9.	Sarthebari	Storm Water Drains	274.14	246.73	123.36	123.36	0.00	4.11	0.00	127.47	0.00	127.47	250.84
10.	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water Drains	722.88	650.59	325.30	325.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.04	295.26	325.30	650.59
11.	Marigaon	Storm Water Drains	423.77	381.39	190.70	169.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.51	169.51	381.39
12.	Hamren	Storm Water Drains	226.47	203.82	101.91	90.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.59	90.59	203.82
13.	Chabua	Storm Water Drains	226.91	204.22	102.11	90.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.76	90.76	204.22
14.	Gosaigoan	Storm Water Drains	201.98	181.78	90.89	80.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.79	80.79	181.78
15.	Barpeta	Storm Water Road Drains	328.57	295.71	147.86	131.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.43	131.43	295.71
16.	Lanka	Storm Water Drains	399.11	359.20	179.60	159.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.64	159.64	359.20
17.	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drains	264.18	237.76	118.88	105.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.67	105.67	237.76
18.	Howraghat	Storm Water Drains	262.75	236.48	118.24	105.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.10	105.10	236.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Digboi	Storm Water	1074.97 Drains	967.47	483.74	483.74	0.00	16.12	0.00	0.00	499.86	499.86	983.59
20.	Basugaon	Storm Water	756.09 Drains	680.48	340.24	340.24	0.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	351.58	351.58	691.82
21.	Maibong	Storm Water	492.61 Drains	443.35	221.67	221.67	0.00	7.39	0.00	0.00	229.06	229.06	450.74
22.	Lala	Storm Water	612.21 Drains	550.99	275.49	275.49	0.00	7.96	0.00	0.00	283.45	283.45	558.95
23.	Barpeta	Storm Water	1871.96 Drains	1684.76	842.38	842.38	0.00	28.08	0.00	0.00	870.46	870.46	1712.84
24.	Udalguri	Storm Water	743.50 Drains	669.15	334.58	334.58	0.00	11.15	0.00	0.00	345.73	345.73	680.30
25.	Simaluguri	Storm Water	667.74 Drains	600.97	300.48	300.48	0.00	10.02	0.00	0.00	310.50	310.50	610.99
26.	Gauripur	Storm Water	547.64 Drains	492.88	246.44	246.44	0.00	8.21	0.00	0.00	254.65	254.65	501.09
27.	Jorhat	Storm Water	1592.42 Drains	1433.18	716.59	716.59	0.00	23.89	0.00	0.00	740.48	740.48	1457.07
28.	Sapatgram	Storm Water	565.06 Drains	508.55	254.28	254.28	0.00	8.48	0.00	0.00	262.76	262.76	517.03
29.	Dhubri	Storm Water	710.17 Drains	639.15	319.58	319.58	0.00	9.23	0.00	0.00	328.81	328.81	648.38
30.	Dergaon	Storm Water	1660.36 Drains	1494.32	747.16	747.16	0.00	21.58	0.00	0.00	768.74	768.74	1515.90
28	30		20783.28	18704.95	9352.48	9235.79	471.96	248.19	1363.93	1645.22	6946.79	9955.94	18953.14

Failure to use funds under JNNURM

2257. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than a dozen States are failing to utilize funds for implementing urban infrastructure projects under Government's Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, whether as per part of programme, Centre provides up to 50 per cent of funds to States for undertaking urban infrastructure project availing Centre's share of funds is linked to certain mandatory reforms that States has to carry out;

(c) whether Rs. 11,663.62 crore were allocated during budget 2009-10; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not spending all funds allocated to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir. All the States except Goa have availed funds for implementing urban infrastructure projects under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) Financing of projects under the UIG of the Mission is as under:-

Category of Cities/Towns/Urban Agglomerations (UAs)	Grant		Urban Local Bodies (ULB) or Para-Statal Share/Loan from Financial Institutions
	Centre	State	
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	20%	30%
Cities/towns/UAs in North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir	90%	10%	—
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	80%	10%	10%
For setting up de-salination plants within 20 Kms. from sea-shore and other urban areas predominately facing water scarcity due to brackish water and non-availability of surface source.	80%	10%	10%

The State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including para-statal agencies were necessary execute Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. Signing of MoA is a necessary condition to access Central Assistance.

(c) and (d) The details of fund allocation for various components of JNNURM during the year 2009-10 and releases thereon is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Component	B.E. (2009-2010)	R.E. (2009-2010)	Releases during the year 2009-2010
Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)	5960.13	3921.97	3927.50
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	3082.82	502.39	298.81
Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)	2524.65	1344.36	1338.37
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	1117.58	786.74	780.72
TOTAL	12685.18	6555.46	6345.40

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), release of 2nd installment of ACA is contingent on submission of Utilisation Certificates for the 1st installment already released, and achievement of reforms as per timelines in the MoA. In view of above, an amount of Rs. 298.81 crore could only be released under UIDSSMT of JNNURM.

JNNURM in Odisha

2258. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned/disbursed amount under JNNURM scheme for 2004 to 2009 for Odisha State for different cities and districts respectively;

(b) the demands made under this scheme for 2004 to 2009, by Odisha Government; and

(c) the amount actually spent by the State Government in this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched

on 03-12-2005. Details of sanctioned/disbursed amount for the projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of JNNURM for the Mission cities of Bhubaneswar and Puri during the year 2005 to 2009 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under UIG of JNNURM the Government of Odisha has submitted fifteen (15) Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) at estimated cost of Rs.1247.57 crore.

(c) As per QPR submitted by the State Government of Odisha up to the period December, 2009 an amount of Rs.34.47 crore has been spent under the Scheme.

Statement

Approved Projects of Orissa

Sl. No.	State	City	Project Name	Year of sanction	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Integrated Sewerage Project	2006-07	49891.35	39913.08	9978.27
2.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	2006-07	601.31	481.05	120.26
3.	Orissa	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	2008-09	16690.00	13352.00	3338.00
4.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Storm water drainage for Bhubaneswar	2008-09	6833.00	5466.40	1366.60
5.	Orissa	Puri	Storm water drainage system for Puri town.	2009-10	7182.00	4500.00	1125.00

Destruction of trees and gardens due to construction work for CWG

†2259. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of coordination among the construction companies involved in construction works for the Commonwealth Games, the already existed trees, plants and grass gardens have been destroyed several times;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has contemplated any action against such construction companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Various Government agencies entrusted with the work the work of projects relating to Commonwealth Games-2010 have informed that there is no lack of coordination between construction companies engaged by them.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

Funds to Maharashtra urban local bodies

2260. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released to Maharashtra urban local bodies under various plans and scheme in last five years;

(b) the percentage of utilization thereof, year-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Condition of Government houses under CPWD (Peshwa Road) New Delhi

2261. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government houses in D Sector, Mandir Marg, type-II are not being in good condition in which broken window chhajja, building plaster, broken doors and window are not being repaired/replacement for considerable months;

(b) whether modern amenities are not provided in these quarters for installation of exhaust fan, fancy tiles, fancy lights and the steps taken to make suitable provisions for the installation of these items, a present day necessity; and

(c) the existing details of the norms of facilities to be provided to said houses and is there any proposal to change these norms in the present day conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir Most of damaged doors and windows have already been replaced. The process of replacement of damaged chhajjas and building plasters has also been initiated.

(b) The facilities like installation of exhaust fan, tiles, lights etc. are provided under the upgradation works which are taken up in phased manner, subject to availability of funds. At present, the upgradation work has been taken up in type-II quarters of D Sector, Mandir Marg, New Delhi for providing the amenities permissible under the upgradation scheme.

(c) Revised guidelines for upgradation of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) have been issued *vide* OM No.110414/1/2008-W.3 dated 14.3.2008 and a copy of the same is enclosed as Statement (*See below*). There is no proposal for modification of these guidelines, presently.

Statement

Copy of Office Memorandum regarding Revised Guidelines for Upgradation of General Pool Residential Accommodation

F.No 11014/1/2008-W:3
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011
14th March 2008

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject :- Additions/alterations in General Pool Residential Accommodation

1. The undersigned is directed to state that under this Ministry's Office Memoranda No.28012/1/2003-WI dated 19th Feb. 2004 and 20th Feb. 2004, it has been provided that works of addition/alteration of non-structural nature can be carried out in General Pool Residential Quarters at the request of the occupants and to provide these facilities on vacation of residential quarters and also on payment of a part of cost by the allottees in respect of occupied quarters.
2. It has now been decided to provide the prescribed facilities subject to availability of funds in all GPRA quarters as well as quarters in other pools which are being maintained by CPWD whether occupied or vacant (except for Type-I Quarters) in serial order in each colony with the consent of the concerned allottees. Instructions for type-I quarters shall be issued separately.
3. A list of permissible civil and electrical items/ works of additions/alterations in enclosed as a Statement-I (*See below*).
4. The list of civil and electrical items of addition/alteration which may be carried out at the request of the allottees and on the allottee paying the specified percentage of the cost of the works has been revised and is enclosed as a Statement-II (*See below*).
5. No other work of addition/alteration which involves structural changes in the allotted quarters would be carried out. The decision of the CPWD as to whether any work of addition/alteration requested by an allottee is of a structural nature shall be final.

6. The works of addition/alteration in a house as per prescribed specification shall be completed within a maximum period of two months from the dated of handing over the possession of house to CPWD.

7. This Memorandum issues in supersession of all previous instruction, including the OM mentioned in paragraph 1 above and with the concurrence of Integrated Finance Division. *vide* Dy. No. 02-F dated 01/01/2008.

Hindi version will follow.

(Surat Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. CAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Chief Secretaries of Union Territories.
6. Director of Estate, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. PS to Minister of Urban Development, New Delhi.
2. PS to Minister of State for Urban Development, New Delhi.
3. PPS to Secretary (UD)/Secretary (UEPA), M/o UEPA New Delhi.
4. All Joint Secretary/Director/DS/US in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
5. All Desks/Sections in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. Hindi Section for Hindi version

Statement-I

A. List of Permissible civil and Electrical Items/works of Additions/Alterations

S.No.	Description of Item	Type II	Type III	Type VI	Type V	Type VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Civil Works.						
1.0 Kitchen						
1.1 General:						
1.1.1	Removal of chimney wherever existing.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.1.2	Covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/ stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) (Items to be done as per approved and demonstrated design)	Y	Y	Y	X	X
1.1.3	Covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) and overhead cabinets (With pre-liminated board with beige/grey shade) (Items to be done as per approved and demonstrated design)	X	X	X	Y	Y
1.1.4	Plumbing for water purifier and geyser.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1.1.5	Addition of water storage capacity upto 300lt per DU by providing additional tank at terrace. If not possible 100/150 litre capacity loft tank including connected plumbing work in kitchen and toilets	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1.2	Kitchen sink:					
1.2.1	Stainles steel kitchen sink without drain board.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
1.2.2	Stainless steel kitchen sink with drain board wherever possible	X	X	X	Y	Y
1.3	Dado:					
1.3.1	60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x12") above and along the work platform and around and below kitchen sink	Y	Y	Y	X	X

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.3.2	60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x12") dado from skirting level upto 60 cm height above the kitchen platform above and along the worktop and around and below kitchen sink excluding areas where built in cupboards are fixed.	X	X	X	Y	Y
1.4	Worktop:					
1.4.1	Green marble-prepolished with premoulded nosing	Y	Y	Y	X	X
1.4.2	Granite with pre-polished and premoulded nosing.	X	X	X	Y	Y
1.5	Flooring:					
1.5.1	Ceramic floor tiles (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
1.5.2	Rectified Ceramic floor tiles (Size 16"x16" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.	X	X	X	Y	Y
2.0 Toilets and Bathrooms						
2.1	Wash basin and Mirror:					
2.1.1	One wash basin with one pillar tap at appropriate location..	Y	Y	Y	X	X
2.1.2	One looking mirror with PTMT frame and with one glass shelf with anodized aluminum frame.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
2.1.3	Anodized aluminium pegs in bathroom/towel rings (1 no) as per feasibility.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
2.1.4	CP Brass pegs and towel rail in bathroom, towel ring at washbasin with CP brass mixer tap (preferably single lever)	X	X	X	Y	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.1.5	Looking mirror with PTMT frame and glass shelves with stainless steel/CP Brass frame at washbasins.	X	X	X	Y	Y
2.1.6	Plumbing for geysers.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
2.2	Flooring and Dado:					
2.2.1	Flooring					
2.2.1.1	Ceramic floor tile (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) of approved design.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
2.2.1.2	Rectified ceramic floor tiles (Size 16"x16") of approved design	X	X	X	Y	Y
2.2.1.3	Pre-finished/Pre-polished granite threshold 100mm high and 100 mm wide in shower area in combined toilet	X	X	X	Y	Y
2.3	Dado					
2.3.1	Ceramic white glazed tile (Minimum Size 8"x12") up to door lintel level.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
3.0	Bed Rooms/Living Rooms					
3.1	Flooring in rooms and internal areas-					
3.1.1	Grey/Beige color Ceramic floor tile (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) of approved design.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
3.1.2	Grey/Beige color rectified ceramic floor tile (Size 16"x16" Matt finish) of approved design.	X	X	X	Y	Y
4.0	In common circulation areas and staircases-					
4.1	Kota stone flooring and matching skirting. In staircase, single piece pre-polished Kota stone slab with pre-finished nosing shall be used.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.2	Dado of ceramic tile light grey/dull green shade 12"x12" size up to 120 cm height above skirting including green marble nosing.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.0 Others fixtures and amenities:-						
5.1	Magic eye in the main entry door.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.2	Curtain rods with brackets.	Y	Y	X	X	X
5.3	Draperies rods with brackets.	X	X	Y	Y	Y
5.4	Built in cupboards in bedrooms as per standard drawings where no cupboard provided earlier, where openings are available the same will be covered with built in cupboard as per approved drawings. In case of such openings with existing concrete/stoneshelves, only cupboard shutters with wooden frames shall be provided.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.5	Glazing of verandah/balcony, using M.S. window section. (to be done as per approved design) if requisitioned by the allottee.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
5.6	Glazing of verandah/balcony, with powder coated aluminum section of matching shade. (to be done as per approved design) if requisitioned by all allottee.	X	X	X	Y	Y
5.7	Wire-gauze shutters for windows, with hard wood/LVL.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
5.8	Wire-gauze shutters for windows with 2nd class teakwood.	X	X	X	Y	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.0 Internal finishing :-						
6.1	All walls and ceiling to be treated with 2mm thick POP (one time only) followed by oil bound distemper\.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.					
6.1	All walls and ceiling to be treated with 2mm thick POP (one time only) followed by plastic emulsion paint. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.	X	X	X	Y	Y
B. Electrical Works						
1.0 1.1	Power Points (15 Amp. 6 - Pins) (in Numbers)	3	4	5	6	7
1.2	Power Points (15 Amp. 6 - Pins) Servant quarter and garage where ever available (in Numbers)	X	X	X	1	1
1.3	Power sockets (DP-MCB type) for air conditioner/geyser (in Numbers)	1	1	2	4	5
2.0 Ceiling Fans (in Numbers)						
2.1	Additional ceiling fan to be provided in balcony/verandah. (in Numbers)	3	4	5	6	7
2.2	Additional ceiling fan to be provided in balcony/verandah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.0 3.1	Fluorescent light fitting (excluding tube lights and starter) (in Numbers)	3	4	5	7	8
3.2	Servant quarters/garage (in Number)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.0 4.1	Electrical Points including light, fan, call bell and 5 Amp. Plug points (in Numbers)	20	23	27	38	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.0 Others						
5.1	One No. Door call bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.2	Call bell from main house to servant' qtr. and from main gate pillar to the qtr. (Wherever existing)	X	X	X	Y	Y
5.3	Recessed conduit wiring	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.4	Call bell point from ground floor at stair entrance to first floor quarters where grill door has been provided on stair entry.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.5	Fresh air fan in kitchen and toilets (In Numbers)	1	2	2	3	3
5.6	Tube light fittings with tube light/CFL fitting with CFL in common circulation areas/staircases.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.7	Cable TV point (in Numbers)	1	1	1	2	2
5.8	Telephone Points (in Numbers)	X	X	1	2	2

Statement-II

A. Items of Works under payment basis of the estimated cost.

(Balance items excluding the items already covered in up-gradation works)

A. Civil Works

(i) Items for which 10% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Pavement of areas around the premises with suitable material in an approved manner.

Note: Pavement of areas to be done with chequered tile or plain cement concrete or interlocking blocks including C.C. edging

(ii) Items for which 100% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Changing of Indian WC to European WC and vice versa. (It will be free of cost once for an allottee.

Note: All connected costs of dismantling, relaying tiles, finishing etc. to be included for changing of Indian WC to European WC and vice versa.

B. Electrical Works

(i) Items for which 10% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Additional power plug points/light plug points/light points.

Note: Additional points to be provided only when feasible as per electrical load.

(ii) Items for which 100% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Fancy light fittings.
- Change of cable from feeder pillar to house, if required due to increased load in house.

'B'

F. No. 11014/1/2008-W.3
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development
(Works Division)

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi,
Dated : 22nd April, 2008

CORRIGENDUM

Subject :- Additions/alterations in General Pool Residential Accommodation

In partial modification of O.M. of even number dated 14.3.2008, the following items shall be inserted under the heading "A- Civil Works" and sub-heading "5-Other fixtures and amenities" after item No. 5.8 as item Nos. 5.9 and 5.10 in Annexure-I of the said O.M. dated 14.3.2008:-

Specification prescribed for Up-gradation on vacation as well as in occupied quarters (Free of cost)

Description of item	Type- II	Type- III	Type- IV	Type- V	Type- VI
1	2	3	4	5	6
"5.9 Wire gauze shutters for main entrance door. This will be made of MS tube/angle iron with grills and wire gauge as per approved design.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
In case of balcony, wire gauge shutters for door to be provided only in those quarters where balconies have not been covered.					

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.10 Pre-coated chain link fencing with iron gate, if feasible. The height of pre-coated chain link fencing with 90 cm over 30 cm high toe wall with permanent finish to be provided. (Area around the quarter to be defined/restricted for proper aesthetics and to facilitate parking of vehicles of upper floor houses as per site condition and in an approved uniform manner)."	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note : 'Y' for Yes.

(Surat Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. CAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Chief Secretaries of Union Territories.
6. Director of Estate, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. PS to Minister of Urban Development, New Delhi.
2. PS to Minister of State for Urban Development, New Delhi.
3. PPS to Secretary (UD)/Secretary (UEPA), M/o UEPA New Delhi.
4. All Joint Secretary/Director/DS/US in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
5. All Desks/Sections in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. Hindi Section for Hindi version

Solid waste plant in Dundahera, Ghaziabad

2262. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which Central Government had allotted Rs. 12.87 crore for construction of solid waste plant in Dundahera, Ghaziabad;

(b) the reasons for sanctioning funds for the project in spite of the fact that Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam (GNN) has not taken clearance till date from Central Pollution Control Board;

(c) whether Government is also aware that Dundahera is a residential area and villages of minorities and weaker sections are in vicinity and residents are demanding that dumping site may be taken elsewhere; and

(d) if so, whether Government will ask GNN to select a new site for the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Sanction of Rs. 12.76 crore was accorded for the Solid Waste Management Project at Hindon by the Ministry of Urban Development on the basis of appraisal of the Detailed Project Report submitted by the Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam.

(b) Sanction was accorded after ensuring availability of no objection certificate from Hindon Airfield Station and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

(c) Dundahera was a non residential area at the time of sanction of the scheme as per Master Plan 2001. Subsequently as per Master Plan 2021, it was declared residential. However, on 21.10.2009, the use has once again been changed from residential to non residential for the purpose of construction of land fill under the Solid Waste Management Project.

(d) Does not arise.

JNNURM in Himachal Pradesh

2263. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme for providing effective transportation modes in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme along with the States where this scheme has been implemented;

(c) the amount allocated to Himachal Pradesh under JNNURM;

(d) whether Government has received request from Himachal Pradesh for fast release of funds; and

(e) if so, decision Government has taken thereon?

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

(b) Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government in January, 2009, the States, as a one time measure, have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system. The financing is meant exclusively for City Bus Service and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for all mission cities. While availing the assistance the states have undertaken to implement certain reforms in the field of Urban Transport like setting up of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) in million plus cities, setting up of dedicated Urban Transport Fund at city as well as State level, waiver/reimbursement of State

and ULB taxes, incorporation of special purpose vehicle (SPV), formulation of parking, advertisement, transport oriented development policy etc. The Scheme is implemented as per the proposals received from the following States/UTs :-

S.No.	State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Chhattisgarh
6.	Delhi
7.	Goa
8.	Gujarat
9.	Haryana
10.	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Jammu and Kashmir
12.	Jharkhand
13.	Karnataka
14.	Kerala
15.	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Maharashtra
17.	Manipur
18.	Meghalaya
19.	Mizoram
20.	Nagaland
21.	Orissa
22.	Pondicherry
23.	Punjab
24.	Rajasthan
25.	Sikkim
26.	Tamil Nadu
27.	Tripura
28.	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Chandigarh UT
30.	Uttarakhand
31.	West Bengal

(c) Rs. 3.04 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh as 1st installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) out of total approved ACA of Rs.6.08 crore.

(d) and (e) Yes, request has been received for release of 2nd installment of Admissible Central Assistance (ACA). The ACA was sanctioned subject to carrying out of certain reforms in urban transport sector like setting up dedicated Urban Transport Fund at city as well as State level, waiver/reimbursement of State and ULB taxes, incorporation of special purpose vehicle (SPV), formulation of parking, advertisement, transport oriented development policy etc. The proposal of the Himachal Pradesh Government is pending consideration because the Government of Himachal Pradesh is yet to indicate requisite progress in respect of reforms in the field of Urban Transport.

Funds for urban infrastructure development in Delhi

2264. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to his Ministry for urban infrastructure development in Delhi in view of Commonwealth Games 2010, till date, category-wise, such as slum development, VIP area development, NDMC area development etc.; and

(b) the details of funds utilized so far, category-wise, till-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Rs. 827.85 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Urban Development in connection with Commonwealth Games, 2010 (CWG-2010) for releasing to Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to develop Games Village, and other Competition and Training Venues. Apart from this, an amount of Rs.73.5 crore has been allocated for Installation of Security System (ISS) in the venues being developed by DDA. No fund has been allocated to this Ministry in connection with CWG-2010 for developing slum area, VIP area and NDMC area etc.

(b) So far an amount of Rs.724.45 crore has been released to DDA (Rs.652.25 crore for infrastructure development and Rs.72.2 crore for ISS). DDA has informed that an amount of Rs.588.77 crore has been utilized for infrastructure development and Rs.38.36 crore has been released for undertaking the ISS.

Regulatory guidelines for project finance institutions

2265. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 342 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th February, 2010 and state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up some regulatory guidelines so that project finance institutions like HUDCO duly check the papers of such companies before lending project finance;

(b) whether Government is aware that the above company owes huge interest penalties and payments to SIDCUL, Uttarakhand despite having taken a huge loan from HUDCO for acquisition of land in 2008;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the diversion of funds by ASSOTECH-SUPERTECH (JV); and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) National Housing Bank (NHB) is regulator of Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) in the country and issues guidelines from time to time. As informed by NHB primary lending institutions viz. banks and HFCs like Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) formulate their lending norms including legal documentation, appraisal, guidelines etc. for checking documents or security to be obtained by the lending institutions while sanctioning or granting project finance.

(b) As reported by State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd. (SIDCUL), M/s Assotech Supertech owes Rs. 37,30,02,077/- to SIDCUL against land premium and is defaulting in payment of Rs. 14,05,13,133/- and interest of Rs. 2,60,93,588/- as on 31.3.2010.

(c) No enquiry has been made by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in the matter so far.

(d) HUDCO has reported that it had sanctioned the loan as per its guidelines.

Diversion of funds by ASSOTECH-SUPERTECH

2266. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI MANGALA KISAN:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 342 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th February, 2010 and state:

(a) whether any discrepancy was found in the sizes of flats actually constructed and the exaggerated sizes submitted to HUDCO for obtaining the term loan on 30th January, 2008;

(b) whether Government is aware that the above company owed huge interest penalties and payments to SIDCUL despite having taken a huge loan from HUDCO for acquisition of land in 2008;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the diversion of funds by ASSOTECH-SUPERTECH (JV);

- (d) whether this loan was also sanctioned as per guidelines of HUDCO; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :
 (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has reported that no discrepancy in the sizes of flats has been found either by HUDCO or HUDCO appointed agency during site inspection of group housing project- "Metropolis City" at Pant Nagar, Rudrapur, Uttarakhand under the Scheme No. 19409.

(b) As reported by State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd. (SIDCUL), M/s Assotech Supertech owes Rs. 37,30,02,077/- to SIDCUL against land premium and is defaulting in payment of Rs. 14,05,13,133/- and interest of Rs. 2,60,93,588/- as on 31.3.2010.

(c) No enquiry has been made by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in the matter so far.

(d) HUDCO has reported that it had sanctioned the loan as per its guidelines.

Irregularities committed by top hotels in Delhi

2267. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether top hotels in Delhi owe hundreds crores of rupees to the Government as on date;
- (b) if so, the names of the defaulting hotels;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to recover the outstanding dues; and
- (d) the details of other irregularities committed by these hotels which have come to the Government's notice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes Sir, according to Comptroller and Auditor General Report No. 6 of 2009-10.

- (b) The major defaulting hotels include:
 - (1) Bharat Hotel, Barakhamba Avenue,
 - (2) Samrat Hotel, Chanakya Puri,
 - (3) Le-Meridien Hotel, Connaught Place,
 - (4) Taj Mansingh Hotel, Man Singh Road,
 - (5) Claridges Hotel, Aurangzeb Road,
 - (6) Ashoka Hotel, Chanakya Puri,
 - (7) Taj Palace Hotel, Dhola Kuan,
 - (8) Janpath Hotel, Connaught Place,

- (9) Park Royal Hotel, Nehru Place,
- (10) Vasant Continental (now named as Jai Prakash Hotel), Vasant Lok
- (11) Unison (Grand Hyatt), Vasant Kunj
- (12) Krishna Continental, Malviya Nagar
- (13) M/s Picadally Hotel, District Centre, Janak Place, and
- (14) Sewa Hotel, Community Centre, Pitam Pura.

(c) The major part of the dues outstanding to Land and Development Office is from hotels constructed on land allotted to NDMC, ITDC and DDA. Meetings were held with representatives of those organizations/agencies to expedite recovery of the dues. Breach/misuse notice, demand letter for misuse/unauthorized construction and show-cause notice have been issued depending upon the nature of each case. DDA has reported that defaulter notices and non-recovery certificates have been issued for recovery of pending dues.

(d) Some of these hotels have also carried out unauthorized construction and misusing the premises by conducting activities other than prescribed in the allotment letter/lease deed.

Drop in groundwater resources

2268. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a dramatic drop in groundwater resources in Northern India in the last six-seven years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therewith;
- (c) whether the groundwater levels have drastically dropped in the heavily farmed agricultural belts at rate of 1.6 inches (4 centimeters) per year between August 2002 and October 2008 even during normal rainfall; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to promote sustainable use of groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) As per the assessment of ground water resources carried out by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with States in 2004, about 15% of the blocks/talukas/mandals in the country are over-exploited where withdrawal of ground water in excess of natural recharge has been responsible for depletion in ground water levels in various parts of the country including Northern States.

(c) The CGWB has made a comparative study of depth to water level of pre-Monsoon (April/May) 2009 with the mean water level of last seven years (Pre-Monsoon 2002 - Pre-Monsoon 2008) for north Indian States/Uts namely Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu

and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, NCT Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh. The study has revealed that decline in ground water levels has been reported from majority of wells ranging from 0-2 m and 2 - 4 m.

(d) In order to address the issue of over-exploitation and to promote sustainable use of ground water, several measures such as rainwater harvesting and recharge to ground water have been taken by concerned State Governments. Government of India has taken following augmentation and regulatory measures for sustainable use of ground water:-

Augmentation measures : Launching of schemes for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies", "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells for over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas of hard rock region covering seven States" and "Demonstrative Projects for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting, Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP), constitution of Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water, institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation and leveraging upon MNREGA for artificial recharge of ground water.

Regulatory measures : Circulation of a draft Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to facilitate regulation and control the development and management of ground water, issuing of directions by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to States having 'overexploited' areas for taking necessary measures to adopt/promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and to also include provision for making construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures mandatory under the building bye-laws.

Groundwater for commercial purposes

2269. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a huge quantity of groundwater is being used for commercial purposes in the country, especially in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the water tables are dipping with the excessive use of groundwater;
- (d) if so, the extent thereof;
- (e) whether the Central Ground Water Authority has laid down any strict norms in this regard;
- (f) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (g) the action taken by Government against those who violates these norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (d) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has reported that decline in

round water levels in an area is a cumulative effect of ground water withdrawal for all purposes including domestic, industrial as well as agricultural sectors. As per assessment carried out by CGWB in association with the State Ground Water Departments, the share of agriculture in total ground water used in the country is 92%.

As per the studied carried out by the CGWB, about 15% of the blocks/talukas/mandals in the country are over-exploited where withdrawal of ground water in excess of natural recharge has been responsible for depletion in ground water levels in various parts of the country. The rate of ground water depletion varies from region to region depending upon various factors like rain fall, availability of ground water, quantum of ground water withdrawal, hydrogeology of the area etc. The CGWB has made a comparative study of depth of water level of during the past decade (water level fluctuation of May, 2009 with decadal mean of May, 1999 to May, 2008). The study has revealed that decline in ground water levels has been reported form majority of observation wells ranging from 0-2 m and 2 - 4 m.

(e) to (g) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 to regulate and control ground water management and development. The CGWA is regulating withdrawal of ground water by new industries/projects in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas. Guidelines for regulation of withdrawal of ground water in these areas have been issued. States have been requested to take steps to implement these guidelines. It is primarily the responsibility of State/UT Government to impose fine or sanctions on withdrawal of ground water. Regulatory power of CGWA have been decentralized to district level authorities for grant of permission for extraction of ground water for drinking and domestic use in notified areas. Complaints of violations of norms in notified areas are referred to the Authorised officers for taking actions under EPA 1986.

Funds for Jharkhand

2270. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds from his Ministry that has gone to Jharkhand for the last three financial years, year-wise, project-wise;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Jharkhand has hardly 7-8 per cent irrigation; and

(d) the proposals his Ministry has to assist Jharkhand Government to complete the ongoing projects—major, medium and minor—by giving a special financial package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (d) The year-wise and project wise details of central assistance released by the Union Government to projects of Jharkhand under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits

Programme during 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement (*See* below). As per information available with this Ministry, irrigation development in Jharkhand with reference to ultimate irrigation potential is 45.12% up to September, 2009. There is no proposal to provide special financial package to Jharkhand for completion of ongoing irrigation projects.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)			Grand Total since inclusion of the project under AIBP
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects					
Jharkhand					
1.	Gumani (V)	3.7100	0.0000	0.0000	31.4020
2.	Torai (V) (D)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5000
3.	Latratu (VII) (C)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1300
4.	Kansjore (VII)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.0400
5.	Sonua (VI)	0.9000	0.0000	0.0000	19.2460
6.	Surangi (VII)	1.1344	0.0000	0.0000	13.2844
7.	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5150
8.	Upper Sankh	1.8000	2.7000	0.0000	15.1100
9.	Panchkhero	1.6800	1.0200	0.0000	8.2420
(Jharkhand)-TOTAL		9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	103.4694

(C) Completed (D) Deferred

Making of rain water potable

‡2271. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme is being run by Government in the country to make the rain water potable;

(b) the levels at which the rain water is planned to be collected;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to conserve the rain water at village and town level; and

(d) the amount spent by Government during the last three years for conservation of rain water in order to deal with the crisis of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Water Resources has no scheme to make the rain water potable. It is for the State Governments to provide potable water to the rural areas. However, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply) provides technical and financial assistance to the States through centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement the efforts of the States. Under NRDWP, the States are competent to plan, sanction and implement rural water supply schemes. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), under Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Department has supported in the past the roof top rain water harvesting and dissemination of ferro-cement technology based storage tanks at the village level. Year-wise details of number of projects, funds sanctioned and released during the last three years under the scheme of 'Rain Water Harvesting from Roof Tops using Ferro-Cement Tanks' are as follows :

Year	No of Project	Total Sanctioned Amount Rs.	Total Released Amount Rs.
2007-08	46	3,24,49,081	2,72,04,334
2008-09	45	3,36,26,059	2,34,55,567
2009-10	4	51,76,738	43,64,375

Flood prone area in Assam

2272. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flood prone area has increased in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any comprehensive study in this regard including the study on continued deterioration and encroachment of watersheds along river basins;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has also assessed the effect/impact of construction of dams and barrages in flood control in Assam; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) The Government of India constituted the Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) in 1976; which submitted its Report in 1980. The RBA assessed the area liable to floods in Assam as about 3.15 million hectares. However, the area liable to floods in Assam was reported as 3.82 million hectares by the State Government of Assam to the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan Working Groups.

The flood management being a State subject, the matter regarding the comprehensive study on continued deterioration and encroachment of water sheds along river basins as well as on effect/impact of construction of dams and barrages falls under the purview of the State Government. The State Government of Assam has informed that no such study has been made by them.

Teesta water sharing

2273. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Water Resource Ministers of India and Bangladesh recently held talks on Teesta water sharing issue;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement with Bangladesh on other common rivers and lift irrigation system has also been held; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 37th India-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission meeting led by the Ministers of Water Resources from both sides was held from March 17-20, 20010 in New Delhi. The two sides discussed matters pertaining to the Teesta Water Sharing Issue. In this regard, Bangladesh presented a draft on agreement on interim sharing to Teesta river water while India presented a draft statement on principles of sharing of Teesta waters. The Commission directed the Secretaries (Water Resources) of both the countries to examine the documents towards an expeditious conclusion of an interim agreement in the spirit reflected in the Joint Communiqué issued during Bangladesh Prime Minister's visit to India.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, discussions on issues relating to the sharing of waters of the other common rivers namely, Dharla, Dudhkumar, Manu, Khowai, Gumti, Muhuri and requirement of water for minor Lift Irrigation Schemes on river Feni were also discussed. It was agreed to continue the discussions on these rivers further at Secretaries' level meetings of both the countries.

Par-Tapi-Narmada Link

2274. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposal in Par-Tapi-Narmada Link;
- (b) the quantum of water proposed to be diverted by this link canal and the amount of area proposed to be irrigated;
- (c) the present status of this link; and
- (d) by when it is planned to complete detailed project report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) Par-Tapi-Narmada link project envisages transfer of surplus water from west flowing rivers north of Damanganga upto Tapi to water deficit areas in North Gujarat. 1350 Million Cubic Metre of water is proposed to be diverted through this link canal annually. The project envisages annual irrigation of 1.69 lakh hectares (ha) of area in Valsad, Navsari, Surat, Bharuch and Vadodara Districts and drought prone area of Saurashtra and Kutch in Gujarat. The proposed installed capacity of power generation under the project is 32.5 MW.

(c) The Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have conveyed their concurrence for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Pra-Tapi-Narmada link project. Establishment and logistic arrangements needed for the preparation of its DPR have been completed. The work of Survey and Investigation of the link has been taken up. Approval for the Terms of Reference (TOR) for conducting the Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study has been received from Ministry of Environment and 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, siltation, satellite, gauge and discharge data has been collected.

(d) The DPR of this link project is planned to be completed by December, 2011.

Water scarcity

2275. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of coming summer season, Government has initiated any steps to overcome the water scarcity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of projects undertaken for the purpose and success achieved;
- (d) whether Government has directed State Governments to speed up pending water resource projects; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (c) The Contingency Management Plan/Frameworks (CMPs) has been finalised by the Drought Management Division, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with various Ministries/Departments and CMPs have been

circulated to State Governments. Central Water Commission monitors storage position of 81 important reservoirs of the country on daily basis and reports are provided to "Crop Weather Watch Group" of the Ministry of Agriculture, which issues necessary advisory to State authorities for crop planning strategies. Necessary actions related to water management are undertaken by respective State Government. No funds are released to States by the Ministry of Water Resources for this purpose.

(d) and (e) With a view to expeditiously complete the ongoing irrigation projects and promote creation of additional irrigation potential, Government of India has launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), under which central assistance is provided to States as per approved guidelines. Due emphasis is laid on timely completion of the projects included under AIBP and the progress of such projects are closely monitored and State Governments are advised for appropriate actions from time to time.

Due share of water for Rajasthan

2276. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Rajasthan is not getting its due share of Yamuna water from Okhla; and

(b) the action Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) has taken to ensure release of full share of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter of short supplies to Rajasthan from Okhla has been discussed in various meetings of UYRB. As decided in the 32nd meeting of UYRB held on 03.09.07, the Superintending Engineers of concerned States *i.e.* Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan visited the Gurgaon canal and submitted a report according to which it was found that farmers in Haryana area are illegally lifting the canal water. FIRs were lodged against such farmers and their pump sets were stopped from operating, with the help of police force. The report also suggested that Govt. of Rajasthan should pay for the repair works to restore the capacity of Agra canal and Gurgaon canal to Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The officers of Rajasthan have, subsequently, reported that the estimates submitted by UP and Haryana have been approved and the case has been moved to Govt. of Rajasthan for release of necessary funds to UP and Haryana for repair works.

With a view to give impetus to implementation of the measures taken by the Superintending Engineers, UYRB in its 35th meeting held on 27.11.09 also decided that a meeting of Chief Engineers of UP, Haryana and Rajasthan would be convened by Member Secretary, UYRB. For this purpose, Member Secretary, UYRB has undertaken a preparatory inspection visit to Gurgaon canal on 6.3.10.

Seasonal Khalasis

2277. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Seasonal Khalasis in the work-charged establishment that are in the roll of Central Water Commission throughout the country; and
- (b) in what manner their services are being regularized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) There are 965 Seasonal Khalasis in the work-charged establishment in Central Water Commission.

(b) The Seasonal Khalasis are regularized on the basis of the Scheme, titled, "Grant of Temporary. Status and regularization of Seasonal Khalasis in the work-charged establishment of the Central Water Commission, 1997".

Flood and drought management

2278. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that floods and drought are two aspects of problems faced in the country every year;
- (b) if so, whether Government has worked out the areas which are most affected due to these problems; and
- (c) the schemes Government has undertaken during the last three years for flood and drought management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes Sir. Floods and Droughts are natural phenomena in India which, due to several geographical and hydro-meteorological factors occur almost every year.

(b) As per the report of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog, constituted by Government of India in 1976, the area liable to floods in the country assessed as 40 mha. Further, during the Tenth and Eleventh five year Plans, the total area in the country liable to floods as reported by the states is 45.36 m.ha. As per the detailed drought studies undertaken by Central Water Commission during the period 1975-82 in 99 districts of the country, identified as drought prone either by the Irrigation Commission-1972 or the National Commission on Agriculture-1976 or on the suggestions of some of the concerned State Governments, out of a total of 725 Talukas in the drought prone districts, the number of drought affected Talukas were identified as 315. Further, more recently, the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India has identified 972 blocks in 182 districts under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DRAP).

(c) During Eleventh Plan, a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" at an estimated cost of Rs. 8000 Cr. has been approved 'in principle' by

the Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.11.2007 in order to provide financial assistance to the State Governments. Further, Central Water Commission is monitoring storage position of 81 important reservoirs of the country and issues the weekly bulletin to various users Govt. organizations. A high level advisory Group namely "Crop Weather Watch Group" under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Deptt. Of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture also monitors on a weekly basis the storage position of these 81 reservoirs and use the information given in the bulletin for advising state authorities for Crop planning strategies required on a National perspective such as identifying early signs of distress and enabled timely preventive action to mitigate the severity of drought and other serious agriculture Crisis. Ministry of Home Affairs also provides central support to the states towards immediate relief in the wake of natural calamities including drought and floods under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

Irrigation projects through ADB loan in Odisha

2279. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Odisha has submitted proposals for irrigation projects for accelerating irrigation with Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan;
- (b) if so, the projects which are proposed for ADB loan; and
- (c) the amount of assistance sought by State Government and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Odisha has submitted the proposal of Orissa Integrated and Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Project (OIIA WMIP). The project will be taken up in eight years, from 2009 to 2017 in 4 tranches.

(c) The amount of assistance sought by the State Government is follows:

ADB Loan - US\$157.5 Million

OPEC Fund for international Development (OFID) Loan-US \$ 30.0 Million The State Govt. Share is US \$ 73.0 Million, the beneficiary contribution is US \$ 7.20 Million and the cost of the project is at US\$ 267.7 Million.

The loan agreement for tranche-1 has been signed and the same is under implementation.

Water conservation and management

2280. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total requirement of water for various purposes in the country in comparison to the total availability of water, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received proposal from Himachal Pradesh Government regarding water conservation and management;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) the Central Assistance granted to Himachal Pradesh for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) has assessed the water requirement for various purpose. Total water requirement for various uses for the year 2050 as assessed by NCIWRD is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise water requirement is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Total availability of water in the country has been assessed to be 1869 billion cubic metre (BCM). State-wise total water availability has not been assessed by Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) to (d) State Government conceive, plan and implement major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation schemes for utilization of both surface and ground water resources. Government of India provides central assistance to State Governments through various schemes/programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme, the scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Flood Management Programme. The details of assistance provided to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and during the current year are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Total Water Requirement for various uses as assessed by National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development

(In billion cubic meters)

Sl. No.	Uses	Total water Demand by 2050	
		Low	High
1	2	3	4
1.	Irrigation	628	807
2.	Domestic	90	111
3.	Industries	81	81
4.	Power	63	70
5.	Inland Navigation	15	15
6.	Flood Control	0	0

1	2	3	4
7.	Environment (1) Afforestation	0	0
8.	Environment (2) Ecology	20	20
9.	Evaporation losses	76	76
	Total	973	1180

Statement-II

Summary of Total Projected Water Use for Diverse Purposes-State-wise

(In billion cubic meters)

State/UT	Total water Required for the all Uses by 2050	
	Low	High
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	90.2	109.8
Arunachal Pradesh	12.3	12.6
Assam	37.6	50.1
Bihar	77.2	106.6
Goa	0.8	0.9
Gujarat	49.6	56.8
Haryana	31.2	31.6
Himachal Pradesh	6.5	6.7
Jammu and Kashmir	12	15.5
Karnataka	46.3	58.8
Kerala	25.3	30.9
Madhya Pradesh	82.6	113.6
Maharashtra	83.7	101.5
Manipur	2.4	5.1
Meghalaya	2	2.2
Mizoram	1.1	1.2
Nagaland	6	6.1

1	2	3
Orissa	41.4	49.1
Punjab	47.1	47.5
Rajasthan	57.2	59.6
Sikkim	0.7	0.8
Tamil Nadu	52.2	61.7
Tripura	6.6	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	144.8	171.6
West Bengal	52.6	66.4
UTs	3.5	4

Statement-III

Assistance provided to Himachal Pradesh during last three years

(Rupees in crore)

Name of Schemes/Programmes	During last three year 2007-08 to 2009-10	Current Year 2010-11
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	324.05	—
Pilot Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies	0.47	—
Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme*	—	—
Flood Management Programme	43.87	—

*9 Command Area Development Projects of Himachal Pradesh included under CAD and WM are ongoing and central assistance has been provided prior to 2006-07. However, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has not submitted any release proposal for availing Central assistance under CAD WM programme from the year 2005-06 onwards.

Conversion of Sea water into potable water

‡2281. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether sea water can be made potable water after purification;
- (b) if so, the cost involved in the process of making one litre sea water as potable water, the details thereof;
- (c) whether sea water is being made potable water anywhere in India; and
- (d) if so, the name of such place and, if not, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) There are two major technologies currently being used for conversion of seawater into potable water. These are Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) and Reverse Osmosis (RO). The Ministry of Earth Sciences is working on LTTD technology. It has till date set up 2 LTTD plants one each at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep and at Chennai which have been operational since May 2005 and March 2009, respectively. Several desalination plants based on RO have been set up in various parts of the country. The cost per liter of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. As per broad estimates, LTTD technology has an operating cost of about 10 paise per liter.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

2282. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the assistance rendered by the Government under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), State-wise;
- (b) the details of the projects, achieved by the States particularly Tamil Nadu after utilizing the fund under AIBP; and
- (c) the operative mechanism, Government has to ascertain that the funds under AIBP are being properly utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) The state wise details of the central assistance rendered by the Government of India under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) So far, 110 major/medium projects/project components and 7359 surface water minor irrigation schemes are reported as completed and further 14 major/medium projects/project components are likely to be completed by the state Governments up to March 2010. There is only one project of Tamil Nadu which has received central assistance under the AIBP and is already completed.

(c) The Central Water Commission who monitors physical and financial performance of the projects under the AIBP also monitors utilizations of funds on AIBP assisted projects. The release of funds under the programmes is subject to providing due utilization certificate by competent authority of the beneficiary State for central assistance released earlier.

Statement

*State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA)/grant released under AIBP from
1996-97 to 2009-10 (as on 31.3.2010)*

Sl.No.	State	Grand Total
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5255.3587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.4180
3.	Assam	1275.5904
4.	Bihar	735.3884
5.	Chhattisgarh	637.4640
6.	Goa	224.9200
7.	Gujarat	5464.8202
8.	Haryana	90.5400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	428.3940
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	935.2767
11.	Jharkhand	103.4694
12.	Karnataka	4267.8090
13.	Kerala	169.2524
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3970.9838
15.	Maharashtra	6391.0500
16.	Manipur	721.9583
17.	Meghalaya	67.7953
18.	Mizoram	164.9774
19.	Nagaland	192.3811
20.	Orissa	3428.1012
21.	Punjab	486.8766
22.	Rajasthan	2087.9202
23.	Sikkim	16.0898

(1)	(2)	(3)
24.	Tripura	262.2105
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2883.5636
27.	Uttarakhand	1019.1895
28.	West Bengal	209.5741
	TOTAL	41729.3726

Depletion of ground water

†2283. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ground water level in the country is depleting continuously;
- (b) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to revive the ground water reserves;
- (c) the pace of depletion of the ground water and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the pace of depletion is different at different regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (d) As per the assessment of ground water resources carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with States in 2004, out of 5723 assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Talukas) in the country, 839 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', 226 units as 'Critical' and 550 as 'Semi-critical'. The decline in ground water levels in an area is cumulative effect of ground water withdrawal for all purposes including domestic, industrial as well as agricultural sectors. Central Ground Water Board monitors ground water levels on a regional basis and carries out assessment studies at watershed/block levels.

The rate of ground water depletion varies from region to region depending upon various factors like rain fall, availability of ground water, quantum of ground water withdrawal, hydrogeology of the area etc. The CGWB has made a comparative study of depth to water level during the past decade (water level fluctuation of May, 2009 with decadal mean of May, 1999 to May, 2008). The study has revealed that decline in ground water level has been reported from majority of observation wells ranging from 0-2 m and 2-4 m.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to address the issue of over-exploitation and to revive the ground water reserves, several measures such as rainwater harvesting and recharge to ground water have been taken by concerned State Governments. Government of India has taken following augmentation and regulatory measures for arresting depleting ground water level in various parts of the country:-

Augmentation measures : Launching of schemes for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies", "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells for over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas of hard rock region covering seven States" and "Demonstrative Projects for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting, Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP), constitution of Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water, institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation and leveraging upon MNREGA for artificial recharge of ground water. Time series data generated by CGWB is provided to States to enable them, in planning ground water development and management.

Regulatory measures : Circulation of a draft Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to facilitate regulation and control the development and management of ground water, issuing of directions by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to States having 'over exploited' areas for taking necessary measures to adopt/promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and to also include provision for making construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures mandatory under the building bye-laws.

Excessive stress on cricket ignoring other sports

2284. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is excessive stress being given on cricket ignoring other similar important sports;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to popularize sports like Hockey, Cannoning, Rafting, Swimming, Volleyball, etc.; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry is not giving any financial assistance to The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for promotion of cricket in the country.

(c) and (d) Hockey, swimming, volleyball, canoeing and kayaking (rafting) are all placed under 'priority' discipline and the Government provides financial assistance for the promotion

and development of these sports in the country. These sports have also been included for the special plan for the preparation of national teams for the forthcoming Delhi Commonwealth Games 2010/Guangzhou Asian Games 2010. The details of financial assistance provided to the recognized federations for these sports during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of Sport discipline	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Hockey	3.16	3.45	7.82
2.	Swimming	0.84	0.15	1.53
3.	Volleyball	1.04	0.63	1.04
4.	Canooeing and Kayaking	0.43	0.30	0.52

Sports Mafia in country

2285. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sports mafia is operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to eliminate malpractices, irregularities and corruption in sports field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Government have issued comprehensive guidelines for promoting transparency, accountability and good governance in National Sports Federations (NSFs). The recent initiatives taken in this regard include declaration of all NSFs receiving annual Government grant of Rs.10 lakh and above as public authorities under the Right to Information Act. Government has also issued detailed guidelines for fair selection of national teams, eliminating doping in sports and eliminating age fraud in sports.

Sports talent of tribals of Jharkhand

2286. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the projects sanctioned for Jharkhand for the promotion of sports particularly hockey-for tribal youths, both boys and girls since the tribals of Jharkhand have excelled in sports particularly in hockey;
- (b) the figures for the last 3 years, year-wise and sports-wise;
- (c) why is that, of late, Jharkhand players doesn't find a place in National Hockey team; and

(d) various proposals to promote and encourage players from Jharkhand in the national team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) "Sports" is a State subject and Central Government only supports the efforts of State Governments and National Sports Federations (NSFs) in promoting and developing the sports in the country by providing financial assistance and technical support. Sports Authority of India (SAI) trains sportspersons inducted from various locations, including from tribal areas. A SAI Sub-centre at Hazaribagh (Jharkhand) has been sanctioned over an area of 42 acres of land at a cost of Rs.15.85 crores specially in the disciplines of Athletics, Football, **Hockey**, Archery and Judo. The project has been completed.

(b) The construction on the project started even before 3 years, and the details of funds allocated for the project in the last three years are as under:-

2007-08—Nil	2008-09—Nil	2009-10—Rs. 40.00 lacks
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(c) Four women players belonging to Jharkhand are in the Core Group of National Women Hockey Team.

National Sports Federations (NSFs) are primarily responsible for selection of national teams for participation in major international sports events. However, the Government have issued comprehensive guidelines to NSFs for transparent and fair selection. Further, the Government also appoints an observer for each major sport discipline to be present at such selections in order to ensure that the selection procedure is fair and transparent.

(d) SAI is implementing different schemes for promotion and development of sports in the country, including, Jharkhand, in the age group of 8 to 25 years. In Jharkhand, under National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme and Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, SAI is providing training to sports persons in the following disciplines at the centres mentioned against each:-

1. Football and Hockey at Gumla and Ranchi.
2. Athletics, Archery, and Volleyball at Ranchi.

Encouragement of sports under Bharat Nirman Project

2287. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to include promotion and encouragement of sports in rural youth as a plan in its Bharat Nirman Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A centrally sponsored scheme for mass participation in sports, entitled 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)' has been introduced from 2008-09, for the creation of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats in the country, in a phased manner, over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% in respect of normal states and 20% in respect of special category states and border districts. The scheme also provides assistance for holding annual rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national level. The scheme is implemented through the state Governments/UTs, administrations.

Eco-friendly development of sports and civic Infrastructure

2288. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps for adherence to eco-friendly norms for development of sports and civic infrastructure in all our projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and Year-wise; and

(c) the funds earmarked and spent in each State especially for Andhra Pradesh and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) Yes, steps are being taken to adhere to eco-friendly norms in the development of competition venues for Commonwealth Games 2010 and other projects of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Although there is no plan scheme for this purpose, the following measures are being adopted in respect of Commonwealth Games 2010 projects executed through Central Public Works Department:-

(i) Use of fly ash bricks.

(ii) Replacement of cement by fly ash in ready mix concrete.

(iii) Rain Water Harvesting system

(iv) Recycling of waste water.

(v) Proper architectural planning to reduce the heat load.

(vi) Use of solar water heating system.

(vii) Proper under deck thermal insulation.

(viii) Use of hermetically sealed double glazed units with low E-value coating to prevent the cooled environment inside the building and to avoid the U.V. rays penetration to the building.

(ix) Use of Energy Efficient chillers and Light Fixtures.

(x) Adoption of Integrated Building Management System (IBMS).

- (xi) Use of Programmable Logic controller (PLC) for sport lighting and DG Set.
- (xii) Installation of variable Frequency Drivers.
- (xiii) Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) Unit for HVAC.

No separate funds are earmarked for this purpose, as they form part of standard estimates

Schemes for rural and sub-urban area

2289. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of schemes to encourage sports in rural and sub-urban areas;
- (b) the budgetary allocation for the last three years in such programmes;
- (c) whether Government has created any special plans for the youth of hilly areas of India;
- (d) if so, the schemes being operational in Uttarakhand; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (e) Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan', a centrally sponsored scheme, has been introduced from 2008-09, for creation of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats and for conducting sports competitions at block, district, state and national level in the country. The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs.1500 crore. The scheme envisages to cover around 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats (including their equivalent units) in a phased manner, over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% for normal states and 20% in the case of special category states and border districts. The scheme is implemented through the state Governments/UTs. administrations. An amount of Rs. 8.89 crore was released to Government of Uttarakhand during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for creating basic sports infrastructure in 750 village panchayats and 10 block panchayats. For conducting competition in 95 blocks and 13 districts during 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 1.03 crore was already released to Uttarakhand State.

Further, scheme of Special Area Games (SAG) is implemented by sports Authority of India (SAI) under which, sports talent in tribal, areas is identified and nurtured. The trainees, who are in the age group of 14 to 21 years, are admitted in the training centres on residential and non-residential basis. They are provided with sports kit, sports equipments, competition exposure, insurance, medical expenses, etc. There are 21 centres wherein 1142 boys and 775 girls are now being trained.

Details of Centres under SAI sports promotional scheme in Uttarakhand

1. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)

2. Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)
3. SAI Training Centres (STC)
4. Extension Centre of STC/SAG

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned till 12.00 noon.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

Re. KILLING OF CRPF JAWANS IN DANTEWADA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I have to raise an issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. Let the Papers be laid first. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please listen to me. In the morning, we offered condolence to the President of the Polish Republic. We are today meeting after the recess in which 79 CRPF jawans safeguarding the country were killed and we don't have even concern to offer condolence for them. So, I suggested the Chair to take the ruling party into confidence and let there be condolence. Discussion can be taken up later on or whatever is agreed upon. I don't want to intervene into that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I support that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, it is an insult to their sacrifices. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, let the House reassemble in the afternoon and Mr. Deputy Chairman or Mr. Chairman read the condolence message and then we will all join that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let us first stand in silence to pay our homage and then a Resolution can be moved subsequently. But, let us first stand immediately and pay homage to them, if the Chair permits. ...*(Interruptions)* That is my suggestion, Sir.

OBSERVANCE OF SILENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request the Members to stand in silence to pay homage to them.

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, now please tell us what is going to happen. I don't want any interruption now. I am asking just for the information. You take the House into confidence about when you are going to discuss this killing of the CRPF jawans in Dantewada.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister will be making a statement at 2 o'clock.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Why not now, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is making a Statement in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : He is not making a statement there. ...*(Interruptions)*

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, he is making a statement in the other House. He has agreed to make a statement here at 2 o'clock. Then we can take up this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): What do you commit? Will you permit a proper discussion after the Statement?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Yes, it is your right.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Government agree?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: I said in the morning itself, Sir, that if the House so desires we can immediately discuss the issue after the Statement.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then, Sir, let the House be adjourned till that time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, let the papers be laid. *(Interruptions)*

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, महंगाई पर चर्चा ...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please *(Interruptions)*. One minute. *(Interruptions)* Let the Papers be laid. ...*(Interruptions)* प्रोसिजर तो फोलो कीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज, आप बैठिए... *(व्यवधान)* आप पेपर ले करने दीजिए, बाद में देख लेंगे...*(व्यवधान)*...यह इम्पोर्टेन्ट है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, बाद में लोगे तो फायदा क्या होगा...*(व्यवधान)*...बाद में दो बजे लोगे तो फायदा क्या होगा...*(व्यवधान)*... दो बजे लगाएंगे तो उठने का फायदा क्या होगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of ICCR, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2540/15/10]

I. Accounts (2008-09) of the DDA, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the RSC, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (ii) 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. 2541/15/10]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), 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 Committee.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2542/15/10]

- (ii) Annual Statement of allotments made under 5% discretionary quota, in accordance with the guidelines issued *vide* Directorate of Estates O.M.No.12035/2/97-Pol.II (Pt.II) dated the 17th November, 1997, for the year ending 31st December, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2543/15/10]

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Culture.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2544/15/10]

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table, 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 Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2545/15/10]

- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2546/15/10]

I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of IPH, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of the Section 24 and Section 25 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.
- (c) 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. 2547/15/10]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped (IPH), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2548/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the LNUPE, Gwalior and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2549/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2161/15/10]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI R.K. DHAWAN (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2009-10) on “Demands for Grants (2010-11)” of the Ministry of Defence.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2009-10):-

- (i) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee on “Demands for Grants (2009-10)” of the Ministry of Railways; and
- (ii) Seventh Report on “Demands for Grants (2010-11)” of the Ministry of Railways.

**MOTION FOR FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF
THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL DIVISION OF HIGH COURTS BILL, 2009**

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Commercial Division of High Courts Bill, 2009 as passed by Lok Sabha be further extended upto the 15th June, 2010.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shall we introduce the Bills?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): No, Sir. Please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Maoist attack on 62nd Battalion of CRPF at Dantewada

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the request of the Government of Chhattisgarh, 141 companies of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) have been deployed in that State for anti-naxal operations over a period of time. The 62nd Battalion of the CRPF was deployed in March-April 2009 to replace the 55th Battalion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let's hear the statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Earlier, the 62nd Battalion had been deployed in Bihar and had gained experience in anti-naxal operations.

A joint decision was taken by IG (Bastar) Shri Longkumar, DIG (Dantewada) Shri S.R.P. Kalluri and DIG (CRPF) Shri Nalin Parbhat to undertake an Area Domination exercise (AD Ops), including night halts, over three days. The actual deployment was left to be decided by SP (Dantewada) Shri Amresh Mishra and the Commandant of the Battalion. An 81-strong force, drawn from platoons belonging to the 'A', 'C' and 'G' companies of the 62nd Battalion was instructed to undertake the exercise between April 4 and April 6, 2010. It is reported that the force undertook the exercise. A Deputy Commandant and an Assistant Commandant accompanied the force. A Head Constable of the civil police also accompanied the force.

At about 0550 hours on April 6, 2010, the force came under heavy fire from the naxalites. Upon receiving a wireless message of the attack at about 0600 hours, the Commandant of the 62nd Battalion along with 30 men rushed to the place of the incident. They also came under fire three kilometres short of the actual place of the incident. Simultaneously, another party led by Inspector Wagdi of the 62nd Battalion moved from Chintalnar with reinforcements towards the place of the incident but that party also came under fire, just outside Chintalnar.

Preliminary enquiries have revealed that the deaths were caused largely due to bullet injuries, crude bombs and grenades. Seventy-four men of the CRPF, one Head Constable of the civil police and one driver of the reinforcement party lost their lives. Seventy-five weapons were also lost to the naxalites. Only the post mortem reports and a thorough inquiry, including de-briefing of the injured jawans, would fully establish the sequence of events and the facts.

The three companies concerned had undergone pre-induction training before they were inducted in that area.

Anti-naxal operations are being conducted in accordance with the policy deliberated and agreed upon at several meetings with Chief Ministers of the affected States. The two pillars of the policy are calibrated police action and development. Central Para Military Forces have been provided to the affected States, including Chhattisgarh, to help the State Governments carry out

counter-insurgency operations, regain control over areas dominated by the naxalites, restore the civil administration and re-start development work. The State Governments, therefore, have the primary responsibility. The Central Government stands ready and willing to assist the State Governments and to coordinate inter-State operations. I may point out that, because the security forces are deployed in areas populated by the Scheduled Tribes, a number of restrictions have been placed on the operations of Central Para Military Forces.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let us not forget that the goal of the naxalites is to overthrow the established authority of the Government through armed liberation struggle. The State has a legitimate right to deploy its security forces to resist, apprehend and, if necessary, neutralize militants who are determined to strike at the very roots of our nation.

Call to the CPI(Maoist) for talks was made in the hope that there will be a sincere response from them. I visited Chhattisgarh on April 7, 2010. I paid homage to the brave jawans and officers who had laid down their lives. Upon my return, we have instituted an inquiry into this grave incident. Shri E.N. Ram Mohan, IPS (Retd.) has been appointed as the one-man Inquiry Committee. He has been requested to submit his report in two weeks. I would submit to the House that we should await the report of the Inquiry Committee before reaching any final conclusions.

Sir, on an earlier occasion, I had said that to counter the menace of naxalism we need a 'strong head, a stronger heart and enormous staying power.' I believe that the Government has all three qualities. Even as we grieve the loss of lives, I appeal to this House- and through this House to the people of India- that we should remain calm, hold our nerve and stay on the course that we had carefully chosen since October 2009.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): What about a copy of the statement?

MR. CHAIRMAN: A copy of the statement will be made available.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Either, they should have adopted the same position as has been adopted in the Lok Sabha, that is, without a statement, or they should have provided a copy of the statement. The normal procedure is, when a Minister makes a statement, a copy of the statement is made available to the Members of Parliament... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): It is not available to us... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be made available... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the point is, the Members of Parliament have given a notice, and subsequently, the Government has come forward to make a *suo motu* statement. If they are coming forward to make a *suo motu* statement, they must come prepared with a copy of the statement. That is what is minimum required.

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, we have come with a statement on the demand of the House in the morning. The house wanted a statement.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Where is the copy?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: In the world of computer era, you say like this. How can we discuss it without a copy?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One Member at a time, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He made a statement. We heard him. At the same time, to remember the sequence and all, we need a statement on hand. How can we discuss it without a copy being made available to us for going into the details? That is what is required. Well, the rule also says the same thing. That has been the practice in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a practice...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Yes, we are happy that the statement has been made. We had asked that the statement be made. I am happy that the Chair agreed and the Government has also agreed that there will be a structured discussion after the statement. Now, if the copies of the statement are available, a structured discussion is possible. But they have not reached us...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is not the responsibility of the Secretariat to make copies. No, no. This is the responsibility of the Government to provide adequate number of copies.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Copies have been made. Why it has not reached this House, I do not know. I have given...*(Interruptions)*... Copies will come in a minute or two. Please start the debate.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please take it seriously. The practice has always been that when a Minister stands up to make a statement, simultaneously, copies are made available. The Minister said: Let me complete my statement. Fine. We heard it. Now he is saying that the copies have been made available, but they are not reaching us. Does it require another inquiry why the copies have not reached? It is a very serious matter....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand the concern of the hon. Members. Now, whatever the reason might be for the copies not being here immediately, let us start the discussion...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the copies be made available to the Members. Till that time adjourn the House. What is this? This is too much. The Government is taking everything casually...*(Interruptions)*... It is a matter of concern for everybody. They were aware of the fact that the incident took place on 6th. Give the copies.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let the House be adjourned for 15 minutes till the copies are made available. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is the sense of the House...*(Interruptions)*... I understand the matter is of urgency that requires immediate discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA: The Government has been so callous. This the way the House should be treated! Please adjourn the House for fifteen minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The copies are here.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : चार-पांच लोगों को कॉपी मिली तो क्या मिली?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, चार-पांच लोगों को कॉपी देने का क्या मतलब है?

श्री सभापति : अभी सबको मिल जाएगी, आप क्यों चिंता कर रहे हैं?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आप मजाक मत कीजिए, विप्लव जी!...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. Ahluwalia Sahib, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is the right of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: And your right also! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अभी आप खड़ा होकर कहेंगी कि इसकी हिन्दी की कॉपी क्यों नहीं आई? आप यह भी मांग सकती हैं!...*(व्यवधान)* Then, he will say, "We could not translate." ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, is it a matter to be taken in a casual manner?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, with due respect to the Minister, the Minister has committed to the House that he wants to give a statement. Agreed upon. In the morning, Prithvi said, "The Minister is making a statement in the other House. He will make the statement here in the afternoon." Agreed, because of the sensitivity of the matter. Now, the Minister has come; he made a statement. Then, we made a request: what about the copies? He said, "They will be made available." Now, he has just given four, five copies. Is it to be taken in a casual manner? Moreover, he said that copies are already made available. Then, who is at fault? What is happening? The House is taken in a very casual manner on such a sensitive issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me put it to the hon. Members.

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) :सर, इसकी हिन्दी कॉपी नहीं आई।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to conduct the discussion immediately or do you want to take a 15-minute adjournment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: A 15-minute adjournment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want a 15-minute adjournment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A 15-minute adjournment.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If the copies will be made available to everybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Hindi? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इसकी हिन्दी कॉपी नहीं आई है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us take a 15-minute adjournment so that the Hindi copies are available with the Members. Is that agreed?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, it will be the convention. This is a demand which was made in the morning; the Minister has immediately complied with the demand. In Hindi, copies will be coming. Anyway, English copies are available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : सभापति जी, यह हमेशा होता है।...(व्यवधान).... हिन्दी की कॉपी जल्दी नहीं मिलती है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: This has been made only after considering the demand made by them in the morning.

श्री सभापति : अब इसके लिए adjourn मत करवाइए...(व्यवधान)...

What would you suggest, Mr. Jaitley? Shall we adjourn for 15 minutes or do you want to start the discussion?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I want to start it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that we shall start the discussion. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we just have the opportunity to, herein, in the little time that has been provided to us, go through the statement of the hon. Home Minister. Sir, the incident, at Dantewada, is, actually, a culmination of the process which has been going on for the last several years. We, in this House, are all one with the Government in condemning this brutal attack on our security forces in which 75 of our security personnel have died and a large part of our weaponry has been seized by them. Chhattisgarh, as a State, is one of those States in this country, which, for the last several years, has been seized of the Maoist problem. When the Government in Chhattisgarh showed determination to fight the Maoists, initially, they

were alone and, in their approach, were being criticised by many, including my friends in the Treasury Benches. Regrettably, Sir, the first five years of the UPA Government, in the *avatar* of UPA-I, were, in fact, wasted, while not realizing as to what the seriousness and the enormity of this problem was. Every time, we discussed this issue, we got an uninspiring reply from the Government that it is only social and economic development which will take place, which will eventually resolve the problem, not realizing that besides the social and economic development of these areas, there has to be even an ideological battle against the Maoists. Additionally, the militarization of the Maoist movement in this country will also have to be responded adequately with a security action. Five years of UPA-I saw Maoists across the country gaining strength, and, today, unless I stand corrected by the Home Minister, there are, at least, 220 districts in this country, which have a Maoist presence; in 90 of them, they have an effective Maoist presence.

A situation of this kind is, particularly, alarming because when we look across the country we find that the first five years were wasted not even knowing or realizing what the problem was or how the problem was to be dealt with. Though there was some sign of hope in the last one year when the Home Minister, at least, gave indications of realizing the extent of the problem and suggesting though a very difficult solution for it but possible to respond to it, what had happened in the last few days is disgusting. Look at the conduct of the entire Opposition on this entire issue. We could have all got up and said, “We want the Home Minister of this country to resign”. The entire Opposition of this country, even one man, is not willing to speak in that language for the reason that we don’t want a reason for the Maoists to smile and for the Maoists to rejoice the victory. Therefore, even though there was a monumental lapse on the part of a section of the security forces — and I quite concede that battles like this will be won many a time and lost many a time, but these are battles which are to go on — the curse of Maoism has to be eradicated and this is a battle that this country can’t afford to lose. The entire Opposition was speaking in one voice for this country. We were constrained by the issues within our own organizations as to the extent of which we must stand shoulder to shoulder with the Government and fight against Maoism.

The Home Minister, Sir, in fact, became a victim of his own idiom. He had used a particular phrase against the Chief Minister of West Bengal. When I read the response of the Chief Minister of West Bengal after this incident, I saw that from BJP to the CPM everybody was speaking the same language on the Maoists issue. We didn’t want to respond by snide remarks against the Government or the Home Minister. Suddenly what we find today is that the country wants to speak in one language, the Opposition wants to stand with this Government and the Home Minister has made a very encouraging statement when he says, “to counter the menace of naxalism, we need a strong head, a strong heart and an enormous staying power”. We agree with the hon. Home Minister. But what we don’t need is a Government which tries to pull down

its own Home Minister; what we don't need is a divided Government; what we don't need is half the Maoists in the Treasury Benches who try and pull down the Government by saying that the fight against Maoism must be diluted and that is what seems to be going on in the last few days. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, this remark should be expunged. He said that half the Treasury Benches...*(Interruptions)*... It is a wrong statement. *(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, look at the response. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the hon. Member to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, you please assure us that the statement that he has made is not going on record. *(Interruptions)*... In a hurry he has made a wrong statement. *(Interruptions)*... Please see the record. *(Interruptions)*... Please give us an assurance that you will see the record. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. *(Interruptions)*... Please resume your seats. *(Interruptions)*... Please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, you please give us an assurance that you will see the record and if he has made a statement which is not right, it will be expunged. *(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Why don't you give an assurance, Sir? *(Interruptions)*... He said that half the Treasury Benches... *(Interruptions)*... He has stated that. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, compare the statement which my party spokesman and my colleague in the Rajya Sabha, Mr. Rudy, made with the response that the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal made. After being at the receiving end of a snide remark, he showed statesmanship. The BJP showed the statesmanship when the country was under the attack of Maoists. What is the ruling party and the Home Minister's own party doing? You are a senior leader of the party writing a signed article and I quote from that article two lines and I deal with the content of that article.

He says, "I have known P. Chidambaram since 1985 when we were both elected to Parliament. He is extremely intelligent, articulate, committed and a sincere politician, but extremely rigid once he makes up his mind. I have been a victim of his intellectual arrogance many times. But we are still friends. He is treating it purely as a law and order problem without

taking into consideration the issue of the Tribals”. Then he goes on to further attack him. In the last paragraph he says, “We should be paying more attention to the issues of livelihood and governance rather than converting the serene and calm environment of Bastar into a battle field. Ultimately, when the bullet is fired from the Naxal’s gun or the policeman’s, the victim is an ordinary Indian citizen”. If a satyagraha before the Maoists could resolve this issue, we will all join this great author and Office Bearer of the Congress Party. If development activity was possible when 75 policemen were being slaughtered when they entered that area; if it is possible to enter that area and start building roads, start setting up industries, start building hospitals and nothing will happen to them, if somebody was to narrate such a fairy tale to us, it may sound very impressive, but then that someone is not living in the real world. Not to be undone, we now have one of the Ministerial colleagues of the hon. Home Minister, a Ministerial colleague from West Bengal, who says, I am quoting the statement of last evening, “There is not a single Maoist in Lalgarh or to be precise in West Bengal. The CPI (M) cadres are unleashing a rein of terror in the garb of Maoists.

The operation of the combined forces is indirectly helping the CPI (M) there. We were always against the joint venture operation of West Bengal. We demand that the operation be stopped immediately. Only innocents are being subjected to torture”. Here is the statement which we are expected to take seriously. And that statement of the Home Minister says, probably rightly, that the States will have to fight the terror of Maoism. The Centre will stand behind them, will supply them the weaponry, will supply them the security forces, will conduct joint operations because we collectively have the strength to do that. I consciously used the words that there are Maoists who indulge in violence and there are those who do not indulge in violence but these are half Maoists when they speak this language. You don’t see a single Maoist in Lalgarh, you don’t see a single Maoist elsewhere and you say that the Joint Operation, which the Government of India and the States have launched — I hereby defy the collective responsibility principle — should be called off! Not satisfied with this, the next part of the statement is, I think such a Minister should be called to the Bar of this House and asked to explain the statement which defies all federal principles, “Ms. Banerjee also demanded the arrest of the Chief Minister, Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee, for misusing his powers under the Constitution and for engaging in the undemocratic and unconstitutional activity”. So we are to fight Maoism, we are to fight that violence by saying that political parties have shown a great amount of maturity and statesmanship by saying we stand with the Government in this entire operation and your own Ministerial colleague, your own party colleague say, “Which is this direction you are taking the country into! There is not a single Maoist.

The Home Minister is day-dreaming; he is elucidating. There is no Maoist in Lalgarh and there is no Maoist elsewhere. It is cadres of other political parties on whom operation is being

done". Is this the manner in which this menace of Maoism is going to be fought? You certainly need a strong head and a strong heart, but you also need a strong Government, you also need a strong party and what is fatal to this operation is the fact that you don't have the support of that party or that Government in carrying on this operation and if you are isolated in this, which the effort seems to be, then certainly you can lose this battle even before the battle has actually begun. We now have one other distinguished colleague who today has been sworn in as Member of this House, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer. He says, "Digvijay is not hundred per cent right, he is not even one thousand per cent right, he is one lakh per cent right".

It is not one; it is not two; it is not some isolated statement. The pattern at the national level is that the whole country is saying, the whole Opposition is saying, "Let us strike this menace of Maoism." And it is obvious that there is nothing ingenuous which has been said in the statement. This will have to be fought. Militarised movement of the Maoist will have to be fought as a law and order problem. For a long-term solution, you will need social and economic development of the region. And, seeing the spread of these Maoist activities, you will have to fight them ideologically. But now, we are being told, "Forget this larger consensus on this issue, this great threat to India, should the battle against this now be abandoned and the approach which has been adopted is, completely, wrong." The Government seems divided; the Ruling Party seems divided; the battle is on... *(Interruptions)*

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, नेता विपक्ष ने बार-बार पार्टी के व्यू की बात की है, तीन बार मैंने, सुना, चौथी बार मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ individuals की बातों को, पार्टी की राय की तरह पेश नहीं किया जाना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is conceding... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): He is the General Secretary of the Party... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There has been an established procedure that if the hon. Member, who is speaking, has conceded... *(Interruptions)* Let him complete... *(Interruptions)* This is taking us nowhere... *(Interruptions)* Let him finish so that the Leader of the Opposition can speak... *(Interruptions)*

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Under which rule is he speaking? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jaitley, please continue... *(Interruptions)*

श्री विनय कटियार : सभापति जी, इतने लोग खड़े हो रहे हैं, यह साबित करता है कि गृह मंत्री जी के साथ कितने लोग हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : इनके खड़े होने से यह मालूम हो रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप इनकी बात सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Katiyar, it is not your turn to speak... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am sorry; there has never been this practice that a Member gives a clarification unless it concerns him. If Janardhanji's name has been taken, then, we would have been happy to get clarification from him. But he is answering on behalf of the party...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Leader of the Opposition has conceded...*(Interruptions)*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : पार्टी को समय मिलता है, उसमें बोलिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी : जो इस हाउस का मेंबर नहीं है, उसका नाम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सच्चाई को स्वीकारिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Jaitley, please continue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this is, paradoxically, the situation we are confronted with. The nation and the Opposition want to fight the Maoists. The Home Minister, at least, says that he wants to fight the Maoists. And, you have completely conflicting voices coming from the Government and the ruling party. I, now, look back to the last 10 days. In the middle of a battle, does somebody have to say, "I accept responsibility and I am willing to go"? Generals don't walk out of a battle. They don't give an enemy the reason to rejoice. If this is the condition of the ruling party,...*(Interruptions)*

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी : आप रूलिंग पार्टी का व्यू तो सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Leader of the House come and say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you wasting the precious time of the House?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Leader of the House come and say that this is the view of the Government or the party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, please. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, how can you allow this when the LoP is on his legs? What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the LoP speak.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I read, at times, in newspapers and I listen to statements on television channels, that in operations of this kind, security forces may even need air support, air support not for attacking anyone but air support for the purposes of surveillance and for the purposes of adding to the strength of the security forces. Even before statements have appeared, from the parallel department of the Government you find statements coming out saying that it shall not be provided. It appears that the Home Minister, in his approach, is under gherao from his own Party, under gherao from his own colleagues in the Government. At some stage, while he decides the future course of action, he will have to choose whether his

commitment to the cause of eradicating maoist violence in this country, his loyalty to the country, will prevail or his discipline towards his party, where he succumbs to the pressure and says, let a crippled battle against the Maoists go on. It is a Hobson's choice which he will have to make. If that is the kind of approach, then my advice and suggestion to my good friend, the Home Minister, is, "You are responsible for this country's security. The Home Minister is responsible for this country's internal security. This was a set back. But after a set back, Home Ministers do not behave like injured martyrs. Circumstances within the party can compel you to take that position, but your commitment to the country should not allow you to adopt that position". Therefore, this battle, as I said, is a battle which India cannot afford to lose, and, therefore, this battle must be led and we in the Opposition stand shoulder to shoulder with this Government in order to fight Maoism, provided the Government is willing to do so.

What is this problem all about, Sir? Let us look at the enormity of this problem and let us be very clear that these are not some ideologically misled people who have a grievance and, therefore, they are trying to voice it. This country, after Independence, started from a position where, probably, we had one of the largest number of people living below the poverty line. That figure has been, gradually, coming down. We have been trying to grow. Is this only about economic disparity and poverty? If it is only about economic disparity and poverty, and then, if every citizen who considers himself a 'havenot' goes and picks up a gun, we can stop that thinking about the idea of India, we can stop in terms of thinking about keeping this country together, we can stop thinking in terms of saving our parliamentary democracy; let us be very clear; this is a political movement led by ideologically hard individuals, committed individuals, who want to overthrow India's parliamentary democracy by the use of violence. This is, in fact, the Maoist movement. Now, when they want to do so, they want to do so with a particular strategy and that strategy appears to be, which you have seen decades ago, and that emanated in other countries of the world, that for this purpose they must have one group that is an ideologically trained group that would go about indoctrinating people, set up a guerilla army, involve people who would go and work in some areas which are deprived areas, mislead the people, get them into this and, then, establish a political system with the help of violence in which there is no ballot, in which there is no free economy, in which there is no economic development; they may have a few thousands of these ideologically trained people who through the use of violence would, then, say, the whole country should be under an ideological dictatorship of this kind. It is their ultimate goal to establish this and from the literature I read, 2060 seems to be the deadline by which they would establish this kind of a regime in this country.

Go in for the developmental approach. They built up a wall; they built up secluded areas of dominance. They created islands of their influence. Your armed forces and security forces will not be able to enter there. And, of course, some groups will go there, and start building roads,

setting up industries, setting up schools and hospitals and suddenly everything will become all right. Is it conceivably possible that this will happen? What is their approach? The approach and I read a lot of their literature, Sir, is this. I was reading on how they get their money. In these areas, which are their secluded islands, which are under their control, areas of their domination, most of these 220 districts, particularly those 90 districts under their strong control, every employee who earns the salary has to give them a tax; every shopkeeper has to give them a tax; every farmer has to give them a tax; every contractor has to give them a tax. If you go to areas like Jharkhand or northern areas of Bihar on the border, it is opium and poppy cultivation which is their source of revenue, and you end up collecting Rs.1,500 crores every year. On the strength of this money, you start hiring cadres; it is no longer ideological. You find young unemployed youths, some of whom are frustrated for lack of opportunities. The report seems to be indicating that in Rs.3,000 a month, you keep one or two such youths, arm them and put them in the villages. What their approach is, how do they get these arms? Unquestionably, some of the arms are coming from across the border. They have been buying arms. Some crude arms are manufactured by them. But, bulk of their arms are not coming from across the border or manufactured by them.

They work on their own Maoist slogan, 'the enemy's armoury is our armoury', and the enemy being the security forces. So, every time a police station is looted, a security force is looted, for instance, these security personnel were attacked, and the Home Minister said that 75 weapons were taken away, and these are taken away on each occasion. In each such attack, they snatch away the arms and take them away. The Government's armoury becomes their armoury. Earlier it was class enemies. Now, it is none of their class enemies, it is only informers. So, anybody who is to be killed or intimidated is the informer. That is the approach you follow. You start encircling the cities. I read some of their recent literature. That is an area where they are weak. Mr. Home Minister, if this goes unchecked, and if you follow the advice of any of your three colleagues, who have turned counter-insurgency consultants in the last three days, the consequence will be the next step where the cities will be encircled, and, probably, two to three years from today you will have to put some 50 or 100 districts of this country under Army's administration, without the civil administration. This is not how battles of this kind are going to be fought. Therefore, Sir, how do we fight this battle?

Certainly, everybody is entitled to livelihood. I may be very critical of some schemes of the Government. There are some schemes on which there is a larger national consensus, they have been continuing Government to Government. After all, our economy is growing by nine per cent. We want it to trickle down. You collect revenue from those who can afford to give it; you use it for poverty alleviation schemes. Please check up, even the money under these schemes reaches

some of these secluded areas; the Government's money which is meant for the poor is extorted and taken out and used in order to perpetuate the Maoist Movement. Your party colleagues, Mr. Home Minister, are seriously mistaken. Maoism is not a poverty eradication scheme. It is a democracy elimination scheme. And, those misconceived advisers who tell you to stop halfway and give up this battle and turn to a situation where you only keep trying and failing and not being able to achieve the required figures of development, then, probably, you will never be able to do so.

These will become secluded areas and slowly their areas of influence will keep expanding. Who are these people? I think, this country is also entitled to know who these people are. As I have said, you have one category which is ideologically well trained. They are willing to go to any extent. There is a second category which is trained in a military battle, which is the militarization of the Maoist movement. There is a third category which is the poor and innocent, that is, the rural people who come under their influence who are used by them in order to shield their operations, because security forces understandingly being humane, the Governments being humane and are unwilling to take the poor people on who are put by the Maoists as a shield in front of them. I thought, I would only end with the fourth category. The fourth category, Sir, is this new breed of human rights activists. I remember the human rights movement in the country picked up during the freedom struggle; it picked up on the eve of the emergency, during the emergency and thereafter. In the last ten to fifteen years, I have seen, there is no liberal human rights movement left in this country. What is left is really an overground face of the underground movement.

Most of the people who appear on our television channels before the media under the garb and name of human rights activism, are actually the overground face of the Maoist movement. They will all start with the favourite argument, 'Well, let me first tell you that I am opposed to violence. But, the Maoists have a point because there is a social espouse which is responsible. The State is indulging in violence. The policeman has a gun, so the Maoist is also entitled to have a gun.' For a policeman to have a gun is a part of his legitimate duties. For a State to have police or military is a part of its normal protective duties. If there is an insurgency, what does a citizen do except depend on the State for protection? But, for a private militia to go and say, 'We will carry our own military because the State also has a military', then if we are going to rationalize such arguments, we are moving towards an anarchic situation. That is an argument these destroyers of human rights, these gentlemen who are giving human rights a bad name, are now appearing to be giving.

Sir, I thought I would end with these four categories. But, then, within the democratic society, I have come across a category of people, whom I earlier described as half-Maoists. They certainly do not indulge in violence, there is no military approach. But, their one point

approach is rationalize the Maoists' cause and somehow weaken the fight against Maoism. Therefore, it is because of this reason that these kind of newly emerged advisors on how to fight Maoism have to be really taken with a pinch of salt and their advice, perhaps, in larger national interest will have to be ignored.

Sir, I clarified earlier that the Home Minister has referred to two areas of approach on how the Maoism is to be fought with. You certainly need economic development, you need jobs, you need to end inequalities, and you need to end disparities. We have covered a huge distance as a society. We still have a long distance to cover. If we continue to grow like this, I think, the first right on the national resources will be of these backward areas. These can be areas under Maoists' influence. We must remember our national resolve that we have absolutely no battle against the poor people in those areas who are either quiet or joined them because of submission and who are otherwise inflicted with the curse of poverty. Our first national responsibility is to serve them. Our first share of national resources must go to them. But, then, that alone will not solve the problem.

Our resources will not even reach them, our roads will not reach them, our schools and hospitals will not be built there unless this iron wall which the Maoists are building in these secluded areas is demolished. This has been built up by the militarized operations of the Maoists and this can only be demolished by a militarized operation of the State. Therefore, the State will also need security. To that an extent, it will have to be looked at merely because a political problem or a social problem also has a violent content, the law and order component does not disappear.

It will always remain a law and order problem along with the social problems which needs to be resolved. Then, Sir, since the last two categories I referred to, this new brand of over-ground faces of the underground movement, and this half a Maoist categories, which are increasing in numbers, it is important that we remember that besides social and economic activity, besides the security action, we also need to fight them ideologically. We have to go and tell the poor people. When they used the same tactics in China what eventually happened that the course of the economic planning had to be changed, otherwise, China would have remained backward. What happened in other economies of the world where this kind of violence was thrown up, after all, a large number of their colleagues, in many parts of the world, have come back to the political mainstream and said that they will use the democratic process. And we make them to come back in the democratic process.

This entire effort that whenever you are under pressure, give an offer for talks, and offer for talks can put the Government off guard, and offer for talks will give you time to regroup, and then, you can again strike back. Last time, when they gave an offer for talks and the Government said that we will watch your conduct, during that period you had a series of attacks. This, Sir, is the enormity of the problem. The Government, the State Governments, the Home

Minister have an onerous task that these secluded islands have to be recaptured back. They have to be recaptured back so that the economic resource can go into them. Without recapturing them back, if you put the economic resource, nothing will reach there. You need a huge amount of coordination between the Centre and the States. You do not need merely allegations flying at each other, you do not need to embarrass each other. And interpersonal relations need a huge amount of humility on both ends. The States may be ruled by different parties, the Centre may be ruled by different parties. This is one issue on which these ideological barriers between democratic parties will have to fall.

Therefore, we need to certainly coordinate this entire action. I think there is a special responsibility on the Home Minister to improve these interpersonal relations with the States with the Chief Ministers. Lastly, Sir, I am sure that the opposition will be forthcoming, all opposition Chief Ministers will be forthcoming, opposition parties will be forthcoming, but, I think, where we cannot help him is to improve the interpersonal relations within his own party. That seems to be at low ebb. In the middle of the battle we have never seen the person in front is being pulled down in this manner. I think, those who are doing it, are neither performing a patriotic duty nor a service to the country. They must reconsider their stand. Sir, I repeat what I told the Home Minister that this battle cannot be fought half-heartedly, this battle cannot be fought by saying that all right if I do not succeed I will go out. We cannot afford to do that. You cannot behave like an injured soldier. This battle has to be won. The Government has to be in the front and, therefore, the Government must stand up.

If the Government is divided, then your own strong mind, strong heart and your ability to stay on do not help you because there are lot of people who are creeping down and who are pulling you down. Unless you can fight that situation and the Prime Minister comes here to clarify that such sort of a situation will not come, even with our support and the country's entire goodwill against this battle, I am not so sure what the present party in power can really do out of the battle of this kind, Sir. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next Member, Mr. Janardan Dwivedi wishes to give some personal explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute.

AN HON. MEMBER: No personal explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There is no such convention. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will create a bad precedent in the House, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not personal, his name was not mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is a procedure for personal explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot give a personal explanation like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... His name was not mentioned. Only the leader of the Opposition can...*(Interruptions)*... Don't create a bad precedent in the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed with the discussion. Dr. Keshava Rao.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The Government is the Home Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can do without these interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : All India Party के General Secretary ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़।

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise with all seriousness. Having heard my friends, this has been a fight for many last centuries — right from Aristotle days to Hobsonian — when we considered the man as a social animal or was made social and since then this issue had been coming. Let us make it very clear. The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that it is ideological. At the same time, he wanted to insulate ideology from economic and social order. He said, 'we can understand the social conditions of this country. We can understand the economic conditions of the country and the promises that we had made as a tryst of destiny.' All this can be there; yet, we must have the ideological moorings built into that. Let me tell you that there cannot be an ideology without this thing being made innate and inherent in them. If that be not so, that is the difference between us and you, hon. Leader of the Opposition. It is because I know how you look at violence which we also see. If communal violence is something which you can tolerate we don't like it, while we condemn any kind of violence. But, at the same time, we would like to see why this violence at all.

Since we talked about ideology, let me remind you, I am not trying to join issues with you on polemics nor political theories in this. The two parties are to be blamed. Let not the hon. Leader of the Opposition again come up and say that there are differences in your own party. There is a difference between a policy, evolution of policy and formulation of a policy. This party our's which is totally committed to the poor, this party which is totally committed to tribal welfare, this party which is totally committed to the work as the under dog, this party is committed to Mahatma Gandhi who wanted to wipe the tears of the last man in the rung. So, our ideology and our commitments differ from you. It is all right. But, at the same time, if we have united view, we need to take up polemics, we need to take credit frit. After Independence what did we do? It is we, all of us, Mr. Leader of the Opposition, started adding a new content to our meaning of Independence. When we won political independence, it is we who vied with each other to tell people. Independence has no meaning unless there is economic and social content. Having fed the people for 60 years on that, having seen today something like five per cent in this country are not even reachable by us, let alone our going to their help, yet continue in their name for power. What has happened? It does not in any way mean, I am trying to support violence or those who come and indulge in such things. I say we are to be blamed simply for two reasons.

I start with Naxalites. I want Naxalite friends to understand. Do they really think that they have the capacity and capable to overtake the potential of their State power? Is their moral for revolution not sometimes being distorted with that of criminal violence. These things they must understand. When they cannot do it and if they would only like to talk for talks sake as the Leader of the Opposition said it will be turtle. If they are trying to talk about economic and social content of the programmes and their Movement, we are prepared to take them as partners. We in, Andhra Pradesh, have been tackling this issue. The Union Home Minister is the first man who went on record to say he was prepared to talks, which everybody says, but he did not on giving up arms or anything. He said, shun violence, abjure violence.

In Andhra, when we were fighting, we were insisting that they must give up arms and come to table. But, what had happened here? Having said that, if they still have not come and the Minister has an alibi saying that they had not responded — they really did not respond. It becomes is a critical issue. This is a very sensitive issue. This is a national issue. What is needed is, as a responsible individual and party man, I think, we need to persuade and go after and bring them to table so that we, as responsible rulers or the representatives of this country, are able to solve the problem. That is what we need to do. That is what we have done in Andhra. It took two years for us to go after them.

Sir, when the talks failed on a small issue, I went on *padayatra* to sixteen districts in forest as President of the PCC. I am not saying that I had attained anything big. But, nonetheless, it did see its moral affect on them and there was not much violence. What did we do? Today, I would not like to go into all the issues. We must look into only two issues. I want the hon. Leader of the Opposition also to look into these. Sir, Dantewada is one issue and Naxalism, *per se*, is entirely a different issue. Sir, Dantewada, people have said, is the most cowardly and dastardly act that we have seen. After all, we need to condemn it. But the reasons for that are also analyzed by Professors of strategic studies or whoever it be. The Home Minister now says that there is a Committee which is going into it. All these have to be looked into. We know that there was lack of coordination. We know that the forces were ill-trained or ill-equipped and that will have to be looked into.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition has thrown light on more issues. And, I deal with only two issues. The first one is violence and the other is ideology. He finds fault within our party people differing on this. Let me tell you, there cannot be a greater issue than 'man.' Any issue or political theory has to have the 'man' at the centre stage. If that is the theory that we are trying to evolve in the Congress Party, we are concerned of 'man.' Who is this 'man'? This 'man' is not wandering or sitting in this hall. He is a 'man' whom we have not seen but about whom we always talk. This 'man' is the one who does not have access to development. So, this is

3.00 P.M.

something like this man's delayed response to development. There is development in the country and he has been tolerating all this for years even though it had not reached him. This delayed response, ultimately, sometimes, leads to violence which has to be met with. How do we meet this? To counter ideology, we must have outreach efforts. What are those outreach efforts? The hon. Leader of the Opposition did say that we need to educate people, we need to help them. How do we do this?

Sir, I have always been insisting right on the Floor of this House and outside that talks are necessary which the hon. Minister has called for and asked for. If he had asked for talks and did not get a positive response, tomorrow, they will say, 'why did you ask for talks?' Immediately, my friends from the BJP might say, 'How do you talk to this kind of coarse enemies? For me, they are no enemies. If they are under the garb of some wrong notions, we need to remove them and talk to them. How do we do that? To me talks are important for simple reasons the first one is, we have been attaining a great growth in this country. We have a committed heart to reach out to these people. We have committed policies to see that all our development reaches them. But the ugly face of our distributive justice, today, is something which cuts us off from the real intention. What is that we are trying to do? The talks, to my mind, are important. The moment talks begin, the entire remote areas of which you have talked about — 83 districts where they have an effective control, while they have presence in something like 220 districts — and the 220 districts would be looking at you. Their ears and eyes will be glued to the office or room where you are talking.

Thus they would come to know that this Government has given the NAREGA, the RTI, and all other development programmes. They would realise that all that had been said, all that had been told against govt. programmes was wrong and they could have reaped the fruits of development. This is the outreach of ideology. The ideological outreach is one where we go and tell the people that what they want is not different from any our talk. But, unfortunately, what is happening is, it is the strategy of a few groups, strategy of a few political parties here, could be to indulge in violence in other names, in the name of revolution, change, religion, caste or region or whatever it is to attract alteration. They do it. We all know that. Even if we call them and meet all their agenda, we are sure and the Home Minister is also sure that the Communists are not going to pull down their shutters and say from tomorrow there is no Maoist party. They are going to continue. We realize this; we are conscious of this, yet we need to do it because it is our responsibility, we have been elected for that. Let us ask our own hearts, are we really responding to the restlessness in our own self to the oppression or injustice in the society? Are we not only waking up whenever some kind of violence crops up or something wrong goes in the society? Why? As the Leader of the Opposition, in the very beginning, rightly said that it is a culmination of the process. What is this process, right from 1947 to this day? It is the uneven

planning and progress. That is why I am always tempted to quote Rahulji. Rahulji said, "The Government has not reached these areas." He said this when I was also going along with him in the Jharkhand areas. He never said that the development has not reached. I would like the Home Minister to understand the subtlety of this. You might take development to rural areas, but unless you empower them, unless they have access to the development as right, which we are enjoying, nothing can be done.

That is why when Rahulji said that the development has reached that area, I told him that it was right up to that village; we might built up roads and all these things but without empowerment. Why I am saying is that we must have some kind of sympathy for those sections of people who brought us to power. It is no rhetoric. I will not try to explain what the ideology of naxalism or of the Congress is. When Mahatma Gandhi was asked in 1942 as to what should be the agenda for free India, he did not hesitate, he replied in one word, "Land to the tiller". Can there be a greater revolutionary ideology than this? I was asking this in my talks with the naxalites. Even Ramakrishna told me that distribution of land was their first demand. I said that "you were not even born when Congress wanted to give land to them". The Marxists were not even born when Congress thought of giving land to them. *(Interruptions)* I agree with you. *(Interruptions)* All those who understand the CPI(M)'s ideology know this. I know why exactly did it go wrong. It is because of these ideologies. We have failed somewhere. The link is missing somewhere.

We have failed to implement to a satisfactory level. How do we meet? Only finding an alibi by saying that so and so is stopping us from doing it won't help. Are we not acting in Gujarat when violence comes up, when genocide takes place as a hurdle.? Are we not acting in other States when worst kind of violence takes place? Did we look to that? Like that, here also we need to go all hog. Sir, I would not take much time, but I would like to stress that today the strategy seems to be to send Central Forces, give money to State Governments to modernize State police, attend to the developmental works, etc. This is the Government. This issue falls within the framework of the party. Nonetheless, the party has a right. Let our Leader of the Opposition understand this.

The Party has a right to decide what its priorities should be. Some might say that let us look at development first. After getting involved in the development process, let us talk to them as to how they should reach the people; then as far as law and order is concerned, if there is any failure, the Government of the day knows its job, and it will do its job. We need not proclaim in the House as to how much of modernization we are taking up and how many forces we are sending. The duty of the Government is, without any compromise, to see that the law and order is maintained and that would be maintained. Sir, one thing I would like to add is that this issue

needs to be understood properly. For last 40 years, we have been talking about this issue. We have used all kinds of brave words, we have said many things, yet it is continuing. Let us understand as to why it is continuing in spite of the best of our efforts, in spite of our total will, in spite of our words, in spite of our programmes and in spite of our strategy. There is something somewhere missing. There are some elements.

I would not blame the Opposition Party for that, but there are people who think in those terms that development must reach to a particular section and should not reach to a particular section. It might be a heinow to us. There could be some bottlenecks. I am not blaming anybody. But it is the party formulators, it is their system which is to be understood, so that their policy is understood. Mr. Yechury is looking at me. If only the Communist Parties had not been divided after learning the lessons from the armed struggle in Telangana, things would have been different. But what did we do? I am talking about Budhan issue relating to Nalgonda. Let us understand that whenever we talk about, this particular issue it must transcend party lines. Though ideologically, the Congress Party is with it because our moorings are in the people and our feelings are for the people. That is why, we want to win all the people who are thinking on the same line. It can be achieved without violence. Threat perception is different from violence itself. As the Leader of the Opposition said we have unemployment. They are recruiting the people. The strategy should be like this. Why not we have all these forests guards appointed in the rural areas. We have appointed 17,000 Forests Guards in Andhra at one go, we have distributed 5 lakh acres of land in Andhra at one go and we have appointed something like 7,000 to 8,000 Road Guards at one go in tribal areas. We did so not because there was a need, but this is how we are tried to divert the frustrated youth who would have otherwise been attracted to misguided. So, I think that the strategies the Central Government is adopting are very good, notwithstanding Dantewada.

As far as Dantewada incident is concerned, as we all know, if something goes wrong, we have to look into that. But let not Dantewada overshadow our perception, our understanding of the basic issue. So, this is my view. What I am trying to submit to the hon. Minister is that the strategy need not be changed. The strategy of the Party is the same. It should be, first, let us ask for talks, persuade friends, pursue the path, go after them; it is a difficult task but we need to do it. First, get into development, remote areas' development through big packages, whatever it is. First, take the remote area development programmes. After that, call them for talks and give them a message as to what we are trying to do and what we are doing to reach the people and the stakeholders in those areas; thus, there will be better appreciation of us.

As far as the third aspect is concerned to which you always give the first preference perhaps under the influence of the BJP, let us not totally give it up. Our attention, our alertness to law

and order, our response to law and order situation are always there. Let us not talk about it. The Police or the Military whosoever, will take care. But, unfortunately, whenever we talk about Naxalism in this House, all that the Minister would get up to say is as to how much money the Government has given to the State Government for modernization or how many battalions have been sent to the affected State. This is not going to help. What is required is and where answer to it lies is : strategies like how many acres have been distributed, how many areas have been covered under the Welfare Special Package Scheme. Once we take up this, things will slowly start improving. Let us understand it. It is not that the moment you do it, these incidents will start coming down from tomorrow. As I warned earlier also, our trying to solve all these problems will not bring down the shutters of the CPI(Maoists). But it is our duty to see that the issues are solved whether they close down the shutters or not, bring down the shutters or not. That is why I don't see anything wrong in the...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, we are in the darkness not only because...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: What to do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall attain light.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, these are the kind of strategies. Then, Sir, the Home Minister must also have a look at the 5th Schedule. I am saying it because of strong reasons. Let us go to Jharkhand. You have given the land to the forest dwellers. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Rules have not come as yet. But I think I am as much an activist as you are. The moment you give it, what happens is that within one week, some rich fellow from somewhere comes and claims that there is coal beneath and so that belongs to Centre and stakes claim. The question here is, does the land belong to the tribal or does the coal belong to him? This question has to be decided first. There are coal mines beneath. You are trying to tell us today that in the tribal areas there are few difficulties. We need not talk about these difficulties. It is the duty of the Government to solve these difficulties and this Government is doing it. They have opted for the 'common man' '*aam aadmi*'. It has opted for a policy and this policy is a policy of reaching them, percolating down to the last man. This is overall strategy of the Congress Party. How do we reach them?

We need to revisit the policies, midcourse and time and again. It is not necessary that we put a full stop at the end of the entire matter. It is dynamic We are doing this. Now to find fault with a strategy, which tries to revisit the development, which tries to review it, is wrong. I think, Sir, it is not a correct approach. That is our policy. We would like to see that while we are for development first, we are for taking all people along and talking to every kind of friend

as long as he is not our “nation’s enemy” While talking to them, we would deal with the law and order situation as it becomes necessary. There is a Department — the Home Ministry — and it will deal with it. It is not a political process or it is not that the politicians have to do it. We try to tell all the political parties how important it is that this progress must reach to the people.

With these few words, I conclude and I thank you for having given me this opportunity.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I must compliment the Treasury Benches for fielding my learned friend, Keshava Rao, before I stand up to speak because it is indeed a double task that I have to do to come back to the topic, with all due respect.

We are discussing right now, Sir, the statement that the hon. Home Minister has made on the Dantewada massacre. We have heard the statement; we have read the statement; and at the end of that statement, he said that let us wait for the Inquiry Committee Report to come and then we can take stock of what actually happened in this particular incident in Dantewada. We agree with that; we shall wait for that. But the point that I would like to highlight right now is that the Dantewada incident is not an incident in isolation. This is happening as a part of a policy, as a part of developments and activities that have intensified since the UPA-II Government has come. Since the General Elections in 2009, Sir, according to the figures of the Home Ministry itself, 993 lives have been lost due to Maoist violence, of which 340 are security personnel.

Only yesterday, in West Bengal, two more of my party’s cadre were hacked to death by the Maoists, taking the total to 176 in the months since May last year. This is something which only demonstrates very, very eloquently, but chillingly, with murderous assaults and attacks, that the Maoist menace is mounting. Now, taking this as a general figure, looking at it in a general way, we entirely agree with the fact that this is not an issue or menace which can be tackled by apportioning blame. If you look at the States that are involved, apart from the Central Government, you have West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Bihar, all these States where this current problem is persisting are States that are run by Governments led by different political parties. So, unless we have a unified approach on how to tackle this issue, we cannot succeed and that is something we must actually keep in mind and not be bothered about where the buck stops. The buck stops with India. The buck stops with the Government and the buck stops with all of us here in the Parliament. Are we going to break up the parliamentary democracy that we have built up so laboriously? Are we going to change it for the better for the people or not? That is where the buck should stop. Let us not pursue these bucks and let us actually try in right earnest to come down to how do we try and solve this problem.

The point that was made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, a point that I have been making and we from the Left have been making in this House for the last nine months or so, is that there is a fundamental contradiction that is feeding the growth of such Maoist violence in our country and that contradiction lies within the Central Government and the Union Cabinet of Ministers itself. I have repeatedly stated that on three occasions, the hon. Prime Minister has drawn the attention of the country stating, 'Maoist violence represents the gravest threat to India's internal security.' Now, having said this, how can you have members in the Cabinet, the same Union Cabinet, who not only say things to the contrary but actually act to the opposite? How can you have Union Cabinet Ministers — it has been read out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and I do not wish to read out those statements again — demanding the arrest of the elected Chief Minister of a State under our Constitution? Hon. Chairman, you would have to assure us; we are the Council of States. If this is the way in which members of the Union Cabinet deal with elected Chief Ministers of the States and ask for their resignation openly in the media, can the Government keep quiet? Is the Government not answerable to the country? How is it that on the one hand, the Prime Minister, the leader of the Cabinet, says that this is the gravest threat to India's internal security and on the other, you have members who not only say that it is not the gravest threat but also that there are no Maoists operating in Bengal at all.

They say there are no Maoists operating in Bengal at all and ask for the withdrawal of the Central forces. How can you co-exist with these contradictions? If you are co-existing with these contradictions, I am sorry to say that it is the height of political opportunism. Just for numbers in the Lok Sabha, if you are going to allow the country's internal security to be compromised, then this Government is doing a very big disservice to the country, just for the sake of its survival. Governments may come and Governments may go. But, what is of concern is the nation; what is of concern is the country; what is of concern is this institution called Parliament and parliamentary democracy. Don't play with it. Don't, for the sake of your political survival, allow such forces to feed and provide sustenance for this Maoist violence to spread. And that is my point. Why is it that 30 years after this Movement came into existence, the Maoist violence has reared its head in Bengal again.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

That is the point this country must understand. You have the re-entry of Maoists into Bengal behind political flags and banners of legitimate political parties operating within parliamentary democracy. Maoists are being used in order to serve petty electoral purposes and petty electoral ambitions in a particular State. Can we allow such indiscriminate use, such despicable use of methods in order to somehow wrest power in a particular State?

Please remember, Naxalbari is a village that exists in Bengal today. It existed in Bengal always and the uprising that took place in Naxalbari in 1967 from there the term 'Naxalites' has arisen. After that uprising there in 1967, there was a big debate within the Indian Communist Movement. I need to refer to this because sometimes there have been references saying that we, CPI(M), are after all cousins of Maoists or, at one point of time, we had allegedly supported them and this only can come from those people who have not really understood our history. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) was divided in 1967 by a small group of people who had argued that Naxalbari uprising was the way for revolution and emancipation of India. We had disagreed with them. We had told them that it was only through the combination of parliamentary means and extra parliamentary means that we could achieve social transformation. But with an erroneous understanding that the Indian ruling classes are comprador in the sense that they do not have their own social base and all that is required is to arm the people, they armed the people and, therefore, by arming the people the slogan of People's War emerged. The slogan of People's War was 'Arm the people' so that they can capture power. It was all easy because the ruling classes do not have a social base. That was the wrong ideological understanding and that understanding had to be combated and that was combined with the policy of individual annihilation, individual annihilation of originally class enemies and now, as it is being pointed out, individual annihilation of all those who are opposed to them.

It is the combination of this which is ideological and the ideological strain which we think is completely wrong both in terms of understanding Indian reality and in the methods employed to achieve a social transformation in our country and it is an ideological battle that we, CPI(M), have been in the forefront for the last forty years. We have lost thousands of our people in this ideological battle and it is because of this ideological battle that we succeeded in isolating them in West Bengal. So, today if we think of combating Maoism without an ideological battle, it can never succeed. The question of ideological battle rests on the basic fact that social transformation in India is necessary, but what are the means that you will apply and adopt for achieving such a social transformation and what is the concrete analysis of the concrete conditions that you are living in?

This ideological battle is as important as re-establishing the writ of civic administration in these areas and re-establishing of the writ of civic administration is not negotiable. On that, there is no dispute among all of us. But it has to be combined with a political battle or political offensive against this, particularly the ideology which we think is undermining the foundations of modern India. That is why whenever such problems have occurred in West Bengal, in order to resolve these problems, we have repeatedly adopted the approach where an All-Party Meeting

is called in these affected areas. Twenty-eight All-Party Meetings have been called since the last General Elections to tackle this Maoists' violence in these areas, but not one of them was attended by the ally of the Congress Party who is now sitting in their Cabinet. The reason for not attending is not to legitimize this process but to allow or use the Maoists in order to create terror in a particular area and use the terror to browbeat people into politically supporting them. So, this is a tactic of terror.

This is politics that is being operated through terror. And it is this politics of terror that needs to be fought today. I think what is required is a combination of measures required by law and order and ideological political struggle against the Maoists and Maoism itself. Unless this combination is adopted, I don't think we can actually succeed. Therefore, I would sincerely urge the Government at the Centre and I sincerely urge the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, to please come here and explain to us how he has Members in his own Cabinet who think completely opposite of what he has been telling the nation as far as Maoists violence is concerned and do not compromise the interest of our country for the sake of continuation of your Government.

You may be happy, like once Winston Churchill famously remarked during the Second World War, "Let the Communists and Fascists kill each other and then we shall enter.", and he delayed the second front. If that is the thinking of the Congress Party today, I am sorry, it will only lead to a sort of devastation that the world had seen during that time. If they think that let the Maoists and the Marxists fight each other out and let them deplete themselves, and then, they will enter in order to restore the peace in that region, then they will destroy the very basis and the foundations of the parliamentary democracy in our country. So, they have to be extremely clear. In this, what is required by the Central Government, as I mentioned earlier, in these five States that you are talking about right now with five different Governments, but unless you take on board all the political parties — and that requires a complete non-partisan approach — and the Central Government co-ordinates these activities, you cannot really solve this problem.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you come from a State that was also infamous for having bandits like Veerappan. For two decades, you could not catch him because whenever Karnataka Police moved, he would move into Tamil Nadu; whenever Tamil Nadu moved, he would come back into Karnataka, or go into Kerala. And, in this way, between the three States, he managed for two decades. You require a co-ordinated approach between all these States if you want to solve this problem. And, that requires a strong political will. That requires a strong political will to be able to co-ordinate between all these State Governments. That is required, and my appeal would be to all other political parties also who are running Governments in the States that this is not something on the basis of which, we should calculate our electoral fortunes for the future. This is a threat that needs to be met squarely. Otherwise, you will have series of actions that will

continuously undermine the foundations of a modern parliamentary democracy in India. And, that is why, Sir, when my learned friend, Dr. Keshava Rao, was talking about the method employed in Andhra Pradesh and he was talking about negotiations or talks as the way in which the problem was solved, please remember, the biggest thing that was undertaken by the Andhra Government then was Operation Grey Hound.

Therefore, it is a combination that will have to be done. In fact, we have to learn from our own States which have actually tackled extremism in a very successful way, and one of those States from which we have to learn is the tiny State in the North-East called Tripura. In Tripura, they have tackled it by a combination of a political approach, a political will using the law and order measures and addressing the most important issue of development. And, addressing that issue of development can only be with a combination of this that you could actually control the growth of these extremists activities. And, the development issue is the third arm of this tripod. You require a tripod approach, and in that tripod approach, one leg is the law and order; the second leg is the political will and the political battle; and the third leg is to address the developmental concerns. Look at the area where all these activities are taking place. This is one of the richest areas in terms of mineral resources in our country. You have, through the years, successively in the Government, privatized mining. And, all of us know what havoc private mines have been playing in other parts of the country. But, here, privatization of mining activities in the areas which are predominantly inhabited by tribal people has only added to the woes of the people there.

The private mafias that come with the private mines and their activities, had only caused further miseries to the tribal population there who already could not have the benefits of development reach them. Therefore, what is required is to also look into the policies, re-look into the policies, and, at least, try and understand why we oppose the privatization of these mines. You are creating situations of over-exploitation and extra burden being imposed on the people there. That is also adding to the backwardness of the people there apart from the traditional backwardness of the tribal areas. Therefore, what is required if you really, sincerely want to tackle this problem is a combination of this tripod. You will have to address all the three - law and order, a political will and a political battle against them, and address the developmental issues of the concerned population there. Unless this holistic approach is undertaken, we cannot really tackle this problem. The Home Minister, in his statement, said that there are two pillars of the policies that the Central Government has adopted. One is that of calibrated police action, and the other is that of development.

And, then, he goes on to say, the State Governments, therefore, have a primary responsibility. Sir, I find it completely contradictory. Now, you are saying that the State Governments have a primary responsibility. Yes; law and order is a State subject, and, the State Governments have a primary responsibility. There is no doubt about it. But when a law and order

problem spreads beyond the borders of a particular State and goes into the borders of other States, then, of course, the concerned State Governments have that responsibility, but the task of the Centre in coordinating these actions of the State Governments become important.

I hope that instead of the Central Governing standing ready and willing to assist the State Governments, and, to coordinate the inter-State operations — I am quoting it from the statement of the Home Minister — this coordination of inter-State operations and willingness to assist the State Governments, should come in right earnest. There is no political scoring of points. The Home Minister is not here; perhaps he has gone to the other House. It is very, very ironic that he said to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, “the buck stops with you”, and, then, within 48 hours, he had to say to the country, “the buck stops with me”, after the Dantewada incident took place. Today, you may try and score a political point saying that the buck stops with him. Tomorrow, the developments will tell you that the buck stops with you. Finally, as was said in the beginning, the buck stops with the country, buck stops with the nation, and the buck stops with the Government, which, at the moment, is given the responsibility to run the country.

Sir, I would also want to just touch upon one point, which, in this ideological battle against these forces, we also have to understand. We have made one appeal to the naxalites since they started and formed their party in 1969. They started work in 1967; splintered into various groups; got regrouped, and, in 2004, they came together and formed this party, the Communist Party of India (Maoists), and, since then, there is this growth in violence. Since then, we have always been saying, if you have a difference of opinion, come forward and put that difference before the people; let the people decide whether we are right or you are right. That is the approach, which we will have to adopt even now; and, in that ideological battle, we have to say this very clearly.

Unfortunately, Sir, — I wish; I don’t believe in such things — but if there is a grave and if there is a Mao, then he would be turning upside down in his grave because his name is being grossly misused by these forces, I mean, when they call themselves as Maoists. Poor Mao was the man who said, no communist can survive unless he mingles with the people like a fish takes to water. It was Mao, who said, let a hundred flower bloom, let a thousand thoughts contend, and, it is only then that you know what truth is. You have to seek the truth from the facts, and, that is what Mao taught us. They misused the name of Mao; anyway, that is their democratic right, and, we can take on them ideologically. But, Sir, we have to realize that in this battle, we will have to be united in taking on them, on the basis of this tripod understanding.

Finally, Sir, I would like to recollect, with some degree of anguish, the warning that Dr. Ambedkar gave to all of us and the country when he presented the final draft of the Indian

Constitution to the Constituent Assembly for consideration and adoption. Yesterday was his 120th birth anniversary. When he commended the Constituent Assembly to accept it, in his speech, he said, ‘but this Constitution that we so laboriously have constructed, and, this structure that we so laboriously want to build, is beset with contradictions.’ And, he defined the contradictions, I think, very, very well. I can’t find a better way of defining it. It is that the Constitution provides one man with one vote, and, one vote with one value. But our social conditions have not created one man with one value, and, as long as you have this contradiction that one man does not have one value, but you have one man having one vote, and, a vote having the same value. (*Interruptions*) We have created a system where you have given one man one vote, and, each vote has same value — one vote, one value — but one man does not have the same value.

So, unless you create a society where all men are equal, he warned that, Sir, and I quote, “What we have so labouriously built will be blown asunder by the very people who are suffering from this contradiction”. And, if you really want to tackle the problem of extremism, the problem of anarchy, you will have to have a very serious re-look on the trajectory of this neo-liberal economic reforms that we are adopting because that is generating this sort of a situation where it is easy for an unemployed, insecured youth to take to arms and take to militancy because that is the only security life offers. Therefore, Sir, finally in conclusion, while waiting for the inquiry report on this specific Dantewada massacre, we will urge upon the Government to immediately inform us what is their decision with the people within their Union Cabinet who are providing both protection and patronage to the Maoists. Unless you take a firm, decisive step in that direction, we cannot succeed in combating this menace. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज मैं पहली बार देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में बोल रहा हूँ, अगर मुझसे कोई गलती हो जाए, तो मैं पहले ही क्षमा मांग लेता हूँ। मैं आपको धन्यवाद दे रहा हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, अपने तीस वर्ष के राजनीतिक सफर में मैंने जो थोड़ा बहुत सीखा है, मैं उसको यहां रखना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन् दांतेवाड़ा की समस्या केवल दांतेवाड़ा की समस्या नहीं है, यह धीरे-धीरे, पूरे देश में फैलती जा रही है और अगर हमने इसका समाधान न किया, इसको सीरियसली नहीं लिया और एक दिन यह समस्या अगर आतंकवाद के साथ जुड़ गई, तो सरकार के लिए यह नासूर हो जाएगा, इसलिए सरकार को कोई न कोई निर्णय लेने की स्थिति में जरूर खड़ा होना चाहिए। मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा दल, हमारी नेता बहन मायावती जी का बिल्कुल यह कहना है, उनकी स्पष्ट नीति है कि हम माओवाद के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, हम नक्सलवाद के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, लेकिन सरकार कोई निर्णय तो ले। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार की इसी तरह की लचकर नीति बनी रही, अगर समझौतावादी नीति बनी रही, अगर सरकार ने निर्णय लेने की क्षमता नहीं दिखाई, क्योंकि अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो बयान सदन में पढ़ा, उसमें कोई भी स्पष्ट नीति, जैसा कि अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी बोल रहे थे, अभी तक सरकार ने कोई स्पष्ट नीति घोषित नहीं की है। यह कोई

एक दिन का नहीं, केवल 6 तारीख का कांड नहीं है, यह देश में दसियों साल से चल रहा है, श्रीमन्, अकेले 2009 में कश्मीर में आतंकवाद से सिर्फ 133 लोग मारे गए, जबकि पूरे देश में माओवाद में करीब 908 लोग मारे गए। 2010 में भी जो मार्च तक की figures आई हैं, बड़ी alarming figures हैं।

श्रीमन्, यहां पर दो चीजों में निर्णय लेना है, जैसा अभी हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश से कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, अगर यह गरीबी की वजह से है या बेरोजगारी की वजह से है या वहां पर डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, तो हमको एक फैसला लेना चाहिए कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों है? इतने वर्षों से शासन में बैठने के बावजूद हम उन नीतियों को लागू क्यों नहीं कर पाए? क्या कमियां रह गईं? हम तो कहते हैं, हमारा दल समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ है कि आप कठोर निर्णय लीजिए, हम आपके साथ खड़े हैं। सदन में कोई भी व्यक्ति ऐसा कहता हुआ नजर नहीं आया, जो सरकार के साथ खड़ा न हो, लेकिन सरकार ऐसी स्थिति तो लाए, सरकार यह बात तो करे। जो राज्य प्रभावित है, अभी उनके मुख्य मंत्री जी को बुला कर आखिर वार्ता की गई और बयान दिया गया कि राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, तो यह तो राजनीतिकरण कर दिया गया है। अगर राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को आप जिम्मेदार ठहराएंगे, तो हम भी केंद्र की सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराएंगे। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भी चार-पांच जिलों- चन्दोली, मिर्जापुर, सोनभद्र और भदोई में नक्सलवाद फैला था। हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में उस पर काबू पा लिया और उत्तर प्रदेश में नक्सलवाद समाप्त हो गया, क्योंकि सरकार ने वहां गरीबी दूर की, social reforms किए, हमने वहां पर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए और बहनजी की नीतियों को लागू किया, इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में आज नक्सलवाद नहीं है। अभी येचुरी जी कह रहे थे कि आपके प्रदेश में बीस साल तक एक डकैत का राज रहा, तीन राज्यों की पुलिस के अटकाव के कारण, तो हमारे प्रदेश में भी बहुत दिनों तक रहा - चित्रकूट, बांदा में डकैतों का एक साम्राज्य था। जब तक उनका राजनीति उपयोग किया जाता रहा, तब तक वे नहीं मारे गए। जिस दिन राजनीतिक उपयोग बंद हो गया, उस दिन वे समाप्त हो गए। आज उन डकैतों का पूरी तरह से सफाया हो गया है।

इच्छाशक्ति तो हो। गृह मंत्री का बयान आया कि इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए बुद्धि, चातुर्य, मतबूत हृदय तथा अतिरिक्त सहनशक्ति की आवश्यकता है। मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार के पास ये तीनों गुण हैं। अगर तीनों गुण हैं तो समस्या का समाधान क्यों नहीं हुआ? अगर नहीं हैं तो सरकार अपना failure माने। बिल्कुल साफ दिख रहा है कि इंटेलीजेंस की failure के कारण वे 76 लोग शहीद हुए। तीन बार प्रयास किया गया और तीनों तरफ से जब फायरिंग हुई, तब वे लोग मारे गए। आखिर इंटेलीजेंस की कमी किसके कारण है? राज्य सरकार के कारण? ये दोषारोपण जो हो रहा है, मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूं। यहीं पर, सदन में, अखबारों में, मीडिया में आपस में इनमें एकता नहीं है। एक मंत्री ने कोलकाता में जो बयान दिया, हमने यह पढ़ा। उत्तर प्रदेश में तमाम मंत्री जाते हैं, क्या बयान देकर आते हैं। कांग्रेस के एक महासचिव ने क्या बयान दिया, दूसरे महासचिव भी बोलना चाहते थे। उनमें आपस में एकता नहीं है। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी को केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी के माध्यम से यह लेटर मिनिस्टर्स को भिजवाना पड़ा कि कोई मिनिस्टर इस पर जवाब नहीं देगा, केवल प्रधान मंत्री का सचिवालय एवं गृह मंत्री बयान देंगे तो इसका मतलब यह है कि इनकी आंतरिक स्थिति गंभीर है, इनमें निर्णय लेने की क्षमता नहीं है। अगर निर्णय लेने की क्षमता होती तो आज गृह मंत्री जी सदन में घोषणा करते कि इस नक्सलवाद से निपटने के लिए सरकार की यह नीति है। तब हम लोग उसका समर्थन न करते तो आप कहते कि राजनीति की जा रही है। हम उसका समर्थन करना चाहते हैं, हम माओवाद और नक्सलवाद से लड़ना चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि इस समस्या का समाधान हो। अगर सत्ता पर कब्जा करने का उनका इरादा है - जैसा बयान आया, जैसा कहा गया है कि माओवादी सत्ता पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं - तो मुझे डर है कि कहीं हिन्दुस्तान नेपाल न हो जाए। इस पर भी विचार कर लेना चाहिए। नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी देश है। आज माओवाद के नाम पर नेपाल में किस तरीके से कब्जा किया गया है।

महोदय, यह भी न्यूज आई है कि ऐसे खनन के इलाके, जहां पर माओवाद है, वहां पर खनन बंद कर दिया गया। लेकिन माओवाद का खनन अब भी चालू है। अगरे वे आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत होकर शक्ति के साथ

सरकार से लड़ना चाहते हैं तो सरकार को भी एक इच्छाशक्ति के साथ उनसे लड़ने के लिए आगे आना चाहिए। अगर नहीं आएंगे तो सदन में हम एक-दूसरे पर केवल आरोप लगाते रहेंगे और उन आरोपों से कोई फादाय नहीं होगा। देश के सामने स्थिति वैसे भी बहुत गंभीर है, रोजाना यहां पर कोई न कोई समस्या खड़ी रहती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस चर्चा को कल भी किया जाए ताकि प्रधान मंत्री जी आकर सदन में कोई घोषणा कर दें। हम सुनना चाहते हैं कि सरकार क्या निर्णय ले रही है। यह समिति बनाने की घोषणा ऐसे कर दी गई है जैसे मजिस्ट्रेट जांच के आदेश कर दिए जाते हैं। चीजों को linger on करना, चीजों को लटकाना ठीक नहीं है। निर्णय राजनैतिक होता है निर्णय अधिकारियों से नहीं होते। अगर अधिकारियों के निर्णय होते तो हमारी आपकी जरूरत ही क्या रह गयी होती, इस सदन की जरूरत ही क्या रह गई होती, देश में सरकार की क्या जरूरत रह गई होती?

इस देश में तमाम समिति और आयोग बनाए गए। हमने देख लिया कि आयोग और समिति के निर्णय कभी निर्णय नहीं होते हैं - निर्णय राजनैतिक होते हैं। जब राजनैतिक निर्णय लिए जाते हैं, तभी समस्याओं का समाधान होता है - कभी अधिकारियों के निर्णय से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता। हम चाहते हैं कि एक राजनैतिक निर्णय यहां पर लिया जाए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी शायद दूसरे सदन में चले गए हैं। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करता कि पलायन की नीति न अपनाएं। एक दिन हमला हुआ, दूसरे दिन बयान आया कि हम वार्ता के लिए तैयार हैं। तीसरे दिन बयान आया कि हम सेना की मदद लेंगे। सेना का बयान आ गया कि हम मदद देने को तैयार नहीं हैं, वायु सेना को इसमें इनवॉल्व नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। फिर गृह मंत्री जी का बयान आ गया कि मैंने इस्तीफा दे दिया है और प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान आता है कि हम इस्तीफा स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। यह सब क्या है? देश की जनता इसको गंभीरता से ले रही है क्योंकि उसकी सुरक्षा का सवाल है। अभी तो यह केवल पांच-छः राज्यों की बात है लेकिन धीरे-धीरे अगर यह फैलता चला गया और माओवाद को सत्ता पर कब्जे के इरादे से उन्होंने मजबूत किया - क्योंकि बंगाल में एक बार वे पार्टी बना ही चुके हैं- अगर एक बार उन्होंने सत्ता का स्वाद चख लिया तो इस माओवाद की समस्या का कभी समाधान नहीं होगा। willpower होनी चाहिए। हम भी उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊर्जा मंत्री रहे हैं। वहां पर विद्युत कर्मचारियों से हड़ताल की थी। उनकी हड़ताल सबसे विकट हड़ताल कहलाती थी। लेकिन हमारी इच्छा शक्ति थी, हमने उस हड़ताल को तोड़ा था और उस हड़ताल को तोड़कर विद्युत विभाग का trifurcation किया था जिससे ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में सुधार हो सके।

क्यों नहीं इच्छा शक्ति से निर्णय लिया जा सकता। श्रीमन, यह कहने के लिए मैं यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं और मैं अपने दल की तरफ से, बी.एस.पी. की तरफ से मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि स्पष्ट नीति के साथ सदन में आइए, हम आपके साथ खड़े हैं, हम आपका साथ देंगे, क्योंकि हम माओवादी हिंसा के खिलाफ हैं, हम अलगाववादी ताकतों के खिलाफ हैं। इस देश की रक्षा और इस देश की सुरक्षा का हमारा सबसे पहला कर्तव्य है, हम उस कर्तव्य में साथ खड़े हुए हैं, जनता के साथ हैं। लेकिन अगर लचर नीति, समझौतावादी नीति, निर्णय न लेने की क्षमता से चले तो हम इसका विरोध करेंगे और आए दिन हम आपको माफ भी नहीं करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, दंतेवाड़ा की घटना ने पूरे देश को झकझोर दिया और सुरक्षा बल के मनोबल पर भी इसका बहुत असर पड़ा है। अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस समस्या पर बोलते हुए यह बताया कि यह कोई एक दिन की समस्या नहीं है, यह काफी वर्षों से फल-फूल रही थी, पनप रही थी और जिस तरीके से हमने इस समस्या को सुलझाने की या इससे निबटने की कोशिश की उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है strong mind, stronger heart and enormous staying power. मेरी राय में खंडित दिमाग, दोमुही जुबान और मुर्गी दिल से नक्सली समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं किया जा सकता। हमने पूर्व गृह मंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल जी के बारे में सुना है। वे

बहुत कम बोलते थे और वे एक्शन में, कर्म में, निर्णय में ज्यादा विश्वास करते थे और इसलिए जब कभी बोलते थे तो लोगों को यह आभास हो जाता था कि कुछ होने वाला है।

परन्तु जो हमारे मौजूदा गृह मंत्री जी हैं, उनके बारे में यह बहुत ही आम राय है, मीडिया में भी है तथा उनके जो घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं, उन्होंने भी उनके बारे में कहा है कि वे बहुत ज्यादा बोलते हैं और इस बोलने का खामियाजा, क्योंकि वे भारत के गृह मंत्री हैं, उनके हर एक-एक शब्द का मतलब होता है और अगर वे कोई ऐसी बात, गैर जिम्मेदारी की बात, प्रोवोकेटिव बात कह दें तो उसका असर केवल उन्हीं पर नहीं पड़ता, पूरे देश पर पड़ता है। अब यह जो उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा, सरसरी तौर पर कहा है और अंत में कह दिया कि उसकी जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी गई है, वह अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करेगी तब सही बात आएगी। अब जो बातें छन-छन कर आ रही हैं, उसमें दो-तीन बातें तो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं। एक तो यह है कि यह जो पूरा एक्शन, ऑपरेशन हुआ, जो कार्रवाई हुई उसमें जिस प्रकार से तैयारी करनी चाहिए थी, वह तैयारी नहीं की गई, क्योंकि वहां पर हमारी जो फोर्स गई और जिस तरीके से वे लोग ट्रैप में फंस गए, उससे यह बात साफ होती है। सेना के पूर्व जनरल का भी बयान आया, पुलिस के जो पुराने अधिकारी हैं उनका भी बयान आया और इन सब के बयानों में यह बात बहुत साफ तौर पर थी कि जिनती ट्रेनिंग की उनको जरूरत थी, खास तौर से वहां जो घने जंगल हैं, उन जंगलों के माहौल में जो प्रशिक्षण होना चाहिए था, वह प्रशिक्षण उनको नहीं हुआ। मुझे तो यह मालूम हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर में जहां पर इनका हैडक्वार्टर है, वहां की पूरी बटालियन वहां पर भेज दी गई। उनको वहां का कोई प्रशिक्षण नहीं था। इसीलिए उत्तर प्रदेश के और बिहार के सर्वाधिक लोग वहां पर हताहत हुए हैं। दूसरी बात वहां पर यह है कि हमारा जो लोकल इंफॉर्मेशन था, जो सूचना का स्रोत था वह भी ठीक नहीं था, क्योंकि वहां पर भाषा की भी एक समस्या है, क्योंकि यह जो इलाका है यह आंध्र प्रदेश से मिल हुआ इलाका है और वहां की जो बोली है, जुवान है वह दूसरे प्रकार की है। तो वहां जो हमारे लोग थे उनकी भाषा भी नहीं समझ सकते थे, उसकी भी दिक्कत पड़ी।

यह भी सुनने में आया है कि उनको किस प्रकार के हथियार सप्लाई हुए, वे भी ठीक तरीके के नहीं थे और उनके ट्रेनिंग भी नहीं दी गई थी। ले देकर कुल मामला यह समझ में आता है कि अगर हमारा को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है, हमारी ठीक से तैयारी नहीं है, तो जैसा कि हम यह कहते हैं कि हम इस नक्सली समस्या का या हिंसावादी समस्या का पुलिस एक्शन के जरिए समाधान कर पाएंगे, तो यह बात ठीक नहीं लगती है। क्योंकि अगर यह करना है, तो इसके लिए तैयारी करनी पड़ेगी। हमें उनको सभी संसाधनों से लैस करना पड़ेगा और बाकायदा उनको ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ेगी। मैंने अभी एक जगह पर पढ़ा है कि बंगाल के जिस इलाके में हमला हुआ है, वहां पर जो सिपाही इंजर्ड था, उसकी एक डायरी लोगों के हाथ लगी और वह मीडिया में आया। उसमें लिखा है कि *There is a threat to our lives at all times here. Anything can happen at any time. And further, the party politics of few has endangered the existence of the country, and we also suffer.* जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है कि जो यह रूलिंग पार्टी है, सरकार है, इसके विभिन्न लोगों की अपनी-अपनी जुबान है। मैंने भी इसको दोमुही जुबान कहा है। एक वह नेताओं का वर्ग है और जिनकी सिमपेथी वहां के ultras के पक्ष में है। दूसरी तरफ सरकार यह दिखाना चाहती है कि देखिए, हम कितनी सख्ती से इनसे निपटना चाहते हैं। आप जिसको बहुत ही तुच्छ राजनीति कह सकते हैं, क्षेत्रीय स्वार्थ या तात्कालिक स्वार्थ के जरिए भी हम इस समस्या का निदान करते हैं, तो इस सिपाही ने अपनी डायरी में लिखा है और हमको इससे नसीहत लेना चाहिए कि जहां पर देश का सवाल हो, देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल हो, देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा का सवाल हो, वहां पर आपसी वैमनस्य या, आपसी जलन सा आपसी स्वार्थ से प्रेरित होकर अगर हम बयानबाजी करेंगे, तो उससे हमारे ऑपरेशन को, हमारे इस कदम को गहरा आघात लगेगा।

हमको दूसरी बात यह भी देखनी है कि हम डेवलेपमेंट की बात तो करते हैं, मगर डेवलेपमेंट हुआ कैसे है। अभी हमने एक इन्टरव्यू पढ़ा। उसी इलाके की एक लड़की जो अखबार में काम करती है, उसने लिखा है कि वहां पर घोर अशिक्षा है, अज्ञानता है। उनको कुछ पता ही नहीं है। उनको मालूम ही नहीं है कि देश का प्रधान मंत्री कौन है। उनको यह मालूम नहीं है कि देश में और भी कौन-कौन से इलाके हैं और वहां पर कौन-कौन से लोग हैं। हमने एक बड़ा पुराना मुहावरा रट लिया कि *विविधता में एकता*। *विविधता में एकता* के जरिए, हमने अपने देश के जो विविध लोग हैं, उनको उसी रूप में रखने की कोशिश, ताकि 26 जनवरी को जो परेड हो, उसमें हम यह दिखाएं कि ये आदिवासी हैं, ये गरीब हैं, ये गिरिजन हैं। हम यह भी दिखाएं कि भारत कितना महान है कि इसने *विविधता में एकता* को स्थापित कर दिया। इससे यह मालूम होता है कि ये हमारे कमजोर टार्गेट्स हैं। अगर वहां पर शिक्षा नहीं है, अगर वहां पर विकास नहीं है, तो आप देखेंगे कि उस इलाके में नौकरी का कोई साधन नहीं होगा। वहां पर चीजों का अभाव है और अनाज नहीं है। मैंने पढ़ा है कि जो वहां पर छत्तीसगढ़ के चीफ मिनिस्टर रमन साहब हैं, वे उस इलाके में ज्यादा लोकप्रिय हैं। वे क्यों लोकप्रिय हैं, क्योंकि उनके बारे में यह मशहूर हो गया कि वे दो रुपए किलो चावल लोगों को देते हैं। आप कल्पना करिए कि जिनकी जीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है, जो कुछ जानता नहीं है, जो अबोध है और जहां पर विकास की कोई बात शुरू ही नहीं हुई है, वहां के लोगों पर कोई भी हमला कर सकता है। उनको कोई भी फुसला सकता है, उनको कोई भी बहका सकता है। जो हमारी राजनीति है, वह राजनीति भी elitist हो गई। हम गरीब से कोई रिश्ता नहीं रखना चाहते। आज आदिवासियों के नाम पर काफी NGOs चलते हैं। सरकारी विभागों में उससे पोषित संस्थाएं चलती हैं और उनके नाम पर लूटती हैं। उनके बड़े-बड़े शहरों में कार्यालय हैं और जिनका कागजों में विकास होता है। आखिर हमें इसका खामियाजा तो भोगना ही पड़ेगा। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि जिन इलाकों में आज ये नक्सलपंथी या इस तरह की जो चीजें हो रही हैं, वे कौन से इलाके हैं?

वे इलाके वे हैं, जो खनिज संपदा से संपन्न हैं, जहां जंगल है, जहां कोयला है। इन इलाकों का जो शोषण होता है, इसलिए होता है कि वहां बाहरी ठेकेदार आते हैं, सरकारी अफसर आते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि अभी माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष अपना भाषण कर रहे थे कि ये जो नक्सलपंथी या इस टाइप के लोग हैं, इनकी जो आर्थिक शक्ति है या आर्थिक ताकत है, वह कितनी बड़ी ताकत है, वह ताकत अरबों में है, खरबों में है, क्योंकि दस किलोमीटर या पचास किलोमीटर के एरिया पर, जहां पर उनका राज चलता है, जहां उनका कानून चलता है, जहां भारत सरकार का राज या भारत सरकार का कानून नहीं चलता है, वहां पर वे प्रति व्यक्ति टैक्स वसूलते हैं। वहां पर जो ठेकेदार होता है, वे उससे पैसा लेते हैं, जो अफसर होते हैं, जो डेवलेपमेंट के कामों में लगे रहते हैं, उनसे पैसा लेते हैं, और उसी पैसे से, वहां पर जो गरीब, अबोध नौजवान हैं, उनसे कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे पास खाने के लिए नहीं है, तुम्हारे पास पहनने के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं, आओ हम तुम्हें नौकरी देते हैं। उनको दो हजार, तीन हजार या चार हजार की नौकरी दे दी, वर्दी पहना दी, बंदूक थमा दी और ट्रेनिंग दे दी। मेरे पास यह भी सूचना है कि वे कुछ लोगों को विदेश यात्राएं भी करा देते हैं। जो आदमी खाने के लिए मोहताज हो, जो उपवास करता हो, अगर उसको हर महीने तनखाह मिलने लगे, अच्छा कपड़ा पहनने लगे, बंदूक लेकर चलने लगे, तो वह यह कार्य करेगा। मीडिया में इस प्रकार की सूचनाएं भी आई हैं कि उनका जो रहन-सहन है, वह भी संपन्न तरीके से बहुत पॉश हो गया है, यह कमाई का एक बहुत बड़ा जरिया भी हो गया है। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं कि इसमें बहुत ही है, ideological indoctrination है, क्योंकि दुनिया में यह बात नहीं चल रही है। इस प्रकार से आज जो ताकत है, सत्ता में या सरकारों में जो ताकत बढ़ रही है, आप इनमें हथियारी आंदोलन से कोई बदलाव नहीं ला सकते हैं। हथियारी आंदोलन तभी कारगर होगा, जब पास-पड़ोस के देश मदद दें और वहां से हथियार लाएं। आप यह भी देखें कि हमारे पड़ोस के देश, चाहे बर्मा हो, नेपाल हो,

4.00 P.M.

चाहे चीन हो, ये जो देश हैं, आप यह समझिए कि वहां पर जो इस प्रकार के आपराधिक तत्व हैं, आपराधिक समूह हैं, जो विभिन्न प्रकार के अपराधों में लिप्त रहते हैं, उसके जरिए भी इन नक्सलपंथी गतिविधियों को ताकत मिलती है, इसी नाते वे हमारे यहां पर इस प्रकार की हरकत करते हैं, इसलिए इसमें हमारी दृष्टि बिल्कुल साफ है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो सरकार की पूरे तरीके से, प्रशासनिक स्तर पर और पुलिस स्तर पर उनसे निपटने की तैयारी होनी चाहिए, इसके साथ ही साथ सरकार की ऐसी नीति भी हो कि वहां की जो लोकल जनता है, जो आम नागरिक हैं, उन आम नागरिकों को और इन अल्ट्राज के लिए, ये जो हिंसा परक चरमपंथी हैं, उनको इनसे अलग करने की भी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जब तक आप उनको अलग नहीं करेंगे, कार्य नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इनकी ताकत क्या है, इनकी ताकत ले-देकर वहां की आम जनता है। ये आम जनता को भड़काते हैं।

मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र इलाके की दस-बारह साल पहले की घटना बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं वहां पर गया था। मेरे एक मित्र ने बताया कि ग्लूकोज की एक बोतल, वहां के जो डॉक्टर हैं, वे वहां के आदिवासी को आधा बोतल चढ़ाते हैं। उनके पास रुपया तो होता नहीं है, वे बकरा पालते हैं, आधे बोतल की कीमत एक बकरा है और फिर आधी बोतल दूसरे को लगा देंगे, तो एक बोतल ग्लूकोज की कीमत हो गई दो बकरे और दो बकरे की कीमत करीब आठ हजार, नौ हजार या दस हजार रुपए हो गई। इस प्रकार का वहां पर शोषण हुआ है, हमारे लोगों ने भी उनका शोषण किया है। वहां गरीब के प्रति, वहां के आदिवासी इलाके के प्रति, वहां आम जनता के प्रति इतनी संवेदनहीनता रही है। जो नेता है, कभी जो पुराने नेता थे, देश के नेता थे, वे उन इलाकों में जाते थे, संपर्क करते थे, राजनीतिक प्रशिक्षण करते थे, लेकिन आज पूरी राजनीति मर गई है। आज राजनीति केवल चंद, जो खाते-पीते लोग हैं, जो संपन्न लोग हैं, उलटा-सीधा धंधा करने वाले लोग हैं, चमक-दमक से रहने वाले लोग हैं, उन्हीं तक सीमित हो गई है। अगर हमारी सारी राजनीति उन्हीं तक सीमित हो जाएगी, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, मैंने एक जगह पढ़ा था कि एक ऐसा समय आएगा कि जब यहां के नेता और संपन्न लोग जेल में होंगे और जितने लुटेरे हैं, वे सड़क पर घूमेंगे।

आज यही स्थिति आ गई है, जिस तरीके से हम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकारी मशीनरी या गैरसरकारी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसलिए इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए चौतरफा प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। हमें आर्थिक प्रयास भी करना है, हमें सामाजिक प्रयास भी करना है और उसी के साथ-ही-साथ जो शैक्षणिक प्रयास है, राजनीतिक प्रयास है, जब तक हम वे सारे चौतरफा प्रयास नहीं करेंगे, इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। केवल एक-दूसरे के ऊपर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप करने की बात करना ठीक नहीं है।

अभी इसी में यह कहा गया कि राज्य सरकारों की भी एक सीमा है, यह भी सही है। अभी CAG की रिपोर्ट में यह बात आई है कि बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों के पास जो फंड्स हैं, पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग के, पुलिस की weaponry के, पुलिस की vehicles के, जितना फंड है, उस फंड का भी सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। पुलिस का भी ठीक तरीके से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। आज पुलिस फोर्स का जिस तरीके से राजनीतिक द्वेष के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, वह भी एक खतरनाक बात है। अगर हम पुलिस बल को, सुरक्षा बल को इस प्रकार से train नहीं करेंगे, अगर उनके दिमाग में यह बात बिठाएँगे नहीं कि तुम्हें न्याय के लिए लड़ना है, तुम्हें देश के लिए लड़ना है, तो वे लड़ेंगे नहीं। अगर सुरक्षा बलों का मनोबल गिर गया, तो हम किसके सहारे यह लड़ाई लड़ेंगे? इसलिए हमें हर स्तर पर सुरक्षा बलों के प्रशिक्षण पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी के साथ-ही-साथ हमें उन इलाकों के चतुर्दिक विकास पर भी ध्यान देना होगा और विकास का जो concept है, वह भी हमें बदलना पड़ेगा, वह विकास का concept यह है कि जब तक हम local

लोगों को उन विकास के कार्यों में सम्मिलित नहीं करते, केवल अफसरों के जरिए, दलालों के जरिए, ठेकेदारों के जरिए अगर विकास की प्रक्रिया चलेगी, तो कभी विकास नहीं होगा और इस प्रकार के कमजोर target हमेशा हमारे लिए रहेंगे, जो हमारी आंतरिक सुरक्षा और देश की एकता के लिए खतरनाक साबित होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को चतुर्दिक प्रयास की तरफ कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Maitreya. You have seven minutes.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. On behalf of my party, the All India Anna DMK, and my party General Secretary, Puratchi Thalaivi, I condemn strongly the gruesome murder of the CRPF jawans in the Dantewada area of Chhattisgarh State. We offer our deep condolences to the bereaved families.

Sir, the attack has brought the issue of naxal problem, our development model and our response into direct spotlight. The origin of the naxal movement can be traced to certain political developments in West Bengal in the sixties. From West Bengal slowly it has spread to several parts of the country where the development has been much less than the other parts, particularly, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Their growth in the past few years, however, has been alarming, particularly, during the UPA regime. As of 2009, the naxals are reportedly active in more than 200 districts across 20 States of India. This accounts for approximately 40 per cent of the geographical area. They are, especially, concentrated in areas known as “red corridor” where they control approximately 1,00,000 square kilometres. In fact, the Union Home Secretary has gone on record that 40,000 square kilometres of area in the red corridor is out of bounds for the Government. Therefore, naxals are the most serious internal threat to India’s national security. The minimum thing that needs to be done is to equip our security forces so that the common man is protected. Interestingly, the CRPF is intended to tackle the naxal menace, but they have been found to be sitting ducks for the naxals. The Press reports in the last couple of days suggest that the CRPF jawans were not only ill-equipped but also not even equipped to tackle the attack.

The recent statement by the Home Minister about where the buck stops and his symbolic offer to resign do not amuse anyone. The buck may stop at Buddhadeb or the buck may stop at Chidambaram, but definitely the buck does not stop, as far as the naxals are concerned. When the Central Government and the State Governments are engaged in fighting this battle together, the statement of the Railway Minister and her demand to arrest the Chief Minister of West Bengal lacks political decency and should be condemned by one and all.

Sir, in fact, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a letter written by the Cabinet Secretary under the directions of the Prime Minister. This letter is dated 10th April. It says, “I am writing in continuation of my DO letter dated January 28, 2009 conveying the decision of the Prime Minister that in respect of issues considered to be sensitive by him, one Ministry or Department will be designated as nodal Ministry, as a single point, for interaction with the media with accurate articulation”.

It goes on further. At the end it mentions, “The Prime Minister has now desired that regarding all matters relating to Left-Wing Extremism, including the recent incidents in Dantewada, the Ministry of Home Affairs will be the nodal Ministry for interaction with the media and articulation of the Government position”. The Cabinet Secretary has purportedly written a letter to all the Ministers on 10th April. The statement by the Union Railway Minister subsequently, whether it involves collective responsibility of the Cabinet at all, raises a big question. Does the Home Minister share the views of his Ministerial colleague that there are no Maoists in the Lalgarh area or even in West Bengal? The Home Minister should categorically clarify this once and for all.

There is an economic angle to the Naxal problem. Our 8 per cent and 9 per cent growth, they all have turned out to be a mirage. Even assuming that they are impressive, it means very little for the vast population of our country. With estimates being made out by the Government that over 77 per cent of our population lives at less than Rs.20 per day, surely there was a disaster waiting to happen. Naturally, this calls for revisiting our economic policies.

On the whole, the Naxal problem is an economic challenge, a law and order issue, more than that, the issue of terrorism - the Red Terror and a political problem. We need to tackle it to preserve the unity and integrity of the country.

The Minister in his statement has mentioned about the need for a strong head, a stronger heart and enormous staying power. What is more important is the iron hand and the strong political will to tackle the Naxal menace which is lacking in the UPA Government. Thank you.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय दन्तेवाड़ा में जो कुछ हुआ, हमारी पार्टी उसकी घोर निन्दा करती है और मृतक परिवारों के प्रति हम अपनी सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हैं। मैं अपने उन साथियों से सहमत हूँ, जिन्होंने यह कहा कि दन्तेवाड़ा की घटना कोई अचानक घटित नहीं हुई है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और मुझे याद है कि वहाँ पर 1970 में नक्सलवाद की पहली घटना हुई थी। सहार थाने के चौरी पुलिस आउटपोस्ट पर नक्सलवादियों ने हमला किया था और वहाँ से वे हथियार लूट कर ले गए थे। हमारा राज्य पिछले 40 बरसों से नक्सलवाद की आग में झुलसता आ रहा है और हम लोग उसका मुकाबला करते आ रहे हैं।

नक्सलवाद के पीछे कारण क्या है और यह बिहार में कैसे पहुंचा, इसके जन्म के संबंध में मैं आपको एक घटना बताना चाहूंगा। 1969 में बिहार में असेम्बली का मध्यावधि चुनाव हुआ था। 1967 में बिहार में संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार, पहली सरकार के रूप में सत्ता में आई। कुछ ही समय में वह सरकार गिर गई और उसके बाद 1969 में चुनाव हुआ। बिहार विधान सभा की सरकार में हमारे यहां सीपीआई (एमएल) के एक मੈम्बर हैं, श्री पारसनाथ राम, जो सहार से विधायक हुआ करते हैं। सहार रिजर्व कांस्टीट्यूएंसी है। वे 1969 के चुनाव के समय सीपीआई(एम) की ओर से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे। एक बूथ पर उनके एक पोलिंग एजेंट थे - जगदीश महतो, श्री जगदीश मास्टर के नाम से जाने जाते थे। एक आदमी जो बोगस वोट डालने का प्रयास कर रहा था, जगदीश महतो ने उसको चेलैज किया, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ पोलिंग बूथ के बाहर पेड़ से बांध करके उनको बुरी तरह पीटा गया। उनकी हालत बहुत खराब थी इसलिए उन्हें आरा के अस्पताल में भर्ती किया गया। उस अस्पताल से वह निकल भागे और बंगाल पहुंच गए, जहाँ उन्होंने नक्सलवाद का प्रशिक्षण लिया। जब वह लौट करके बिहार वापिस आए तो पहले नक्सलवादी नेता बने।

बिहार में नक्सलवाद कैसे पैदा हुआ, यह बताने के लिए ही मैंने आपको यह उदाहरण दिया है। नक्सलवाद पैदा हुआ - अन्याय के कारण, जुल्म के कारण। हमें याद है, जगदीश महतो पर महाश्वेता चटर्जी ने एक उपन्यास लिखा है - “मास्टर साहब” आप उस उपन्यास को पढ़िए। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि किस तरह वहां गरीब मजदूर और खेतों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं रात में पत्नी अपने पति के साथ सोई हुई है और कुछ दबंग लोग, मजबूत लोग आए और खटिया पर से उसकी पत्नी को उठाकर ले गए। खेत में एक तरफ कटनी हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ उनकी औरतों के साथ वहीं पर बलात्कार हो रहा है। इसी स्थिति ने बिहार में नक्सलवाद को जन्म दिया।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमें याद है कि जब 1974 में लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी का आन्दोलन चल रहा था, उससे पहले मुजफ्फरपुर का मुशहरी इलाका नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित था। वहां उन्होंने गरीबों के बीच कुछ काम किया और उनको नक्सलवादी प्रभाव से निकालने की कोशिश की। एक दिन जयप्रकाश जी ने हमें बुलाया और हमसे कहा कि सहार में तुम हमारी मीटिंग अरेंज कराओ। हम लोग सहार गए थे। हमारे साथ 1974 के आन्दोलन के आरा के साथी भी थे। हम लोग एक हफ्ता तक उस इलाके में घूमते रहे और जहां-जहां हिंसा की घटनाएं हुई थीं, उन इलाकों का हमने दौरा किया। हमने देखा कि जहां-जहां हिंसा की घटनाएं हुई थीं, उनके पीछे वहां गरीबों पर जुल्म था, गरीबों पर अत्याचार था और उसी के प्रतिकार में नक्सलवादियों ने वहां पर अपना प्रभाव बढ़ाया और वहां हिंसा की घटनाएं हुईं। वहां जयप्रकाश जी की एक सभा हुई थी। उस सभा में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के एक बहुत बड़े पत्रकार और एडीटर अजीत भट्टाचार्या, प्रभाष जोशी जिनका हाल ही में इंतकाल हुआ तथा श्री सुमन दुबे जी, ये तीनों वहां गए थे। हम खुद उनको जीप पर लेकर वहां गए थे। वहां सोनाटोला हरिजनों का एक टोला था। वे लोग गांव से निष्कासित कर दिए गए थे और वहां पर रह रहे थे।

महोदय, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम जानते हैं कि हमारे लोकतंत्र पर, हमारे सिस्टम पर नक्सलवादी लोग यकीन नहीं करते, लेकिन हमें भी अपने भीतर झांक कर देखना चाहिए कि क्या हमारा लोकतंत्र या हमारी डेमोक्रेसी हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान कर रही है? आज भी इस देश में 46 परसेंट बच्चे कम भार वाले पैदा हो रहे हैं। इसी सदन में सरकार ने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया कि इस देश में 69 परसेंट औरतें Anaemic हैं। हमारे देश की आज यह हालत है। आजादी के 62 वर्षों के बाद हमने यही कुछ हासिल किया है। लोगों को कहीं भी इंसाफ नहीं मिला रहा है, न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है और उनको मानवीय गरिमा के साथ जिन्दगी गुजारने का कोई साधन नहीं मिल रहा है। जब तक आप इस स्थिति को कायम रखिएगा और आप कहिएगा कि हम नक्सलवाद और माओवाद को मिटाएंगे तो यह मिटने वाला नहीं है।

अन्याय के ही कारण इस देश में आतंकवाद भी पैदा हो रहा है। आतंकवाद इस देश में कैसे पैदा हुआ? अगर आप उसके इतिहास को देखिएगा तो आपको यही दिखाई देगा कि वहां अन्याय हुआ है, जुल्म हुआ है और उसके फलस्वरूप यह आतंकवाद पैदा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि मिलिट्रिज्म माओवादियों का है और उसका मिलिट्रिज्म से या स्टेट मिलिट्रिज्म से जवाब देना है। इससे यह मामला निपटने वाला नहीं है। अगर यह मामला इसी से निपट गया होता तो 40 वर्ष - 42 वर्ष पहले 1967 में पहली दफा बंगाल में नक्सवाड़ी आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था और इतना बड़ा स्टेट पावर आज तक उसको मिटा नहीं सका। वह उसे क्यों नहीं मिटा सका? वह इसलिए कि जिन परिस्थितियों ने नक्सलवाद को जन्म दिया है, वे परिस्थितियां आज भी कायम हैं और जब तक आप उन परिस्थितियों को बनाए रखिएगा, नक्सलवाद को आप नहीं मिटा सकते हैं। इसमें कहीं पर कोई सुबहा नहीं है। इसलिए महोदय, दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में जो लिखा है और मणिशंकर अय्यर जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसको आप बिल्कुल सीधे

outright खारिज कर दीजिएगा जो हमको जो देश का भविष्य दिखाई दे रहा है, वह बड़ा भयावह है। मैं मानता हूं कि यह एक गंभीर समस्या है। इसमें हमारे सिस्टम को चुनौती दी जा रही है, मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूं। वहां स्टेट पावर का इस्तेमाल ऐसे समूह के खिलाफ होगा, जो हमारी सिस्टम को चुनौती देता है, इससे भी मैं सहमत हूं। लेकिन, सिर्फ एकमात्र स्टेट पावर एकमात्र पुलिस पावर ही इस समस्या का समाधान करेगा, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूं। आज जो भाषण सुना, उससे मेरी चिन्ता बहुत बढ़ी है। मुझे डर लगता है कि यह जो संकट है वह आगे किस तरह का रूप लेगा, यह कहना मुश्किल है।

आदिवासी इलाके की बात हुई। मैं 1964-65 में रांची में एक विद्यार्थी था और समाजवादी आन्दोलन से जुड़े रहने के कारण मुझको आदिवासियों के बीच भी आने-जाने का मौका मिला था। मैंने देखा है कि किस तरह से आदिवासियों का शोषण हुआ है। उन्हें अचार खिलाकर उनसे जमीन लिखवा दी गई। 50 हजार रुपए में जमीन खरीदने की बात हुई और एक-एक रुपए के नए नोटों की गड़ियां उसके गमछे में डाल दी गईं। सारे नोट उसमें फैल गए। वह बेचारा जानता भी नहीं कि वह क्या चीज है। उसको कहा गया-भागो, भागो, नहीं तो लोग तुम्हें लूट लेंगे। वह उसे गमछे में पकड़े हुए वहां से भाग कर चला गया। इस तरह से उनका शोषण हुआ है और इस तरह से उनकी लूट हुई है। विकास के नाम पर वहां क्या हुआ है? विकास के नाम पर वहां जितनी योजनाएं गई हैं, चाहे वे पनबिजली की योजनाएं हो या माईंस से संबंधित योजनाएं हों, उनसे उनका जो विस्थापन हुआ है, क्या आज तक उनका सेटलमेंट हो पाया है?

आप दूर की बात छोड़ दीजिए, अभी कुछ दिन पहले नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के बारे में अखबार में छपा था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एफिडेविट देकर जो वादा किया गया था कि इन विस्थापित लोगों को पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिए हम फलां-फलां काम करने जा रहे हैं, उनमें से कोई काम पूरा नहीं हुआ। एक अंदाजा यह है कि इस तरह की योजनाओं से इस मुल्क में कम से कम पांच करोड़ लोगों का विस्थापन हुआ होगा। आपने इनमें से कितने लोगों को इज्जत के साथ जिन्दगी गुजारने के लिए पुनर्वासित किया है? क्या आप अपनी ज्यूटी सिर्फ यही मानते हैं कि कोई भी अगर हमारे कानून को नहीं मानेगा, इस MoU में जिसे शामिल किया गया है, अगर उसको कोई काम करने नहीं देगा तो वहां जाकर हम उसको गोली मार देंगे? (समय की घंटी) आप देखिए कि उड़ीसा में क्या हो रहा है? अभी तीन-चार दिन पहले The Economic Times में वहां के वेदान्त की पूरी कहानी छपी है। वहां एक पहाड़ के ऊपर जो समतल जमीन है, जिसे आदिवासी अपना भगवान मानते हैं, उसको तोड़ने के लिए वेदान्त लगा हुआ है। इसमें स्टेट तो मदद करेगा ही कि नहीं साहब, ये विकास में बाधा डाल रहे हैं।

महोदय, हमको तो कभी-कभी यह लगता है कि अगर MoU पर इतने दस्तखत नहीं हुए रहते और अगर वहां mines and minerals खोजने की बात नहीं होती तो शायद उस ओर हमारा और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता। आज हमारा ध्यान वहां इसलिए गया है कि वहां लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये के प्रोजेक्ट्स इस बात की परवाह किये बगैर कि पर्यावरण का क्या होगा और वहां के रहने वाले जो मूल निवासी हैं, उनका क्या होगा, आने वाले हैं। वहां योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उन योजनाओं से विस्थापन हो रहा है और उस विस्थापन के विरोध में जो लोग खड़े हैं, उन्हीं को आज माओवादी अपना सिपाही बना रहे हैं। इसलिए महोदय, मैं बहुत ईमानदारी और शिद्दत के साथ आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आज यह समस्या कोई हल्की समस्या नहीं है।

यहां अभी बृजभूषण तिवारी जी ने ठीक कहा। गृह मंत्री जी, आप पुलिस के दरोगा नहीं हैं, बल्कि आप एक राजनैतिक व्यक्ति हैं। जो समस्या है, उसे आपको समग्रता के साथ देखना पड़ेगा। आप पुलिस के एक दरोगा की तरह नहीं देख सकते हैं कि नहीं साहब, यह law and order की समस्या है और उसके पास बन्दूक है,

इसलिए हम भी बन्दूक उठा कर चला देंगे। यह approach किसी पॉलिटिकल आदमी का approach नहीं हो सकता है। एक शब्द 'strong headed' कहा जाता है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि यह कोई पॉजिटिव शब्द है। Strong headed का यह मतलब होता है कि ऐसा व्यक्ति, जो कोई नई चीज या बात ग्रहण करने या समझने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो। मुझे तो यह लगता है कि आज के जमाने में होम मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी पर strong headed आदमी की जरूरत नहीं है। Strong heart का क्या मतलब जब खून की नदी बह जाए और हमारे दिल में दर्द न हो, कसक पैदा न हो? क्या हमें इस तरह का strong heart चाहिए? नहीं, यह पॉलिटिकल आदमी का, डेमोक्रेसी में यकीन रखने वाले आदमी का, जिसके बारे में सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा कि हमारे संविधान के निर्माता अम्बेडकर साहब ने संविधान को पेश करते समय कहा था, उन्होंने भविष्यवाणी की थी कि हम "एक आदमी और एक वोट" ...**(व्यवधान)...(समय की घंटी)**

श्री उपसभापति: समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: लेकिन, हमारे समाज में जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी है, अगर उसको हमने नहीं पाटा तो हमारा लोकतंत्र नहीं चल पाएगा, हमारे लोकतंत्र पर खतरा है। आज उस आदमी को भविष्यवाणी सही दिखायी देने जा रही है। हमने कल ही उनका जन्म दिन मनाया है। महोदय, हम आपको कहेंगे कि इस मामले में सरकार इस समस्या के पूरे इतिहास और कारण को समग्रता और सम्पूर्णता से जाने और उसका निदान करे।

मैं एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहूंगा। अभी हमारे साथियों की ओर से कहा गया, सीताराम येचुरी जी ने भी कहा कि बंगाल में एक चुनी हुई सरकार है। मैंने यह देखा है कि इस सरकार के जो मंत्री हैं, वे यूपीए-1 में भी थे और यूपीए-11 में भी हैं। Federalism जो इस संविधान की आत्मा है, उसका ध्यान नहीं है। हम यह मानते हैं कि हमारे देश में खास परिस्थितियों में संविधान का निर्माण हुआ। सन् 1935 का जो एक्ट था, अगर उसके आधार पर संविधान बना होता तो भारत सरकार के पास वे अधिकार नहीं होते जो आज हैं, लेकिन देश का विभाजन हुआ और उस समय हमने जो देखा, उसके चलते संविधान की आत्मा unitary बन गयी। महोदय, federalism आज भी है, लेकिन आज की हालत यह है कि दिल्ली में किसी और पार्टी की सरकार है, पटना में किसी और पार्टी की सरकार है और बंगाल में किसी दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार है। यहां जो दिल्ली में बैठे हुए मंत्री हैं, अगर ये संयम और अनुशासन नहीं रखेंगे तो क्या होगा?

हमारे होम मिनिस्टर कोलकाता गये थे, वहां उन्होंने मिटिंग बुलायी थी, लेकिन वहां हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नहीं जा पाए। किसी काम में उनकी व्यस्तता थी और उसके लिए इसी मंत्रि-मंडल के एक सदस्य हैं, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री, मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि वे स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं या कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन वे हमारे साथी हैं, बिहार के रहने वाले हैं, 74 के आंदोलन में वे भी जेल गए थे, उन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ ऐसा कसकर भाषण दिया जैसे कि वे मास्टर हों और चीफ मिनिस्टर उनके disciple हों। तो इस तरह का व्यवहार राज्य सरकारों के प्रति ठीक नहीं है। कैसी सरकार आप चला रहे हैं, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा?

इसलिए, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले सरकार से बहुत नम्रता से गुजारिश करूंगा कि जिन कारणों ने नक्सलवाद को या माओवाद को पैदा किया है, आप उन कारणों को दूर कीजिए। आप बुखार को दवा से ठीक कीजिए, लेकिन बुखार का कारण क्या है अगर आप उसको ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो रोग का निदान नहीं होगा। आप Calpol खिला-खिलाकर, हथियार का इस्तेमाल इसी तरह से है, बुखार को दबाते रहेंगे और एक दिन जान पर आफत आ जाएगी। इसलिए धीरज के साथ, लेकिन बुद्धिमानी के साथ, बड़ा हृदय रखकर इस समस्या का समाधान कीजिए, देश आपके साथ है, हम आपके साथ हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, my Party, the Communist Party of India condemns the killings of CRPF Jawans in all possible strongest terms. My Party extends its sympathies to the kith and kin of those victims. Sir, the Home Minister's Statement is a specific statement on the incident in Chhattisgarh. Sir, I want to be very specific. The tribal people in Chhattisgarh today are increasingly getting alienated. They are subjected to unimaginable tortures. In the name of mining operations, in the name of projects, in the name of developments they are being evicted from their place of living. The forest wealth is being handed over to the corporate sector and to the multinational corporations. These Neo Liberal Policies which are imposed on the tribal people of Chhattisgarh have created a kind of situation there. This has to be understood firstly. And, I appeal to all political parties that this issue needs to be discussed dispassionately. Here, I would like to quote Dr. Ambedkar. Sir, Dr. Ambedkar in his last speech in the Constituent Assembly said, "If we fail to use the Constitution as an effective instrument to address the concerns of the people and solve their problems, then it can unleash a grammar of anarchism". This is what Dr. Ambedkar warned. Now, what Left-Wing Extremists are doing is nothing but implementing a grammar of anarchism.

As Communists, we deplore, we disapprove the method followed by the Left-Wing Extremists, and we don't agree with their method. That is why even at the time of Lenin, Lenin called Left-Wing Extremism, Left-Wing Communism as an infantile disorder. Left-Wing Extremism is a trend in polity. It has to be fought ideologically; it has to be fought politically, and it has to be tackled at law and order level. In order to deal with it, the strategy of the Government should be appropriate. Now, I find the strategy of the Government is a flawed one. It is a wrong strategy, and the Government should rework its strategy. The Government should rethink of its policies, as far as Chhattisgarh is concerned.

Sir, in this House, I have raised several times the issue of Salva Judum. I am raising this issue today because we are discussing the situation in Chhattisgarh. The Statement is related to the incident that took place in Chhattisgarh. So, on an earlier occasion also, I have raised this issue of Salva Judum. What is happening today in Chhattisgarh? The failure to give justice and rehabilitate the Salva Judum victims has increased recruitment to Maoists.

The victims of Salva Judum have not got justice and they have not been given rehabilitation. This has led to more recruitment to the ranks of Maoists. According to intelligence figures, I quote, "Recruitment to Maoists has gone up by at least 22 per cent since Salva Judum began." If I am wrong, the Home Minister can correct my statement. Here, the Government of India should not do politics. It should not do politics in Chhattisgarh, it should not do politics in West Bengal. Neither the Home Minister nor the Railway Minister should do politics on this issue. If that is done, we are damaging the very democratic polity of our country.

Having said that, Sir, I must point out that the Chhattisgarh Government has agreed on 17.10.2008 that it would rehabilitate and compensate villagers affected by Salwa Judum burning their houses. It has done nothing so far for two years. It is a fact. Then, Sir, on the contrary, the Union Government, despite acknowledging in court that Salwa Judum has burnt houses and committed illegal acts continues to glorify and praise Salwa Judum. One cannot be silent on violence committed by vigilante's and security forces because poor adivasis were caught between two types of violence. Salwa Judum is also a threat to our Parliamentary democracy. If you say Left-wing extremism is a threat to Parliamentary democracy, Salwa Judum, a non-State player, is also a threat to the democratic politics.

Sir, on 18.2.2010, the Supreme Court asked petitioners. I name the petitioners because it is before the Supreme Court—Nandini Sundar and others, Kartram Joda, Manish Kunjam—our own party leader, CPI leader of All India Adivasi Mahasabha—and others; the Supreme Court asked the petitioners to file a comprehensive rehabilitation plan. The State Government in Chhattisgarh took two weeks to file a response but has not done anything even now. The main aspects of this rehabilitation plan are: (a) to identify affected persons through survey, (b) to hold sittings of district judges in block headquarters, etc., (c) to deal with heinous crimes like rape, murder and restore essential services in the villages. All this has to be supervised by a senior retired judge or retired secretary to Government of India. The only way to bring peace is to restore civil administration and provide justice.

Sir, basic services cannot wait because they are all poor adivasis, tribal people, and they are subjected to such unimaginable miseries and sufferings, I am telling you. Their plight is so miserable. But, the basic services cannot wait. The people are in 3rd grade malnutrition stages. I am saying, Sir, you listen to anybody coming from Chhattisgarh, who happens to be a tribal or who happens to work among the tribal people, you will come to know that third-grade malnutrition is present. The Food Commissioners have said it to the Supreme Court, it is not my version. The Food Commissioners have made this point to the Supreme Court. Markets have shut down and there is a need to open up markets. There is a need to restore public distribution system. That is the only channel for tribal people to get some foodgrains.

But all your shops remain closed along with schools. Schools also remain closed. Sir, now how to tackle this problem? The Maoists have said that they are agreeable to some kind of a ceasefire and they are agreeable to see that the Public Distribution System functions in these villages. It has been reported in the *Hindu* on 14.4.2010. Maoists have also indicated that they are willing to simultaneous ceasefire. Can the Government remain adamant? Government say that if they abjure violence, then only they can speak. But ceasefire or giving up violence has to be a matter agreed upon by two sides. The Government should also be with an open mind.

We have the experience how we tackled the situation in Nagaland. Now there is an indication, it is again reported in the *Hindu* on 14.4.2010. Now, Sir, I draw the attention of this House to some of my own experiences. I do meet people; there are people who believe in non-violence, they work among the tribal people in Chhattisgarh. They are not being allowed to work there, they are being harassed, cases have been filed against them and they are being evicted. Now they are outside Chhattisgarh. How can we win the confidence of tribal people if we do not have a kind of democratic channel to reach out the tribal people and win the confidence of the tribal people? Sir, it is impossible, I understand, to distinguish between Maoists and ordinary villagers. It is extremely impossible but police response will only increase the killing on both sides.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Sir, life is very precious. The life of a CRPF Jawan is precious, the life of a villager, a poor tribal is also precious, Sir. We will have to think of these tribal people. That is the primary issue on which we will have to concentrate. Sir, there is a continuous violation of Fifth Schedule, of the Panchayat extension to Scheduled Areas and of all other rights guaranteed to the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution. Why this violation is continuously taking place that is what I am trying to ask. This is not a one-party issue. I am asking all parties why our tribal people should live in such a pathetic, wretched condition in our country even after more than sixty years of Independence. Who is responsible for that? Is it not the failure of the State Governments? Is not the failure of the Union Government? Is not our collective failure? I am appealing to the conscience of every one sitting in this House; I am appealing to the conscience of the entire Parliament. Is it not our collective failure? Why our Tribal people should live a wretched life? This is the primary issue, Sir, and this issue needs to be addressed and there, I think, the strategy pursued by the Union Government is not correct, it is a wrong one. I do not get into the politics of polemics and the statements made by the Home Minister outside Parliament. I do not want to get into polemics because it is not the way the Home Minister should conduct himself. He speaks one thing in Bengal; he speaks a different thing in Delhi. What is this happening in our country? Home Minister is the Home Minister of the entire country. If buck stops at the Chief Minister's table in Bengal, why does it not stop in Chhattisgarh? Finally he says that he takes the moral responsibility and the buck stops at the Home Minister's table in Delhi. So, why there should be this type of statements, and, then, he declares that within two to three years he will wipe out Maoists in India. What is the strategy about that?

I would like to know from the Government. Can you do that? What is the strategy? Unless we win the confidence of tribal people, Sir, unless we stop encouraging the non-State players who divide the tribal people to pitch one section of the tribal people against the other, we cannot win this battle against Left Wing extremism. It is a trend. That trend will continue. As long as

we have unprecedented inequalities, disparities in our country, you will always come across Left Wing extremism. We cannot wish away, but, how to fight it? As a democracy we must think of people at large. In Chhattisgarh, it is a question of tribal people and their livelihood. It is the question of livelihood and their future. We cannot understand the feelings of tribal people. We cannot obviously understand the spirit of democracy. Then, what is the meaning of democracy if democracy cannot protect the tribal people in this country? Protection of tribal people is the only safeguard for Parliamentary democracy, democracy in our country. The Government of India should readdress all these issues and re-work its strategy and Home Minister has said that he will come up with some Inquiry Report. Let us see what that Inquiry Report is going to tell us. The Inquiry Report should not tell us what the Home Minister has been speaking. It is a serious issue and the whole House should take serious note of this. What has happened, in fact should be condemned and should not recur in the coming days for which we need a proper strategy by the Union Government. Whether the Union Government has that political will to re-work its strategy is a question before us. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, as I stand here, my head hangs in shame as we have lost 73 valuable lives of our brave soldiers. Sir, I will not take much of your time. The only thing is, I was surprised and shocked with the statement given by the Home Minister. I am not trying to politicize the issue. But the Statement says that the State Government therefore, has the primary responsibility. The Central Government stands ready and is willing to assist the State Government. Sir, here I think, it is a game of passing the buck. The Naxalite issue is primarily not one State issue. Many States have been engulfed by Naxalite terrorists. Here, particularly in this area, part of Maharashtra, *i.e.* Vidharbha, Chhattisgarh, part of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, all these areas called traditionally the Dandakaranya area has been affected by Naxal activities. So, it is a multi-State issue.

When the State of Andhra Pradesh tightened, the Naxals ran away to Maharashtra. When there is action against them in Maharashtra, they go to Chhattisgarh. From there they move to Orissa. So, there is no point in just holding the State Government responsible for this. There has to be a mechanism by which the Centre takes the lead, the initiative in controlling the Naxal issue. Having said that, I wish to bring some other issues in this regard. Sir, the Naxal issue cannot be resolved by just attacking the Naxals. Yes, there has to be multi-pronged, a two pronged programme by which on the one hand the Government takes them on with heavy hand, with iron hand and just destroys the terrorist movement, but, on the other hand, there should be some respite, some help, some assistance provided to the tribals who have been deprived of the

basic minimum amenities of being a human being. I, as a journalist, have been travelling in Naxal town areas of these States from 1988. Ever since one MLA from Chandrapur was kidnapped and a Sarpanch was beheaded, from that time on, I have been travelling very regularly in this area and what I find is, a tribal villager, if at all he has to reach the district headquarters, has to travel 120-150 kms. and that too without any mode of transport! If a person fell ill and if he has to be taken to hospital, all the villagers have to travel 150 kms. running! Sir, they actually run. This House, perhaps, will not be able to imagine the plight of these people. So, unless we address those issues, the naxal issue cannot be resolved.

Another point I would like to raise here is the problem relating to naxal-prone areas. The first issue is, illegal cutting of forest in the area. The tribals live on forest. Some people, who have political patronage, illegally cut wood and that is a major issue. Unfortunately, nobody is concentrating on this issue. No Government machinery, whether the State or Central Governments — I am not talking about any political party — are not at all looking at this major issue.

Another issue is the illegal trade of Tendu leaves. I don't know how many hon. Members know about the trade of Tendu leaves which are used for making bidis. It is a big and lucrative business. The Tendu leaves are illegally traded from this area. Tendu leaves are the livelihood of the tribal villagers. The Government machinery has failed. Hon. Minister of Civil Aviation is sitting here comes from that area. He would, perhaps, tell you more things about how illegal Tendu leaves trade is taking place in Vidarbha region.

Another thing is the menace of paper mill owners. In this area, there are paper mills. I do not want to name them. From where do they get material for paper mills? This is again another illegal trade. In this business, the poor tribal is penalized. Therefore, taking advantage of this, the Naxal Movement penetrates into the interior of Dandakaranya. If at all we are serious about controlling the issue, yes, you have war against naxalite. You should have. If you want to use Air Force, use Air Force. But, that air cover will not be sufficient unless you know the ground reality. If you do not know the ground reality, the air cover will not serve the purpose.

Sir, one issue which I would like to raise and the Government has to look into is, we should send efficient Civil Servants and police officers to this area to control the situation. Now, what is the situation? I can talk only about Maharashtra. The appointment in this area — Gadcheroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Chinnore — is considered as punishment transfers. They are called *Kala Pani*. If the officer is not liked by the higher officers or by the politicians or if that official is inefficient or corrupt, he or she is transferred to the tribal areas. Sir, same is the case about police officers, IAS and other civilian officers. And, it is also the same thing about teachers. The

moment a person is transferred to this area, from the very next day he will come to State headquarters and would try to work for his transfer to other area. When do they work? I think, the Government has to consider, if it wants to send efficient officers to these areas, for rewarding them properly.

If a good officer has to go to naxalism-affected area, he should be assured that he would be rewarded and this is going to be a plum position because, after all, he would be going away from his family; he would be risking his life; he would be putting in three-four years there. Therefore, there should be equal reward for being posted in that area then only the good officers, the young officers and the efficient officers would go there. But, at present, that is not happening. And, that is the crux of the issue. Because of the loose Government mechanism, because of corrupt Government mechanism and because of inefficient Government mechanism, the tribals are suffering. And, if tribals are suffering, there are other Gods for the tribals when the Government does not come to them as a God, as a saviour, they look at someone else, and that someone else is the youth, believing in naxal philosophy. He has arms in his hands, but, at the same time, he has something to give. (*Time-bell rings*) And, when he gives something, definitely people go to him and shelter him. And, if there is a shelter from the local population, no machinery, no Army, no Air Force can actually eradicate the naxalism. We must eradicate naxalism, and for that that this two-pronged programme has to be done. There is no point in politicizing; there is no point in passing the buck to the States and just throwing your hands up.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, आज इस समस्या पर बहुत चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन मैं चार-पांच बिन्दु और मांगें रखना चाहता हूँ। अगर नक्सलवादियों के खिलाफ हमें लड़ाई जीतनी है तो पांच चीजें करने की जरूरत है। पहली चीज यह है कि किसी भी राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए नक्सलियों का साथ नहीं लेना चाहिए और यह निर्णय करना पड़ेगा सत्तारूढ़ गठबंधन को। नक्सलियों का साथ लेने के बहुत सारे सबूत और बहुत सारी लम्बी चर्चा आंध्र के चुनाव में, छत्तीसगढ़ के चुनाव में लगातार होती रही कि किस तरीके से नक्सलवादियों की मदद लेकर चुनाव जीतने का एक प्रयास हुआ और उसके कारण नक्सलवादियों को कई कंसेशन दिए गए। तो यह भी नहीं होना चाहिए। आंध्र में तो यहां तक हुआ, क्योंकि आज समय नहीं है, लेकिन आंध्र में बाकायदा एक समझौता हुआ चुनाव से पहले।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, यह ऑब्जेक्शनेबिल है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं वही बतला रहा हूँ।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: This is wrong. (*Interruptions*) This is wrong.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : ऑब्जेक्शनेबिल नहीं, मैं बतला रहा हूँ, You are not the judge. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down, Mr. Seelam. (*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : आंध्र में और छत्तीसगढ़ में चुनाव से पहले क्या हुआ, यह केवल मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ उस समय के सैकड़ों समाचार पत्रों के विश्लेषकों के लेखों को देखो और सभी सबूत मौजूद हैं, विस्तार से चर्चा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mabelji, please sit down. You are the next speaker. You can react then. *(Interruptions)* Please do not disturb now. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He must substantiate whatever he says. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is up to him. *(Interruptions)* Please sit down. *(Interruptions)* You can speak when your turn comes. *(Interruptions)*

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं सब्सटेंसिएट भी करूंगा। आंध्र में जिस तरीके से चुनाव के तुरन्त बाद सीजफायर की घोषणा हुई। आज जो दंतेवाड़ा में हो रहा है उसका मूल वहां है, क्योंकि एक साल का सीजफायर और उस सीजफायर में सारे नक्सली वहां रि-ग्रुप हो गए और उन्होंने दंतेवाड़ा में डेरा जमाया। यह सब उसी समय हुआ और आंध्र सरकार की नक्सलियों के साथ चर्चा हुई और चर्चा के समय नक्सली नेता अपनी यूनिफार्म में बंदूक लेकर गए थे जिसके चित्र छपे हैं, चाहें तो मैं सब दिखाने के लिए तैयार हूं। यह है और इसलिए मैं अभी पीछे नहीं जा रहा हूं, कम से कम आगे नक्सलियों का सहारा मत लो चुनाव जीतने के लिए। यह पहला काम करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he is casting aspersions. *..(Interruptions)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. *..(Interruptions)..* I do not allow these interruptions. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is objectionable. *..(Interruptions)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing will go on record. *..(Interruptions)..* That will not go on record. *..(Interruptions)..* I am not allowing these interruptions. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am not allowing these interruptions. *..(Interruptions)..* Take your seats. *..(Interruptions)..* No, no. I am not allowing these interruptions. *..(Interruptions)..* Please take your seats. *..(Interruptions)..* आप लोग बैठिए *...(व्यवधान)...* Take your seats. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : महोदय, मैं आज की बात कर रहा हूं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप लोग बैठिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ नेता *...(व्यवधान)...* बात कर रहा था। *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, *(Interruptions)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, are you yielding to Dr. Keshava Rao?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir, I am not yielding. *..(Interruptions)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, then, Dr. Keshava Rao, you sit down. *..(Interruptions)..*

*Not recorded.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : महोदय, मैं आज की बात कर रहा हूँ। कांग्रेस के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, कांग्रेस के वर्तमान महामंत्री और वरिष्ठ नेता, जिन्होंने तीन दिन पहले अपने नाम से लेख लिखा है। उसमें उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है और बहुत गंभीर आरोप है। दूसरे सदन के सदस्य और छत्तीसगढ़ के सांसद बलिराम कश्यप जी, जो स्वयं आदिवासी हैं और आदिवासी नेता भी हैं। वह लगातार नक्सलियों से लड़ रहे हैं। उनके बेटे की निर्मम हत्या हुई है। उनके बेटे की निर्मम हत्या नक्सलियों ने की है। एक महोदय ने अपने लेख में लिखा है कि बलिराम कश्यप का नक्सलवादियों को जो पैदा देना था, वह नहीं दिया इसलिए उसके बेटे की हत्या की गई है।...(व्यवधान)... क्या ये नक्सलियों के वकील हो गए।...(व्यवधान)... लेख लिखा है, मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we object to this. He has to substantiate this. ..(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : इकोनोमिक टाइम्स में लिखा है। मैं सभी को कोपी देता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, if you are quoting from a newspaper, then you have to authenticate it.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, I will authenticate it. I will give you immediately. ..(Interruptions).. मैं दे रहा हूँ, Authenticate कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I want to know whom he is referring to. Let us understand that.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं आपको क्लिपिंग दे रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... एक लेख है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he is referring to a person who cannot come here and defend himself. ..(Interruptions)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : एक मिनट, एक मिनट। बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Javadekar, the only problem is, you referred to a newspaper and said something. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I am giving this and authenticating this. ..(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If you are quoting ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he cannot refer to a person who cannot come here and defend himself. ..(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ..(Interruptions).. Please take your seats. ..(Interruptions).. Please. ..(Interruptions).. Now listen to me. There are two issues raised here which I have to consider. Number one is that you quoted. If you have quoted something, you have to authenticate it. Number two, is this.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I will authenticate this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, it is not to be said here. Number two is, hon. Member has raised that you have mentioned a name.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir, I mentioned the designation. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me complete. If you have made some charges against a person who cannot come here and defend himself....

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is why I did not take his name. ...*(Interruptions)*..I have not taken his name. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If such a reference is there, I will go through the records and that will be expunged.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Okay, Sir. मुद्दा है मानहानि का मुकदमा। हम मानहानि का मुकदमा उस पर दायर करेंगे, तब आपको नाम भी पता चलेगा। मुद्दा दूसरा है... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): If you say, somebody has written an article which is a published material, it was an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Even then it should be authenticated.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I will authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If you are quoting*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am authenticating. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am authenticating. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am authenticating and submitting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition mentioned the same article ...*(Interruptions)*... He did not say a word. The name was asked by them. They asked to give the name. So, he gave the name. He was not volunteering to give the name. ...*(Interruptions)*... They said, you give the name and authenticate it. ...*(Interruption)*... They asked for it.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, I will authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, मेरे पास तीन मिनट का वक्त है, इतना तो बोलने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे तीन-चार मिनट का वक्त मिला है, मुझे मुद्दा तो बोलने दीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Najmaji is very experienced ...*(Interruptions)*... I will only say that if he quotes something, he should authenticate it. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा पहला मुद्दा यह है कि किसी भी सूरत में नक्सलियों का सहारा लेकर, उनकी सहायता लेकर चुनाव की राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह बंद होनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात, नक्सलवाद को सहयोग देने वालों, कौन-कौन सहयोग देता है, पर तुरंत कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। म्यांमार बॉर्डर से चाइना का सारा असला और गोला-बारूद वहां से आ रहा है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि आपने आज तक कितने लोगों को पकड़ा है? आपने नक्सलवादियों को असला और गोला-बारूद देने वाले

5.00 p.m.

कितने लोगों को, कितने गैंग्स का समाप्त किया है, यह बताने का कष्ट करें? उनको जो धन मुहैया कराते हैं, जो एक्सटॉर्शन बिजनेस करते हैं, उस एक्सटॉर्शन के लिए क्या कभी किसी को पकड़ा है, यह बताइए? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको आश्चर्य होगा, दो महीने पहले, लैटिन अमरीकन कंट्रीज से नक्सलवादी, माओवादियों के सहयोगी दंतेवाड़ा के जंगल में आए थे और वहां एक इंटरनेशनल नेटवर्क कायम करके, यहां वाइलेंस के जरिए तख्ता पलट कैसे करना है और लड़ाई कैसे करनी है, इसके मंसूबे से सारी तैयारी के लिए दंतेवाड़ा के जंगल में कोलंबिया और अन्य वाहक देशों से नक्सलियों के सहयोगी आए थे। उनको कैसे आने दिया और क्यों नहीं पकड़ा, यह मुद्दा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। दूसरी बात यह है कि उनकी भर्ती होती है। आदिवासी युवाओं को लेते हैं, उनका प्रशिक्षण होता है। सरकार को एक बात नहीं दिखाई देती कि वे मैदान में आकर लड़ रहे हैं तथा उनके और बहुत समर्थक हैं। जब तक इन सब पर कार्यवाही नहीं करोगे, और केवल शहीद होने के लिए जवानों को जंगल में भेजोगे, तब तक वे शहीद होते रहेंगे और हम उनको श्रद्धांजलि देते रहेंगे। हम ऐसी चर्चा करते रहेंगे, लेकिन विजय नहीं पा सकेंगे, क्योंकि जब तक पूरी चेन को डिस्ट्राय नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कार्य नहीं होगा।

सर, तीसरी बात यह है कि लड़ाई की पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिए। आज कोई खुफिया तंत्र नहीं है। नक्सलियों को पता चलता है कि जवान कहां से जाने वाले हैं, लेकिन जवानों को पता नहीं चलता कि नक्सलवादी कहां जमा हुए हैं। क्या बात है? सबको पता चलता है, लेकिन सैनिक, सी.आर.पी.एफ. हो या बाकी दूसरी फोर्स जहां, उनको पता नहीं चल रहा है, क्योंकि समन्वय नहीं है, जिसका उल्लेख अभी हमारे वक्ताओं ने किया। अनेक राज्यों में अगर यह प्रश्न है, एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भाग रहे हैं, तो समन्वय चाहिए। माननीय आडवाणी जी, जब गृह मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने यह किया था कि व हर महीने, एक बैठक करते थे और उस बैठक में सभी नक्सल प्रभावित राज्यों के गृह सचिव मिलकर, वहां के आई.जी. बैठकर बात करते थे, लेकिन आज यह बैठक बंद हो गई है। यह बैठक पुनः शुरू होनी चाहिए। आज मोरेल बढ़ाना है, लेकिन उनके पास सुविधा नहीं है। हर चैनल पर दिखाई दे रहा है कि जो जवान वहां पर जंगल में लड़ने के लिए जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए कोई भी सुविधा नहीं है, तब उनका मोरेल कैसे बढ़ेगा? उनका सारा एटमोस्फियर ऐसा है कि वे डीमोरलाइज हो रहे हैं और इसलिए यह भी बदलना चाहिए। चौथा मुद्दा है कि प्रशासन का तंत्र बदलो। मैं आखिर में आ रहा हूं, सर, अभी मेरे मित्र भारत राऊत जी ने कहा कि we have done this. हम देखते हैं कि नक्सलवादी इलाकों में सरकार के कौन अधिकारी रहते हैं। जो सबसे बदतर होते हैं, उनको पनिशमेंट पोस्टिंग के जरिए भेजा जाता है। एक दिन मैंने चीफ सेक्रेट्री को बुलाया और पूछा कि भाई साहब, आप सभी बदतर अधिकारियों को पनिशमेंट देकर अगर नक्सलवादी इलाकों में भेजोगे, तो वे सारे लोग नक्सलियों के साथ और जाएंगे, क्योंकि उनको ऐसा प्रशासन मिलेगा, जो बद से बदतर होगा, यह नहीं चाहिए। Bad districts need best officers. उनके लिए अच्छे ऑफिसर्स चाहिए और अच्छे ऑफिसर के लिए अच्छा reward भी चाहिए। जब हम प्रशासन में ऐसा करेंगे और मानसिकता बदलेंगे, तब जाकर यह होगा। **(समय की घंटी)** अगर हमें people friendly प्रशासन चलाना है, तो जल्द विकास भी चाहिए, जल्द न्याय भी चाहिए, जल्द सेवाएं भी चाहिए, लेकिन एक political प्रण चाहिए कि हम नक्सलवादियों को लड़ाई में खत्म करेंगे और उनका राजनीतिक साथ नहीं लेंगे और नहीं देंगे? बस यही मेरा कहना है।

Ms. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I share the grief and concern...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are three more speakers.
(Interruptions)

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I think you should take a sense of the House whether we should sit beyond five.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, yes. (*Interruptions*) I think the House agrees.

Ms. MABEL REBELLO: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I stand here to share the concern and grief expressed by the entire House. The incident that has taken place at Tademetla in Dantewada is really tragic. It has not happened just like that. For the last nine months, in the entire Bastar region, there was a sense of security and not a single major incident had taken place, particularly, in Dantewada. The Administration was trying to get closer to the people. Sir, as you are aware, the place in Dantewada where this incident took place is known as Chintalnar. The Naxals consider this place as their capital of Dandakaranya, the state that they are trying to form. This is an area which the administration just cannot enter; they can remain just on the periphery. Now, what happened on that particular day?

Some CRPF officer had been posted there on 29th March. He did not know the area and he just gave orders to his CRPF subordinates to go into the area for 72 hours. Only one State Police official accompanied them. Somebody leaked the information to the villagers that these people were going to be there for three days. That is how, on the second day, they mustered the support of the villagers and all Naxal leaders who had come from Andhra Pradesh, because this place is hardly sixty kilometers away from the border of Andhra Pradesh. They grouped themselves; they had arms; they laid landmines and took positions. Some of them climbed the trees with Light Machine Guns and waited there for the CRPF people. The CRPF personnel came there around three o'clock morning. They were lying down there on the ground. As soon as there was light, these people started firing. This is what happened. The State administration did not know; the IG, the DIG of the State didn't know about it. This is a mistake on the part of the CRPF officers. It is not a mistake of the State Government, nor that of the Central Government. But the Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, was gracious enough to own the responsibility. It is not his failure at all. For the last six months, since November, 2009, he has been going around collecting a lot of intelligence and giving a lot of support to the State Governments to fight Naxalism and contain them. I would rather congratulate him for his efforts over the last six months because of which we in Jharkhand have been able to travel almost fearlessly in every part of the State. Otherwise, we could never travel on certain routes, which we can do now. Those people are almost fleeing; they are on the run.

Sir, Bastar has a history. United Bastar district, which is one district, is larger than the entire State like Kerala. It has just one Collector, one S.P. and one Executive Engineer and all that. It has only one National Highway coming from Raipur to Dantewada and going off to Andhra. There is no physical infrastructure at all. Yesterday I was talking to somebody at Dantewada. He

told me now there are five districts. Although Dantewada district has produced a few graduates, not one of them got into the Government service. That is the quality of education that is being given. Even though there are a few colleges, they produce unemployable youth. People are extremely frustrated. What has the BJP Government done? They brought in Salwa Judum and vacated about 650 villages and brought them to Salwa Judum camp. Tribal people lost their land, their cattle, their chicks and lost all that they had. Because they had land in different villages, they used to go on to collect minor forests produce. They sell minor forest produce to make money. There was a lot of exploitation there. Minor forest produce like chiraunji is very valuable here. It costs almost Rs.500 to Rs.600 per kg, but in Bastar, in Dantewada and in Bijapur, they exchange it for salt. They fool the tribal like that. This type of exploitation is rampant there and it is prevalent even today. Sir, just now Shri Sanjay Raut and Javadekarji have said that officers do not want to go there and they consider it punishment posting. I do know about it. But once the officers go there, they do not want to come back from there. Do you know why? They make solid money there. While going there, they are hesitant but they buy peace by giving money to naxalites and rule there. It is the politicians who don't go there. That is the problem. Traders exploit them, moneylenders exploit them and officers exploit them. Javadekarji was saying about Andhra Pradesh. But I can tell you that in that Vidhan Sabha election that finished two years ago in 2008, what they had done was that * also gave money to naxalites and won 11 seats in Bastar out of 12 seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you, Sir, * gave money to naxalites and promised some more money to naxalites. But what happened? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Can she substantiate that * paid money? ..*(Interruptions)* .. You have to prove it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot make wild allegations. ..*(Interruptions)* .. You are quoting a newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: I have got newspaper cuttings. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have plenty of newspaper cuttings. ..*(Interruptions)* ..

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: It is all fake news. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Member, don't make such a blanket allegation against a party. That is what she is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, if they can allege the Andhra Pradesh Government and Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh, don't they give me a right? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is some substance in what Najmaji has said. Here in this House we do not make such allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: I withdraw the name of the party. I don't want to hurt you all.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन) : एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... सर, जब प्रकाश जावडेकर जी बोल रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... सर, जब प्रकाश जावडेकर जी बोल रहे थे तब उन्होंने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर और छत्तीसगढ़ के अन्दर यू.पी.ए. के बारे में निश्चित तौर पर आरोप लगाए कि इन्होंने नक्सलियों के साथ समझौता किया। उस वक्त उनको नहीं रोका गया, लेकिन इस वक्त इनको क्यों रोका जा रहा है?

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : वही मैंने कहा।

श्री अजय माकन : उन्होंने क्या उस वक्त substantiate किया? अगर इसको एक्सपंज करने के लिए या इनको विदड़ करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है, तो जब उन्होंने कहा था तो उस वक्त ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया? जो आप इनके साथ ट्रीट करेंगे वैसे ही उनके साथ भी ट्रीट करते।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I did not expunge anything(Interruptions)....

श्री अजय माकन : पर जैसे आप इनको यह यह कह रहे हैं, वैसे ही उस वक्त आपको उन्हें भी कहना चाहिए था।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, I will tell you. I did not expunge anything from what Ms. Mabel has spoken. I have only given advice that don't make wild allegations against a political party. That is only an advice...(Interruptions). It is applicable to everybody...(Interruptions).

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, the same allegation was made from their side, and especially in case of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh...(Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If all of you speak, what can I do?... (Interruptions).

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : कांग्रेस पार्टी का नाम नहीं लिया था।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, when chance was given to a Member from BJP, he quoted the Andhra Pradesh Government, that they colluded with the naxalites. Can he substantiate?

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : उन्होंने बोला है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is on record. You raised that issue and that is on record. That is enough.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: But, that was not withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is on record. That is enough. Now, Ms. Mabel Rebello, please proceed.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, my submission is that those, who live in glass houses, should not pelt stone at others'. So, first look at your conscience and see whether you are associating

yourself with anti-social elements, and if you don't, then you pelt stones. Then, you have got every right to do so. Otherwise, you should not do so. This is my request.

Sir, I will confine myself just to Bastar and Dantewada. Sir, I have got the records that for the last five years, there is hardly any developmental activity in Bastar, and that is not because of any Government; that is because of naxalites, particularly in South Bastar. It is said that Rs.3700 crores have been siphoned off from various schemes. This has been done not only by naxals but by various other people. From where are naxals getting money? From every road that is built, every bridge that is built, every building that is constructed, do you know how much they take? Contractors give them 7-10 per cent. Engineers again give them some money so that they can live in peace. This is what is happening and that is how naxals in Chhattisgarh alone have collected money to the tune of Rs.3700 crores which is a huge amount and that is why, they are able to go to all the States and manipulate people and engage people. And, what are they giving to the youth? They hardly give them Rs.2500 or Rs.3000. What happened in Bastar? When there was action against naxals in Andhra Pradesh, they came to Dantewada, they came to Bijapur, and they came there to hide in the forests.

But, eventually, they befriended themselves with poor tribals. Then, they manipulated them. They told them that the Government was not able to deliver; the Government was keeping them poor; we will look after you. This is how they tried to win them over. Now, what is happening there? These big leaders, who have come from other States, they are the first-rung leaders, and even second-rung naxal leaders are all Andhra naxals. These tribals are only small tools in their hands. As I told you, they are the ones who have to cut the trees, they are the ones who have to go and remove the land mines. They use them to destroy the area and then, because they know that area, they go and stay in their houses.

They actually manipulate them for their vested interests, and, these gullible, innocent tribal people fall a prey to their machinations. Sir, in the last five years, they have destroyed around 248 Government buildings. Among these buildings, 74 are school buildings, 24 are ashram schools, and, 15 are anganwadis. Sir, they have dug up and destroyed 72 roads so that the officers, politicians and the para-military forces might not be able to move. Similarly, 128 other Government buildings have been destroyed. This way, in total, they have destroyed 248 Government buildings in the last five years. Sir, the Government of Chhattisgarh wanted to construct 329 roads but these people did not allow them to do so. Almost 2,020 km. road construction has been stopped. In case of 146 roads, tenders were floated, people offered their bid, but even after the agreements were signed, they have not allowed the contractors to construct those roads. Similarly, in case of 83 roads, they did not allow even tenders to be floated, or, anybody to offer bids. Sir, 90 roads are still half-done.

Sir, if you see the National Highway that goes to Andhra Pradesh; it is NH-201, I suppose. I want to show you the map. This is known as Konta, the last point of Chhattisgarh. If you go beyond that, you enter Andhra, and, Andhra has got a four-lane highway. And, the same road in Dantewada is a village road, having hardly 3-meter width. Recently, the Planning Commission has prepared some sort of a report of 33 LWE Districts, and, they have shown as to how the money was used in the year of 2009-10. Only 7½ per cent people have access to drinking water. Hardly 15 per cent have access to electricity. Similarly, hardly 15-20 per cent have rural connectivity. This is the state of affairs. The money which is meant for the people is not spent on them. Of course, there are constraints for the State Government. They are not able to spend it because of, what shall I say, naxalite problems. They are not able to go there. So, these people do not get any benefit. See their houses; they are staying in those mud-houses of pre-independence days. You might have seen people of Chintalnar and Tadimetla. They all have run away. They could not even lock their houses. This is the poverty, this is the misery. What is this?

We are talking about NREGA, we are talking about Indira Awas Yojana, we are talking about clean drinking water, we are talking about total sanitation; do they ever get anything, Sir. We are talking about the financial inclusion of the tribal people. We are talking about tribal Sub Plan. Where is that multi-crore money that goes from Government of India. Where does that money go, Sir? It does not touch them at all. They are still living in the 18th century. And, that is why, when these people, the smart naxal leaders go and tempt them, these people because of their utter poverty and misery fall prey, and, go along with them. Afterwards, these people are used by them to create problems in the area. That is why, Sir, — hon. Home Minister is sitting here — we need to use the gun. Along with the gun, we have to see that there is development, both physical infrastructure development and human resource development. These people should be given good education, quality education. The teachers are not there; the doctors are not there. The teachers and doctors should be given safe housing there. They should be given double the salary which is drawn by them in Raipur or Bilaspur. You should motivate them and send them there so that these people get good education and good health.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude it now.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Okay, Sir, I am concluding it. I don't want to flout your rule because you have been quite indulgent to me. So, Sir, I once again appeal to the Home Minister, the course of action that he has taken, is an excellent course of action. He should first step into it and deal with these Naxals with heavy hand. At the same time, he should motivate the State Governments to do infrastructure development and human resource development so

that these tribals could lead a better life. Actually, Sir, I want to raise one more issue. Salwa Judum have vacated 650 villages. People are saying that these villages are vacated in order to give these villages to the corporate sector to build large industries there. If that happens, Sir, people of that area will suffer. Therefore, we should not play with the lives of the tribals. *(Time-bell rings)* If you take their land for development, for industry, you should give them adequate compensation. Without giving them adequate compensation, just fooling them and giving their land to others to make money is not fair. *(Time-bell rings)* So, when we bring industry there, we should ensure that relief and rehabilitation package is adequate, one member of the family is given employment and all of them are looked after well so that they can also lead a better quality of life. Thank you.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, नक्सलवाद की समस्या के बारे में इस हाउस में बहुत बार चर्चा हो चुकी है और जिन लोगों ने भी इस चर्चा में भाग लिया, उन सभी लोगों ने समस्या के समाधान के बारे में यही कहा कि समस्या का समाधान बुलेट से नहीं हो सकता, बंदूक की नली से नहीं हो सकता।

महोदय, जो लोग वहां पर मारे गए, जितने लोग मारे गए, वे नौकरी करने वाले लोग थे, नौकरी करके अपने परिवार को चलाने वाले लोग थे। वे इसलिए मारे गए क्योंकि उनको कोई दिशा-निर्देश नहीं था कि कहां जाना है, कैसे जाना है, आपका इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो ठीक नहीं था। अगर आपका इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो ठीक होता, उनको दिशा-निर्देश होता कि कहां जाना है, कैसे जाना है, कैसे उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करना है या उनके लोग कहां खड़े हैं, तो वे लोग मारे नहीं जाते। वहां कोई एनकाउंटर नहीं हुआ, जितने आदमी थे, 75 आदमी थे, सबको नक्सलवादियों ने एक साथ मार दिया।

सर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह नक्सलवाद की समस्या है यह कोई गुप की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि माइंड की समस्या है, जो गरीबी से, बेकारी से, बेरोजगारी से और कुपोषण से पैदा हुई है। इसलिए, अगर इनको हम ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो नक्सलवाद की यह समस्या बढ़ती चली जाएगी, इसको हम रोक नहीं पाएंगे।

इसलिए, सर, मैं बहुत आदरपूर्वक आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई उपाय निकालिए। आप अगर मिलिट्री ऑपरेशन से या पुलिस एक्शन से इस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहेंगे, तो इससे इस समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि इससे और भी समस्या बढ़ेगी। अभी यह कुछ इलाके में हुआ है, इससे यह समस्या और भी कई इलाकों में बढ़ेगी। इसलिए, कोई उपाय निकालना चाहिए, उनसे कोई ऐसी बात करनी चाहिए, उन लोगों की समस्याओं को देखना चाहिए। सर, अभी अखबार में निकला है कि कुपोषण से कितने ही बच्चे पांच साल की उम्र से पहले ही मर जाते हैं। एक तरफ तो बहुत गरीबी है और एक तरफ बहुत अमीरी है। अगर इन दोनों के बीच में समता नहीं होगी, तो यह नक्सलवाद की समस्या और बढ़ेगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस समस्या का समाधान किसी भी मायने में बुलेट से नहीं हो सकता, किसी ऑपरेशन से या मिलिट्री के ऑपरेशन से नहीं हो सकता, इनकी समस्याओं की तह तक जाकर, उनसे वार्ता करके उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहिए और इसी से समस्या का हल हो सकता है। धन्यवाद

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे वक्त दिया। मैं आपका बहुत समय नहीं लूंगी, क्योंकि इस मुद्दे पर जितना भी अफसोस का इज़हार किया जाए, वह कम है। जिन लोगों की जानें गईं, उनके कनुबों के साथ, हमारे दिल की गहराइयों से हमदर्दी है और पूरे हाउस की हमदर्दी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह देश की सिक्योरिटी के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमें इस समय above the party lines उठकर बात करनी चाहिए और दयानतदारी के साथ, ईमानदारी के साथ इस मसले का हल ढूँढना चाहिए। मैं दो-चार सजेशंस होम मिनिस्टर साहब को देना चाहती हूँ। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पिछले 6-7 महीनों से नक्सलवादियों के खिलाफ लड़ने का एक प्रोग्राम बनाया है, हम सब पूरी तरह से उनके साथ हैं। यह जो घटना घटी है, मैं समझती हूँ कि जो CRPF की टुकड़ी गई थी, उसका इतना कसूर नहीं है, क्योंकि यह जो नक्सलवादियों का मामला है, इसमें सबसे बड़ा रोल इंटेलिजेंस का है, जो वहां की लोकल इंटेलिजेंस है, जो सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस है, उनका सबसे बड़ा रोल है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारी इंटेलिजेंस में बड़ी जबर्दस्त कमी रही है, क्योंकि आज जब टेक्नोलॉजी इतनी advance हो चुकी है, इतनी devices आ चुकी हैं, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जहां इतनी बड़ी तादाद में नक्सलवादियों की activities हों और इंटेलिजेंस को यह भी पता न लगे कि कहां पर क्या हो रहा है, यह बहुत बड़ा फेल्योर है और इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का भी फेल्योर है। यहां से जो CRPF के नौजवान जाते हैं, वे अपने नक्शे से और अपने विवेक से पता करते हैं, लेकिन जो असल इंटेलिजेंस का काम है, वह लोकल सरकार की तरफ से और उनकी पुलिस की तरफ से होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दो-चार बातें इस संबंध में कहना चाहती हूँ। पहले जब इस हाउस में बहस हुई थी, तो मैंने कहा था कि नक्सलवाद के कारण जितनी स्टेट्स affected हैं - उड़ीसा, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र का हिस्सा, मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा, छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड, जब तक ये सारी स्टेट्स मिलकर war footing पर काम नहीं करेंगी, तब तक मैं समझती हूँ कि इस देश को इस मुसीबत से निज़ात मिलना बहुत मुश्किल है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि सारी स्टेट्स के DIGs, IGs और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग होती है, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि जब तक उसका कोई सही निष्कर्ष न निकले, वह मीटिंग बेमानी है। वह जो एरिया है, जहां यह हादसा हुआ है, वहीं पर सारी स्टेट्स की सरहदें मिलती हैं। जहां तक हमारे आदिवासियों का मसला है, वे बहुत गरीब हैं, उनके पास जमीन नहीं है, उनके पास खाने को नहीं है और पिछली छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के समय जो हुआ कि करीब 60,000 आदिवासी सड़कों पर थे, उनको सरकार ने दो-तीन साल तक खाना खिलाया। मैं समझती हूँ कि उनसे, उनके गांव खाली करा लिए गए, यह एक बेसिक गलती थी और उनके गांव खाली करवाकर, उनको सड़कों पर शरणार्थियों की तरह डाल दिया गया, न वे कोई काम कर सकते थे, न कहीं जा सकते थे। गरीबी, एक ऐसी बला है, जो इंसान को गुनाह करने पर आमदा करती है। बेचारे गरीब आदिवासियों की जो आर्थिक हालत है, उसके चलते यह समस्या ज्यादा बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि जब उनको पैसा दिया जाता है, lure किया जाता है, तो वे उन नक्सलवादियों के साथ हो जाते हैं। अगर आप याद करें, तो कश्मीर में जब Extremists की वबा चली, तो वहां के लोकल लोग उनको मदद देते थे, लेकिन आज रफ़्तार-रफ़्तार उन्होंने यह realize किया कि हम गलत काम कर रहे हैं और आज वे इससे पीछे हटते हैं। इसके कारण कश्मीर में बड़ी हद तक यह समस्या सुलझी है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए केवल सरकारी तंत्र से काम नहीं चलेगा, इसमें हमें NGOs को involve करना चाहिए, local informers को

involve करना चाहिए, ताकि दूसरी तरफ से उनसे बातचीत करके, खास तौर से जो नौजवान बहक रहे हैं, उनको सही रास्ते पर लाया जा सके। जहां तक डेवलपमेंट के काम का सवाल है, अगर आप देखें, तो पाएंगे कि हमेशा नक्सलवादियों की, Extremists की activities वहीं हैं, जहां mining है और जहां और भी ऐसे काम हो रहे हैं।

ये जो इलाके हैं, ये घने जंगल से होकर जाते हैं और उसी के अंदर ही उनकी सारी activities हैं। इस पूरे एरिया को cordon off किया जाए। अभी जो विकास के काम के बारे में बात हो रही है, मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं, कि कितनी सड़कें, कितने पुल और कितने विकास के काम रुके हुए हैं और नक्सलाइट भी यही चाहते हैं कि विकास का कोई काम न हो। जहां कोई accessibility नहीं होगी, तो वहां उनको काम करने में आसानी होगी। एक तरफ विकास का काम चलना चाहिए। और दूसरी तरफ जो 6-7 राज्य हैं, वहां पर war-footing पर विकास का काम होना चाहिए। अभी एक बात कही गई कि वहां वही officers जाते हैं, जो disgruntled होते हैं या उनको punishment के तौर पर वहां भेजा जाता है। मैं समझती हूं कि आज ऐसा मौका है कि अच्छे officers के साथ ट्रेनिंग की भी जरूरत है। आज नक्सलाइट के पास इतने sophisticated हथियार हैं और हमारी पुलिस या हमारी फोर्स उस तरह के arms से लैस है या नहीं है? इसमें अच्छे officers के साथ ट्रेनिंग की भी जरूरत है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि प्रोपर ट्रेनिंग के साथ उनको भर्ती किया जाता है, Induct किया जाता है, लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि इसमें अभी कमी है। इस ट्रेनिंग को और up-to-date किया जाना चाहिए और जो नए devices हैं, जो नए arms हैं और जो नए ammunition हैं, उनके आधार पर उसकी पूरी ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए।

आपकी जो Intelligence का मुद्दा है, उसमें बहुत जरूरी है कि उसमें बहुत strong infrastructure लोकल का भी हो और intelligence का भी हो। मैं सीधी बात कहना चाहती हूं, आज मुझे यहां की बहस को सुनकर बहुत अफसोस हुआ कि आज हम above the party line नहीं सोच रहे हैं। यह डेमोक्रेसी है, यहां कभी आपकी सरकार है और कभी हमारी सरकार है, लेकिन यह जो मसला है, चाहे किसी की भी सरकार हो, उसको face करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इसको above the party line सोचना चाहिए। कौन क्या कर रहा है और किसने क्या किया, अगर इल्जाम दर इल्जाम लगाने पर आएंगे, तो कोई अछूता नहीं बचेगा। मैं किसी पार्टी के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहती हूं, लेकिन क्या यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह अपने intelligence के तंत्र को और मजबूत करे, क्योंकि बाहर की सीआरपीएफ के जवान उतना नहीं जान सकते हैं कि वहां के लोकल हालात क्या हैं और किस तरह से वहां situation को handle करना चाहिए।

मैं दो चीजों पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहती हूं - एक तो ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए और दूसरा विकास का काम जोर से चालू होना चाहिए, चाहे उसमें हमको कितनी भी दिक्कतें आए।

अब मैं सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहती हूं, जिसको हमारे और साथियों ने भी कहा है कि very strong coordination between the affected States. स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से strong co-operation होना चाहिए ताकि हम इस लानत से निजात पा सकें। इसमें reformers की बहुत जरूरत है और इसमें एनजीओ की मदद लेनी चाहिए। जो बात करने की बात है, होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि नक्सलाइट से बात भी की जाए, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। लेकिन इसकी शुरुआत informers और एनजीओ के through की जाए। इसके बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देखे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इतना वक्त दिया। धन्यवाद।

†]محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ) : آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں آپ کی

بہت ابھاری ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے وقت دیا۔ میں آپ کا بہت وقت نہیں لوں گی، کیوں کہ اس مدعے پر جتنا بھی افسوس کا اظہار کیا جائے، وہ کم ہے۔ جن لوگوں کی جانیں گئیں، ان کے کنبوں کے ساتھ، ہمارے دل کی گہرائیوں سے ہمدردی ہے اور پورے ہاؤس کی ہمدردی ہے۔

آپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، یہ دیش کی سیکورٹی کے لئے ایک بہت بڑی سمسیمہ ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہمیں اس وقت above the party lines اٹھ کر بات کرنی چاہئے اور دیانتداری کے ساتھ، ایمانداری کے ساتھ اس مسئلے کا حل ڈھونڈنا چاہئے۔ میں دو-چار سجیشنس ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو دینا

چاہتی ہوں۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے پچھلے 6-7 مہینوں سے نکسلوادیوں کے خلاف لڑنے کا ایک پروگرام بنایا ہے، ہم سب پوری طرح ان کے ساتھ ہیں۔ یہ جو گھٹنا گھٹی ہے، میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ جو سی۔آر۔پی۔ایف۔ کی ٹکڑی گئی تھی، اس کا اتنا قصور نہیں ہے، کیوں کہ یہ جو نکسلوادیوں کا معاملہ ہے، اس میں سب سے بڑا رول انٹیلی جینس کا ہے، جو وہاں کی لوکل انٹیلی جینس ہے، جو سینٹرل انٹیلی جینس ہے، ان کا سب سے بڑا رول ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس میں انٹیلی جینس کی بڑی زبردست کمی رہی ہے، کیوں کہ آج جب ٹیکنالوجی اتنی ایڈوانس ہو چکی ہے، اتنی ڈوائسز آچکی ہیں، تو میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ جہاں اتنی بڑی تعداد میں نکسلوادیوں کی activities ہوں اور انٹیلی جینس کو یہ بھی پتہ نہیں لگے کہ کہاں پر کیا ہو رہا ہے؟ یہ بہت بڑا فیلپور ہے اور اس میں اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کا بھی فیلپور ہے۔ یہاں سے جو سی۔آر۔پی۔ایف۔ کے نوجوان ہیں، وہ اپنے نقشے سے اور اپنے وویک سے پتہ کرتے ہیں، لیکن جو اصل انٹیلی جینس کا کام ہے، وہ لوکل سرکار کی طرف سے اور ان کی پولیس کی طرف سے ہوتا ہے۔

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script.

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں دو-چار باتیں اس سمبندھ میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ پہلے جب اس ہاؤس میں بحث ہوئی تھی، تو میں نے کہا تھا کہ نکسلواد کے کارن جتنی اسٹیٹس affected ہیں - اڑیسہ، آندھرا پردیش، مہاراشٹر کا حصہ، مدھیہ پردیش کا حصہ، چھٹیس گڑھ اور جھارکھنڈ، جب تک یہ ساری اسٹیٹس مل کر war footing پر کام نہیں کریں گی، تب تک میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس دیش کو اس مصیبت سے نجات ملنا بہت مشکل ہے۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے اپنی اسٹیٹمینٹ میں کہا ہے کہ ساری اسٹیٹس کے DIGs، IGs اور چیف منسٹرس کی میٹنگ ہوتی ہے، لیکن میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ جب تک اس کا کوئی صحیح نشکرش نہ نکلے، وہ میٹنگ بے معنی ہے۔ وہ جو ایریا ہے، جہاں یہ حادثہ ہوا ہے، وہیں پر ساری اسٹیٹس کی سرحدیں ملتی ہیں۔ جہاں تک ہمارے آدی واسیوں کا مسئلہ ہے، وہ بہت غریب ہیں، ان کے پاس زمین نہیں ہے، ان کے پاس کھانے کو نہیں ہے اور پچھلی چھٹیس گڑھ سرکار کے وقت جو ہوا کہ قریب 60,000 آدی واسی سڑکوں پر تھے، ان کو سرکار نے دو-تین سال تک کھانا کھلایا۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ان سے، ان کے گاؤں خالی کروا کر، ان کو سڑکوں پر شرنارتھیوں کی طرح ڈال دیا گیا۔ نہ کوئی کام کر سکتے تھے، نہ کہیں جا سکتے تھے۔ غریبی ایک ایسی بلا ہے، جو انسان کو گناہ کرنے پر آمادہ کرتی ہے۔ بیچارے غریب آدی واسیوں کی جو آرتھک حالت ہے، اس کے چلتے یہ سمسیہ زیادہ بڑھ رہی ہے، کیوں کہ جب ان کو پیسہ دیا جاتا ہے lure کیا جاتا ہے، تو وہ ان نکسلوادیوں کے ساتھ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ یاد کریں، تو کشمیر میں جب Extremists کی وباء چلی تو وہاں کے لوکل لوگ ان کو مدد دیتے تھے، لیکن آج رفتہ رفتہ انہوں نے یہ realize کیا کہ ہم غلط کام کر رہے ہیں اور آج وہ اس سے پیچھے ہٹے ہیں۔ اس کے کارن کشمیر میں بڑی حد تک یہ سمسیہ سلجھی ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس سمسیہ کو حل کرنے کے لئے صرف سرکاری نٹنر سے کام نہیں چلے گا، اس میں ہمیں NGOs کو involve

کرنا چاہئے، local informers کو involve کرنا چاہئے، تاکہ دوسری طرف سے ان سے بات چیت کر کے، خاص طور سے جو نوجوان بہک رہے ہیں، ان کو صحیح راستے پر لایا جا سکے۔ جہاں تک ڈیولپمنٹ کے کام کا سوال ہے، اگر آپ دیکھیں، تو پائیں گے کہ ہمیشہ نکسلوادیوں کی، Extremists کی activities وہیں ہیں، جہاں mining ہے اور جہاں اور بھی ایسے کام ہو رہے ہیں۔ یہ جو علاقے ہیں، یہ گھنے جنگل سے ہو کر ہیں اور اسی کے اندر ہی ان کی ساری activities ہیں، اس پورے ایریے کو cordon off کیا جائے۔ ابھی جو وکاس کے کام کے بارے میں بات ہو رہی ہے، میں اسے دوبرانا نہیں چاہتی ہوں، کہ کتنی سڑکیں، کتنے پل اور کتنے وکاس کے کام رکے ہوئے ہیں اور نکسلانٹ بھی یہی چاہتے ہیں کہ وکاس کا کوئی کام نہ ہو۔ جہاں کوئی accessibility نہیں ہوگی، تو وہاں ان کو کام کرنے میں آسانی ہوگی۔ ایک طرف وکاس کا کام چلنا چاہئے اور دوسری طرف جو 6-7 راجیہ ہیں، وہاں پر war-footing پر وکاس کا کام ہونا چاہئے۔ ابھی ایک بات کہی گئی کہ وہاں وہی officers جاتے ہیں، جو disgruntled ہوتے ہیں یا ان کو punishment کے طور پر بھیجا جاتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ آج ایسا موقع ہے کہ اچھے officers کے ساتھ ٹریننگ کی بھی ضرورت ہے۔ آج نکسلانٹ کے پاس اتنے sophisticated ہتھیار ہیں اور ہماری پولیس یا ہماری فورس اس طرح کے arms سے لیس ہے یا نہیں ہے؟ اس میں اچھے officers کے ساتھ ٹریننگ کی بھی ضرورت ہے۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے اپنے بیان میں کہا ہے کہ پروپر ٹریننگ کے ساتھ ان کو بھرتی کیا جاتا ہے، induct کیا جاتا ہے، لیکن میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس میں ابھی کمی ہے۔ اس ٹریننگ کو اور up-to-date کیا جانا چاہئے اور جو نئے devices ہیں، جو نئے آرمس ہیں اور جو نئے ammunition ہیں، ان کے آدھار پر اس کی پوری ٹریننگ ہونی چاہئے۔

آپ کی جو انٹیلی جینس ہے، اس میں بہت ضروری ہے کہ اس میں بہت strong infrastructure لوکل کا بھی ہو اور انٹیلی جینس کا بھی ہو۔ میں

سیدھی بات چاہتی ہوں، آج مجھے یہاں کی بحث کو سن کر بہت افسوس ہوا کہ آج ہم above the party line نہیں سوچ رہے ہیں۔ یہ ڈیموکریسی ہے، یہاں کبھی آپ کی سرکار ہے اور کبھی ہماری سرکار ہے، لیکن یہ جو مسئلہ ہے، چاہے کسی کی بھی سرکار ہو، اس کو face کرنا پڑے گا۔ اس لئے اس کو above the party line سوچنا چاہئے۔ کون کیا کر رہا ہے اور کس نے کیا کیا؟ اگر الزام در الزام لگانے پر آئیں گے، تو کوئی اچھوتا نہیں بچے گا۔ میں کسی پارٹی کے بارے میں نہیں کہنا چاہتی ہوں، لیکن کیا یہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کی ذمہ داری نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنے Intelligence کے تندر کو اور مضبوط کرے، کیوں باہر کے سی۔آر۔پی۔ایف۔ کے جوان اتنا نہیں جان سکتے ہیں کہ وہاں کے لوکل حالات کیا ہیں اور کس طرح سے وہاں situation کو handle کرنا چاہئے۔

میں دو چیزوں پر زیادہ زور دینا چاہتی ہوں - ایک تو ٹریننگ ہونی چاہئے اور دوسرا وکاس کا کام زور سے چالو ہونا چاہئے، چاہے اس میں ہم کو کتنی بھی دقتیں آئیں۔

اب میں سب سے اہم بات کرنا چاہتی ہوں، جس کو ہمارے اور ساتھیوں نے بھی کہا ہے کہ very strong coordination between the affected States۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے strong coordination ہونا چاہئے تاکہ ہم اس لعنت سے نجات پا سکیں۔ اس میں reformers کی بہت ضرورت ہے اور اس میں این۔جی۔اوز کی مدد لینی چاہئے۔ جو بات، کرنے کی بات ہے، ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ نکسلانٹ سے بات بھی کی جائے، تو میرا خیال ہے کہ اس میں کوئی برائی نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اس کی شروعات اور این۔جی۔اوز کے through کی جائے۔ اس کے بعد اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ دیکھے۔ اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں آپ کا بہت آبھاری ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے اتنا وقت دیا۔ دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد)

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दंतेवाड़ा में नक्सलवादियों ने पारा मिलिट्री फोर्स की जिस तरह निर्दयतापूर्वक हत्या की, मैं उसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। नक्सलवाद आज की पनपी हुई घटना नहीं है। यह 40-41 साल पहले से पश्चिमी बंगाल और आंध्र प्रदेश में शुरू हुआ। यहां शुरू होने के बाद हमारे देश की सरकार और Provincial Government ने उस पर राजनीतिक तौर से विचार किया और उसको पनपने दिया। आज 41-42 साल बाद देश के कम से कम 6-7 राज्य इसकी चपेट में आ चुके हैं।

नक्सलज्म और टेररिज्म को मिला देने से पूरे देश में ये terrorist activities फैली हुई हैं। इस समस्या के लिए भारत सरकार शुरू से ही राज्य सरकारों पर दोषारोपण करती आ रही है। यह समस्या इतनी बड़ी है, इतनी strong है कि राज्य सरकारों के पास इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए उतनी फोर्स व शक्ति नहीं है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार की सहायता अनिवार्य है, मगर भारत सरकार बहुत सोच-विचार करने के बाद सहायता देती है। जिन राज्यों में अपोजिशन पार्टी की सरकार है, उस राज्य के चीफ मिनिस्टर बार-बार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सहायता मांगते रहे हैं, मगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी न किसी कारण से उनकी सहायता नहीं करती है, जिसके चलते आज यह नक्सलवाद की समस्या देश की एक बड़ी समस्या में परिणत हो चुकी है।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि House और सरकार की यह धारणा है कि यह ट्राइबल्स की मूवमेंट है, मगर आप एक भी नाम बता दीजिए, कौन सा ट्राइबल लीडर इस मूवमेंट को चला रहा है, कौन सा ट्राइबल लीडर इस मूवमेंट को फाइनेंस कर रहा है और कौन सा ट्राइबल लीडर इसको प्रोटेक्शन दे रहा है? जो नक्सली लीडर हैं, वे untraceable हैं। वे लोग या तो दिल्ली में रहते हैं या हैदराबाद में रहते हैं या फिर चेन्नई, बंगलौर या कोलकाता में रहते हैं। वे गांवों में तो रहते नहीं हैं, ट्राइबल्स के साथ तो रहते नहीं हैं। वे लोग शहरों में रहकर इस आंदोलन को चला रहे हैं। इनके ये लीडर, जो दिल्ली, कोलकाता, मुंबई या चेन्नई में बैठकर इसको चला रहे हैं, उनको पकड़ने के लिए भारत सरकार अपनी इंटेलिजेंस को क्यों नहीं लगाती है? इससे पता चलता है कि भारत सरकार जान-बूझकर इस आंदोलन को आगे बढ़ा रही है, जो कि बंद होना चाहिए।

एक और बात हुई कि इनके पास 60 हजार से 70 हजार फोर्स को चलाने के लिए, उनके खाने के लिए कहां से इतना पैसा आ रहा है? उनकी इनकम का स्रोत कहां है, भारत सरकार को इसको ढूंढना पड़ेगा। छत्तीसगढ़ में ऐसा हो रहा है, उड़ीसा में ऐसा हो रहा है, झारखंड में ऐसा हो रहा है, पश्चिमी बंगाल में ऐसा हो रहा है। वहां कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है, इसलिए हम लोगों को चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है- अगर इस ढंग से भारत सरकार सोचेगी, तो आगे चलकर यह डेमोक्रेसी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा होगा, इसलिए सरकार को ट्राइबल्स के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राइबल्स जंगल में रहते हैं, उन लोगों के 25 घरों के, 50 घरों के छोटे-छोटे गांव होते हैं। नक्सली रात में आकर उनको चारों तरफ से घेर लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ शामिल हो जाओ, नहीं तो तुम मरने के लिए तैयार रहो। डर के मारे वे बेचारे हां बोल देते हैं। जब सुबह होती है और पुलिस के पास खबर जाती है कि इस गांव में नक्सलियों की मीटिंग हुई है, तो पुलिस आती है और उनसे कहती है कि तुम लोग नक्सलियों का समर्थन क्यों करते हो, अब पुलिस स्टेशन चलो। उसके बाद उनके साथ torture किया जाता है। Tribal people have got no other way. They want to go either with police or with naxalists. They are unnecessarily being blamed. They are the poor people. There is no employment opportunity in the tribal areas. There is an acute unemployment problem. They have no source of livelihood. Those who are coming in support to their livelihood, they are bound to

go to their side. इसलिए जिस एरिया में नक्सलिज्म है, कम से कम उस ट्राइबल एरिया में unemployment problem को solve करने के लिए भारत सरकार को एक ठोस कार्यक्रम तैयार करना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राइबल एरिया में एक ऑल राउंड प्रॉपर डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम चालू करना पड़ेगा और ट्राइबल एरिया में अच्छे एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस लाने होंगे ताकि वे लोग अच्छे से पढ़ सकें। And what is good and what is bad, they could also realize. They have to understand all that. इसके लिए एजुकेशन बहुत जरूरी है। ट्राइबल एरिया में जो हेल्थ सर्विस नहीं के बराबर है, इस हेल्थ सर्विस की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। Even after 63 years of independence, there is, today, no drinking water facility. They are taking water from the natural sources, and they are dying out of this bad water. इसीलिए कम से कम पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वहां पर गांवों में इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन नहीं है। वे लोग 63 साल पहले जैसे थे, अभी भी वे गांव में वैसे ही रहते हैं। उड़ीसा में ट्राइबल एरिया में जो राजीव गांधी इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन प्रोग्राम 18 महीने में खत्म होना चाहिए था, 17 महीने खत्म हो गए हैं और 18वें महीने में वह कम्पनी जिसने लीज पर और कांटेक्ट में काम लिया है, इस महीने में वह काम शुरू कर रही है। Sir, 17 months have passed. ऐसे काम होने से कैसे चलेगा? वहां पर लोगों के पास घर नहीं हैं। ट्राइबल एरिया में बाढ़ आ जाने से भारत सरकार बाढ़ अफेक्टिड होमलेस फैमिलीज के लिए स्पेशल इंदिरा आवास प्रोवाइड करती है। उसी तरह से ट्राइबल एरिया में रहने वाले आदिवासी परिवारों के लिए एक कमरे के घर के लिए जो सरकार की स्पेशल इंदिरा आवास योजना है- जो needy हैं, जिनको घर की जरूरत है, उनके लिए उस योजना में sanction होना चाहिए। आज दांतेवाड़ा में कोई रोड नहीं है। मिलिट्री बाउंड होकर एक ही रास्ते पर चलती है। अगर रोड का जाल बिछा होता तो वे लोग आल्टरनेटिव रास्ता खोजते और दूसरे रास्ते से भी जाते। लेकिन एक ही रास्ता है इसीलिए आप भी उस रास्ते से जाएंगे, मिलिट्री भी उसी रास्ते से जाएगी। इसके चलते माओवादियों को पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स को उड़ाने के लिए प्रोग्राम बनाने में सुविधा हुई जिसके चलते, unnecessarily, 76 valuable paramilitary lives have been lost by this country. I request, through you, Sir, to the Government that, since this tribal area of the country has continuously been neglected by this Central Government, this negligence should not continue further.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Now, discussion over, and reply later.

Now, I have to make an announcement.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 15th April, 2010, allocated time as follows for Government legislative and other Business:-

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
(1) Consideration and passing of the Seeds Bill, 2004.	Four hours

(2) Consideration and return of the

Two hours

Appropriation Bill relating to
Demands for Grants (Railways)
for 2010-11, after it is passed
by Lok Sabha.

2. The Committee also recommended that the Private Members' Business (Resolutions) scheduled for Friday, the 23rd of April, 2010 may be pre-advanced to Wednesday, the 21st of April, 2010.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, before you adjourn the House, I only want to check up whether there was, today, a rocket launch from Sriharikota; what happened to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वह फेल हो गया। उसमें कोई दिक्कत आ गयी।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : फेल हो गया?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If you have any information, Mr. Raja, you can give. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is cancelled or what?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, they do not have any information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, I will collect it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can collect. ...*(Interruptions)*... If, on behalf of the Government, you want to give, you can give. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: But if, at least, in the Government, they have announced the successful launch, they should also inform the House about the successful launch.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Maybe, they will come tomorrow. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

**The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past five of the clock till
eleven of the clock on Friday, the 16th April, 2010.**