

Vol. 219
No. 21



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday
22 April, 2010
2 Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-33)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 33-57)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 57-266)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the 21st April, 2010

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 266-312)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 313-518)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 518-521)

Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table - *Presented* (page 521)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology,
Environment and Forests - *Presented* (page 521)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and
Culture - *Presented* (page 522)

Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings - *Laid on the Table* (page 522)

Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - *Laid on the
Table* (page 522)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture - *Laid on the
Table* (page 522)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 22nd April, 2010/2 Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nuclear Liability Bill

*381. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to bring the Nuclear Liability Bill which would allow the foreign nuclear companies to set up nuclear reactors in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any provision for compensation to victims if any, in case of nuclear accident;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when the proposed Bill is likely to come into force?

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

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

Statement

(a) The Government intends to introduce a Bill in the Lok Sabha to provide for civil liability for nuclear damage. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 does not permit any foreign company to set up nuclear reactors in India. Nuclear power plants can only be set up either by the Central Government itself or through any authority or Corporation established by it or a Central Government Company.

(b) The proposed legislation provides for prompt compensation to the victims of a nuclear incident. The Bill facilitates payment of compensation by enforcing no-fault liability on the operator of a nuclear installation. The Bill lays down the liability of the operator at rupees five hundred crores per nuclear incident and a maximum amount of liability at rupee equivalent of three hundred million Special Drawing Rights (at present exchange rate Rs. 2163 crores) for a nuclear incidence. It also empowers the Government to increase or decrease the amount of liability of the operator depending on the risk involved.

(c) and (d) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 does not address the issue of civil nuclear liability. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (enacted in the aftermath of the tragedy caused by an accident in Bhopal in 1984) is not applicable to nuclear incidents. Thus at present there is no law to provide compensation to the victims of a nuclear incident.

(e) The Bill will be enacted in to a law after completing all required procedures. The Act will enter in to force after its notification by the Government.

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि परमाणु दायित्व विधेयक लाने के पीछे कोई विदेशी राष्ट्र या विदेशी कम्पनी भारत में परमाणु संयंत्र लगाने से पहले क्या सरकार पर इस तरह के कानून बनाने के लिए दबाव डाल रहे हैं? यदि नहीं, तो किन परिस्थितियों में मजबूर होकर सरकार यह विधेयक लाने को बाध्य है?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, as it has been indicated in the reply, there is no question of any foreign company trying to set up a nuclear power plant in India because the Atomic Energy Act does not permit any foreign company to set up a nuclear power plant in India. The nuclear power plants, in India, can only be set up by a Government company or by the Government itself. It is very clear in the Act. So far as any foreign pressure is concerned, there is absolutely no pressure.

When we started negotiating with the then Soviet Union in 1988 and we decided to set up a nuclear power plant in South India at Kudankulam, the situation about a possible accident, which may have international ramifications, the possibility, since 1988, of joining one or the other international convention on civil nuclear liability was under consideration. When the actual agreement with the Russian Federation was signed in 1997-98, at that time, serious studies were made. The experts were employed; we studied the international conventions throughout the world, and brought up papers which were looked up by various experts in India in the years 2003, 2004 and 2005. This is not something that has happened yesterday, or, it has happened because of the Indo-US Nuclear Agreement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation. It has nothing to do with that. But we are serious about buying nuclear reactors from abroad, which should be operated by Government companies. And, in order to do that, we need to join some international convention or have a national law. Now, let me explain what the international situation is. There are thirty countries in the world that produce nuclear power. Out of those thirty countries, twenty-eight countries are members of some or the other international civil liability convention — the Paris Convention, the Vienna Convention, or, the soon-to-

be-entered-into Compensatory Compensation Convention. So, which two countries are not the members of any convention? These are Pakistan and India. We have studied the international regime very carefully. We think that if we want to expand our nuclear power programme, then, we will, first of all, have to join the international regime or have a national legislation compatible with the international regime. There is no compulsion at all. There is also a misapprehension that it is being done to appease a particular country. It is not true. We are negotiating with three countries for setting up a nuclear power plant with their cooperation. And, every country wants the liability to be channeled to the operator, as is the international practice. So, I totally refute the charge that there is an international pressure to do it. We have to expand our nuclear energy programmes because you know the energy situation. The nuclear energy is a clean source of energy, which does not have a large carbon footprint. That is the reason for doing it.

श्रीमती कुसम राय : सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब भविष्य में कोई हादसा कितना बड़ा होगा, इसका अंदाजा अभी से नहीं लगाया जा सकता है, फिर इसके मुआवजे की अधिकतम रकम सरकार पहले से कैसे तय कर सकती है? न्यूनतम राशि तो तय की जा सकती है लेकिन अधिकतम राशि तय करना क्या सरकार को संदेह के घेरे में नहीं ला रहा है?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Again, Sir, I think, this is a very important question which is about limiting the financial liability in case of an unforeseen accident.

Sir, the international convention and every single law has a provision where *per se* the liability is channeled strictly and absolutely to the operator alone. But this is the first principle of absolute liability on operator. Now, the second principle is that we must limit the liability because tomorrow in case of an unforeseen accident, an operator could say that he is bankrupt or something like that — I am talking about the international regime — and he may not be able to pay the compensation. So, he has to carry insurance or a financial security to the amount which is set in the legislation. Now, what is the situation in Indian case? In Indian case, it is the Government company. So, ultimately, it is the Government of India. But why do you then fix up a limit? We fix a limit because that is the amount of liability with the Corporation or a Government company which it has to take in the form of insurance or in the form of a financial security. So, every regime, every country, which has a national legislation or which follow some international convention has a limit. We could decide whether this limit is good or something higher should happen.

But, Sir, I want to clarify one other point that this is brought in so that there is a prompt and immediate compensation given to the possible victims. We have a situation in Bhopal where people had to go from pillar to post, NGOs, courts, this and that for all this compensation. This regime will allow immediate and prompt compensation irrespective of fixing the responsibility as to whose fault it is. This money is available. This will be given by the Commissioner or a Commission, as it is laid down in law. Sir, over and above all that, the existing tort law is there. The people can go to the court and get beyond this compensation and that can be whatever the court decides. So, it is wrong to say that the amount of compensation is limited in that way. The figure that is mentioned is only an indicative figure for taking insurance so that that much of money must be available with the operator. There is a limit mentioned which the Government of India will give under this regime of immediate compensation. The court or the appropriate authority like the Commissioner can decide a higher compensation. That is for the Indian law. There is a legal system in the country which will always take care of it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for giving a convincing answer which will enable us to allay the apprehensions which are there in the mind of any of us. So, my question therefore is a little different.

From parts (c) and (d) of the answer, I find that the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (enacted in the aftermath of the tragedy caused by an accident in Bhopal in 1984) is not applicable to the nuclear incidents. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 also does not contain provision to that effect. Thus, at present, there is no law to provide compensation to the victims of a nuclear incident. God forbid, suppose something happens today, what is the compensation? Where is a law? What are you going to do?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Again, Sir, this is a very important point. As the hon. Member rightly mentioned, after the unfortunate incident of 1984, there was a need felt of a law to give immediate and prompt relief to the victims. It took some time. But, in 1991, this Parliament enacted the Public Liability Insurance Act. But because there is a separate legislation and separate series of international conventions on nuclear accidents, this law explicitly ruled out nuclear or radiological accidents. As the hon. Member rightly said, in the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 there is no provision for a compensation in case of a nuclear incident. So, do we have a compensation regime in the country today? The answer sadly, Sir, is that there is no regime at all. If an unforeseen thing has to happen today, we are back to Bhopal like situation and that is precisely the rationale for enacting a specific civil nuclear liability regime in conformity with the international practice which is either the Vienna Convention or the Paris Convention.

But what we are trying to do is to join the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage. It is not yet enforced today but it would soon come into force. It is our intention to do that. For that, we need to have a national legislation which is compatible with international laws.

Sir, the hon. Member has talked about the 1991 law. The previous speaker also had asked about the amount of compensation. Internationally, when the regime first came into being, a certain amount of liability was fixed, but as per the Price-Anderson Act of the United States of 1957, the operators' liability was fixed at 60 million US dollars, which is quite low. As the time passed, the US nuclear industry grew in size — today USA operates 104 reactors — they increased this amount and brought in a different system where industries pooled in to create funds. So, what happens in the 1991 law of India? What is the immediate compensation? In the Indian law, the Public Liability Insurance Act, the compensation is Rs. 25,000 for a victim and Rs. 12500 for medical claims. That was the wisdom of the House in 1991. I am sure, the House would agree with me that that is not acceptable today. We have to look into that. But that is how the law has evolved. Today, for nuclear liability, we have fixed a limit of Rs.500 crores which can also be increased or decreased depending on their nature before the plant is licensed by the regulator. The Government's liability is fixed at Rs.300 million Special Drawing Rights which translates to about Rs.21-22,000 crores at today's exchange rate. But I want to assure the House that if the legal system decides on anything higher, the Government would be duty bound by that.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Bill is yet to be introduced in the Parliament, but it is in the public domain. There are three areas in which a nation-wide discussion is taking place. One, the Bill is perceived to be violating certain provisions of the Constitution. Two, the Bill is diluting the polluters-pay principle. Three, the Bill puts a cap on liability and the very principle of three-tier liability is being questioned. In this background, I would like to know whether the Government, before introducing the Bill in Parliament, would constitute a committee of experts and nuclear scientists to seek their opinion because it will have far-reaching implications. When the Bill becomes a legislation or an Act, it would have far-reaching implications for the country. Before bringing the Bill to Parliament, will the Government think of constituting a committee of experts and nuclear scientists to seek their opinion?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, with all the emphasis at my command, I would like to inform the House that we have considered this legislation for a very long time. Since 1998-99, many

committees have gone into it. I plead with the House that the Bill has not yet been introduced. It is in the public domain. People know about it. There have been very valuable comments by colleagues in Parliament, by experts, by media persons. I think the right forum for this would be — when the House decides to send this Bill to — the Parliamentary Standing Committee. We want to discuss this and if any suggestions come, we are absolutely open about it. But the basic point is that this country must have a civil nuclear liability law so that the victims do not have to run from pillar to post. That law should be compatible to the international practice. Government is open to suggestions that are made within these broad parameters.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। 1984 में, भोपाल में दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा केमिकल एक्सीडेंट हुआ था। उसके जो भुक्तभोगी हैं, उनको पच्चीस-पच्चीस हजार रुपए सरकार ने compensation के रूप में दिया है, लेकिन वे आज भी दौड़ रहे हैं। यह जो सिविल न्यूक्लियर लायबिलिटी बिल आया है, जो नुकसान पहुंचाएगा, उसको उस नुकसान की भरपाई करनी होगी, यह जो एक सामान्य सिद्धान्त है, यह उसका उल्लंघन है। मान लीजिए, आप ऑपरेटर हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट उसको ऑपरेट करेगी, लेकिन अगर डिजाइन के फॉल्ट से, टेक्नोलॉजी के फॉल्ट से या फेब्रिकेशन के फॉल्ट से एक्सीडेंट होता है, तो जो पूरे प्लांट का सप्लायर है, आप उसको उस लायबिलिटीज के दायरे में नहीं लाते हैं, यह कैसे रेशनेलिटी है, यह समझ के बाहर की बात है। हम इसलिए भी ऐसा कह रहे हैं कि अभी हमारे देश की यह हालत है कि कबाड़ी मार्केट में कोबाल्ट-60 का जो accident हुआ, हमारे यहां उससे प्रभावित लोगों के इलाज का भी इन्तजाम नहीं है। इसलिए हमारे जैसे आदमी को डर लगता है कि जब हम लोगों ने चेरनोबिल में देखा कि 60-62 हजार आदमी मारे गए, 350 अरब डॉलर का नुकसान हुआ और ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सेकंड वर्ल्ड वार में जो न्यूक्लियर बम गिराया गया, उसका प्रभाव आज भी है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सरकार ने इन सारी चीजों के बारे में विचार किया है? न्यूक्लियर प्लांट का जो सप्लायर है, आप उसको कैसे मुक्त कर सकते हैं? सरकार जो compensation देगी, वह सरकारी खजाने से देगी और सरकार के खजाने में जनता का पैसा जाता है। इसलिए अगर सप्लायर की गलती से accident होता है, तो आप उसकी भरपाई जनता के पैसे से करना चाहते हैं, यह कौन सा सिद्धान्त है?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, this is also a misconception. First of all, I would like to clarify what happened in Bhopal. In Bhopal case, the claim was settled by the Court, the Indian judicial system. The law which was enacted later has fixed an amount for an immediate liability payment of Rs.25,000, which was low. We gave Rs.25,000 to them. The Court has decided much higher level of compensation. Now, the point is about the role of supplier. Sir, right from 1957 US Law every single country except India and Pakistan, has adhered to a regime where the strict and absolute liability is

fixed on the operator. If you look at Section 17 of the Law, there is 'right of recourse' which means the operator is free to have a bilateral agreement with the supplier. Anyway, one other thing I would like to clarify here that even if you buy a nuclear reactor from a foreign country as you intend in case of expanding the programme, almost 60 to 70 per cent of the work or sub-contract will be from Indian companies and only a limited part will come from foreign countries. So, suppliers may be Indian suppliers or foreign suppliers. Section 17 permits the operator, the Central Government company, to enter into a contract. I think it is not that they are being excluded. The only thing is that there are other thousands of suppliers and if the victim has to sue and go after every supplier, he will never get compensation. We need one-window compensation system which is being accepted throughout the world and that is what we are trying to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.382.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, I have got 15 requests on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have a discussion on this, if you like. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We request you to relax your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not depart from the settled practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: On one occasion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think that that will be one occasion. It cannot be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House feels that there should be a discussion on it, there are other procedures for raising it. Let us go to the next Question.

Digital society of the L.T. sector

*382. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is in the digital society in I.T. sector, compared to other countries;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds spent for this purpose, State-wise; and
- (d) the vision prepared for such a society in the coming Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) E-readiness ranking of a country can be considered as an important measure of a digital society. E-readiness is the measure of the quality of a country's Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and ability of its consumers, businesses and Government to use ICT for their benefit. As per the Economist Intelligence Unit's e-readiness ranking for the year 2009, India ranks 58 among the countries of the world.

(c) Government of India as well as different State Governments through various programmes and schemes are involved in enabling the country to become a digital society.

Some of the main programmes of the Government of India are the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), National Knowledge Network (NKN) and initiatives of the National Informatics Centre (NIC). Further all Departments of Government of India and State Governments are advised to spend 2-3% of their budget for IT enablement.

- Under the National e-Governance Plan, the Department of Information Technology (DIT) is establishing common, shared e-Infrastructure. This e-Infrastructure comprises of State Wide Area Networks (SWAN), State Data Centres (SDC) and Common Services Centres (CSC). The total approved budgetary support for State Wide Area Network (SWAN) Scheme is Rs. 3334 crore. The approved budgetary support for the State Data Centres (SDC) Scheme is Rs. 1623.20 crore. The total approved budgetary support for setting up the 100,000 Common Services Centres in the country and operating them for a four year period is Rs. 1649 crore and Rs. 4093 crore is expected to come from the private sector.

State-wise break up of amounts released so far for the SWAN, SDC and CSC Schemes is given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

The National Knowledge Network (NKN) will interconnect all Universities, Libraries, Laboratories, Hospitals and Agricultural Institutions and enable them to share data and resources

across the country over the high speed (of gigabit capabilities) Information Network involving an outlay of Rs. 5990 crores spread over a time frame of 10 years.

The National Informatics Centre is providing technical support and network connectivity to the Central Government, State /UT Governments and District Administrations. NIC has successfully implemented and continues to support many national level e-governance programs in various sectors such as Web-enabled systems, Judiciary (e-court), Police, Accounts Computerization, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj Computerization, Land Records, Agriculture, e-Procurement, Utility Mapping, Geographic Information, etc. NIC had a budget allocation of Rs. 550 crores in 2009-10.

High mobile penetration (more than 550 million) and increasing Internet penetration in the country is providing a conducive environment for moving towards a digital society.

(d) The vision document for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is yet to be prepared.

Statement-I

Status of SWAN as on 19th April, 2010

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Total no. of PoPs	Total approved DIT Share	Amount released as Grant in Aid	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
State			Total		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1112	168.99	20.00	Implementation is in advance stage
2	Arunachal Pradesh	177	35.46	7.09	Implementation in progress
3	Assam	304	72.50	15.00	Implementation is in advance stage
4	Bihar	533	159.06	31.81	Implementation is in advance stage
5	Chhattisgarh	151	51.25	10.25	SWAN Implemented

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Goa	14			
7	Gujarat	251	91.52	55.82	SWAN Implemented
8	Haryana	149	62.80	24.39	SWAN Implemented
9	Himachal Pradesh	132	50.21	34.03	SWAN Implemented
10	Jammu & Kashmir	142	37.54	7.51	Bid process initiated
11	Jharkand	270	93.44	16.00	SWAN Implemented
12	Karnataka	176	95.34	19.00	SWAN Implemented
13	Kerala	169	78.70	16.00	SWAN Implemented
14	Madhya Pradesh	360	116.70	12.00	Implementation is in advance stage
15	Maharashtra	360	110.78	22.16	SWAN Implemented
16	Manipur	42	13.97	279	Implementation is in progress
17	Meghalaya	55	13.56	271	Implementation is in progress
18	Mizoram	42	14.63	293	Bid process initiated
19	Nagaland	48	13.15	263	Bid process initiated
20	Orissa	315	95.64	19.13	SWAN Implemented
21	Punjab	196	62.23	12.00	SWAN Implemented
22	Rajasthan	240	77.37	15.47	Re-Bid process initiated
23	Sikkim	43	19.94	9.50	SWAN Implemented
24	Tamil Nadu	708	97.17	28.23	SWAN Implemented
25	Tripura	62	20.04	10.50	SWAN Implemented
26	Uttarakhand **	135	44.42	22.93	Implementation is in advance stage
27	Uttar Pradesh	885	168.72	111.68	SWAN Implemented
28	West Bengal	369	66.93	13.00	SWAN Implemented

1	2	3	4	5	6
UT					
1	Andaman & Nicobar	11			
2	Chandigarh	8	4.09	2.00	SWAN Implemented
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	2.78	0.56	RFP under preparation by UT admin
4	Daman k Diu	3	2.50	0.50	RFP under preparation by UT admin
5	Lakshadweep	10	7.40	4.58	SWAN Implemented
6	NCT of Delhi	21	8.90	5.80	SWAN Implemented
7	Puducherry	12	7.24	4.45	SWAN Implemented
Total		7508	1964.97	562.44	

Statement-II

Status of State Data Centre (SDC) Scheme

Sl.No.	State/ UT	Total approved DIT Share (Rs. in crores)	Amount released as Grant in Aid (DITs share) (Rs.in crores)	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar	27.9	10.41	RFP*** approved by DIT. RFP yet to be published by the State.
2	Andhra Pradesh	55.75	11.67	Bid evaluation is under progress.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31.81	6.96	RFP is under revision by the State
4	Assam	49.04	11.24	RFP is under preparation
5	Bihar	53.89	10.71	RFP is under revision by the State
6	Chandigarh			Opted out
7	Chhattisgarh	49.15	10.98	RFP is under preparation
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			Proposal not received

1	2	3	4	5
9	Daman & Diu			Proposal not received
10	Goa	33.06	4	Earlier proposal approved by DIT was for augmentation of existing Data Centre. State has now decided to migrate their facilities to a new site. A fresh Project Report is being prepared by the State.
11	Gujarat	55.04	15.67	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
12	Haryana	50.68	11.61	Letter of Intent issued to the selected bidder
13	Himachal Pradesh	43.64	8.97	RFP is under preparation
14	Jammu & Kashmir	37.05	11.14	RFP is under review, for approval at DIT
15	Jharkhand	46.92	10.28	Bid evaluation has been completed
16	Karnataka	52.81	13.89	Bid process has been initiated. Last date for bid submission is 24th April 2010.
17	Kerala	55.68	11.63	Bid evaluation is in progress.
18	Lakshadweep	23.74	8.93	RFP is under revision by the State
19	Madhya Pradesh	55.75	11.67	RFP approved by DIT. RFP yet to be published by the State.
20	Maharashtra	55.77	11.67	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.

1	2	3	4	5
21	Manipur	39.04	8.05	Bid process has been initiated.
22	Meghalaya	39.21	8.3	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
23	Mizoram	30.88	6.25	RFP is under revision by the State.
24	Nagaland	30.68	6.67	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
25	NCT of Delhi		0	Opted out.
26	Orissa	54.24	10.93	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
27	Pondicherry	29.69	7.07	Letter of Intent issued to the selected bidder.
28	Punjab	50.58	11.15	RFP is under preparation.
29	Rajasthan	48.92	10.74	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
30	Sikkim	27.39	6.25	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
31	Tamil Nadu	55.8	11.69	Bid evaluation is under progress.
32	Tripura	40.05	8.56	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.

1	2	3	4	5
33	Uttar Pradesh	55.33	11.24	RFP corrigendum is under review at DIT.
34	Uttarakhand	43.76	9.25	RFP is under review for approval at DIT.
35	West Bengal	55.25	11.43	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
Total		461.01	247.04	

Total Approved Budgetary Support - Rs1623.20 Cr; DIT Share - Rs 581.37 Cr State Share - Rs 1041.83 Cr,

* UT - Union Territory

** DIT - Department of Information Technology

*** RFP - Request for Proposal

Statement-III

Status of Common Services Centre (CSC) Scheme

Sl. No:	State	Total Approved DIT* Share (Rs in Cr)	Amount Released as Grant in Aid (DIT Share) (Rs in Cr)	Number of CSCs to be set up	CSC Rolled out as on 31 Mar 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman	0.72	0.18	200	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	37.17	9.29	4687	1967
3	Arunchal Pradesh	5.38	1.34	200	0
4	Assam	58.22	21.92	4375	3708
5	Bihar	59.60	14.90	8463	6826
6	Chhattisgarh	26.84	6.71	3385	1936
7	Chandigarh	0.0000317	0.00	13	13
8	Goa	0.00095	0.0024	160	160
9	Gujarat	24.50	6.13	13695	13695

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Haryana	9.19	2.30	1159	1159
11	Himachal Pradesh	26.65	6.66	3366	2299
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	4.99	1109	350
13	Jharkhand	43.11	10.78	4562	4556
14	Karnataka	38.96	9.74	5000	800
15	Kerala	1.80	0.45	3178	2234
16	Maharashtra	57.77	14.44	10484	4251
17	Manipur	3.17	0.79	399	362
18	Meghalaya	7.96	1.99	225	163
19	Mizoram	1.08	0.27	136	37
20	MP	73.21	18.30	9232	7757
21	Nagaland	1.75	0.44	220	52
22	Orissa	67.86	16.97	8558	5323
23	Puducherry	0.35	0.0875	44	8
24	Punjab	16.75	4.19	2112	0
25	Rajasthan	52.54	13.14	6626	1149
26	Sikkim	0.81	0.41	45	45
27	Tamil Nadu	21.57	5.39	5440	3952
28	Tripura	1.15	0.29	145	133
29	Uttar Pradesh	142.01	35.50	17909	6925
30	Uttarakhand	22.23	5.56	2804	1148
31	West Bengal	53.90	13.47	6797	5092
TOTAL		856.23	226.63	124728	76100

Note:

1. Number of CSCs to be set up is based on the approved norm of 1:6 for sanctioned States/UTs i.e. 1 CSC for a group of 6 villages.
2. Normative value (Revenue viability gap): Rs 3304 per CSC per month for 4 years, however, for North-eastern States and J&K, the normative value is Rs 7500 per CSC per month.
3. Delhi has pre CSC centres existing; Lakshwadeep, Daman & diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are in the process of finalizing their approach.
4. Total Approved Budgetary Support - Rs1649 Cr; DIT Share - Rs 856 Cr; State Share -Rs 793 Cr;

* DIT - Department of Information Technology

شری موہممد اعلیٰ خان : ٹھیکو چیرمین ساہب! سر، میں آپکی جانیب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ شہر-
 اے-ہیدراہاد آئی ٹی کے اندر، ہندوستان کے کچھ شہروں میں ایک شہر ہیدراہاد بھی ہے، جہاں 6-7 سالوں کے
 اندر شریمती سونیا گاندھی کی کھادت اور منموہن سیہ جی کی مدد سے ...**(بببببب)**...

جناب محمد علی خان : ٹھیک یو چیرمین صاحب، سر! میں آپ کی جانب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ شہر

ہیدراہاد آئی ٹی کے اندر ہندوستان کے کچھ شہروں میں ایک شہر ہیدراہاد بھی ہے، جہاں 6-7 سالوں کے

اندر شریمتی سونیا گاندھی کی قیادت اور منموہن سنگھ جی کی مدد سے ...**(مداخلت)**...

شری سبامپتی : آپ سوال پوچھیں!

شری موہممد اعلیٰ خان : مرہم راجشہر رےڈی ساہب نے اس شہر کو کافی ڈیولپ کیا ہے! میں سرکار سے
 یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ...**(بببببب)**... یہ سوال ہے، آپ سنیے نہ ...**(مداخلت)**... میں سوائے ہی نو پوچھ رہا ہوں
 ...**(بببببب)**... میں سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈیجیٹل سوسائٹی کے لیے ہائی ٹیک سنی میں آپ کی جو
 standing ہے، وہ کیا ہے؟ اگر ہے، تو آپ اسے کب تک پورا کریں گے؟

جناب محمد علی خان : مرحوم راج شیکھر ریڈی صاحب نے اس شہر کو کافی ڈیولپ کیا ہے۔ میں سرکار سے

یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ...**(مداخلت)**... یہ سوال ہے، آپ سنیے نہ ...**(مداخلت)**... میں سوائے ہی نو پوچھ رہا ہوں

...**(مداخلت)**... میں سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈیجیٹل سوسائٹی کے لیے ہائی ٹیک سنی میں آپ کی جو

اسٹیٹنگ ہے، وہ کیا ہے؟ اگر ہے، تو وہ کب تک پورا کریں گے؟

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, we have a national e-governance plan that was started in 2007. Sir,
 the UPA Government's commitment to this country is to ensure that we transform ourselves into a
 knowledge economy, and to that end, we have multiple programmes that are ongoing. Sir, various
 State Governments, along with the Department of Information Technology, are implementing the
 National

e-Governance Plan. For the State Wide Area Networks (SWAN) programme itself, the Government
 of India has sanctioned Rs.3334 crores. Similarly for the State Data Centres, we have sanctioned
 Rs.1623 crores, and multiple programmes are on way. In terms of Andhra Pradesh, it is one of those

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

States of which we are very proud, which has contributed to the IT export services and the BOP services. Certainly, Hyderabad has emerged as one of the epicenters of the development of IT industry. Sir, to the hon. Member's specific question in terms of the development of a city, whether it is Hyderabad or any other city, it done by the State Government, along with the co-operation of the Central Government. We are constantly in touch. Anything that the State Government would require from us to be done, I can assure the hon. Member that we would be more than happy to provide that help.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बारहवें पंचसाला मंसूबे के अंदर कौन-कौन सी रियासतों का रोड मैप पेंडिंग है और उनमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश का क्या मौकूफ है? अगर पेंडिंग है, तो वजीरे मौसूफ बताएंगे कि वह उसे कब तक पूरा करेंगे?

جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میرا دوسرا سوال ہے: میں سٹوری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ بارہویں پانچ سالہ منصوبے کے اندر کون کون سی ریاستیں کا روڈ میپ پینڈنگ ہے اور اس میں آندھرا پردیش کا کیا موقف ہے؟ اگر پینڈنگ ہے، تو وزیر موصوف بتائیں گے کہ وہ اسے کب تک پورا کریں گے؟

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, when the UPA Government took charge last year, the hon. President, in her Address to both Houses of the Parliament, made a commitment that we will ensure that all panchayats of this country are linked with broadband access. Sir, it is a huge undertaking and we, in the Government of India, are investing a lot. We are making a lot of budgetary allocation. A lot of our programmes are directed towards this end. In this way, our rural areas will also get covered with broadband so that the IT does not get limited to the centres of excellence and big cities but also to small villages and towns. Sir, in terms of the specific programmes that are ongoing, there are no hurdles, as such, in terms of execution. As I said, it is also the State Governments that are also participating in terms of contributing land. We give the infrastructure, the logistical support, the technical know-how and the money as and when required. All States are contributing, along with the federal Government, to ensure that the progress on IT front is always expanding. I am happy to inform the House that the IT sector is directly employing about two-and-a-half million people, and indirectly employing about eight million people. So, the hon. Member can give me specific problems, if any, and we would be happy to address them.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The main component of all these projects, the software, is the proprietary software. The use of proprietary software increases the cost of our projects and it limits our freedom to develop the software according to our needs and objective realities. In China, Germany and

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

France, the national e-governance policy has given priority to free software which gives more freedom to copy, transfer and develop the software. So, my question is whether the Government has any plans to consider the developments in IT sector all over the world and policies of China, Germany and other countries to formulate their new e-governance plans, IT policy, which has given more priority to free software.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, we, from the Government of India, are always interacting very closely with the other stakeholders, whether it is the private industry or the State Governments. So, we allocate the Budget and money for the State Governments, and then, the State Governments have really to implement the SDC or the SWAN projects. They are free to tie up with anybody they want. We only fix certain parameters so that the Government of India's objective of having the delivery of Government services in a digitized mode to get more transparency and efficiency at very low incremental costs is fulfilled. That is the objective of this exercise. So, we can really mandate a particular type of software as long as parameters are met. The stakeholders - the industry and the State Governments - are quite free and quite open to collaborate with, or, partner with any company they want, whether it is proprietary or non-proprietary.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, India is justly proud of being perceived as world leader in ICT and telecommunication. Yet, disappointingly, the reply tells us that we are only 58th in the world. The question I have for the Minister is: why is it that in Twelfth Plan, we still don't have a Vision Document in respect of an area which has catapulted Indian economy into the global economy and acts significantly towards overall economic growth?

I also need to know whether it is true that the Universal Service Obligation Fund has not been effectively implemented, and, so, the rural connectivity and broadband connectivity has not penetrated into the rural, semi-rural and semi-urban areas to the extent and in the manner in which it was envisaged.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the hon. Member has pointed out the rankings in terms of how far India scores in terms of being I.T. society. Sir, the hon. Member will appreciate that India, as large as it is, has a lot of different ethnicities, geographical areas and languages, and, that we are a developing country. To that end, I think, we have made significant progress, and, India is now a country that produces companies that are global benchmarks. People, in fact, compare some of the Indian I.T. industry or companies with the best in the world. The objective of the Government is not

only to promote the IT industry as an export earning agency. Sir, the UPA's objective is to make sure that the last man in the street, or, people who live in the villages or far flung areas of our country should be benefited and their lives are made better with the help of I.T. industry. This is the objective of the Government.

I am happy to inform the hon. Member that through the National Knowledge Network, the Government of India will almost spend Rs. 6,000 crores to link 1500 institutions of excellence, the agricultural universities, laboratories, universities, and, research centers, so that there is a network created, where sharing of information takes place, and, once this information is disseminated and people get empowered along with proliferation of computers and broadband, I am sure, Sir, we will grow exponentially in terms of our internet usage and achieve the aim of transforming India into a Knowledge Society.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, हमारे देश में मोबाइल का penetration बहुत हुआ है। दस सालों में इसकी जो growth हुई है वह phenomenal है, लेकिन आज internet का penetration उतना नहीं है, जितनी अपेक्षा थी, बल्कि उससे भी बहुत कम है। सरकार को इसकी दिक्कतें मालूम हैं, policy handicaps भी मालूम हैं। इसलिए जब तक इंटरनेट ज्यादा लोगों तक नहीं पहुंचता, गांवों में नहीं पहुंचता, तब तक यह नहीं हो सकता। इसमें केवल ब्रॉड बैंड की ही समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि समस्या पावर एवं अन्य सब चीजों की भी है। जब तक इंटरनेट नहीं आता तब तक citizen friendly e-governance initiatives का भी कोई मतलब नहीं रहता क्योंकि लोग उसे access नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए, मेरा सवाल यह है कि basic question of internet penetration grow होने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? जो citizen friendly initiatives of e-governance है, वह हर स्टेट अपने तरीके से reinvent करता है। उसमें sharing of best practice amongst states करके उन्हें एक ही प्लेटफॉर्म पर लाने के लिए सरकार क्या करेगी?

श्री सचिन पायलट : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाया है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कोशिश है कि जो internet users हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत फैले और वे सिर्फ बड़े-बड़े शहरों तक ही सीमित न रहें। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि Department of Information and Technology ने इस बात का संज्ञान लिया। हो सकता है कि भारतवर्ष में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों की संख्या आधी हो, लेकिन हमारी जो 22 official languages हैं उनके software and fonts भी हम लोग मुफ्त उपलब्ध कराएं, ताकि जो लोग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलते हैं बल्कि मराठी, गुजराती, बंगला, कश्मीरी अथवा जो भी भाषा बोलते हैं, वे लोग भी इस internet technology का फायदा उठा सकें तथा अपने आपको उपेक्षित महसूस न करें। इसलिए हमारा डिपार्टमेंट लोगों को मुफ्त में इनके software प्रदान कर रहा है।

जहां तक broad band की बात है, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता है कि हम देश की सारी पंचायतों को तीन सालों के अन्दर broad band से जोड़ेंगे। दुनिया की जो नवीनतम technologies हैं,

उदाहरण के तौर पर Biomax है, जिसको खास कर हम लोगों ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में launch किया है। हम देश के 6 लाख 40 हजार गांवों को अपने programme making का एक केन्द्रबिन्दु मानते हैं, इसलिए Department of I.T. ने नौजवानों को शिक्षित करने का बीड़ा उठाया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें एक सुझाव दिया है कि हम वर्ष 2022 तक एक करोड़ लोगों का skill development कराएं और उस पर हम कार्य भी कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह जैसा आपने कहा, आपकी इस बात से मैं कुछ हद तक सहमत नहीं हूँ कि जो विभिन्न राज्य हैं, वे अपने तरीके से अपना e-governance programme चलाते हैं। हमारा यह काम है कि हम लोग उन best practices को अपनाएं, जिनमें interoperability हो तथा जो compatible हो, ताकि हमें उस चीज को बार-बार invent न करना पड़े। इसलिए हम लोग समय-समय पर conferences और seminars आयोजित करते हैं और उस पर debate और discussion करने के बाद इसको करने का जो सबसे बढ़िया तरीका हो, जो cost effective हो और जो करने में सबसे आसान भी हो, उसको हम लोग उदाहरण के तौर पर पेश करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 383.

National Spectrum Policy

*383.DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the Government not being able to auction 3G Spectrum to date despite two years having lapsed since the first announcement; and

(b) whether a National Spectrum Policy would be formulated to comprehensively examine and identify suitable mechanism to remove the existing deficiencies in the strategic and operational aspects of spectrum management?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A.RAJA):

(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The guidelines for auction of 3G spectrum was announced by the Government on 1.8.2008 and amendments in the guidelines were issued on 11.9.2008. However, there were some issues regarding availability of 3G spectrum, number of blocks to be auctioned and the reserve price for 3G auction, which delayed auctioning of 3G spectrum.

These issues were deliberated in the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 28.1.2009 and an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) was constituted on "Auction of 3G spectrum" in July, 2009 to go into these issues. These issues were discussed in the EGoM on 31st

July, 2009, 27th August, 2009, 19th November, 2009, 21st December, 2009 and 12th January, 2010. Consequently as per the decision of EGoM it was decided to auction 3 blocks of 3G spectrum in 17 service areas and 4 blocks of 3G spectrum in 5 service areas. Consequently the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) was issued on 25th February, 2010 and the 3G auction has started on 9th April, 2010.

(b) National Frequency Allocation Plan 2008 a policy document has been made effective since 1st April 2009 which caters to the needs for Government as well as private sectors. This document has been developed in very transparent manner where Government and private entities participated in the discussions. This document has been made public and does not contain any security related information.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the entire nation, including this august House, is very much concerned about the biggest, the highest independent India's scam which is known as the Spectrum scam, leading to a wrongful gain...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you asking a question relating to this?

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I am coming to this, Sir. Leading to a wrongful gain to a few individuals and leading to the highest loss to the Government, this is what I am talking about.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me please remind the hon. Member that supplementary questions have to be related to the answer given.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, the TRAI has ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the TRAI has announced auction process in giving this Spectrum. As far as supply and demand is concerned, at the time when this announcement was made by the TRAI, there was ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary?

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, there was limited supply whereas the demand was high. What I am trying to ask is ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't try, ask. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my specific supplementary is, when there is a great demand and supply is less, the Minister should have exercised his discretionary powers to see how much gain could be made for the Government. Instead, he referred back the matter and passed on the papers

with the result that so many things have happened. Why did the Minister not exercise his discretionary powers to see that the Government was able to gain, not the private individuals? That is my first supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, I do not doubt the sincerity of the hon. Member. I do not know from where he has got his sustenance to ask this question. The question is related to the 3G Spectrum. Of course, when the TRAI recommendation came, the base price that was fixed for 3G Spectrum was Rs. 1,010 crore for PAN India. When the matter was referred to the Telecom Commission, it was doubled, that is, Rs. 2,020 crore. Then, a question came to me that how many slots were going to be auctioned. The TRAI, the regulator, which was created by a Parliament statute, earlier said that four slabs could be auctioned. The matter was referred to the TRAI for some other reasons like Spectrum charge and other things. When they accepted the reference, it was not by the Government, but for the reasons best known to the TRAI, it changed its attitude that all available slots must be auctioned. So, the question came to me. Of course, Mr. Malaisamy is very keen on me that I have to exercise discretionary powers. I do not want to exercise the discretionary power because if at all a Minister is legitimately, with all sincerity, uses his discretionary powers, it will open a Pandora's Box to have allegations. What I did is, since ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... There was a contradiction. ...*(Interruptions)*... There was a difference of opinion between the Government and the TRAI with regard to how many slots were going to be auctioned. Of course, by law, the Minister is empowered to decide. In spite of that, I referred the matter to the CCEA. At that time, the Lok Sabha elections were announced. So, a reference was made to the Election Commission whether a policy decision can be pushed on further. The Election Commission gave a report that since it is a major policy decision in the scientific and technological domain, it should not be done during the election time. Accordingly, after the UPA Government was elected, again the matter was referred to the EGoM. The EGoM fixed the base price and fixed the number of slots. We expected, and even in the Parliament I told that Rs. 35,000 crore may come out of the 3G Spectrum auction.

Today, the result is that it — 3G plus Wi-MAX — may exceed Rs.45,000 crore. So, it will be a good gain for the Government.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my second supplementary is this. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is fully aware that the spectrum sold to private individuals had been resold to foreign traders. They sold it at Rs. 1,651 crore for pan India telecom licence. This was resold to private

people, foreign traders for Rs. ten thousand crore. I want to know whether the Minister is fully aware that he sold it at a less price by auction with the result that those people made profit of Rs.8,000 crore. I want to know whether the Minister is fully aware of it.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, again, with due respect to Dr. Malaisamy and with all sincerity, I must say that he suffers from complete ignorance on spectrum issue because there is complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The country is ignorant. Please enlighten it.

SHRI A. RAJA: Dr. Maitreyan, it is universal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI A. RAJA: Dr. Maitreyan, it is universal. A doctor cannot be expected to give opinion on engineering. Likewise, an engineer is not expected to give opinion on medicine. Ignorance is universal, including the institutional ignorance. So, it is not wrong. I have to teach you. If it is necessary, I will get teaching from you. It is a bilateral agreement between us in the august House. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is different. There is confusion between 2G and 3G. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला : जैसे IPL के बारे में सबको पता नहीं है।

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : सर, IPL मंत्री पर action हो गया, "Spectrum Raja" पर action कब होगा?

SHRI A. RAJA: Earlier I took more than one hour in this House on this issue. There is some confusion in the minds of the people; there are some confusion in the minds of the media; and there are some confusion in the minds of the institutional mechanisms all over the country. 2G service is for common people. This commitment was made by the NTP 1999. It was devised during the NDA regime in 1999 that 2G spectrum need not be auctioned; it had to be done on the basis of allotment. The very question whether it was sold for again or traded for again is completely wrong. Spectrum cannot be sold; spectrum cannot be traded. Of course, the FDI policy permits any company to offload its share. Accordingly, some of the companies have done it. It is legitimate and well within the financial norms. It has been approved by the CCEA also.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am not an expert on this like many other hon. Members. But I would like to know if 3G and broadband are complementary. If they are complementary, what is the need for a separate auction? Is it true that it has been allotted to the BSNL and the MTNL long

before? How are the BSNL and the MTNL performing as far as this is concerned? And what is the experience of the Government so far as it is concerned ?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, a policy decision was taken by the Government that 3G should be auctioned as per the international practice in the developed countries. Then we took a political or administrative decision in the Ministry. Since the BSNL is a PSU, not only it has commercial value attached to it but it has social obligation also to provide telephone connections and other facilities to the common people, those who are living in the lowest strata of the social order. We decided, notwithstanding this auction, to allot one slot. In this, the matching price will be borne by the BSNL and the MTNL. It was done because the procedure contemplated in the BSNL to offer equipment by tender was cumbersome and it might have taken long time to procure the equipment. However, the BSNL has started providing these services in major cities, metros, urban and semi-urban areas, and up to district level in almost all the States. I am told that more than 1 million connections have been given. They are on the job. The leverage that has been offered by the BSNL has been properly utilized. Of course, it has to be stimulated. We are taking all measures to do it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, your reply relates to 3G spectrum auction. You may recall that in 2G spectrum allocation many irregularities were reported and the office of the concerned Ministry was raided by the CBI as well. My very straight question is this. What kind of mechanism has been ensured in the 3-G auction process, so that the irregularities of the 2G are not repeated?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, the process of 3G auction is going on. It is open to all including the CVC and other institutions.

They are regularly monitoring 3G auctions. So far as 2G is concerned, yes, there is a case filed by the CBI. I must be fair to the House that whatever may be the scrutiny either by the institution or by the individual or by the judicial forum, we are ready to face it and we will place all the records there. Whatever may be the decision, we will abide by it. But, so far as the CBI is concerned, it is not within my domain.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, 2008 में guidelines बनने के बाद भी मंत्रालय ने नोटिस invite करने में दो वर्ष से ज्यादा का समय लगा दिया। 1G और 2G mobile के लिए बहुत समय ले लिया। जब कि दूसरे देश जैसे, Sweden, Norway, USA, Korea, Japan, etc. 4G mobile पर काम कर रहे हैं। क्या सरकार 4G mobile के लिए consultation paper और प्लान तैयार कर चुकी है और इसको introduce करने के लिए model बना चुकी है? सर, 4G mobile BSNL को देने के बाद BSNL का जो शेयर 15.6 परसेंट से घटकर 7 परसेंट पर आ गया था, क्या इसमें improvement हो पाएगा?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, this is not directly connected with 3G auction. Let him put a different question with regard to the performance of BSNL. We would reply to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough.

Registration as Overseas Citizen of India

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

- (a) the number of applications for registering as overseas citizen of India granted by Government since the enforcement of the Scheme, State-wise;
- (b) the salient features of the amended law and the Scheme; and
- (c) the number of applications pending from the persons, indicating the origin of their State?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As on 31st March, 2010, a total number of 5,73,324 persons of Indian origin have been registered as Overseas Citizens of India. State-wise data is not maintained.

(b) Salient Features of the OCI Scheme :

- The Scheme provides for registration of Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- The Scheme was introduced by an amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005 and was made operational from January, 2006.
- Registered OCIs are issued an OCI registration certificate and a life-long multiple entry, multi purpose visa for visiting India.
- Registered OCIs are exempted from the requirement of registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office and can stay in India for any length of time.
- Registered OCIs are granted conceptual parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters

relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties'. However, specific benefits have to be notified under section 7B(1) of the Act.

- Registered OCIs are also granted parity with Non-Resident Indians in the matter of inter-country adoption of Indian children; parity with resident Indian nationals in matters of tariffs in air domestic fares and parity with domestic Indian visitors in respect of entry fee for visiting national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India.
- OCI is not to be construed as 'dual citizenship'. It does not confer political rights.

(c) As on 31st March, 2010, approximately, 9,285 OCI applications are pending. This number also includes applicants who have registered online but not submitted their applications (physical - hard copies) at Indian Mission/Posts abroad/MHA, incomplete applications which would have been returned without processing, applications which are under various stages of processing, etc. No data of the OCI applicants on the basis of their state of origin in India is maintained.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, the rights of the overseas citizens as well as of those citizens who work abroad are much in discussion. As far as the rights of overseas citizens are concerned, there is an issue discussed from time to time whether they are going to be given voting rights. As far as the citizens of India who work abroad on board ships and in Gulf countries are concerned, their voting rights are being taken away by election enumerators because when they go to the house, they see that the citizen is not there. People tell them that he is working on the board ship or he is working in the Gulf countries. So, their rights are being curtailed; their names are being deleted from the electoral roll. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister: As far as giving voting rights to overseas citizens is concerned, is your Ministry taking any steps? Is your Ministry doing something for ensuring that the names of those who are working abroad are not deleted from the electoral rolls?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the voting rights of the Indian passport holders working abroad are not in the voter list. Under the rules of the Representation of Peoples Act, those who are absent for more than six months, their names will be deleted. That is the reason. And, that is why, Sir, during the time of the last UPA Government, a Bill was introduced to confer voting rights to the persons who are holding Indian passports. The Bill went to the Standing Committee and the Committee has sent it back. Again, it has been discussed here. It is always the intention of the Government to confer voting

rights to the Indian passport holders who are working and living abroad for more than one year or two years or whatever the time may be. Sir, at the same time, recently, the Election Commission made some statement on this. On that matter also, definitely, we will take it up with the Election Commission to make them understand the importance of the decision to confer voting rights to them, as already declared by the Prime Minister that it is under the consideration of the Government in the last meeting of the PBD.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, the main question was regarding the voting rights of the overseas citizens. What is his answer to that?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, overseas citizens are different. There is no dual citizenship in India. Voting rights can be conferred only on the persons who are working abroad with Indian passports and nobody else.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, my second supplementary is that overseas citizens of India, who are conferred these cards, are told at the airports that the card does not give them entry. They are required to have a life long visa endorsement on their passports; otherwise, this card is of no use. Has any such incident come to your knowledge?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, Sir. About ten cases have been reported to us. Sir, what happened is, they changed the passports. They were being issued with new passports. There are two cards which are issued.

One is the Overseas Card. That is not registered. That is an identification card. That is given to an OCI. But there is another resort paper that has been pasted on the passport. Unfortunately, these friends who came from abroad have come with the new passports. They are not having old passports with them. That is the reason why they have been detained. But they have been allowed to go, later, with an entry certificate. So, Sir, I requested, when I was abroad, the NRIs and the OC holders, and, even today, to this Parliament, I would say, that there is nothing wrong; they can carry the passport. There are two passports—the new passport and the old passport. They can carry together; there is nothing wrong, Sir. If there is a problem, they will not come. But this issue is under consideration of the Ministry as well as the MHA. We are discussing how to sort it out.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो टोटल आवेदन आए थे, उनमें से 5 लाख के करीब आपने कार्ड issue कर दिए और अभी 9 हजार पेंडिंग हैं, क्या किसी का आवेदन आपने रिजेक्ट भी किया है? अगर रिजेक्ट किया है, तो उसके कारण क्या थे और कैसे उसका ओ.सी.आई. कार्ड बनेगा, वह बताया जाए?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, there are certain criteria fixed for the on-line applications. For Category 'A' applications, it is online, and for Category 'B' applications, they have been downloaded. There may be some incomplete applications. So, they are to be returned or will be kept pending. Forms should be fully filled in. If any column is not filled then it has to be kept pending. The hon. Member will appreciate that out of more than 5,73,000 people already registered, only 9000 applications are pending, Sir, because of different reasons. We inform them also and ask them to check up on-line. We inform them that these are the problems; please correct it and send it back; then, we will be issuing; no problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sardar Tarlochan Singh.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : सर, यह जो स्कीम है, इसके लिए we are thankful to the Government कि इस स्कीम को उन्होंने इम्प्लिमेंट किया है। सर, यह स्कीम पिछली सरकार ने इंट्रोड्यूस की थी और आपने इसको बहुत अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लिमेंट किया है, पर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक 5,73,000 people have been able to get the benefit. आपने इसमें यह नहीं बताया कि आपने कितने लोगों के आवेदन रिजेक्ट किए because every Indian settled abroad wants to take the benefit out of this scheme. जिन लोगों के आवेदन आपने रिजेक्ट किए, उनका reason क्या है; whether we are going to give them more benefit and make it more easier. और जिन लोगों को blacklist करके आप वीजा भी नहीं देते, उनके लिए आपके पास अब क्या-क्या चीजें हैं, इसके डिटेल इस सवाल में नहीं दिए गए हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the application can be rejected. But if it is complete, naturally, it will not be rejected. But I do not know the total number of rejected applications; the figures are not with me. About the blacklisted people, I am not able to answer. That is for the MEA to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Thank you, Sir. मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ what is the reason, पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश को इस स्कीम से जो बाहर रखा गया है, उसके कारण क्या हैं?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, there are enough reasons why a Government takes a decision, and it is a decision taken by the Government that the PIOs who are citizens of these two countries are exempted. That is not a new thing, Sir. The system which already exists is like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

चीन के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा मिलकर कार्य करने की अपील

*385. श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन के राष्ट्रपति ने भारत से अपील की है दोनों देशों को पिछली घटनाओं को भुलाकर भविष्य में एक साथ मिल कर कार्य करना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार की ओर से भी इस अपील पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई है; और

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

विदेश मंत्री (श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा): (क) से (घ) 1 अप्रैल, 2010 को भारत गणराज्य और चीन जनवादी गणराज्य के बीच राजनयिक संबंधों की स्थापना की 60वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर भारत और चीन के राष्ट्रपति ने बधाई संदेशों का आदान-प्रदान किया। दोनों नेताओं ने भारत और चीन के बीच रणनीतिक एवं सहयोगात्मक भागीदारी का स्वागत किया। चीन के राष्ट्रपति ने यह सूचित किया कि दोनों देशों के बीच मैत्री को प्रगाढ़ बनाने, पारस्परिक विश्वास को बढ़ाने, सहयोग को व्यापक करने और रणनीतिक एवं सहयोगात्मक भागीदारी के सर्वांगीण विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चीन तैयार है। भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने यह उल्लेख किया कि दोनों देशों के बीच गहन सहयोग एशिया और विश्व में शांति और स्थिरता के लिए सहायक है और यह दोहराया कि भारत द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को एक ऊंचाई तक ले जाने के लिए चीन के साथ मिल कर कार्य करने की दिशा में अग्रसर है।

Appeal of Chinese President for working together

†*385. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese President has appealed to India that both countries should work together in future by forgetting the past incidents;

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

(c) whether Government has also responded to this appeal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) On 1 April 2010, the Presidents of India and China exchanged messages of felicitation on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China. The two leaders hailed the Strategic and Cooperative Partnership between India and China.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The President of China conveyed that China is ready to deepen friendship, enhance mutual trust, broaden cooperation and promote in-depth growth of the strategic and cooperative partnership between the two countries. The President of India noted that close cooperation between the two countries is conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world, and reiterated that India looks forward to continue working closely with China in taking bilateral relations to new levels.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. I note, from the reply, the pious declarations of Chinese President about deepening the Indo-China relationship, including the one for strategic purposes. But my concern is that there is a wide disconnect in declarations and what you are seeing on the ground. Mr. Mishra reminds me that in the last Session, I asked a question exactly about the number of incursions into India. You told me, "I will send you." You wrote me a letter, completely unsatisfactory; I am not going into that because it is a communication between you and me.

But you see the latest incident. In spite of being sponsored by the Government of India, China denied a visa to a shooter from the North-East because he was from Arunachal Pradesh and they gave him a visa on a separate page and, ultimately, he could not go to China. My question is this: Why is there so much of disconnect between pious declaration by the President and their Ambassador and what is happening on the ground all around, as far as our strategic interest is concerned? Are we not able to convince them? Or, are they taking us for granted?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, I would like to respectfully disagree with the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is a question, not a suggestion.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: There is no disconnect between China and India about the relationship. At the highest level of Governments, we have come to an understanding that in the matter of relationship between our two great countries, developing countries, neighbouring countries, the most populous countries, we need to work closely together. Very recently, when the hon. Prime Minister was in Copenhagen, I think, a beginning has been made in a very propitious manner where China and India took certain common positions in tackling some of the pressing urgent global problems. Yes, there are some concerns between our two countries. I will be less than honest to

myself if I don't say that there are concerns. The concerns are about boundary question. Well, it has been India's policy that a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable resolution of the boundary question has to be done and for that we have authorised our special representatives who are in constant touch. They have had 13 meetings and the 14th meeting is due any time in the foreseeable future. Hence, I think, our relationship has been growing in a very complementary manner, in spite of these concerns.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, I hope you will kindly appreciate that speaking in unison on a global platform, in no way, impinges upon the inherent conflict between the India-China relationships on a host of issues. Therefore, that importance needs to be, probably, noted. What troubles me more is that when you went to China very recently, there were talks that they were building a dam on the river Brahmaputra at an area known Zangmu on the Tibetan periphery. Is it a fact that they have confirmed you that they are indeed making it? If that is the case, there is no water sharing treaty between India and China. How would it impact upon the flow of river Brahmaputra, the lifeline of the North-East?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, it is a fact that when the Foreign Minister of China and I met in Beijing, the question of this hydel power station that is being built at Zangmu did come up in our discussions. The Chinese Foreign Minister has assured me that no water storage at the power station is contemplated and there will not be any regulation in terms of volumes of water that are being let into the river and it is not going to have any impact on downstream areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Did they construct a canal or not? That is very important. The canal is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The same thing has been reiterated by the Foreign Minister of China repeatedly and I quote:

"The Chinese Foreign Minister said that China has always taken a responsible attitude towards development of trans-border rivers. He further clarified that the Zangmu hydel power station whose construction is yet to start is small with its main function being generation of power and not water supply".

So we proceed to deal with China on the basis of this assurance which has been given to us.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As if they have complied with all the assurances in the past. They have always gone back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : 1962 में भी चीन ने कहा था कि हम हमला नहीं करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है, मंत्री जी ने मान लिया है, डैम बन रहा है और चायना उस पूरे पानी का दुरुपयोग करेगा अपने इलाके के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. You cannot continue to interfere in the proceedings like this. Please resume your place.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I want a half-an-hour discussion on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice for that.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, recently, we have been reading in a number of newspapers about the controversy in regard to the policy of visas, about Chinese visas. I would request the Minister to clarify it. What is our policy in this regard? Are we giving it liberally, whenever they want to participate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know about the policy.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, may I humbly submit to you that this question does not arise out of the main question?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the question is about relationship between China and India. I want to know as to how the visa system goes on.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, will the hon. Minister respond to the broad issue that apart from the cooperation between India and China, in multilateral issues like WTO, Copenhagen, G-20, the spirit of cooperation will extend in accepting some international rules of the game in the quest for oil equity, in foreclosure of coal mines and in the competitive way in which raw materials of the world are being foreclosed to India's disadvantage?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, these are larger issues which need continuous engagement with China so that we can discuss and then find an agreed solution.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that India looks forward to continue working closely with China in taking bilateral relations to new levels. My question is in regard

to the hydel power project at Zangmu. The hon. Minister has said that it is not a big project. I would like to inform the House that it is a 540 MW hydel project and it will cost 1138 million yen. They have given the contract to five companies for construction. They have already started the work. Now there is no bilateral understanding between the Government of India and the Government of China on the issue of water sharing. Once they start the hydel project there, then the people downstream Brahmaputra will suffer a lot. Will the Government take up this issue with China to find a solution in this matter?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, with reference to trans-border rivers, the Brahmaputra and the Sutlej, we have an expert-level mechanism which is in place. That expert-level mechanism is meeting in Delhi this month, between 26th and 29th. All such issues, which concern the two countries, particularly with reference to the trans-border rivers, will be dealt with by this expert-level Committee. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: We want to know about China. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. बैठ जाइए! ... *(Interruptions)*... Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Rise in Corruption

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

- (a) whether the Prime Minister, the Law Minister and different sections of society have expressed concern over increasing corruption;
- (b) whether it is a fact that complaints of corruption are increasing everywhere including in Government, politicians, social organisations, judiciary and industry;
- (c) whether there are any legal or administrative hurdles in checking it;
- (d) whether Government proposes to amend the Constitution, service rules, Penal Code and other laws for this purpose;
- (e) whether Government would consider making a law on confiscating the property earned through corruption; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) whether the persons punished for corruption would be declared permanently unfit to contest election?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Corruption is a menace that has a wide range of corrosive effect on society. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, and erodes the quality of life. Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, restricts a Government's ability to provide basic services, and feeds inequality and injustice.

(c) and (d) Corruption thrives 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.

(e) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944 provides for attachment, confiscation and forfeiture of property of corrupt public servants.

(f) The Representation of the People Act, 1951 (as amended from time to time) provides for disqualification of persons convicted under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and for offence of bribery.

Change of Indian Standard Time

*387. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn towards the demands of the scientists and experts to change the Indian Standard Time (IST) and also to adopt two time zones in the country for increasing productivity and to save energy consumption;

(b) if so, the Government's views and response thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, based on communications received earlier from the then Governor of Tripura and few individuals, the Department of Science and Technology, in the year 2002, had constituted a high level Committee to explore the feasibility of having two separate

time zones given the longitudinal difference between the extreme regions of the country. The Committee observed that having separate time zones may not provide any major advantage to the States but may pose difficulties in view of differential timings to be framed for airlines, railways, communication services, etc. It recommended that advancing the work/institutional timing in appropriate States would be more effective solution which can be implemented through administrative actions by the concerned State.

Approval from FIPB

***388. SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the telecom companies obtain licences by furnishing wrong information and thereafter fail to comply with conditions related to net worth, roll out, substantial equity, lock-in period, etc. and bring in foreign equity without any approval from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB);

(b) if so, the details of the companies and their shareholding pattern;

(c) whether bringing in foreign equity without FIPB approval would not threaten national security; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to ensure that before fulfilling the criteria given in the licencing conditions, including roll out, these companies are not allowed to bring in foreign equity?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The telecom licenses are issued in terms of the extant Guidelines subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria which includes requirement of networth, paid-up equity capital, compliance to substantial equity clause and compliance to FDI guidelines. Presently, no violation of FDI norms by telecom licensee companies has been found.

(c) In terms of Press Note 3/2007 of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) applicable for telecom sector, 74% composite (direct + indirect) FDI is permitted for telecom services subject to licensing and security conditions. FDI upto 49% is permitted under automatic route. FDI of more than 49% and upto 74% is permitted through Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) subject to security vetting of foreign as well as Indian investors.

(d) Subject to license conditions, there is no prior requirement of completion of roll out obligations, before bringing in FDI in the licensee company.

Water level in several cities

***389. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that water level in several cities including NCR is dipping at an alarming pace;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the precautionary steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The study of ground water levels carried out jointly by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the State Governments revealed decline in ground water levels ranging between 0.07 and 3.32 metre per year in the country including NCR. About 15% of the blocks/talukas/mandals in the country are over-exploited. Decline in ground water levels has also been observed in parts of some cities in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Pondicherry and West Bengal including 7 out of 9 districts of NCR. Decline in the level of ground water is attributable to withdrawal of ground water in excess of natural recharge.

(c) The Government has implemented the following measures aimed at management and development of ground water resources in the country:-

- Circulation of Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to facilitate regulation and control of development and management of ground water.
- Issue of directions by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to States having 'over-exploited' areas for taking necessary measures to adopt/promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and also to include provision for making construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures mandatory under the building bye-laws.
- Notification of 43 areas by CGWA in 10 States/UTs including South and South-west districts of NCT Delhi, Behror and Gurgaon blocks of Haryana, Municipal Corporations of Faridabad and Ghaziabad for regulation of ground water development.
- Implementation of schemes/programmes namely Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwell for over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas of hard rock region covering seven States, Demonstrative Projects for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP).
- Institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation.
- A Web Enabled Ground Water Information System (WEGWIS) for dissemination of ground water related information to all stake holders.

Further, the State Governments have also taken measures such as rainwater harvesting and recharge to ground water to address the issue of over-exploitation. The Government of NCT Delhi has issued directions which *inter-alia* provide that abstraction of ground water for any purpose would require prior permission from New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) in respect of NDMC areas and Delhi Jal Board (DJB) in respect of other areas of Delhi.

Complaints regarding private mobile companies

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

- (a) the number of complaints Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) received in 2008-09 regarding the private mobile telephone companies;
- (b) whether TRAI has addressed these complaints;
- (c) whether it is a fact that private telecom and mobile companies are inaccessible and do not even respond properly on their stipulated service complaint numbers;
- (d) whether it is deliberate strategy of such companies to avoid even the registry of such complaints; and
- (e) in what manner TRAI would make private telecom companies responsive and be accessible to the public in respect of their complaints?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) During the year 2008-09, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) received 2186 complaints against private mobile telephone companies.

(b) TRAI takes cognizance of the complaints affecting a large number of consumers or complaints alleging violation of TRAI orders, directions or regulations. Individual consumer complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to the concerned service provider for necessary action. As per reports of service providers, these complaints are generally resolved.

(c) and (d) In order to make the telecommunications service providers easily accessible and responsive to the complaints of consumers, the TRAI notified the "Telecom Consumers Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007" on 4th May 2007, which provide for effective, speedy and inexpensive redressal of grievances of telecom consumers. As per this regulation, all telecom service providers are mandated to establish Call Centre, earmark, allot or establish a basic

telephone or cellular mobile telephone having sufficient lines or connections to be called as "toll free number" or "consumer care number" or "helping number" or "special number", as the case may be at its Call Centres. The staff at the Call Centre is to be easily accessible and available to the consumers for redressal of grievances. Service providers are also mandated to provide docket numbers for all the complaints booked by subscribers.

(e) TRAI is taking quarterly statement from all the service providers regarding number of calls booked and resolved at Call Centers. It has also notified a regulation on standards for quality of service of basic telephone service and cellular mobile telephone services, mandating that every service provider shall meet the quality of service benchmarks in respect of both namely network service quality parameter and customer service quality parameters. TRAI monitors the performance of the service providers against the benchmarks and parameters laid down in quality of service regulations through monthly and quarterly performance monitoring reports. TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the quality of service of mobile services through independent audit and survey agencies. The results of these audit and survey are widely published for information of all the stakeholders.

Agricultural pricing system

*391. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has, recently, stated that the agricultural pricing system should be made more market-oriented by delinking support prices from procurement prices;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to bring sweeping reforms in the agricultural pricing systems and to achieve the targeted growth in agriculture;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps Planning Commission proposes to take to protect farmers in the new reforms?

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

(a) to (d) No, Sir. The present price policy of the Government for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encouraging higher investment and production, and also to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. The Government decides on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various agricultural commodities *inter-alia*, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and also incorporating the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors which are considered important for fixation of Minimum Support Prices.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan document has also stated that if the needs of procurement to maintain adequate stocks of food grains require procurements prices to be higher than MSP, a transparent mechanism is needed that enables Government to undertake commercial purchases at prices comparable to those paid by private traders. This could be done if the procurement price (i.e. MSP plus bonus) was announced at the beginning of the purchase season, along with a procurement target in terms of quantity. After the procurement target was met, the bonus would be suspended. However, if procurement quantities, even with bonus are not met, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) should be able to tender from both domestic as well as international markets, after standard procurement operations, to make up the deficit to maintain stocks with the FCI. (Reference: Eleventh Five Year Plan Document Vol.II, Chapter 4.1 on Food and Nutrition Para 4.1.26)

The Plan also recognizes that the improved performance in agriculture is necessary if the growth is to be inclusive. Hence, measures as warranted to enhance agricultural production and protect the interest of the farmers are taken from time to time.

Upgradation of postal network

†*392. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has examined the need to streamline the functioning of the Department of Posts in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of schemes pertaining to the investment of funds for upgradation of technology of postal network to compete with private sector; and
- (d) the details of other commercial use of the vast network of Department of Posts spread across the country by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The department has felt the need to revitalize the entire post office network in the country by developing the post office as a pivot for civic and governance activities, especially in rural areas.

(b) The Department has undertaken a massive overhaul of its infrastructure and core operations in mail, money remittances, banking and insurance services through IT induction at an unprecedented scale. The aim is to make the neighbourhood Post Office, the focus for delivery of all

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

communication services, socio-economic initiatives of the Government and most importantly for enhancing financial inclusion of the unbanked rural population so that the infrastructure available can be put to multiple use for reaching the common man across the urban-rural divide. With rapid economic growth and technological advancement, the mail profile in India Post has changed substantially with increase in volume of mail in Business-to-Customer (B2C) and Business-to-Business (B2B) segments. To be in line with this transformation, the Department is optimizing and rationalising its mail grid and setting up Mail Business Centres, automating mail handling in major metro cities to speed up mail transmission, introducing core banking solutions for the Post Office Savings Bank and undertaking a concerted drive to increase the insurance cover available to the rural poor under its Rural Postal Life Insurance policies. A National Rural Micro-Insurance drive has been launched on 7.11.2009 for this purpose.

Towards the end of revitalizing the post office Project Arrow was launched by the Department. It was launched initially on proof of concept basis in 50 post offices in Phase I. After its successful completion, it was implemented in 450 post offices in Phase II and in 500 post offices in Phase III post offices across the country including in the rural areas. Project Arrow aims at comprehensive improvement of the core operations of the post office as well as the ambience in which postal transactions are undertaken. The details of post offices covered under Project Arrow Phase I, II and III are given in Annexure [See Appendix 219 Annexure No.19] The response of the general public and the staff of the Department to the initiative has been overwhelmingly positive and Project arrow offices have shown significant increase in revenue earnings. The initiative Project Arrow - Transforming India Post has also won the Prime Minister's award for Excellence in Public Administration for the year 2008-09.

In addition the department has started Postal Finance Marts as a one stop shop for financial services in the post office. Under the scheme, a customer can avail various financial schemes of the Department of Posts as also of a variety of partner organizations at a single window. The list of post office having the Postal Finance Marts is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Department of Posts has taken up computerization and networking of Post Offices in a big way. By 1.4.2010, 12604 Post Offices have been computerized. 1305 Post Offices have been provided with leased line communications (WAN) and 10530 Post Offices have been connected through broadband facility. During the 10th Plan Period, Rs. 575.30 crores were spent for

computerization and networking of Post Offices. During 11th Plan, Rs. 300.93 crores have been spent for the same so far. It is proposed to computerize and network all post offices across the length and breadth of the country in the current five year plan. The department by computerizing and networking post offices will be able to create a seamless platform for provision of various e-enabled services even in rural areas, enable continuous monitoring and provision of effective stage by stage track and trace and make efficient and accountable delivery of e-governance initiatives of the Government possible across the rural urban divide. All postal schemes with details and fund invested/allocated during 11th Five Year Plan are given in Statement-II (*See below*). These schemes are designed to provide a level playing field to the Department and to provide quality services and products with a view to achieving fullest customer satisfaction.

(d) The Department has diversified its activities in order to optimally use its vast network by tying up with various Ministries/Departments, Public and Private Sector Organizations for providing a range of services and products as given below:

For retail services:

- i) **Sale of Passport Forms:** India Post has tied up with like the Ministry of External Affairs for selling of passport forms and acceptance of filled in passport application forms through identified Speed Post Centres.
- ii) **Railway ticket reservation:** India Post has tied up with Ministry of Railways for sale of railway ticket reservations through 88 post offices across 15 States.
- iii) **Sale of Application forms:** India Post has tied up with UPSC/various State PSCs for sale of application forms of various competitive exams and safe transmission of examination materials throughout the country
- iv) **Collection of Utility Bills:** India Post has tied up with BSNL/MTNL/private Telecom companies/Electricity distribution companies/Water Boards/ Municipalities etc. accepting of utility bills in the post offices by cash.
- v) **Sale of Gold Coins:** Department with association with Reliance Money Infrastructure Limited and World Gold Council is providing Swiss certified pure gold coins of 0.5g., 1g, 5g and 8g denominations at 466 post offices across 16 postal circles.

- vi) **Foreign Exchange Service:** The service of sale & purchase of foreign currency & instrument is offered to public in association with HDFC Bank. Presently this service is available at 119 Post Office across 12 postal circles.

The Department has also tied-up with various private financial institutions to sell their product through post offices:

- vii) **Tie-up with Oriental Insurance Company:** Department has tied-up with Oriental Insurance Company Limited to sell its non-life insurance products to provide Accidental Death Insurance schemes for SB/MIS/SCSS accounts holders. The scheme is very popular among the rural populace as they do not otherwise have risk covers.
- viii) **Tie-up with ICICI:** The Department has tied up with ICICI to retail their pension products through selected post offices. At present, the scheme is available from 90 Head Post Offices across the country.
- ix) **Tie-up with SBI:** India Post has tied up with State Bank of India to sell its assets and liability products through identified post offices. Initially, the scheme was started in five States Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Jharkhand. It was later extended to 10 States on a pilot basis.
- x) **Tie-up with Mutual Fund Houses:** The Department has tied up with various mutual fund houses to provide the common man especially in rural and semi-urban areas easy access to market based investment options as well as to extend the reach of the capital market of the country.
- xi) **Tie-up with Western Union:** The Department has been operating Instant International Money Transfer service in association with a multinational company - Western Union Financial Services Inc. since April 2001. This service provides customers the facility of receiving remittances from 205 countries on real time basis. The service is currently available from more than 8500 offices.
- xii) **Tie-up with PFRDA for implementation of New Pension Scheme:** New Pension System (NPS) was introduced by Government of India with effect from 1st May, 2009. Subscriber (any Indian Citizen) in the age group of 18 to 55 can join NPS and contribute till the age of 60. The subscriber's contributions will be invested as per the scheme preference opted by the Subscriber. Under this scheme any subscriber who intends to open a pension account will have the facility of the same at identified post offices. The New Pension Scheme has been successfully launched in 27 Head Post Offices of South Karnataka and 21 Head Post Offices of Coimbatore region on 24th February, 2010.

Apart from the above the Department has also accepted the responsibility of delivery of various governance initiatives of the Central and State Governments especially in rural areas. Thus, more than 97000 Post Offices across India are disbursing wages under NREGA to more than 4 crores account holders in 19 States. Old Age Pension is being paid through 20 lacs Post Office Savings Accounts in Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand and North East and through Money Order in J&K, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The department is also helping the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation in collection of data for determining the rural price index through 1186 village Post Offices in all states.

Statement-I

Circle-wise statement of Postal Finance Marts

Name of Circle	No. of Postal Finance Marts
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	38
Assam	24
Bihar	25
Chhattisgarh	12
Delhi	23
Gujarat	20
Haryana	17
Himachal Pradesh	16
Jammu & Kashmir	09
Jharkhand	16
Karnataka	35
Kerela	23
Maharashtra	41
Madhya Pradesh	25
North-East	32
Orissa	21

1	2
Punjab	15
Rajasthan	20
Tamil Nadu	48
Uttar Pradesh	28
Uttarakhand	15
West Bengal	25
TOTAL	528

Statement-II

Details of Postal Schemes

Scheme I: Access to the Postal Network

The objective of this Scheme is to increase access to the postal network, keeping in view the Universal Service Obligation, customer satisfaction and the need to move towards self-sufficiency. Post Offices are opened on the basis of distance, population and income norms fixed for this purpose. Branch post offices, Departmental Post Offices and Franchisee Outlets are being opened to meet the customer demands.

Scheme II: Mail Operations

The objective of this scheme is to further streamline mail operations, keeping in view the emerging needs of various customers segments, with special emphasis on the business mail segment.

Scheme III: Banking and Money Transfer Operations

The objective of this scheme is to fully realize the potential of the vast customer base and credibility of India Post in the area of banking and money transfer operations. Any where any time banking and core banking services are being implemented.

Scheme IV: Insurance Operations

The objective of this scheme is to fully exploit the potential of the insurance sector through focus on technology and skill upgradation, keeping in view the potential market growth and customer expectations. The major activities planned include development of insurance software and computerization of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) activities so as to make the operations on line and training of personnel in marketing and in underwriting.

Scheme V: Philately Operations

The objective of this scheme is to capitalize on the revenue earning potential of philately by reorganizing India Post's philatelic activities on business lines and contributing towards Department's revenue. Keeping in view the immense potential for increasing the collector base, it proposes to carry on intensive promotional activities, including Philatelic Exhibitions. It further proposes to modernize Philatelic Bureau, set up business website for philately and relocate National Philatelic Museum for easy access to public.

Scheme VI: Estates Management

The objective of this scheme is to fulfill the Universal Service Obligation of providing easy access to postal services through construction of buildings so as to provide the vital infrastructure for efficient postal operations, while simultaneously focusing on revenue generation from estates in commercial locations.

Scheme VII: Technology Upgradation and Modernization

This scheme aims at seamless integration of the entire postal network through induction of appropriate technology in all operations and support areas, with a view to providing unparalleled efficiency and outreach in services and achieving a turn around. The scheme envisages extensive technology upgradation and modernization, establishment of data centres and networking of all post offices thus providing all postal services to customers under one single window system.

Scheme VIII: Materials Management

The objective of this scheme is to set up an effective materials management system through upgradation of technology and provision of essential equipments. Under this Plan scheme it is proposed to provide the infrastructure and equipment required for professional materials management, since the Postal Stores Depots and post offices handle a very large volume of stationery, including forms for use in operative offices, and equipment which is essential for the smooth functioning of the postal system.

Scheme IX: Human Resource Management

The objective of this scheme is to create valuable capital for the Department of Posts in the form of highly trained man-power well skilled in technology systems and usage, that exhibits total focus on customer satisfaction. Keeping in view that there is a need to adopt a more holistic approach and focus on overall human resource development, this Plan scheme aims to develop adequate skill sets to support the delivery of services to customers, induction of new technology, specialization in banking and insurance sectors, marketing and legal matters.

Scheme X: Marketing, Research and Product Development

The objective of this scheme is to support marketing, research and product development initiatives relating to various services offered by the Department of Posts viz. Speed Post, Express Parcel Post and Logistics Post. It also plans for brand development, business expansion and marketing of all postal products and services.

Scheme XI: Quality Management

The objective of this scheme is to make the operational and business strategy meaningful by improvement in quality of service as perceived by the customers. Through this Plan scheme, the Department proposes to carry forward and enhance the initiatives taken in the Tenth Plan and establish a self-sustaining system that can measure, monitor and improve quality of service, thereby enabling assessment of effectiveness of all programmes implemented by the Department. It is proposed to provide training to Postal Assistants/Postmen in the implementation of the Citizen's Charter in Post Offices and to Project Managers for the Sevottam project.

Schemes	11th Plan Outlay (in crore)
Access to the Postal Network	55.11
Mail Operations	614.28
Banking & Money Transfer Operations	142.50
Insurance Operations	35.00
Philately Operations	15.00
Estates Management	126.81
IT Induction - Postal Operations	2572.60
Material Management	10.00
Human Resource Management	124.45
Marketing, Research and Product Development	297.88
Quality Management	6.37
Total	4000.00

Land under irrigation in Jharkhand

*393. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of land that is irrigated in the ten Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts of Jharkhand;
- (b) the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) in what manner his Ministry proposes to increase the irrigation facilities in these districts;
- (d) whether any mechanism has been worked out to lift the water from the water bodies and make the water available for agriculture in these districts; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof for the next three years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Government of Jharkhand, the irrigated land in 10 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts of Jharkhand is about 33% of the net sown area. District-wise details of the irrigation potential created in 10 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts of Jharkhand namely Chatra, Bokaro, Hazaribagh (including Ramgarh), Palamu Garhwa, Latehar, Gumla, Lohardaga, East Singhbhum and West Singhbhum are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) to (e) Government of Jharkhand has informed that a number of major and medium irrigation projects and check dams are planned for implementation. District-wise information about major and medium irrigation schemes is given in Statement-II (See below). Government of Jharkhand has also informed that mechanism for lifting water for agricultural purposes through pumps have also been provided. The details in respect of number of check dams planned for completion in various LWE districts during the next three years are given in the Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

*Details of Irrigation Land in 10 Left Wing Extremism (LWE)
districts of Jharkhand*

(in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Irrigation Potential Created
1	2	3
1.	Chatra	26.217
2.	Bokaro	21.791
3.	Hazaribagh (including Ramgarh)	32.015
4.	Palamu	65.14
5.	Garhwa	46.13

1	2	3
6.	Latehar	21.67
7.	Gumla	45.2
8.	Lohardaga	23.26
9.	East Singbhoom and	
10.	West Singbhoom	46.21

Statement-II

Details of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects benefiting Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts of Jharkhand

Name of Districts	Projects
Bokaro	Konar Reservoir Scheme Bhairwa Reservoir Scheme
Hazaribagh (including Ramgarh)	Konar Irrigation Scheme Keso Reservoir Scheme Panchkero Reservoir Scheme
Palamu	Amanat Barrage Scheme North Koel Reservoir Scheme Batane Reservoir Scheme
Latehar	North Koel Reservoir Scheme
Gumla	Upper Sankh Reservoir Ramrekha Reservoir Scheme Suali Reservoir Scheme
Lohardaga	Sukri Reservoir Scheme
East Singbhoom and West Singbhoom	Swarnarekha Reservoir Scheme

Statement-III

Details of Check Dams in 10 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts of Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	No. of Check Dams	Irrigation Potential (in thousand hectares)	Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chatra	06	1.660	2011-12
2.	Bokaro	11	1.910	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Hazaribagh (including Ramgarh)	06	0.875	2011-12
4.	Palamu	15	1.823	2011-12
5.	Garhwa	10	1.484	2011-12
6.	Latehar	05	0.635	2011-12
7.	Gumla	09	1.598	2011-12
8.	Lohardaga	05	0.744	2011-12
9.	East Singbhoom and			
10.	West Singbhoom	14	3.135	2011-12

Hostels for SC students

*394. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels in various States for the school going and college going SC students;

(b) the amount of grants given per student for mess and other expenditure in the above hostels;

(c) the date from which the present quantum is being paid and also details regarding proposals of enhancement; and

(d) the details regarding new hostels approved for future requirements, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (d) Central assistance is provided to State Governments/ UT Administrations for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) students under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana'. A Statement of State/UT wise number of hostels sanctioned under the Scheme during first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) is given in Statement-I (See below).

In addition, the Ministry also gives Grant-in-aid (GIA) to Voluntary Organisations working for SCs, *inter alia*, for running hostels for SC students, studying in primary and secondary schools. State wise number of hostels for which GIA was sanctioned under the Scheme in 2009-10 is given in Statement-II (See below).

(b) No Central Assistance towards mess and other recurring expenditure is provided under the 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana'.

Details of annual recurring expenses on student-related-items, 90% of which is given to NGOs as grants, are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise as far as 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana' is concerned. The scheme of 'Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for SCs' was last revised in 1998. No revision of this scheme is underway at present.

Statement-I

Hostels sanctioned to States/ Union Territories/other implementing agencies during the financial years 2007-08 to 2009-10 under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total number of hostels sanctioned during 2007-08 to 2009-10
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	07
2.	Assam	05
3	Bihar	06
4	Chhattisgarh	48
5	Gujarat	04
6	Haryana	02
7	J&K	02
8	Jharkhand	12
9	Karnataka	25
10	Kerala	03
11	Madhya Pradesh	34
12	Orissa	167
13	Punjab	01
14	Rajasthan	74
15	Tamil Nadu	31
16	Tripura	01
17	UP	14

1	2	3
18	Uttarakhand	03
19	W.B.	10
20	Puducherry	01
	Total	450

Statement-II

*State-wise number of Hostels, for which GIA was sanctioned to NGOs,
in 2009-10, under the Scheme of "Grant-in-aid to Voluntary
Organisations working for Scheduled Castes "*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Hostels for which GIA was sanctioned to NGOs, in 2009-10
01	Andhra Pradesh	2
02	Madhya Pradesh	1
03	Maharashtra	7
04	Orissa	3
05	West Bengal	3
	Total	16

Statement-III

*Admissible Recurring Annual Expenditure on students (other than expenditure
on staff) for 100 Seated Hostel under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to
Voluntary Organizations Working for Scheduled Castes.*

	Hostel for Primary level students		Hostel for Secondary level students	
1	2		3	
Rent of building	Rs.4000/-p.m.	48,000	Rs.4000/-p.m.	48,000
Diet charges	Rs.500/-p.m. per student	500,000	Rs.600/-p.m. per student	600,000
Medicines	Rs.6000/-p.a.	6,000	Rs.6000/-p.a.	6,000
Games and Sports material	Rs.5000/-p.a.	5,000	Rs.5000/-p.a.	5,000
Excursion	Rs.5000/-p.a.	5,000	Rs.5000/-p.a.	5,000

1		2		3
Water & Electric charges	Rs.4000/-p.a.	4,000	Rs.4000/-p.a.	4,000
Contingencies	Rs.5,000/-p.a.	5,000	Rs.5,000/-p.a.	5,000
Cooking Charges	Rs. 15000/-p.a.	15,000	Rs. 15000/-p.a.	15,000
Uniform -4 sets	Rs. 1000/-p.a. per student	100,000	Rs. 1000/- p.a. per student	100,000
Books and Stationary	Rs. 300/- p.a. per student	30,000	Rs. 500/- p.a. per student	50,000

Of the admissible grant, 10% is required to be contributed by the concerned Voluntary Organisation and the balance 90% is given by the Ministry as GIA.

India's sliding position in Global Hunger Index

† *395. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that India's place is feared sliding below Sudan and Rwanda in terms of 'Global Hunger Index';

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the programmes being run by Government with a view to improve this situation; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Government is aware that an Institution called "The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington D.C." in its publication titled "Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2009" has indicated that GHI of India came down from 31.7 in 1990 to 23.9 in 2009. During the same period, GHI of Rawanda is indicated to have come down from 29.6 to 25.4 and GHI of Sudan from 26.3 to 19.3. The estimation of GHI 2009 is mentioned to be based on values of parameters such as the proportion of undernourished in the population, prevalence of under weight in children below five years of age and mortality rate of children under the age of five, whose simple average would generate GHI. Higher value of GHI implies more hunger. It is noted that IFPRI is a research organization and not part of the United Nations Group. As the index has been generated by the institution based on its own sources of data and parameters, it may not be appropriate to comment on its validity particularly with reference to international comparisons.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government is conscious of the importance of improving the nutritional standards of the population and the need for reduction in child mortality. A number of programmes have already been initiated in this regard. These programmes include: National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme. In addition, the programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which primarily aim at improving the income levels of the poor, also contribute to improved nutritional status of the population.

Grants for residential schools for SCs

*396. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recurring and non-recurring grants provided by Government to NGOs for running residential schools for SCs is still too meager, having been fixed some two decades ago;

(b) Whether there is any proposal to enhance the rate of grants in line with the devaluation of rupee as also to increase the honorarium to the teaching staff, at par with the Navodaya Vidyalayas run by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes, admissible grant to voluntary organizations is provided *inter-alia* for setting up of Residential Schools. The Scheme was last revised in 1998.

(b) and (c) No revision of the above Scheme is underway at present.

JNNURM in Tamil Nadu

*397. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance released by the Union Government under JNNURM to Tamil Nadu for the past three years;

(b) the number of fly-overs constructed so far with this fund in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the details of the locations where the bridges are constructed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The amount of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for projects under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) to the State of Tamil Nadu for the past three years is as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)

ACA released	Components	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	UIG	160.93	284.46	377.23
	UIDSSMT	104.93	292.32	19.35

(b) Two Flyovers under UIG of JNNURM have been constructed so far.

(c) The location of the bridges constructed under UIG are as follows:

1. Flyover at Perambur.
2. High level Bridge in lieu of existing low level causeway at Alandur Road across Adayar River.

The location of the bridges being constructed are as follows:

(A) Under UIG-

1. Construction of Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) and Railway Under Bridges . (RUBs) at Chennai (6 Nos.)
 - (i) Rail under Bridge at Jones Road.
 - (ii) Rail under Bridge at Villivakkam.
 - (iii) Rail over Bridge at Rangarajapuram.
 - (iv) Rail under Bridge at M.C. Road.
 - (v) Rail over Bridge at Kathivakkam High Road.
 - (vi) Rail under Bridge at Korukupet.

(B) Under UIDSSMT

- (i) Road (Bridge) at Sevalur and Vellakal over Mamundi River in the Mamiapara Town.

Corruption in Haj Pilgrimage

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has received charges of corruption in the Haj pilgrimage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has set up a high level probe to investigate the charges; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) No specific charges of corruption in the Haj pilgrimage have been received. However, in the past, some complaints were received mainly regarding pilgrims not getting the desired category of accommodation, inadequate facilities at the place of stay, problems of local transportation etc.. Further, some complaints related to hardships faced due to delay in arrival/departure of flights, change in flight schedules and non-receipt of baggage, Zam Zam (Holy water) etc. There is a system in place for the redressal of the hardships faced by the pilgrims. The improvement in the Haj management is a continuous exercise for which the Government regularly reviews previous arrangements.

National helpline for tourists

*399. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to launch a national helpline for tourists;
- (b) if so, the time-frame in which the plan would be implemented; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism has received suggestions that the size and diversity of the country requires dissemination of information on the variety of options available for choice of destination, tourism products, transportation, accommodation and other tourism related services.

For the safety and security of tourists, responsibility for which rests with the State Governments/Union Territories, Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s), which have been forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in 2008. These guidelines require the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to obtain a three or four digit helpline telephone number from the concerned

telephone departments for the convenience of tourists which should be managed by the Tourist Security Organization. Ministry of Tourism pursues with the States that with helpline based appropriate technological solutions, they widen the scope to provide other helpful information to tourists.

Slum-free cities

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that slums are on the increase in the cities;
- (b) if so, measures taken to make cities slum-free;
- (c) whether Government is serious about the pronouncement in the Presidential address last year that India would be made slum-free within five years; and
- (d) if so, steps taken in this regard and budgetary allocation made for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to estimates brought out by the Town and Country Planning Organization, slum population in the country is estimated to have gone up from 46.2 million in 1991 to 61.8 million in 2001.

(b) The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on December 3, 2005 aimed at provision of city-wide infrastructure and basic services to the urban poor especially slum dwellers. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor component of JNNURM, Additional Central Assistance is provided to 65 cities of national importance for undertaking affordable housing and basic amenities to the poor especially those residing in slums. Similar facilities are provided in small and medium towns under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of JNNURM. The Government has also announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in June 2009 aimed at making the country slum free. Under this scheme, Central support will be provided to States that are willing to assign property rights to the slum dwellers.

(c) and (d) Preparatory activities for operationalizing RAY following the pronouncement in the Presidential Address are in progress. A sum of Rs. 60 crores has been released to State Governments and UTs in March, 2010 to assist them in undertaking preparatory activities for RAY such as slum survey, developing slum MIS, GIS mapping of slums, integration of GIS & MIS and preparation of slum-free city plans and projects. The concept paper of RAY was circulated to Central

Ministries, State Governments and other stakeholders. Based on the comments received from various quarters, draft scheme guidelines have been prepared and the same have been referred to an Expert Committee constituted for critical appraisal and suggestions on strategies, funding pattern and other features of the Rajiv Awas Yojana. Budget allocation under RAY for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 1270 crores.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Setting up of Ministry of Disability Affairs

2910. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a separate Ministry for Disability Affairs as directed by the Eleventh Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Presently there is no proposal for creation of a separate Ministry to deal with disability matter. The subject is allocated to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under the allocation of Business Rules.

Necessity of Civil Nuclear Liability Bill

†2911. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passage of Civil Nuclear Liability Bill in India is necessary for working under Indo-American nuclear treaty;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether the need for passage of the above bill is also for the establishment of atomic industry with other countries of the world; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The Bill aims to provide prompt compensation to victims of a nuclear incident. Enactment of a legislation which provides for nuclear liability that might arise due to a nuclear incident will also enable India to join an appropriate international liability regime. An adequate liability regime in India is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

also considered essential for the growth of India's nuclear sector. This would also facilitate cooperation on the basis of India's civil nuclear cooperation agreements with other countries including with the USA. To achieve this, the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill 2010 is likely to be introduced in the Lok Sabha during the current session of Parliament.

Nuclear Damage Bill

2912. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring forward draft of the Civil Liabilities for Nuclear Damage Bill during the current session of Parliament; and

(b) whether before introduction of the above mentioned Bill, Government propose to talk to other opposition parties so as to remove differences over the mechanism of payment of compensation in case of accident and other deficiencies in the Bill, the details thereof?

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

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

(b) Government would take all steps as considered necessary for the passage of the proposed Bill.

Problems of Indian Nuclear Industry

2913. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Nuclear Industry has been struggling with tackling the embargoes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that most of our Research and Development efforts have been spent on import substitution due to lack of infrastructure and resources;

(d) if so the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that though we can develop the required reactor technology, but it would take a long time and efforts to bring it to the international level; and

(f) if so, the steps that are being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Indian nuclear industry has been able to overcome the difficulties arising out of

embargoes; in fact, embargoes have accelerated the process of indigenisation, development of new technologies having no parallel elsewhere and finding technology solutions best suited to our conditions.

(c) and (d) R&D in the Department of Atomic Energy is primarily directed towards technology development required for the indigenous nuclear reactors and fuel cycle activities.

(e) Indigenously developed technologies for nuclear reactors and fuel cycle operations are of international standard. In some areas, India occupies a global leadership position.

(f) Government has been providing adequate support in the development of various aspects of nuclear technology.

Approach on Nuclear Bill

2914. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes a go-slow approach on Nuclear Bill;
- (b) to what extent the Bill would help American Nuclear Reactor Manufacturers; and
- (c) to what extent the Bill would help India in strengthening its nuclear capability?

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

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

(b) and (c) The Bill aims to provide prompt compensation to victims of a nuclear incident. Enactment of a legislation which provides for nuclear liability that might arise due to a nuclear incident will also enable India to join an appropriate international liability regime. An adequate liability regime in India is also considered essential for the growth of India's nuclear sector. This would also facilitate cooperation on the basis of India's civil nuclear cooperation agreements with other countries including with the USA.

Joint Venture on Nuclear Fuel Fabrication and Uranium mining

2915. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russian PM, during his recent visit to India, had offered N-fuel fabrication and a joint venture to explore and mine uranium in Russia; and

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

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

Shortage of Uranium

†2916. SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether only three nuclear reactors would remain operational due to shortage of Uranium in the country;

(b) the number of nuclear reactors in the country and their power generation capacities;
and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):
(a) to (c) No, Sir. There are 19 reactors with a capacity of 4560 MW in operation in the country. Out of these reactors, 5 reactors of 960 MW operate with imported uranium of which there is no shortage. 14 reactors are fuelled by domestic uranium which is not available in the required quantity. These reactors are being operated at lower power levels to match the availability of domestic uranium. Details of reactors in operation are as under:

Sl. No	Unit	Rated Capacity (MW)	Current (April, 2010) Operating capacity
1	2	3	4
Reactors fuelled by Imported Uranium			
1	TAPS-1	160	160
2	TAPS-2	160	160
3	RAPS-2	200	200
4	RAPS-5	220	200
5	RAPS-6	220	110
TOTAL :		960	830

1	2	3	4
RAPP - 5 & 6 being new units are authorized to operate at 90% & 50% Full power Reactors fuelled by domestic Uranium (operated at maximum 70% of full power)			
6	TAPS-3	540	370
7	TAPS-4	540	370
8	RAPS-3	220	150
9	RAPS-4	220	150
10	MAPS-1	220	130
11	MAPS-2	220	110
12	NAPS-1	220	130
13	KAPS-2	220	130
14	KAIGA-1	220	120
15	KAIGA-2	220	130
16	KAIGA-3	220	150
TOTAL :		3060	1940
Reactors fuelled by domestic Uranium but under Renovation and Modernization .			
17	NAPS-2	220	
18	KAPS-1	220	
TOTAL :		440	
Shut down for techno economic assessment on continuation of operations			
19	RAPS-1	100	
Total Capacity		4560	2770

Missing picture of '69 Moon Mission'

2917. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the picture of '69 Moon Mission' are missing from the research lab;
- (b) if so, whether the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has constituted a committee for investigation in this regard;

- (c) if so whether the said committee has completed their investigation;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome therefor;
 - (e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty in this regard;
- and
- (f) if not, the time by which the investigations would be completed?

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

(a) The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) was presented with a framed, autographed photograph of the Apollo 15 mission in 1985 by US Astronaut, James Irwin. As per archival records of TIFR, no photograph of 1969 moon mission was presented to TIFR;

(b) to (d) In June, 2009 there was a news report in the Times of India about an autographed photograph of moon mission presented to TIFR having gone missing from TIFR Lab. TIFR constituted a Committee to investigate in to the news paper reports. The Committee conducted an extensive search through the records at the Institute and found that there was only a photograph of the Apollo 15 mission autographed by US Astronaut James Irwin, which was presented to TIFR in 1985. This photograph is still in the Institute in its archive.

(e) and (f) Since no photograph has gone missing, the question of action being taken against persons found guilty, does not arise.

MoUs signed by NPCIL

2918. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has signed Memorandum of Understandings with companies from Russian Federation, France and the USA for setting up of Nuclear power plants in the country;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the status of each of such MoUs as on date; and
- (d) the time by which these nuclear power plants would start their production?

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

(a) to (d) Discussions have been held with Atomstroyexport (ASE) of Russian Federation in terms of the intergovernmental agreement to arrive at a techno commercial offer to set up additional reactors at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu. NPCIL have signed MoU with AREVA of France to set up

reactors at Jaitapur, Maharashtra and separation of work between AREVA & NPCIL has been agreed. Other details are being worked out. While NPCIL has signed MoUs with GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) of the USA, establishment of legislative framework in India and the USA is awaited to proceed further. The planning is to start work on light water reactors based on international co-operation with Russia, France and the USA in the year 2012. The completion period for first set of reactors is about 6 years from the start of construction.

Missing of Nuclear Scientist

2919. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a nuclear scientist is missing from second week of February 2010 who was working in the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research in Kalpakkam of Tamil Nadu State;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a scientist employed at Kaiga Atomic Power Station in Karnataka had also gone missing in June, 2009 and was later found dead;
- (c) whether it is a suspected threat to our security that the nuclear scientists are being reported missing in suspicious manner; and
- (d) the steps Government proposes to take to prevent such cases in the country?

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

(a) Shri S. Ananthanarayanan, Scientific Officer/E of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research was initially reported missing and later found dead as a result of being run over by a train near Guduvancherry Railway Station in Chennai on 15th February, 2010.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Underground Neutrino Observatory

2920. SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposed to set up underground neutrino observatory through Department of Atomic Energy in the mountains of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has analyzed about the possibilities of radiation in the dense forest areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The India based Neutrino Observatory (INO) is proposed to be set up through the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology. Presently a site in Bodi West Hills near T. Pudukottai village of Theni District, Tamil Nadu has been identified as a suitable location.

(b) and (c) The project includes construction of a world class underground laboratory under a rock cover of at least 1200 m from all directions. This underground laboratory will be accessed by 7.5 metre wide tunnel of approximately 2 km in length. The primary goal of INO is to study neutrino properties. Determination of neutrino properties is one of the most significant open problems in Physics today.

Such studies will help us in understanding the interactions among subatomic particles at a very small scale. In this underground laboratory a massive 50 kton particle detector will be installed to study the cosmic ray produced neutrinos. The project will put India back on the world-map of underground science, a position that was held by India during the 2nd half of the 20th century.

There is no radiation involved in this experiment. Neutrinos have been around us from the beginning of the universe. In fact the experiment is required to be carried out underground only to avoid the cosmic ray particles. This is a very passive detector where the neutrinos already existing in nature will be detected. Scientists involved in this project are clarifying this to the local population by organizing interaction meetings with the local people as well as through public outreach programmes. A meeting was also organized by the District Collector of Theni District, Tamil Nadu in his office on 25th January 2010, where the INO scientists explained the salient features of this project to the local MLA, Panchayat Presidents, representatives of farmers etc.

Compulsory use of BSNL landlines

2921. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BSNL has demanded from Government to make it compulsory for all Government establishments to use only BSNL landline telephones;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken on the demand of BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Sir, BSNL during presentation on review of its performance has requested that Centre/State Government and PSUs may be asked to avail telecom services from Government owned PSUs like BSNL and MTNL. The 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 Committee has not given any recommendation in the matter.

Emission by mobile phone towers

2922. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent research conducted by Lala Lajpat Rai Medical College, Meerut wherein it has been stated that electromagnetic rays emitted by mobile phone towers have adverse effect on health of human beings and even animals and birds;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. However, a committee was setup under the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to study the effects of radiations from mobile phone towers and related aspects which concluded that "overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazards of RF (Radio Frequency) exposures from Mobile Base Stations". The latest Fact Sheet No. 304 of May, 2006 of World Health Organisation (WHO) states that "Considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects"

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

3G Spectrum to Private Players

2923. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

- (a) whether Government has invited tender to allocate 3G spectrum to private players recently;
- (b) if so, the details of companies which participated in tender;
- (c) the details of revenue expected to be generated by this allocation;
- (d) the rate at which 2G spectrum was allocated to various companies, company-wise, and
- (e) the revenue generated by allocation of 2G spectrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Government has issued the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) for auction of 3G spectrum on 25/2/2010 which contains details of 3G spectrum proposed for auction, time line of auction, reserve price, eligibility criteria etc.

As per the NIA, the eligibility criteria for a company to participate in the 3G auction are:

Any entity: (i) that holds a UAS/ Cellular Mobile Telephone Service ("CMTS") licence, or (ii) that: (a) has previous experience of running 3G telecom services either directly or through a majority-owned subsidiary; and (b) gives an undertaking to obtain a UAS licence through a New Entrant Nominee UAS Licensee as per the DOT guidelines before starting telecom operations, can bid for 3G Spectrum.

The Pan-India reserve price of one block of 3G spectrum is Rs. 3500 crores as per the NIA.

- (b) List of pre-qualified bidders for 3G auction is given in Statement-I (*See below*).
- (c) The minimum estimated revenue from 3G auction is around Rs. 14,330 crores based on reserve price. This is based on auction of 3 block of 3G spectrum in 17 service areas and 4 blocks in 5 service areas in addition to one block assigned to MTNL/BSNL.
- (d) There are no upfront fees for the allocation of 2G spectrum. The 2G spectrum has been allocated as per the respective Universal Access Service License (UASL) conditions.

The annual spectrum usage charge at which 2G spectrum allocated for the period upto 31/3/2010 is given in Statement-II (*See* below) and for the period after 31/3/2010 is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

The company wise spectrum detail for GSM operators is given in Statement-IV (*See* below) and the company-wise spectrum for CDMA operators is given in Statement-V (*See* below).

(e) The revenue generated by allocation of 2G (GSM) spectrum is Rs. 12507 crores from 1/4/2002 onwards and the revenue generated by allocation of 2G (CDMA) spectrum is Rs 1789.79 crores from 1/4/2005 onwards.

Statement-I

List of pre-Qualified Bidders

Pre-qualified Bidders for the 3G Auction

Sl. No.	Name of Bidder
1	Aircel Limited
2	Bharti Airtel Limited
3	Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited
4	Idea Cellular Limited
5	Reliance Telecom Limited
6	S Tel Private Limited
7	Tata Teleservices Limited
8	Videocon Telecommunications limited
9	Vodafone Essar Limited

Statement-II

2G (GSM) Spectrum Charges

Sl. No.	Amount of 2G (GSM) Spectrum	Spectrum charging as %age of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)
1.	Upto 4.4 + 4.4 MHz	2
2.	Upto 6.2 + 6.2 MHz	3
3.	Upto 10+ 10 MHz	4
4.	Upto 12.5 + 12.5 MHz	5
5.	Upto 15 + 15 MHz	6

2G (CDMA) Spectrum Charges

Sl. No.	Amount of 2G (CDMA) Spectrum	Spectrum charging as %age of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)
1.	Upto 5.0+ 5.0 MHz	2
2.	Upto 6.25 + 6.25 MHz	3
3.	Upto 10+ 10 MHz	4
4.	Upto 12.5+ 12.5 MHz	5
5.	Upto 15.0+ 15.0 MHz	6

Statement-III

2G Spectrum Charges

Amount of GSM spectrum	Amount of CDMA spectrum	Spectrum charges as a percentage(%) of Adjusted Gross Revenue
Upto 2x4.4 MHz	Upto 2x5.0 MHz	3
Upto 2x6.2 MHz	Upto 2x6.25 MHz	4
Upto 2 x 8.2 MHz	Upto 2x7.5 MHz	5
Upto 2 x 10.2 MHz	Upto 2 x 10.0 MHz	6
Upto 2 x 12.2 MHz	Upto 2 x 12.5 MHz	7
Upto 2 x 15.2 MHz	Upto 2 x 15.0 MHz	8

Statement-IV

Details of allotted spectrum to all the GSM operators (As on 31.03.2010)

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Allotment in 900MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800MHz band in MHz	Total Allotment in MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi	Bharti	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4
		IDEA		8.0	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Total	22.2	31.4	53.6
2	Mumbai	Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Bharti		9.2	9.2
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BPL	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	22.2	50.2	72.4
3	Kolkata	Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance		6.2	6.2
		Aircel		4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	40.2	60.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Maharashtra	Bharti	0.0	8.2	8.2
		Idea	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Reliance	0.0	4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	0.0	4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Spice		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	49.2	69.4
5	Gujarat	Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	1.2	7.4
		Idea	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	40.2	60.4
6	A.P	Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		IDEA	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Spice		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	49.2	69.4
7	Karnataka	Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0
		Spice	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Vodafone		8.0	8.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	49.2	69.4
8	Tamilnadu (incl. of Chennai)	Bharti		9.2	9.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vodafone	6.2	1.8	8,0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	7.8	2.0	9.8
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	47.6	67.8
9	Kerala	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	42.6	61.2
10	Punjab	Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Bharti	7.8	0.0	7.8
		Spice	7.8	0.0	7.8
		BSNL	6.2	0.0	6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		HFCL		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Total	21.8	41.4	63.2
11	Haryana	Bharti		6.2	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Idea	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		Spice		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	45.2	63.8
12	UP(West)	Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	42.6	61.2
13	UP(E)	Bharti	6.2	1.0	7.2
		Vodafone	6.2	2.0	8.2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Idea		6.2	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd,		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	43.8	62.4
14	Rajasthan	Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea		6.2	6.2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Bharti	6.2	2.0	8.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shyam Telelink		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	45.2	63.8
15	M.P	Bharti		8.0	8.0
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		IDEA	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Allianz		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	44.4	63.0
16	West Bengal	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		IDEA		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	19.4	33.6	53.0
17	HP	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	39.0	57.6
18	Bihar	Bharti	6.2	3.0	9.2
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	6.2	1.8	8.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		ABTL		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		STel		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Allianz		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	48.2	66.8
19	Orissa	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		STel		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	40.8	59.4
20	Assam	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	1.8	4.4	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Dishnet	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	36.4	55.0
21	NE	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4
		Total	19.4	33.8	53.2
22	J&K	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	8.0	0.0	8.0
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	30.8	49.4

Statement-V

*Spectrum allocated to operators using CDMA based Technology in
different service area as 31.03.2010*

Sl.No	Service Area	Name of the Operator	Amount of Spectrum Allocated in CDMA Band (824-844/869-889 MHz)
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5 + 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	5 + 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
2	Mumbai	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Ltd	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
3	Kolkata	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+ 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75 + 3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
4	Chennai	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5 + 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
5	Andhra	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5 + 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
6	Bihar	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+ 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75 + 3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
7	Gujarat	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd .	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
8	Haryana	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd	3.75 + 3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
9	Himachal	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd	2.5+ 2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
11	Kerala	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	3.75 + 3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd	5 + 5MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd	3.75 +3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
12	Karnataka	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75 +3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
13	Maharashtra	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5 + 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5 + 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata teleservices Ltd	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
15	Orissa	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata teleservices Ltd	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
16	Punjab	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Himachal Futuristic Co. Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
17	Rajasthan	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75 +3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
18	Tamil Nadu	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+ 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
19	U.P.(East)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5 + 5 MHz (4 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75 + 3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
20	U.P.(West)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5 + 5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75 + 3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
21	West Bengal	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75 + 3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5 +2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
22	North East	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices LTd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Telecom Ltd	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
23	Assam	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Telecom Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

Transparency in Tariff Plan

2924. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been planning for guideline to telecom companies to provide transparency in the tariff;
- (b) if so, whether BSNL and MTNL have declared all clauses that contain detailed tariff; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) 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 several regulatory guidelines to Telecom Companies with a view to enhance transparency in tariff offers.

(b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Nigam Limited (MTNL) submit all their new tariff plans and changes in the tariff to TRAI as per the reporting requirement. Also, the details of tariff plans are declared and posted on websites by both BSNL and MTNL as per the TRAI regulations in this regard.

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

E-district Mission Mode Projects

2925. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for sanction of two e-district Mission Mode Projects under National e-Government Project;
- (b) if so, the action his Ministry has taken on the proposal; and
- (c) by when the projects are going to be sanctioned and the start of work on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Department of Information Technology (DIT) received a letter *vide* number IT&C/7119/e-Gov.1/2008 dated 25.03.2009 from Government of

Andhra Pradesh regarding inclusion of 2 districts namely Kadapa and Khammam districts under e-district Pilot Project. DIT *vide its* letter No. 3(104)/2008-EG II dated 23.04.2009 has informed the State Government that these 2 districts will get covered under the proposed national rollout of e-district project.

Merger of Telecom Companies

2926. 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 by telecom companies, intra city mergers are not allowed till the licensee completes three years from the date of issue of licence;

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

(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 areas 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.

Communication in 33 LWE districts

2927. MS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the special projects Government is planning to start on the front of communication in 33 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts of India;

(b) whether Government is aware that most of the time landlines and mobile telephones do not work in these areas;

(c) whether Government has any special plan to make broadband facilities available at the panchayat level in these LWE districts; and

(d) if so, the time-frame thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, no such project is under consideration in respect of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) districts of India. However, the mobile and landline services by BSNL in LWE districts are working satisfactorily

(c) and (d) The Village Panchayats in LWE districts are planned to be covered using Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line 2 plus (ADSL2+) (Wireline) and Wimax (Wireless) technologies by June 2012.

More Services in Department of Posts

2928. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Posts is being revamped to include more services, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Department has introduced a variety of new products and services to meet changing customer demands.

(b) (i) The Department has introduced retailing of Mutual Funds of various Fund houses, non-life insurance products of Oriental Insurance Company, pension products of ICICI Prudential and

introduced Point of Presence for New Pension Scheme in selected post offices in association with Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

(ii) It has introduced International Money Transfer in collaboration with Western Union Financial Services for receiving remittance from 205 countries on a real time basis.

(iii) Department has tied-up with Ministry of Railways for reservation of Railway tickets from identified post offices.

(iv) To meet international requirements a joint outward International Express Service called "World Net Express" in association with M/s Deutsche Post has been started. World Net Express is a premium Express Service offering dedicated website and tracking of articles *via* internet, telephone and SMS.

(v) "MO Videsh" has been introduced for inward and outward international remittances from India Post to more than 50 Member countries worldwide has been started. International Flat Rate Boxes as a simple customized solution for outward International Parcel in order to attract parcel market to India has been introduced.

Bid for Indian Telephone Industry

2929. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed to get any bid for Indian Telephone Industry despite initial interest shown by some foreign manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ITI has also proposed to form three joint ventures in which it could have had 26-49 per cent stake each; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) The Government on 23.02.2009 had accorded "in principal" approval for formation of three joint venture companies (JVC) by ITI for the following products:

Sl. No.	Product	Location of JVC
1.	WI-MAX Base Station Trans Receiver Equipments and associated Customer Premises Equipments	Rae Bareli
2.	GPON/GEPON and Optical Transmission Equipments	Naini
3.	IP Core Systems	Bangalore

Accordingly, ITI released RFQ cum RFP (Request for Qualification cum Request for Proposal) on 30.10.2009 calling bids from strategic partners. The Successful Bidder shall have controlling stake in the SPV/JVC with equity participation not less than 51% and up to 74%. The balance equity participation will be by ITI. The last date for submission of bids was 09.02.2010. Since no bids were received by the stipulated date, the last date for submission of bids was extended till 05.04.2010 on the request of two prospective bidders. However, even after extending the last date for submission of bids, no bids were received by ITI.

No foreign manufacturer had showed any interest at any time in the joint venture.

Broadband Services in J&K

2930. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the comparatively poorer quality of services provided by different telecom companies including BSNL in J&K;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken for expansion by all these networks to rid different routes of acute congestion; and
- (c) by when 3G and high speed Broadband service will be available to consumers in J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of quality of service through quarterly performance monitoring reports provided by the broadband service providers against the Quality of Service benchmarks notified by TRAI through regulation on 'Quality of Service of Broadband Service Regulation 2006 dated 6th October 2006. As per TRAI, only Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing broadband services in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The quarterly performance monitoring report submitted by BSNL, for the quarter ending December, 2009, reveals that BSNL has met the benchmark for all the parameters in Jammu & Kashmir service area except for parameter service provisioning (percentage of connection provided within 15 days of registration of demand). The performance monitoring report of quality of service for Broadband services for quarter ending December 2009 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Government has issued the Notice Inviting Application (NIA) for auction of 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum on 25/02/2010. As per NIA, allocation of 3G and BWA spectrum for all telecom service areas including J&K are determined through an online ascending e-auction mechanism.

The 3G auction has started on 9th April 2010. The winners of 3G auction shall be allowed to utilize the spectrum for commercial operation only from 1st September, 2010 as per NIA. The BWA auction shall begin two days from the day of close of the 3G auction.

Statement

Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of Service of Broadband Service Providers for Quarter Ending December, 2009

Service Providers	Fault repair		Billing Performance			Response Time to the Customer for assistance			Bandwidth utilization / throughput				Packet Loss	Network latency (for wired broadband access)				
% age of connection provided within 15 days of registration of demand(>90 %)	% of faults repaired by next working day	% of faults repaired within 3 working day	Rent Rebate of bills disputed	% age of bills of comp-lains resolved	% age of cases to whom refund of deposits is made within 60 days of closures	% age of calls answered by operator (Voice to voice)	% age of calls answered by operator (Voice to voice)	No. of Intra network links having Bandwidth utilization >90% (TCBH)	No. of upstream links for inter-national utilization peak (download)	% Broad-band availability/ uptime (for all users broadband access) in %	Service Packet loss reference point at POP/ Gateway node to Inter-	Packet loss reference point at ISP Gateway node to Inter-	User reference point at ISP Gateway node to Inter-	User reference point at ISP Gateway node to Inter-	User reference point at ISP Gateway node to Inter-			
1.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.3	7.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	
100%	>90%	>99%	In nos.	<2%	100%	100%	> 60%	>80%	0	0	<90%	>80%	>98%	<1%	<120m s	<350 ms	<800ms	
BSNL																		
Jammu & Kashmir	99.90%	95.00%	100.00%	0	0.10%	100%	100%	79.60%	91.70%	0	0	73.10%	87.10%	98.70%	0.00%	13.7	228.7	NA

Foreign Exchange Rule violation in telecom companies

2931. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been some reports about money laundering and foreign exchange rule violations in some telecom companies in the country; and

(b) if so, details of the findings of the rule violations by telecom companies and action proposed or proposed to be taken against such erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Government has received references alleging violations/contraventions of the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), by certain Telecom companies. These are at various stages of verification/investigation. Appropriate action, as warranted, is taken in all such matters.

Special audit of Vodafone and Idea

2932. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DoT had ordered special audit of Vodafone and Idea telecom companies a few months back and the audit has still not been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the auditors of both these companies have been requesting the DoT repeatedly to ask the companies to provide data as per the auditing requirements;

(c) the reasons for DoT taking a lenient attitude towards these companies;

(d) by when special audit report of these companies is going to be finalized; and

(e) the action being proposed by Government in case these companies fail to submit requisite vital information to the special auditors on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) DoT had ordered special audit of Idea and Vodafone and the same has been completed. The reports have been submitted on 17.03.2010 and 26.03.2010 respectively.

(b) and (c) During the audit, the auditors requested DoT once to ask the companies to provide date. DoT had appropriately addressed the companies.

(d) The reports for Idea and Vodafone have been submitted on 17.03.2010 and 26.03.2010 respectively.

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

Allocation of Spectrum

2933. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The detailed list of GSM operators who were allotted initial spectrum of 4.4 MHz and 6.2 MHz is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Initial spectrum of 4.4 MHz / 6.2 MHz is allotted to the GSM operators as per the provisions of license conditions of their respective license agreements. The 3rd and 4th GSM operators had an option of seeking initial spectrum of either 4.4 MHz or 6.2 MHz. The initial spectrum of 4.4 MHz / 6.2 MHz was allotted to 3rd and 4th GSM operators as per their request but they have to pay spectrum usage charges of 1% more, i.e., 3% for allotment of initial spectrum of 6.2 MHz.

Statement

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

S.No.	Service Area	Operators	Date of allocation of spectrum	Allotment in 900MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800MHz band in MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi	Bharti	31.05.1995	4.4	
		Vodafone	05.07.1995	4.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		MTNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	28.08.2008		4.4
2	Mumbai	Vodafone	31.05.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	11.03.2002		6.2
		MTNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Idea	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BPL	27.06.1995	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	09.09.2008		4.4
		Datacom	09.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	09.09.2008		4.4
		TTSL	09.09.2008		4.4
3	Kolkata	Bharti	29.11.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.03.2002		6.2
		Aircel	05.04.2007		4.4
		Vodafone	29.11.1995	4.4	
		Datacom	09.01.2009		4.4
		Idea	09.01.2009		4.4
		Unitech	09.01.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.01.2009		4.4
		Loop	09.01.2009		4.4
4	Maharashtra	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Vodafone	19.12.1995	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	10.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	10.09.2008		4.4
		Spice	06.05.2009		4.4
		Loop	14.11.2008		4.4
		TTSL	14.11.2008		4.4
5	Gujarat	Vodafone	19.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	25.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	25.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	25.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	09.03.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.03.2009		4.4
6	A.P	Vodafone	11.03.2002		6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		IDEA	19.12.1995	4.4	
		Datacom	27.05.2008		4.4
		Unitech	27.05.2008		4.4
		Spice	27.05.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.	27.05.2008		4.4
		Loop	27.05.2008		4.4
		TTSL	27.05.2008		4.4
7	Karnataka	Bharti	15.02.1996	4.4	
		Spice	04.04.1996	4.4	
		Vodafone	11.03.2002		6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	10.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Datacom	30.05.2008		4.4
		Idea	30.05.2008		4.4
		Unitech	30.05.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	30.05.2008		4.4
		Loop	30.05.2008		4.4
		TTSL	30.05.2008		4.4
8	Chennai	Aircel Ltd.	29.11.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	29.11.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Vodafone	30.05.2002		6.2
	Tamil Nadu	Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	31.12.1998	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tamilnadu incl. Chennai	Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	22.04.2008		4.4
		Idea	22.04.2008		4.4
		Unitech	22.04.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	22.04.2008		4.4
		Loop	22.04.2008		4.4
		TTSL	22.04.2008		4.4
9	Kerala	BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Bharti	11.03.2002		6.2
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	10.01.2008		4.4
		Dishnet	10.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	15.05.2008		4.4
		Unitech	15.05.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	15.05.2008		4.4
		Loop	15.05.2008		4.4
		TTSL	15.05.2008		4.4
10	Punjab	Vodafone	03.04.2002		4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Spice	04.04.1996	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		HFCL	10.09.2008		4.4
		Idea	06.05.2009		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	10.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	09.03.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.03.2009		4.4
11	Haryana	Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Vodafone	28.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	04.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	04.12.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	04.12.2008		4.4
		Spice	06.05.2009		4.4
		TTSL	04.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	04.12.2008		4.4
12	UP (West)	Bharti	03.04.2002		6.2
		Vodafone	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Idea	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	25.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	25.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	25.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	26.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	26.12.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	UP(E)	Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		Idea	03.04.2002		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	10.09.2008		4.4
		Unitech	10.09.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	10.09.2008		4.4
		Loop	21.01.2009		4.4
		TTSL	21.01.2009		4.4
14	Rajasthan	Vodafone	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Idea	01.04.2002		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Bharti	22.04.1996	4.4	
		Aircel Ltd.	11.01.2008		4.4
		Shyam Telelink	23.12.2008		4.4
		Datacom	23.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	23.12.2008		4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd	23.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	23.12.2008		4.4
15	M.P	Loop	23.12.2008		4.4
		Bharti	01.04.2002		6.2
		Vodafone	11.02.2008		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		IDEA	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	28.08.2008		4.4
		Unitech	28.08.2008		4.4
		Loop	28.08.2008		4.4
		TTSL	28.08.2008		4.4
		Allianz	28.08.2008		4.4
16	West Bengal	Bharti	12.08.2004	4.4	
		Dishnet	15.12.2004		4.4
		Vodafone	12.08.2004	4.4	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Datacom	09.01.2009		4.4
		IDEA	09.01.2009		4.4
		Unitech	09.01.2009		4.4
		Loop	09.01.2009		4.4
		TTSL	09.01.2009		4.4
17	HP	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Dishnet	13.03.2006		4.4
		Bharti	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Idea	11.03.2002		4.4
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Datacom	04.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	04.12.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		S.Tel	04.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	04.12.2008		4.4
		TTSL	04.12.2008		4.4
18	Bihar	Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	07.02.2006		4.4
		ABTL	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	03.10.2008		4.4
		Unitech	03.10.2008		4.4
		S.Tel	03.10.2008		4.4
		Loop	03.10.2008		4.4
		TTSL	03.10.2008		4.4
		Allianz	03.10.2008		4.4
19	Orissa	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		BSNL	22.12.2000	6.2	
		Dishnet	24.12.2004		4.4
		Bharti	06.05.2004	6.2	
		Datacom	24.04.2008		*4.4
		Idea	24.04.2008		4.4
		Unitech	24.04.2008		4.4
		S.Tel	24.04.2008		4.4
		Loop	24.04.2008		4.4
		TTSL	24.04.2008		4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Assam	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Bharti	27.12.2004	1.8	
			15.03.2005		2.6
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	22.07.2004	4.4	
		Datacom	22.12.2008		4.4
		Idea	22.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	22.12.2008		4.4
		S.Tel	22.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	22.12.2008		4.4
21	NE	Bharti	24.12.2004	4.4	
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2	
		Reliance	12.12.1995	4.4	
		Dishnet	22.07.2004	4.4	
		Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Datacom	23.12.2008		4.4
		Idea	23.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	23.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	23.12.2008		4.4
		S.Tel	23.12.2008		4.4
22	J&K	Vodafone	11.01.2008		4.4
		Reliance	11.01.2008		4.4
		BSNL	28.04.2003	6.2	
		Dishnet	01.09.2004	4.4	
		Bharti	22.06.2004	4.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Datacom	24.12.2008		4.4
		Idea	24.12.2008		4.4
		Unitech	24.12.2008		4.4
		S.Tel	24.12.2008		4.4
		Loop	24.12.2008		4.4

Allocation of 3G Spectrum

‡2934. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for finalizing the issue of the allocation of 3G spectrum issue;

(b) whether Government proposes to start the auction of 3G spectrum and whether bids are being invited for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, by when Government would finalize the issue of the allocation of 3G spectrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) ECoM 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 finalized the issue of allocation of 3G spectrum.

(b) and (c) Government has issued the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) for auction of 3G spectrum on 25.02.2010. As per the NIA, the winners of 3G auction shall be allowed to utilize the spectrum for commercial operations only from 1st September, 2010.

Auction of 3G spectrum has started on 09.04.2010 and is under progress.

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

Country-wide operation of mobile number portability

2935. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has scrapped the initial deadlines and targets for a country-wide operation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP);

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether it is a fact that the first targeted date was June 15, 2009;
- (c) the reasons for postponement and cancellation of the policy to implement the Mobile Number Portability;
- (d) whether it is a fact that a-well-planned and deliberate Telecom operators have quietly delayed the MNP policy indefinitely; and
- (e) the steps proposed and details of reasons for the latest postponement of introduction of MNP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) Sir, as per the conditions of License for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service, awarded to the MNP Service Providers, the MNP Service was to be implemented in the first phase in Metro cities and category 'A' Service Areas (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Tamil Nadu including Chennai, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Service Areas) in September 2009 and in the rest of the country thereafter by March 2010. Later, the Government has decided to implement the MNP in one go in the whole country. For MNP implementation, the whole networks in the country are to be ready and tested before the MNP Service is implemented. Various activities are required to be carried out by the operators including technical augmentation and upgradation of their existing networks, carrying out required installation verification tests, establishing links with MNP Operators and conducting inter-operator tests. All these are time consuming processes. 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 so that no network problem in call processing/completion, surfaces out after MNP Services are launched. The Government has reviewed the preparedness of the all Access and International Long Distance (ILD) Service Providers. Substantial progress has been made in augmentations and upgradation of the networks of the operators. The Department is making all efforts to get the MNP implementation at the earliest. The Access and ILD Service Providers have been instructed to complete the Inter Operator Test (IOT) by 15th May 2010 after which Acceptance Test (A/T) shall be carried out by the Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DOT. TERM Cells have been asked to closely oversee the progress of call flow test.

Accounting details of various telecom operators

2936. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked various telecom operators including BSNL to give the accounting details of the last three financial years to C&AG for auditing;
- (b) if so, whether these operators have since furnished their accounting details to C&AG;
- (c) the reasons for auditing the accounts of these telecom operators; and
- (d) to what extent the subscribers of the telecom operators are likely to be benefited by such audits?

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

(b) As of now, Reliance has furnished some information which has been passed on to C&AG.

(c) and (d) The reason for auditing the accounts of various telecom operators is to check the assessment, collections and proper allocation of revenue share due from these telecom operators to the Department of Telecom.

E-District Mission Mode Projects

2937. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

- (a) the salient features of the e-district Mission Mode Projects and the criteria for identifying pilot districts for implementation of this project;
- (b) the details of the DPR submitted by M/s Wipro with regard to Kadapa and Nalgonda districts of Andhra Pradesh which have been selected by the State Government for implementation of e-district project; and
- (c) by when approval for two pilot projects in above said two districts is likely to be given by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Pilot e-District Mission Mode Project is being implemented in 40 districts across 15 States. The objective of the MMP is to enable electronic delivery of high volume services not covered by any other MMP, Pilot districts are identified on the basis of socio economic and demographic profile of Districts and States.

(b) The DPRs have not been received by Department of Information Technology.

(c) Department of Information Technology (DIT) received a letter vide number IT&C/7119/e-Gov.1/2008 dated 25.3.2009 from Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding inclusion of 2 districts namely Kadapa and Khammam districts under e-district Pilot Project. DIT *vide* its letter No.3(104)/2008.EG.II dated 23.4.2009 has informed the State Government that these 2 districts will get covered under the proposed national rollout of e-district project.

Confidentiality of Information

2938. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecom regulator TRAI has directed mobile operators to furnish the details of the steps taken by them to protect confidentiality of information about their subscribers within 15 days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the allegation of breach of confidentiality of information are being raised by customers before different courts, consumers fora and authority itself and consumer groups have alleged that operators have not taken adequate steps to put in place a fool proof mechanism for ensuring confidentiality; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect confidentiality of customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, TRAI has issued directions to all Cellular Mobile and Access Service Providers on 26th February 2010 to ensure compliance of the terms and conditions of the License by the service providers regarding confidentiality of information of subscriber and privacy of communications. The copy of the said directions is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) It has been noticed by TRAI that allegations of breach of confidentiality of information of the subscribers and privacy of communications are being raised by the customers before different courts (*viz.* Writ Petition No. (C) 11512 of 2009 filed by Amit Gupta *vs* TRAI & Ors before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Civil Petition No. 583 of 2007 COAI *vs* Nivedita Sharma before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Writ Petition Civil No. 35 of 2005 titled "Dr. Harsh Pathak *vs*. Union of India & Others before Hon'ble Supreme Court etc.) and consumer fora and also before the TRAI by some consumers and consumers groups which indicate that the service providers have not taken adequate steps to put in place a foolproof mechanism for ensuring confidentiality of information of the subscribers and privacy of communications.

In response to the above mentioned direction, some of the actions reported by the service providers to TRAI to ensure compliance to the terms and conditions of the licence regarding confidentiality of information of subscribers and privacy of communications are as follows:-

- The Network Perimeter is guarded through deployment of Network Intrusion Prevention Systems, Firewalls, Network Access Control and Gateway Anti-Virus. LAN zoning has been implemented to restrict access to users to specific zones.
- Access to networks is managed through security solutions.
- Data Leak Prevention solutions have been deployed to prevent leakage of information.
- The Application form of customers are scanned at the authorized centers of the service providers and thereafter stored in a secured environment.
- Have deployed the latest technologies & controls to protect the IT infrastructure and applications from external threats.

Statement

Directions issued by TRAI

Dated the 26th February, 2010

Subject: Direction under section 13, read with sub-clauses (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (24 of 1997) to ensure compliance of the terms and conditions of the licence by the service providers regarding confidentiality of information of subscribers and privacy of communications.

No. 105-13 /2009-MN..... Whereas the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India [hereinafter referred to as the Authority], established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (24 of 1997) (hereinafter referred to as the TRAI Act, 1997), has been entrusted with discharge of certain functions, *inter alia*, to ensure compliance of terms and conditions of license, regulate the telecommunication services, protect the interests of consumers of the telecom sector, ensure technical compatibility and effective interconnection between different service providers etc.;

2. And whereas in exercise of power under sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the TRAI Act, 1997, the Authority may make recommendations, either *suo motu* or on a request from the licensor for revocation of licence for non-compliance of terms and conditions of licence;

3. And whereas clause 10.2(i) of the Unified Access Service Licence (hereinafter referred to as UASL) and clause 10.2 of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service licence, *inter alia*, - provide that the Licensor may, without prejudice to any other remedy available for the breach of any conditions of licence, by a written notice of sixty calendar days from the date of issue of such notice to the licensee at its registered office, terminate the licence on the recommendation of TRAI for non-compliance of the terms and conditions of the licence;
4. And whereas clause 39.2 of UASL and clause 42.2 of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service licence provide that subject to conditions contained therein, the licensee shall take all necessary steps to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of any information about a third party and its business to whom it provides the service and from whom it has acquired such information by virtue of the service provided and shall use its best endeavors to secure that no person acting on behalf of the licensee or the licensee divulges or uses any such information except as may be necessary in the course of providing such service to the third party;
5. And whereas clause 39.3 of UASL and clause 42.3 of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service licence provide that the licensee shall take necessary steps to ensure that the licensee and any person(s) acting on its behalf observe confidentiality of customer information;
6. And whereas clause 41.4 of UASL and clause 44.4 of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service licence provide that the licensee shall ensure protection of privacy of communication and ensure that unauthorized interception of messages does not take place;
7. And whereas as per clause 41.10 of UASL and 44.9 of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service licence, the designated person of the Central/State Government in addition to the licensor or its nominee shall have right to monitor the telecommunications traffic in every MSC/Exchange or any other technically feasible point in the network set up by the licensee and the licensee is required to provide call data records of the specified calls as and when required by the security agencies;
8. And whereas clause 42.2 of UASL and 45.2 of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service licence provide that the licensee will provide necessary facilities to the designated authorities of Central/State Government as conveyed by the licensor from time to time for interception of the messages passing through its network;
9. And whereas under the licence conditions as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, it is the responsibility of the licensee to maintain the confidentiality of information of the customers and

this responsibility is subject only to the provisions contained in the terms and conditions of the respective licence agreements (as regards monitoring of security agencies etc.) and, therefore, the service providers are bound to ensure confidentiality of customer information and protection of privacy of communications;

10. And whereas it has been noticed by the Authority that allegations of breach of confidentiality of information of the subscribers and privacy of communications are being raised by the customers before different courts and consumer fora and also before the Authority by some consumers and consumers groups which indicate that the service providers have not taken adequate steps to put in place a foolproof mechanism for ensuring confidentiality of information of the subscribers and privacy of communications;
11. And whereas it is one of the functions of the Authority under the TRAI Act, 1997 to ensure compliance of the terms and conditions of the licence by the service providers;
12. Now therefore, the Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13, read with sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997(24 of 1997), for ensuring compliance with the terms and conditions of the licence and for protecting the interest of the consumers of the telecom sector, hereby directs the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Providers and Unified Access Service Providers:-
 - (i) to ensure confidentiality of information as provided in the license conditions;
 - (ii) to put in place an appropriate mechanisms so as to prevent breach of confidentiality of information of the subscribers and privacy of communication, and
 - (iii) to furnish to the Authority, within fifteen days of issuance of this Direction, the details of steps taken by the service provider to safeguard the confidentiality of information of subscribers and privacy of communications.

(Sudhir Gupta)

Advisor (MN)

To

All Cellular Mobile Service Providers

All Unified Access Service Providers.

Single Licence to Telecom Services

2939. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether separate licences are given for telecom services including basic cellular, cable TV, DTH, Internet telephony, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to introduce single licence in place of 17 types of services to make the process simple and minimize the bureaucratic interference;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Telecom Regulator TRAI has approved the scheme; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, presently Department of Telecom (DoT) issues various separate licences for telecom services which includes Unified Access Services (UAS), National Long Distance (NLD), International Long Distance (ILD), Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellite (GMPCS), Internet Service Provider (ISP), Public Mobile Radio Trunking Services (PMRTS), Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

M&A Cases

2940. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that TRAI recommended that no Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) cases would be entertained till rollout obligations were met *vide* its guidelines of 21 April, 2007;
- (b) if so, whether Government consulted the TRAI before deviating from these guidelines; and
- (c) if so, to what effect and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) TRAI, in its recommendations dated 28th

August, 2007 on "Review of license terms & conditions and capping of number of access providers" *inter-alia*, recommended that "Any proposal of permission of merger and acquisition should not be entertained till the roll out obligation is met".

Government accepted most of the recommendations of TRAI made on "Review of license terms & conditions and capping of number of access providers". However, as the Roll out for each licensed service area were done in two phases (completion of 1st Year & 3rd year from the effective date of the licences) which are dealt separately, therefore the Government, *inter-alia*, prescribed the following in the Guidelines dated 22.04.2008 for intra service area Merger of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licences:

(i) Any permission for merger shall be accorded only after completion of 3 years from the effective date of the licences (which was a period for completion of 2nd phase of rollout obligation).

(ii) For regulating acquisitions of equity stake of one access services licensee Company/legal person/promoter company in the enterprise of another access services licensee in the same license area, present guidelines on Substantial Equity shall continue, i.e., "No single company/legal person, either directly or through its associates, shall have substantial equity holding in more than one LICENSEE Company in the same service area for the Access Services, namely, Basic, Cellular and Unified Access Service. 'Substantial equity' herein will mean 'an equity of 10% or more'. A promoter company/Legal person cannot have stakes in more than one LICENSEE Company for the same service area."

Further, to deny any out-right sale of equity by the promoters, the issue relating to lock-in-period for sale of promoter's equity of the UAS licensee company was under consideration of the DOT and the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) were also sought on 24.11.2008 which was received on 12.03.2009. Accordingly, Government on 23.07.2009 issued amendments to UAS Licence agreements, as detailed below:

- (i) There shall be a Lock-in-period for sale of equity of a person whose share capital is 10% or more in the UAS licensee company on the effective date of UAS licence and whose net-worth has been taken into consideration for determining the eligibility for grant of UAS license, till completion of three years from the effective date of the UAS or till fulfillment of all the rollout obligations under clause 34, whichever is earlier.
- (ii) Issue of additional equity share capital by the UAS licensee company by way of private placement/public issues is permitted. However, such a person (on whom the Lock-in

condition applies as per para (i) above) shall not transfer in any manner such as sale, assignment etc., his share capital directly or indirectly to any other person during lock-in-period, i.e., the invested amount in the shareholding by the equity holder shall not be reduced in any circumstances during the lock-in period.

- (iii) In case of issue of fresh equity, within the lock-in period the declaration of dividend and/or special dividend shall be barred.
- (iv) The provision of lock-in period shall not apply, in pursuance to enforcement of pledge by the lending financial institutions/banks in the event of defaults committed by the UAS licensee company.

Objections to Mobile Number Portability

2941. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been objections from security agencies to implement Mobile Number Portability, on account of potential misuse by anti-national elements;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to take to incorporate appropriate safeguards so as to make the mechanism foolproof?

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

- (c) The views of Ministry of Home Affairs on porting process for numbers under lawful interception is awaited. Thereafter, necessary instructions regarding porting process for numbers under lawful interception shall be issued.

Withdrawal of Google Inc.s from China

2942. SHRI R. C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state in what manner Google Inc's threat of withdrawing from China over censorship help India to gain in IT, market and other services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): As per the National Association of Software and Services

Companies (NASSCOM), Google's reported scaling down of its operations in China is not likely to have any significant impact on the growth of Indian IT/ITES Sector directly.

IT Services

2943. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the growth of domestic and international IT services during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the impact on the domestic and IT services due to global economic slowdown; and
- (c) the structural changes that his Ministry is planning in coordination with NASSCOM so as to keep Indian IT services competitive and a global leader?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The growth of Information Technology - Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITES) revenue (domestic + exports) during each of the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the IT and ITES sector has also been adversely impacted by the global economic slowdown. The domestic growth rate has declined from 42.7% in the year 2007-08 to 9.4% in the year 2008-09. The growth rate of the IT and ITES exports during the year 2008-09 has declined to 16.5% as compared to 29.5% in 2007-08. During the year 2009-10, the IT-ITES domestic and exports growth rate is estimated to be 9.4% and 5.5% respectively.

(c) The Department of Information Technology had recently set up a Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT & ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Industry in the country in the backdrop of significant challenges faced by the IT industry owing to the global economic crisis. The Task Force had due representation from the NASSCOM. It has submitted its report in December, 2009. Inter-Ministerial consultations on the recommendations contained in the report have been held. Further, Government has decided to constitute a Committee of Secretaries (COS) under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for facilitating examination and implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on a fast track basis.

Statement

Indian IT-ITES (Domestic + Exports) Revenues - FY 2007- FY2010E

(in US \$ billion)

Financial Year>	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10E
Exports	40.4	47.1	49.7
Domestic	11.7	12.8	14.0
Total (Exports + Domestic)	52.1	59.9	63.7
Year on Year Growth Rate (in %)	32.2	15.0	6.3

E = Estimate Source: NASSCOM

Utilisation of allocated funds for institutions in Kolkata

2944. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 774 given in Rajya sabha on 4th March, 2010 and state:

- (a) whether Government have obtained from the concerned official explanation therefor;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps initiated against the concerned officers of Indian Museum connected to three cases of 'administrative lapses' reported by CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) CBI, Kolkata has registered six FIRs against the employees concerned of Indian Museum. Of these, after investigation, five cases have been finalized and Charge Sheets, have been filed.

Details of cases are as follows:-

1. FIR Case no. RC 0102007A0043 dated 23.11.2007.
2. FIR Case no. RC 0102008A0003 dated 20.01.2008.
3. FIR Case no. RC 0102008A0025 dated 13.06.2008. (the case is still under investigation by CBI)
4. FIR Case no. RC 0102008A0045 dated 03.12.2008.
5. FIR Case no. RC 0102008A0050 dated 20.11.2008.
6. FIR Case no. RC 0102008A0051 dated 20.11.2008.

The officials concerned who have been charge-sheeted are as follows:

- (i) Shri Sakti Kali Basu, former Director
- (ii) Smt. Jaya Bhattacharya, former Dy. Director
- (iii) Smt. Shila Kundu Poddar, former Keeper (Anthropology)
- (iv) Shri Chandi Ghosh, former Administrative Officer
- (v) Shri K.C. Kundu, the then Accounts Officer
- (vi) Shri R.K. Mukhopadhyay, former Sr. Conservation Officer
- (vii) Shri Saikat Bandyopadhyay, former Education Officer and
- (viii) Shri Provash Ch. Sardar, Display and Design Officer now under suspension

Irregularities in Lalit Kala Academy

†2945. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of irregularities have been found in Lalit Kala Academy;
- (b) whether the matter has reached up to the Prime Minister's Office and court; and
- (c) details of present status and the steps being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Some members of the General Council of Lalit Kala Akademi have filed a writ petition (No. 11341/2009) in the High Court of Delhi alleging various procedural irregularities in the functioning of the Akademi. In pursuance of the directions of the said High Court, the Government has constituted a committee of persons of eminence and experience to look into the petitioners' grievances and submit a report in the matter. The committee has begun its work.

Irregularities in Lalit Kala Academy

2946. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of irregularities have been found in the prestigious Lalit Kala Academy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government has constituted a Committee in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (d) Some members of the General Council of Lalit Kala Akademi have filed a writ petition (No. 11341/2009) in the High Court of Delhi alleging various procedural irregularities in the functioning of the Akademi. In pursuance of the directions of the said High Court, the Government has constituted a committee of persons of eminence and experience to look into the petitioners' grievances and submit a report in the matter. The committee has begun its work.

150 Years of Gurudev

2947. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to observe 150 years of Gurudev Rabindranath Thakur; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

Research Base Himadri

2948. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a research base Himadri has started its operation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the research so far made by the said base;
- (c) the details of the expenditure incurred in setting up of said base; and
- (d) the extent to which it has so far obtain its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. India established a research station at Arctic named 'Himadri' at Ny-Alesund in Svalbard region of Norway during the second Indian Arctic expedition which was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Minister of Earth Sciences on 1st July, 2008 and since is in operation.

Geologically, Svalbard is unique place where a complete geological column extending from Pre-cambrian is exposed. The closed proximity of glaciers, mountains, streams and fjords present contrasting environment for research. The following salient studies have been undertaken/initiated:

Atmospheric Sciences

- i. Study of polar ionosphere;
- ii. Measurement of atmospheric electrical parameters to understand global electric circuit;
- iii. Snow pack production of carbon monoxide and its diurnal variability;
- iv. Scientific studies of the total solar eclipse over the Arctic on the 1st August 2008;

Earth Sciences / Palaeoclimate

- i. Sedimentology and geomorphology of the Ny-Alesund region and its implication on palaeoclimatic reconstruction;
- ii. Changes in the quantity and quality of carbon pools in permafrost of Ny-Alesund;
- iii. Carbon cycling in the nearshore aquatic environments;
- iv. Multiproxy palaeoclimatic studies on quaternary deposits at Ny-Alesund;
- v. Palaeoclimatic assessment of Arctic ocean using diatom variability;

Glaciology/Geology

Parameterisation of glaciers in northern hemisphere to variations of climate inter annual and intra annual;

Biological Studies

- i. Diversity of heterotrophic bacteria in Arctic water and sediment;
- ii. Genetic diversity of Marine Vibrios and other organisms isolated from Arctic realms;
- iii. Diversity of Arctic cyanobacteria.

(c) and (d) An expenditure of Rs. 1.25 crore was incurred in setting up the base at Ny-Alesund, Norway in Arctic. After the establishment of the station, Indian scientists are undertaking scientific investigation every year on continuous basis.

New policy for Indo-China relations

†2949. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that today the need to search a new politically advantageous basis is being felt to make the relation between India and China more effective;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether Government has initiated any concrete work in this regard, so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership, and have adopted a ten-pronged strategy to further consolidate bilateral relations. During Prime Minister's visit to China in January 2008, the two sides issued a Joint Statement outlining our shared vision on global and international issues. The two countries worked together at the Copenhagen Summit on Climate Change in December 2009. Commerce and Industry Minister had a successful visit to China in January 2010. There are regular meetings between leaders of the two countries on the sidelines of international summits, most recently between Prime Minister and the President of China on 15 April 2010, on the sidelines of BRIC Summit at Brasilia. External Affairs Minister paid a useful and constructive visit to China from 5-8 April 2010. During the visit the two leaders decided to impart more content and depth to the Strategic and Cooperative Partnership between the two countries, especially in the backdrop of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of India and People's Republic of China.

Statement of Hafiz Mohammad Saeed

2950. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of Hafiz Mohammad Saeed, an accused of master minding the Mumbai attacks to the effect that only solution to problems between India and Pakistan lies in the liberation of Jammu and Kashmir, failing which radical group would resort to "option of Jihad"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) Government has repeatedly requested Pakistan, including in the recent meeting between Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010, to act in an expeditious and transparent manner against all those responsible for the Mumbai terrorist attack, including Hafiz Saeed. It was also stressed that Pakistan needs to take effective action to ban the anti-India activities of organizations such as Jamaat-ud-Dawa and their leaders, including Hafiz Saeed, who have openly and blatantly espoused an agenda of violence and terrorism against India.

Death Sentence to families of Punjab in UAE

2951. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of reported death sentence awarded by Sharjah Shariah Court to certain innocent families of Punjab who were picked up from the Airport while they were returning to India after their contracts ended in UAE;

(b) whether these families gathered on 31st March, 2010 in Jaitu village of Punjab and issued appeal both to State and Central Governments to intervene in this case as persons involved were neither produced in Court nor they knew nature of charges framed against them; and

(c) if so, the action Government proposes to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian mission in Dubai had reported the verdict pronounced by the Court of First Instance Sharjah, UAE awarding death sentence to 17 Indians for bootlegging and murder of a Pakistani national. The incident had occurred during a clash in January, 2009 in Sharjah Industrial Area, due to a dispute between two groups of persons. The Court found 17 Indians guilty of murder of a Pakistani national besides injuring three other Pakistanis. The verdict was pronounced on 28.03.2010.

(b) It has been reported by Govt. of Punjab that the families of those awarded death sentence by Sharjah Court had gathered at a rally at Jaitu on 31.03.2010 and had appealed for intervention to get their sentences waived off, but no written representation/appeal has been received in this regard.

(c) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has instructed the Indian Mission at Dubai to engage the services of a leading legal firm to defend the accused. The cost for engaging the legal firm would be borne by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

Issuing of Stapled Visa by China

†2952. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Chinese embassies situated in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata are still issuing stapled visa to Indian citizens of Jammu and Kashmir despite objection by India;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government of India in this regard; and
- (c) the way in which Government of India takes this activity of Chinese embassy?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government is aware that China is issuing visas on a separate paper that is stapled to the passports of Indian nationals from the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Such visas are not considered valid for travel out of the country. Government's position is that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity. This matter has been taken up with the Chinese side, including during the recent visit of External Affairs Minister to China in April 2010. Government has clearly conveyed its concerns to the Chinese Government in this regard.

Chinese concern over naval built up

2953. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China had expressed its concern over Naval built-up in Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea when Indian-led Milan multi-lateral exercises were held in June 2009, on the plea of overlapping sovereignty claims to Sparty island in the South-China sea;
- (b) if so, whether the so-called claims of overlapping sovereignty was based on factual data of the maritime boundaries; and
- (c) whether suspicions of China was duly resolved, Milan being a non-military forum?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) No. Does not arise.

Pre-requisites for dialogue with Pakistan

2954. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the pre-requisites for a viable dialogue process between India and Pakistan at the highest levels;

(b) the outcome of the meetings of our Prime Minister and President of Pakistan twice and our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan thrice and the foreign Ministers of both countries during the past two years; and

(c) whether the composite dialogue process has been counter-productive and Pakistan has used it to divert attention from its promotion of terrorism within India by finding fault of India's approach to Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government has reiterated on several occasions that the door for dialogue with Pakistan has never been closed and meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is possible only in an environment free of terror or threat of terror. The Composite Dialogue, which had been resumed in 2004 based on Pakistan's express assurance not to allow its territory for terrorist activity in any manner, addresses eight subjects, including Peace & Security including Confidence Building Measures and Jammu & Kashmir. It has been paused since the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008. In various meetings with the leaders of Pakistan since then, India has reiterated the need for Pakistan to fulfill its repeated assurances, including those given at the highest level, not to allow the use of territory under its control for terrorism directed against India. Pakistan, in response, has assured that action will be taken against the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack.

US-Pakistan Nuclear Deal

2955. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of reports in the media that Pakistan and USA are negotiating a Nuclear Deal, similar to the deal signed by the latter with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such a step would be detrimental to our interests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Government have seen media reports about a possible nuclear deal between the US and Pakistan. In this context, Government have taken note that US officials have stated recently that they are focused on helping Pakistan meet its energy needs by other means.

Indians trapped in Libya

2956. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that more than fifty Indians have been trapped in Libya, by their Indonesian employer/sponsor companies, without giving them salary or proper food, for more than one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that these employees are being detained against their will, even after expiry of the period of their work visa;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of action being taken by Government for speedy repatriation of these hapless employees from Libya to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government is aware of the problems that were being faced by Indian workers employed in M/s. Citramegah Karya Gemilang (CKG), an Indonesian company in Libya.

(d) The matter was immediately taken up by the Indian Embassy in Tripoli with the Management of M/s. CKG. The Embassy also sought immediate intervention of the Libyan Foreign Ministry in the matter. At our Mission's intervention, dues of workers were paid till October 25, 2009 and repatriation to India of those workers who had completed their contract term began in October/November 2009. Our Mission in Tripoli is in regular touch with the Management of the Company and the Libyan Government for early repatriation of the Indian workers after settlement of their dues.

Examination of NPT ahead of Nuclear Summit

2957. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is to examine its NPT options ahead of nuclear summit;

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

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) No, India has a long-standing, consistent position on the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT). We see it as a discriminatory and flawed treaty. There is no change in our position on the NPT.

Funds for projects in Arunachal Pradesh

2958. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has shown any reluctance in providing funds to India to projects in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether this is a result of mounting Chinese pressure on the Bank to halt projects in what they claim is disputed territory; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to any such Chinese pressure?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) No. Does not arise.

PM's meeting with president of USA

2959. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the historic meeting of Prime Minister with President of USA in Washington had laid a road map for further strengthening Nuclear Civil Cooperation by delinking Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the strategy?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) During their meeting in Washington on 24 November 2009, the Prime Minister and the US President agreed to realize the full potential of the India-U.S. Agreement for Cooperation concerning the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy through the implementation of its provisions. They also agreed to expedite U.S. firms' participation in the implementation of this agreement. The India-US nuclear cooperation has no linkage with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

International Centre on Nuclear Security

2960. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has offered to set up the International Centre on Nuclear Security in India in view of US sponsored Nuclear Security Summit in Washington;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objective of Government in offering to set up nuclear security centre in India; and

(d) the response of the countries participated in the US Nuclear Security Summit in Washington?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The Prime Minister announced on 13 April 2010 at the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, that India will establish a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership. The Centre will be owned and managed by the Government. It will be open to international participation through academic exchanges, training and research and development efforts. The Centre is aimed at strengthening India's cooperation with the international community in the areas of advanced nuclear energy systems, nuclear security, radiological safety, and radiation technology applications in areas such as health, food and industry. There was positive response to this initiative at the Nuclear Security Summit.

RPO in States

2961. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Regional Passport Offices in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi;
- (b) whether Government has received proposals to open new passport offices in these States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof with the name of the places identified for this purpose; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The number of Regional Passport Offices in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi is as under:

Uttar Pradesh :	Three:	at Ghaziabad, Bareilly and Lucknow
Bihar :	One	at Patna
Delhi :	One	at Delhi

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Satisfactory passport service is currently available through Regional Passport Offices in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and in Delhi. 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) are going to be established across the country which is given in Statement (See below). Further addition would be reviewed as and when a need arises.

Statement

A List of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) under various Passport Offices

Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) located within the city of the Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras located in other Districts within the jurisdiction of Passport Office	Total no. of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyd 1, Hyd 2, Hyd 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	B'lore 1, B'lore2	Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore	4
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Rural, Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum rural	3
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana, Ambala	3
Trichy	Trichy 1, Trichy 2	Thanjavur	3

1	2	3	4
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrapur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	4
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Total			68

Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) co-located within Passport Office

Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
Total			9
Total offices			77

Formation of Haj Corporation

2962. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any concrete plan to remove hardship of Haj pilgrims from India with regard to air lifting and arrangements of accommodation in Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also any plan to form a Haj Corporation to handle Haj arrangement properly; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide lump sum aid to establish Haj Corporation to ensure its smooth functioning?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) For the Haj pilgrims traveling on the quota of the Haj Committee of India, set up under an Act of Parliament in 2002, the Government of India makes arrangements for the airlifting of such pilgrims and their accommodation in Saudi Arabia. The Consulate General of India, Jeddah is also actively involved in the making of such arrangements. The airlifting of pilgrims, which is subsidized by the Government, is arranged from several embarkation points in India. To facilitate the travel of pilgrims utilizing the services of Private Tour Operators, the Government has taken a number of decisions to streamline their functioning so that they provides the necessary services and facilities to the pilgrims. The Consulate General of India, Jeddah, Embassy of India, Riyadh and Haj Committee of India, along with the State Haj Committees, are involved in the hiring of accommodation for the pilgrims in accordance with well set procedures and norms. The Haj Committee of India, in coordination with the State Haj Committees, provides to the pilgrims information regarding confirmation of their seats, travel documents, transportation, accommodation, release of foreign exchange, embarkation points and departure dates etc. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to keep making improvements in the arrangements for the Haj pilgrims and to provide them with better facilities after taking into account the feedback received from all concerned.

Issues raised in Indo-Pak talks

†2963. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the issues taken up in the foreign secretary level talks held recently between India and Pakistan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether any issue raised by the country has been turned down by Pakistan;
- (c) whether these talks have yielded some positive results and whether talks at any level would be held with Pakistan in near future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) In the Foreign Secretary-level talks held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010, India reiterated the need for Pakistan to fulfill the assurances given by its leaders not to allow the use of territory under Pakistan's control for terrorism directed against India. During the talks, additional information on terrorism directed against India emanating from Pakistan was also handed over to the Pakistani side for investigation and appropriate action. The Foreign Secretary of Pakistan conveyed the desire of his Government to make all possible efforts for a successful conclusion of the Mumbai attack trial which is ongoing in Pakistan. Pakistan raised certain issues which were responded to appropriately, reiterating our national position on these issues. It was proposed by India that urgent humanitarian matters of a bilateral nature, should be addressed. The talks constituted a useful step towards restoring dialogue and better communication between the two Governments. The two Foreign Secretaries agreed to remain in touch.

Closing of Visa Centres

2964. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some visa centres were closed recently in our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to provide alternative arrangements for the convenience of passengers in future during such times?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government is not operating any visa centres in India.

(b) and (c) That does not arise.

Countries offering dual Citizenship

2965. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the countries in the world that offer dual citizenship to their nationals and on what terms?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Steps to protect Indians in Afghanistan

2966. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assured steps to protect Indians in Afghanistan and in other countries also;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress achieved so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Government of India has comprehensively reviewed and enhanced security measures required for the safety of our personnel and other Indians working in Afghanistan. It is also in regular touch with the Government of Afghanistan for necessary security for Indians in that Country. Indian nationals registered with the Embassy are 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 during their movements within the country.

Population in slum areas

2967. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

- (a) the latest update estimate of population living in slum areas;
- (b) the increase in slum population since Census 2001;
- (c) the statistics of total achievements under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP);
- (d) whether any survey has been conducted to access what slum dwellers feel regarding efficacy of said programmes; and
- (e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) As per Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) estimates, the slum population in the country in 2001 was 61.8 million. No updated estimate has been released by Census of India or TCPO.

(c) Under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, the achievements are as under :

*Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing
and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)*

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	No. of Projects approved	Total Project Cost approved	Central Share committed	No. of Dwelling Units sanctioned	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released
BSUP	475	26651.11	13473.12	1022689	5088.11
IHSDP	947	9422.79	6447.36	502266	3361.78

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

- (i) No. of urban poor assisted under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP): 57926
- (ii) No. of Urban Poor assisted under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP): 22501
- (iii) No. of Urban Poor assisted through Revolving Fund for Thrift and Credit: 105933 Societies (T&CS) under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (iv) No. of Urban Poor provided skill training under Skill Training for Employment: 135615 Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

(d) and (e) Visits/ reviews by officers from the Central Government and Monitoring Cell for JNNURM in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation reveal that the slum dwellers, in general, consider the programmes valuable. A Mid-term appraisal study of the 11th Plan by the Planning Commission, which covers implementation of JNNURM among other things, reveals the following:

- (i) JNNURM has been effective in renewing focus on the urban sector across the country; however the need to raise capacity and investment resources is substantial. It has been successful in catalyzing significant investments into the physical infrastructure of cities.
- (ii) Much of this investment has been directed towards the provision of critical basic services that are essential to inclusiveness.
- (iii) The programme has created renewed focus on cities and allowed states and ULBs to raise their aspirations.

Survey reports of Slum

2968. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has asked for survey reports of the slums from the respective State Governments;

(b) if so, which States have submitted their reports;

(c) whether Government has received any data base survey report of all slums from Haryana State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has released grants under the Plan Scheme of Urban Statistics for HR & Assessment (USHA) to State Governments including the Government of Haryana 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.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statistics of Urban Poverty

2969. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any statistics about the urban poverty in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the national sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). As per the latest such estimates of NSSO (61st Round) for the year 2004-2005, based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, the estimated number of urban poor is 80.8 million which is 25.7% of the urban population of the country. Number and percentage of population below poverty line (2004-2005), based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP), State-wise as well as all India, are given in Statement (See below).

(c) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation

Centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010. The revamped SJSRY has following components:

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

Statement

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line urban areas
(2004-2005) Based on Uniform Recall Period (URP) Consumption*

By URP Method			
Sl.No.	States/UTs	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	28.00	61.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.30	0.09
3	Assam	3.30	1.28

1	2	3	4
4	Bihar	34.60	32.42
5	Chhattisgarh	41.20	19.47
6	Delhi	15.20	22.30
7	Goa	21.30	1.64
8	Gujarat	13.00	27.19
9	Haryana	15.10	10.60
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	0.22
11	Jammu & Kashmir	7.90	2.19
12	Jharkhand	20.20	13.20
13	Karnataka	32.60	63.83
14	Kerala	20.20	17.17
15	Madhya Pradesh	42.10	74.03
16	Maharashtra	32.20	146.25
17	Manipur	3.30	0.20
18	Meghalaya	3.30	0.16
19	Mizoram	3.30	0.16
20	Nagaland	3.30	0.12
21	Orissa	44.30	26.74
22	Punjab	7.10	6.50
23	Rajasthan	32.90	47.51
24	Sikkim	3.30	0.02
25	Tamil Nadu	22.20	69.13
26	Tripura	3.30	0.20
27	Uttar Pradesh	30.60	117.03
28	Uttarakhand	36.50	8.85
29	West Bengal	14.80	35.14

1	2	3	4
30	A & N Islands	22.20	0.32
31	Chandigarh	7.10	0.67
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.10	0.15
33	Daman & Diu	21.20	0.14
34	Lakshadweep	20.20	0.06
35	Pondicherry	22.20	1.59
	All India	25.70	807.96

Note:

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

Urban Poverty in Tamil Nadu

2970. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of persons Below Poverty Line in urban areas of the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the amount allocated under the Central schemes for alleviation of poverty in urban areas in the State during each of the last three years;
- (c) the amount actually spent during the period, year-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for the continued large scale poverty in the urban areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the national sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). As per the

latest such estimates of NSSO (61st Round) for the year 2004-2005, based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, the estimated number of urban poor is 69.13 lakhs which is 22.20% of the urban population in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of urban poor, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented urban poverty alleviation scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban poor by assisting them to set up of individual/group enterprises as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets. The scheme has been revamped since 1st April, 2009. The funds allocated, released, and the expenditure reported by the State of Tamil Nadu under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during last 3 years, is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Year	Tentative Central fund allocation	Central funds actually released	Expenditure reported (central share)*
2007-08	2650.59	2650.59	2650.69
2008-09	4012.17	4284.44	4067.84
2009-10	3817.38	3817.38	568.76

*as per the reports received upto 19-4-2010.

(d) Major reasons behind urban poverty in general are:

- (i) Structural - which include socially constructed constraints to opportunities for low-income groups;
- (ii) Influx of a large number of workers to cities without commensurate job opportunities and availability of housing and basic amenities;
- (iii) High cost of living, including cost of health care and medical facilities, housing, transport and education;
- (iv) Lack of urban planning, especially that for housing low-income categories and provision of land for informal sector activities pursued by the urban poor.
- (v) Absence of adequate regulation to protect the economic interest of the poor; and
- (vi) Lack of involvement of poor in urban planning and developmental process.

Programmes for Poverty Alleviation

2971. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific programmes on hand with the Ministry;
- (b) the details of Metro cities namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Allahabad, Jaipur, Delhi, Lucknow and Kanpur; and
- (c) the number of families or units selected, State-wise for poverty alleviation programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing following schemes/programmes targeted at urban poor and slum dwellers in the country:-

- (i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY): Targeting urban poor living below poverty line for income generation activities through self employment or wage employment.
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): The shelter and basic amenities requirements of urban poor are addressed through Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (applicable to 65 identified cities) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (applicable to cities/towns other than the 65 cities).
- (iii) Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS): Focuses on providing hygienic environment in slums by converting/constructing low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pits pour flues latrines with super structure.
- (iv) Affordable Housing in Partnership: The Government has launched new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership with an outlay of Rs. 5,000/- crore for construction of one million houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG)/Minimum Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/Parastatals/Urban local bodies/Developments for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.
- (v) Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (IHSUP): The scheme seeks to provide a subsidy of 5 percent per annum on interest on home loans up to Rs. 1,00,000/- for fifteen years taken for housing purposes by the urban poor, admissible over the full period of the loan and aims at flow of institutional finance for the economically weak and low income groups.
- (vi) Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (USHA): This scheme is aimed at the development and maintenance of a national database, MIS and knowledge repository on urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization - related statistics.

(b) The details of metro-cities are as under:-

Cities	Population as per Census 2001	Slum population as per Census 2001	Projects sanctioned under BSUP	Total project Cost (Rs. in crores)
Mumbai	11978450	6475440	13	2869.97
Kolkata	4572876	1485309	80	2707.97
Hyderabad	3637483	626849	16	1620.83
Ahmedabad	3520085	473662	3	523.95
Vadodara	1306227	186020	3	358.63
Allahabad	975393	126646	5	68.46
Jaipur	2322575	368570	1	169.43
Delhi	13850507	2230000	15	1814.49
Lucknow	2185927	179176	8	360.05
Kanpur	2551337	367980	14	456.12

(c) Under the urban poverty alleviation programme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) the state-wise number of beneficiaries assisted during 2009-2010 for setting up micro enterprises and skill training are given in Statement.

Statement

*Physical Achievements under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
(SJSRY) during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	States /UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (Step-up)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3934	21806
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	472	420
4	Bihar	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	645	510
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	12450	22945
8	Haryana	3348	5495
9	Himachal Pradesh	16	149
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0
12	Karnataka	2225	9153
13	Kerala	753	2598
14	Madhya Pradesh	11320	31423
15	Maharashtra	1543	5279
16	Manipur	8	2469
17	Meghalaya	24	47
18	Mizoram	29	230
19	Nagaland	55	30
20	Orissa	4699	5674
21	Punjab	0	0
22	Rajasthan	5876	3054
23	Sikkim	86	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2065	1224
25	Tripura	200	1014
26	Uttarakhand	923	1460
27	Uttar Pradesh	3119	15041

1	2	3	4
28	West Bengal	3787	5549
29	A & N Islands	43	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0
34	Puducherry	306	44
Total		57926	135615

JNNURM in Tamil Nadu

2972. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of agencies which have been entrusted to construct the dwelling units in Tamil Nadu under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;
- (b) the number of dwelling units so far constructed for the past three years with the particulars of locations; and
- (c) the amenities provided to the dwelling units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Housing being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to entrust the work to different agencies to construct the dwelling units under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM).

(b) A total of 128903 Dwelling Units (DUs) (91,318 DUs under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 37,585 DUs under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)) have been approved so far in the State of Tamil Nadu for construction/up-gradation. The project-wise and year-wise details are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (See below).

(c) The amenities provided to dwelling units include drinking water, sewerage, sanitation, drainage, roads, street lighting, parks, community centres etc.

Statement-I

JNNURM - Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II) Total Projects Approved (2008-2009), (2007-08) and (2006-07)

Status as on 31.3.2010

Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Chennai Corporation)	Provision of infrastructure facilities for 186 slums (Ph-II) in Chennai Corporation.	72.63	0	34.55	38.08	8.64
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Avadi Municipality)	Construction of 398 houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Avadi Municipality, Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	9.50	398	4.75	4.75	1.19
3	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Pallavaram)	Construction of 300 new houses & 98 up-gradation and infrastructure facilities for Pallavaram (CMA), Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	6.64	398	3.32	3.32	0.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Tambaram)	Construction of 690 houses and providing infrasturcture facilites for Tambaram Municipality, Tamil Nadu	15.06	690	7.53	7.53	1.88
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Pammal Municipality)	Construction of 276 houses and infrastructure for Pammal Municipal, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	6.56	276	3.05	3.51	0.76
6	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Anakaputhur Municipality)	Construction of 189 new houses and providing infrastructure facilites for Anakaputhur Municipality Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	4.88	189	2.44	2.44	0.61
7	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Ponnamallee Municipalty)	Construction of 189 new houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Ponnamallee Municipalti, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	3.74	191	1.87	1.87	0.47
8	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Thiruverkadu Municipalty)	Construction of 440 new houses and providing infrastructure facilites for Thiruverkadu Municipalty), Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	7.10	440	3.55	3.55	0.89

9	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of houses and provide infrasturcture facilities of Vilangudi town panchayat, Madurai, TamilNadu	0.95	43	0.46	0.49	0.11
10	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Paravai town Panchayat, Madurai, TN	1.60	80	0.79	0.81	0.20
11	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Sholavandan town Panchayat, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	1.72	78	0.80	0.92	0.20
12	Tamil Nadu	Madurai (Anaiyur Municipalty)	Construction of 485 new houses and providing infrastructure facilities to Anaiyur Municipality, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	10.38	485	5.18	5.19	1.30
13	Tamil Nadu	Madurai (Avanlapuram Municipalty)	Construction of 236 houses and providing infrastructure facilites for Avaniapuram Municipality, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	4.94	236	2.46	2.48	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Tamil Nadu	Madurai (Tiruman- galam)	Construction of 413 new houses for Tirumangalam Municipality, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	7.99	413	3.99	4.00	1.00
15	Tamil Nadu	Madurai (Thiruppa- ramkundram)	Construction of 27 new houses for Thirupparankundram Municipality, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	4.69	227	2.33	2.36	0.58
16	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Goundam- palayam Municipality)	Construction of 179 new houses and providing infrastructure facilities in Goundampalayam, Municipality, Tamil Nadu	3.95	179	196	2.00	0.49
17	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Kuniamutur)	Construction 303 new houses for Kuniamuthur Municipality, Coimbatore	6.37	303	3.17	3.20	0.79
18	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Kurichi)	Construction of 300 houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Kurichi, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	6.75	300	3.36	3.39	0.84
19	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Idigarai town)	Construction of 135 new houses for Idigari town panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	3.10	135	1.55	1.55	0.39

20	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Kannam- palayam town)	Construction of 41 new houses for Kannampalayam town panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	0.95	41	0.48	0.48	0.12
21	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Madukaral town)	Construction of 88 new houses for Madukaral town panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	2.09	88	1.04	1.04	0.26
22	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Periyana- chkena palyam town)	Construction of 129 houses for Periyanaickenpalayam town panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	2.77	129	1.38	1.38	0.35
23	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Vedapatti town)	Construction of 36 houses for Vedapatti town panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	0.91	36	0.46	0.46	0.11
24	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Veerakeralam town)	Construction of 57 new houses for Veerakeralam town panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	1.38	57	0.69	0.69	0.17
25	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Verrapandi No.-4 town)	Construction of 129 houses for Verrapandi (No. 4) town, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	2.74	129	1.37	1.37	0.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Vellalore town)	Construction of 131 new houses for Vellalore town panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	2.92	131	1.46	1.46	0.37
27	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Saravanam-patty town)	Construction of 39 houses for Saravanampatty town panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	0.92	39	0.46	0.46	0.11
Total				193.21	5711	94.44	98.78	23.61
2007-2008 Status as on 31.03.2010 (Rs. in Crores)								
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	BSUP-Construction of 1370 houses in 44 slums and infrastructure facilities in 236 slums of Chennai	127.44	1370	50.71	76.73	12.68

2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	BSUP-Construction of 10452 tenements and infrastructure facilities (Phase-I) at Perumbakkam, Chennai	440.61	10452	203.38	237.23	50.85
3	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Constructuion of 9476 DU and provision of infrastructure facilities at Perumbakkam (Phase-II), Chennai	374.24	9476	159.73	214.51	39.93
4	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	BSUP-Construction of 10688 houses and infrastructure facilities (Phase-III) for Madurai	176.75	10688	87.13	89.62	21.78
5	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	BSUP-construction of 9600 tenetment and infrastructure facilities (Phase-III) at Ukkadam, Coimbatore	184.81	9600	86.75	98.06	21.69
TOTAL				1303.85	41586	587.69	716.16	146.92

2006-2007

Status as on 31.03.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tamil Nadu	Kunrathur (Chennai)	BSUP-Construction of 750 New Houses (<i>in-situ</i>) Kunrathur Town panchayat (Chennai)	7.16	750	3.58	3.58	0.90
2	Tamil Nadu	Pallikaranai (Chennai)	BSUP-Construction of 396 New Houses (<i>in-situ</i>) Pallikaranai Town panchayat (Chennai), Kancheepuram Distt. TN	4.80	396	2.40	2.40	0.60
3	Tamil Nadu	Mangadu, (Chennai)	BSUP-Construction of 197 New Houses (<i>in-situ</i>) Mangadu Town panchayat (Chennai), Kancheepuram Distt. TN	2.52	197	1.26	1.26	0.32

4	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of 9936 Dwelling unit and provision of infrastructure facilities at Ezhil Nagar, Chennai	257.54	9936	96.26	161.28	24.07
5	Tamil Nadu	Thiruneermalai (Chennai)	Construction of 405 New houses (<i>in-situ</i>) Thiruneermalai Town panchayat (Chennai), TN	3.45	405	1.73	1.73	0.43
6	Tamil Nadu	Sembakkam (Chennai)	BSUP=Construction fo 367 New Houses (<i>in-situ</i>) Sembakkam Town panchayat (Chennai), Kancheepuram Distt. TN	4.01	367	2.01	2.01	0.50
7	Tamil Nadu	Minjur (Chennai)	Construction of Housing and Improvement of Infrastructure for Minjur Town Panchyat Chennai Metropolitan Area. TN	2.43	182	1.22	1.22	0.30
8	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvottiyur (Chennai)	Provision of infrastructure facilities for Thiruvottiyur Municipality, Chennai	1.70	0	0.85	0.85	0.21
9	Tamil Nadu	Ambattur, Chennai	Construction of Houses and infrastructure facilities for Ambattur Municipality, Chennai Metropolitan Area	4.75	414	2.38	2.38	0.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Tamil Nadu	Alandur, Chennai	Construction of Houses and infrastructure facilities for Alandur Municipality, Chennai Metropolitan Area	10.19	827	5.09	5.09	1.27
11	Tamil Nadu	Kathivakkam Municipality), Chennai	Provision of infrastructure facilities for Kathivakkam Municipality, Chennai Metropolitan Area	0.93	0	0.47	0.47	0.12
12	Tamil Nadu	Madhavaram, Chennai	Construction of Houses and infrastructure facilities for Madhavaram Municipality, Chennai Metropolitan Area	5.43	433	2.42	3.00	0.61
13	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of houses and provision of infrastucture facilities for Madurai Corporation	26.86	2515	13.42	13.44	3.36
14	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of houses and of infrastucture facilities Periyar Nagar, Madurai	39.77	1566	14.17	25.60	3.54

15	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of Houses and infrastructure facilities (Phase-II) for Madurai Corporation, Tamil Nadu	103.58	9563	50.92	52.66	12.73
16	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Construction of Housing and Infrastructure facilities at Ukkadam, Coimbatore	55.36	2232	20.69	34.67	5.17
17	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Construction of Housing and Infrastructure facilities at Ammankulam, Coimbatore.	41.03	1608	15.56	25.47	3.89
18	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Construction of Houses and infrastructure facilities (Phase-I) for Coimbatore Corporation, Tamil Nadu	58.82	2707	28.66	30.16	7.17
19	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Construction of houses and infrastructure facilities (Phase-II) for Coimbatore	199.94	9923	96.59	103.35	24.15
TOTAL				830.26	44021	359.67	470.59	89.92

Statement-II

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved 2009-10, 2008-2009, 2007-2008 and 2006-2007*

Status as on 31.03.2010 (Rs. in crores)								
Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new + upgr)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)
1	TamilNadu	Arupukkottai	1	20.89	879	15.30	5.58	7.65
2	TamilNadu	TNSCB (Scheme no. 18496	1	20.09	1443	3.43	0.00	3.43
Total		2	2	40.97	2322	18.73	5.58	11.08
Status as on 31.03.2010 (Rs. in crores)								
Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of DUs Approved (new+ upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tamil Nadu	Alampalayam	1	2.25	149	1.56	0.93	0.66
2	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	1	7.89	378	6.04	2.46	2.72

3	Tamil Nadu	Avalpoondurai	1	1.67	90	1.19	0.62	0.52
4	Tamil Nadu	Bodinaya Kannur	1	4.63	326	3.52	1.63	1.50
5	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	1	5.35	398	3.62	2.08	1.63
6	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	1	5.19	325	3.86	1.85	1.67
7	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	1	3.60	188	2.77	1.13	1.24
8	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1	9.72	590	7.45	3.22	3.25
9	Tamil Nadu	Gangavelli	1	2.66	140	1.91	0.98	0.84
10	Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam	1	2.56	177	1.95	0.90	0.83
11	Tamil Nadu	Idappadi	1	4.74	225	3.62	1.49	1.63
12	Tamil Nadu	Inam Karur	1	5.00	240	3.87	1.52	1.74
13	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	1	4.57	299	3.42	1.63	1.47
14	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	1	4.15	195	3.21	1.25	1.45
15	Tamil Nadu	Karuppur	1	1.57	148	1.12	0.58	0.50
16	Tamil Nadu	Karur	1	3.29	185	2.53	1.06	1.12
17	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal (Phase-II)	1	18.89	900	12.45	7.88	5.50
18	Tamil Nadu	Kodumudi Town	1	1.40	75	1.00	0.52	0.44
19	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	1	2.39	112	1.85	0.72	0.84
20	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1	4.96	262	3.82	1.56	1.70
21	Tamil Nadu	Kugalur	1	1.29	65	0.93	0.47	0.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Tamil Nadu	Lakkampatti	1	1.44	131	1.02	0.55	0.45
23	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam	1	1.48	72	1.12	0.48	0.50
24	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	1	2.42	113	1.87	0.73	0.84
25	Tamil Nadu	Mohanur	1	2.80	161	1.98	1.08	0.86
26	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	1	3.47	214	2.66	1.16	1.16
27	Tamil Nadu	P .Mettupalayam	1	1.27	78	0.89	0.50	0.38
28	Tamil Nadu	P.N.Patty	1	1.62	153	1.15	0.60	0.51
29	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam Town	1	2.35	120	1.69	0.85	0.75
30	Tamil Nadu	R.Pudupatty, Namakkal	1	2.14	153	1.46	0.92	0.61
31	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1	5.21	277	3.99	1.66	1.77
32	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	1	2.58	121	2.00	0.78	0.90
33	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1	15.58	1006	10.87	6.32	4.63
34	Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam	1	3.76	260	2.81	1.27	1.24
35	Tamil Nadu	Seerapalli	1	2.16	121	1.54	0.82	0.67
36	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	1	2.90	155	2.22	0.93	0.99
37	Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	1	4.57	223	3.13	1.80	1.39

38	Tamil Nadu	Thanthoni	1	4.10	200	3.17	1.25	1.42
39	Tamil Nadu	Thedavoor, Salem	1	2.30	115	1.65	0.83	0.73
40	Tamil Nadu	Theni Allinagaram	1	3.85	180	2.92	1.22	1.32
41	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	1	20.00	2003	15.58	5.62	7.19
42	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvanamalai	1	8.76	832	6.63	2.90	2.93
43	Tamil Nadu	Thuraiyur	1	8.61	602	6.54	3.03	2.79
44	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchengode	1	8.87	422	6.86	2.68	3.09
45	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1	8.02	500	5.80	2.86	2.58
46	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	1	2.81	160	2.16	0.91	0.95
47	Tamil Nadu	Uthukuli Town	1	1.12	61	0.80	0.42	0.35
48	Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi	1	2.25	105	1.74	0.68	0.79
49	Tamil Nadu	Veeraganur Town, Salem	1	3.75	231	2.63	1.49	1.13
50	Tamil Nadu	Velur	1	1.37	86	0.96	0.55	0.41
51	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	1	8.56	502	6.57	2.80	2.88
52	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1	11.37	676	8.09	4.35	3.51
TOTAL		52	52	249.24	15500	184.17	86.47	81.39

Status as on 31.03.2010

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number DUs Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)
1	Tamil Nadu	Arani town Panchayat	1	1.69	139	1.36	0.34	0.68
2	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	1	4.17	392	3.34	0.83	1.67
3	Tamil Nadu	Melur	1	7.99	502	6.39	1.60	3.20
4	Tamil Nadu	Pallachi	1	12.93	1511	10.34	2.59	5.17
5	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1	6.26	580	4.98	1.28	2.49
6	Tamil Nadu	Thirpur	1	20.68	2060	15.83	4.85	7.92
7	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli		19.96	1208	10.94	9.02	5.47
8	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	1	5.93	440	3.46	2.47	1.73
TOTAL :		8	8	79.61	6832	56.64	22.98	28.32

Status as on 31.03.2010

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number DUs 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	9
1	Tamil Nadu	Acharapakkam	1	2.25	186	1.80	, 0.45	0.90
2	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1	2.67	433	2.13	0.53	1.07
3	Tamil Nadu	Erode	1	5.03	454	4.03	1.01	2.01
4	Tamil Nadu	Karunguzhi	1	4.14	342	3.31	0.83	1.66
5	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal (Phase-I)	1	1.87	67	1.34	0.53	0.67
6	Tamil Nadu	Komarapalayam	1	0.76	80	0.61	0.15	0.31
7	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam Ph-I,II & III	1	13.14	849	6.72	6.42	3.36
8	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram,	1	2.56	320	2.05	0.51	1.02
9	Tamil Nadu	Manapparai	1	2.01	120	1.57	0.44	0.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Tamil Nadu	Mannargudi	1	1.49	69	1.19	0.30	0.60
11	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	1	0.78	0	0.62	0.16	0.31
12	Tamil Nadu	Nandhivaram Guduvancheri Town panchayat,	1	3.69	326	2.95	0.74	1.47
13	Tamil Nadu	Patukkottai	1	21.97	2143	17.34	4.63	8.67
14	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	1	24.52	2030	19.61	4.92	9.80
15	Tamil Nadu	Sirkali	1	1.28	52	1.02	0.26	0.51
16	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	1	4.28	370	3.42	0.86	1.71
17	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1	17.23	1760	13.77	3.46	6.89
18	Tamil Nadu	Thirukkazhukkundram	1	2.89	276	2.31	0.58	1.15
19	Tamil Nadu	Tirupattaur	1	3.45	240	2.74	0.71	1.37
20	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	1	12.57	1226	10.05	2.51	5.03
21	Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam	1	12.68	1082	10.14	2.54	5.07
22	Tamil Nadu	Walajabad	1	4.80	506	3.84	0.96	1.92
TOTAL :		22	22	146.05	12931	112.56	33.49	56.28

Term Loan to M/s Assotech-Supertech

2973. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

(a) the reasons behind HUDCO sanctioning a term loan of Rs. 100 crores to M/s Assotech-Supertech joint venture for acquisition of land and construction of residential flats at Pantnagar, Rudrapur on the basis of exaggerated flat sizes;

(b) whether allottees were made to sign papers of having taken possession of exaggerated sizes to ensure that the paper requirement of HUDCO is met;

(c) whether pre-payment of HUDCO loan by Supertech Infra Ltd. was done by taking another loan from Corporation bank at higher interest rates; and

(d) whether the HUDCO loan to Assotech-Supertech (JV) still remains to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has reported that the loan was not sanctioned on the basis of exaggerated flat sizes.

HUDCO loan of Rs. 100.00 crores to M/s Assotech-Supertech JV has been reportedly extended on the basis of building plans & layout duly approved by the statutory planning authority viz. State Industrial Development Authority (A Govt. of Uttarakhand Agency) and due appraisal from technical, financial & legal angles.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) The project sanctioned to M/s Assotech-Supertech JV is under construction and they are making regular payment of interest to HUDCO. The outstanding loan amount as on 31.03.2010 is Rs. 31.12 crores. The repayment of principal loan is yet to commence.

Role of HUDCO in promoting a real estate bubble

2974. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the role of HUDCO in promoting a real estate bubble;

(b) whether HUDCO gave loan to M/s Assotech-Supertech joint venture for acquisition of land and construction of residential flats at Pantnagar on the basis of exaggerated sizes and costs and then the reason for the denial;

(c) whether these funds were later diverted instead of being paid as land cost to SIDCUL; and

(d) whether Government would order a CBI enquiry into the role of local level HUDCO officials into this huge scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir. Being a small player in financing of real estate projects, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is not in a position to promote real estate bubble.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. HUDCO has reported that loan was sanctioned & disbursed for construction only and not for land acquisition.

(d) No enquiry has been made by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in the matter so far.

Loan sanctioned by HUDCO

2975. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 342 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th February, 2010 and state:

(a) the original time schedule along with the interest rates and repayment period of the loan sanctioned by HUDCO to M/s Supertech Infra Ltd.;

(b) the reasons cited by the company for the pre-payment;

(c) whether the pre-payment was done through another loan from Corporation Bank;

(d) the complete details of the interest rates along with terms and conditions of the loan obtained from Corporation Bank;

(e) whether HUDCO has sanctioned loans to Assotech-Supertech (JV) on the basis of false documentation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) A loan of Rs. 100.00 crores was sanctioned by HUDCO to M/s Doon Valley Technopolis

Pvt. (subsequently changed to M/s Supertech Infra Ltd.) for acquisition of land & construction of commercial Hub at Integrated Industrial Estate, SIDCUL, Haridwar. The land was acquired by the borrower from SIDCUL through the auction process. The original time schedule alongwith interest rates of repayment period of the loan sanctioned are as under:-

- Original Time Schedule for construction (Moratorium)- 2 years.
- Original Time Schedule for repayment - 8 years
- Total repayment period including Moratorium / construction period. - 10 years
- Original rate of interest (floating) - 12.75 %

Out of the sanctioned loan, HUDCO released Rs. 59.42 crores in different instalments at various interest rates varying from 13.75% to 16.00% (floating) p.a. Since the prepayment was made by the borrower in different instalments, HUDCO's rate of interest at the time of prepayment was 13.5% (floating) during the period 26.12.2009 to 31.12.2009 and 13.25% (floating) during the period 01.01.2010 to 05.01.2010.

(b) HUDCO has reported that the reasons intimated by the company for prepayment are i) Higher rate of interest of HUDCO compared commercial banks; and ii) Additional requirement of funds for the project.

(c) No, Sir. The prepayment was not done through loan from Corporation Bank but through a consortium of UCO Bank and Punjab National Bank (PNB). The borrower got the sanction of Rs. 125.00 crores from the consortium of UCO Bank and Punjab National Bank and made prepayment of HUDCO loan in January 2010.

(d) HUDCO has reported that they have been informed by M/s Supertech Infra Ltd. that the loan was availed by them at an interest rate of 13.25% with an option to avail term loan denominated in US dollars which may further reduce the rate of interest to 12.50%

(e) and (f) No, Sir. HUDCO has reported that they sanctioned & disbursed loan to M/s Assotech-Supertech JV for a residential project at Pantnagar on the security of equitable mortgage which was accepted after obtaining the title investigation report and due diligence.

The release of loan was made only on receipt of original title documents and creation of other stipulated securities.

PIOs in Spain and Italy

2976. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people of Indian origin who are in Spain and Italy with valid passport or otherwise;
- (b) the number out of them that have got citizenship or work permit during last three years;
- (c) the number of applications for verification of certificates of them that are pending with Indian Embassies; and
- (d) the role of Indian Missions to help them?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per information available there are around 30,000 Persons of Indian Origin in Spain and around 99,127 in Italy.

- (b) Exact number of Indian nationals who have got citizenship or work permit in Italy and Spain is not available. However, Embassy of India, Rome has reported that in the last three years 293 Indian nationals have surrendered their Indian citizenship on acquiring foreign nationality.
- (c) No applications for verification of certificates are pending with our Embassies in Spain and Italy.
- (d) Indian nationals are provided prompt assistance and consular services by the Missions.

Number of Special Mentions

†2977. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of special mentions laid down in the Rajya Sabha from 1st April, 2009 to 22nd December, 2009 department wise;
- (b) the number of answers given to these mentions department wise; and
- (c) by when the answer to remaining special mentions is likely to be given, the reasons for not answering them within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) During the period from 1st April, 2009 to 22nd December, 2009, 344 Special Mentions were raised in Rajya Sabha. Out of these, replies in respect of 118 Special Mentions have already been sent by the Minister(s) in-charge to the Members concerned. The replies to 226 Special Mentions are still pending with various Ministries/Departments for various reasons. Concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to dispose off the pending matters expeditiously. Ministry/Department-wise details are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Ministry/Department wise details

Sl.No.	Ministry/Department	Special Mentions made during the period from 01.04.2009 to 22.12.2009	Replies sent to Member concerned (position as on 16.4.2010)	Balance as on 16.4.2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	9	5	4
2.	Chemicals & Fertilizers	4	1	3
3.	Civil Aviation	7	2	5
4.	Commerce & Industry	2	2	0
5.	Communications & Information Technology	4	3	1
6.	Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	6	2	4
7.	Culture	9	9	0
8.	Defence	8	4	4
9.	Development of North Eastern Region	2	0	2
10.	Environment & Forests	11	4	7
11.	External Affairs	11	0	11
12.	Finance	31	9	22
13.	Health & Family Welfare	25	12	13
14.	Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises	3	2	1
15.	Home Affairs	44	15	29
16.	Human Resource Development	11	2	9
17.	Information & Broadcasting	1	0	1
18.	Labour & Employment	6	2	4
19.	Law & Justice	6	0	6

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	2	1	1
21.	Mines	4	0	4
22.	Minority Affairs	5	0	5
23.	New and Renewable Energy	5	2	3
24.	Overseas Indian Affairs	5	3	2
25.	Personnel, Public Grievance & Pensions	7	4	3
26.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	3	0	3
27.	Planning	8	4	4
28.	Power	7	3	4
29.	Railways	23	3	20
30.	Rural Development	9	4	5
31.	Science & Technology	2	2	0
32.	Road Transport & Highways	8	0	8
33.	Shipping	2	2	0
34.	Social Justice & Empowerment	8	0	8
35.	Steel	1	0	1
36.	Textiles	6	1	5
37.	Tourism	5	0	5
38.	Tribal Affairs	3	0	3
39.	Urban Development	5	2	3
40.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1	0	1
41.	Water Resources	10	7	3
42.	Women & Child Development	9	2	7
43.	Youth Affairs & Sports	5	4	1
44.	Prime Minister's Office	1	0	1
Total		344	118	226

Pending cases under RTI

2978. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing number of pending cases under Right to Information Act in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the cases pending, providing the number and the period of pending for disposal, State-wise; and;

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of cases and the remedial action being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The information is not centrally maintained. Nevertheless, the Right to Information Act, 2005 has an inbuilt mechanism to ensure that the applications under the Act are disposed off in time. The Act, *inter-alia*, provides that if a Public Information Officer does not furnish information in time, a penalty of upto Rs. 25,000/- may be imposed on him by the Central/State Information Commission.

Success rate of CBI

2979. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that success rate of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is abysmally less than the rate of failure; and

(b) if so, the reasons for Government maintaining such a white elephant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. CBI's year-wise overall rate of conviction during the last five years is as under:

Year	Rate of Conviction(%)
2005	65.6
2006	72.9
2007	67.7
2008	66.2
2009	64.4

The year-wise details regarding disposal from investigation and filing of charge sheets along with percentage of charge sheets filed during the last five years are as under :

Year	Number of investigations finalised in the Regular Cases	Number of charge sheets filed	% of charge sheets filed
2005	1028	794	77.2
2006	984	782	79.5
2007	1070	851	79.5
2008	1056	843	79.8
2009	1018	806	79.2

Since conviction rate and rate of filing charge sheets in Regular Cases are in the range of 65% and 78% respectively, it will not be appropriate to call CBI a white elephant.

Invoking of provisions of RTI Act wrongly

2980. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government Departments/Ministries are not disclosing the information by invoking wrongly the provisions of section 7(9) of the RTI Act, 2005 to discourage RTI applicant(s) not to press for information;

(b) whether public authorities can compel RTI applicants to inspect records and if so, under which section of the RTI Act, 2005; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to direct all Government Departments/Ministries not to compel applicants to inspect records?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The RTI Act, 2005 has inbuilt mechanism to ensure that a Public Information Officer gives complete and correct information to the applicant. If the Public Information Officer fails to give complete and correct information, as per provisions of the Act, the Central Information Commission

or the concerned State Information Commission, as the case may be, may impose penalty on the defaulting Public Information Officer.

Advices tendered by CIC

2981. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Information Commission has some mechanism for cross-checking and implementation of their advices tendered in numerous cases to various Public Authorities which have/had been disposed-off at the Commission level;

(b) if so, the status of case No. CIC/AT/A/2008/00487/LS, disposed off on the 2nd June, 2009 and another case No. CIC/SG/A/2009/001721/4733 disposed off on 9th September, 2009; and

(c) whether Commission is seriously pondering over to deduct as penalties from the salaries apart from disciplinary action of the concerned Public Authorities who have side stepped the advice of the Commission deliberately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Central Information Commission does not monitor implementation of advice given by it to the public authorities under section 25(5) of the Right to Information Act.

(b) The Central Information Commission has not received any complaint regarding non implementation of their advice in these cases.

(c) There is not provision in the Right to Information Act, 2005 empowering the Central Information Commission to impose penalty or initiate disciplinary action against a public authority for not implementing any advice given by the Commission under Section 25(5) of the Act.

Discussion on amendment in RTI Act

2982. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commissioner and his State counterparts met and discussed the issue of amendments to the RTI Act, especially the clause mandating exclusion of frivolous and vexation complaints from the purview of the Act;

(b) if so, the concensus emerging therefrom;

- (c) whether Government is likely to propose in all seven amendments to the RTI Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The issue of amendments to the RTI Act including regarding rejection of vexations and frivolous requests was discussed in a meeting held with the Chief Information Commissioners and Information Commissioners on 14.10.2009.

(b) Different views were expressed in the meeting, but the general view of the Information Commissioners was that there was no need to amend the Act, and that if need be, the issues involved may be addressed by amending the rules.

(c) and (d) While no indication can be given at this stage regarding the amendments which will be incorporated in the Act as discussions with the various stakeholders are yet to be held, the proposal under consideration covers, *inter-alia*, amendment to enlarge the scope of *suo-motu* disclosure, to avoid frivolous or vexatious representations, to modify the provision about disclosure of cabinet papers, to make a provision for giving current charge of Chief Information Commissioner to any Commissioner, to provide the constitution of Benches of the Commission and to incorporate a new section empowering the Commission to make regulations.

Separate Infrastructure for RTI

2983. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all State Governments have created separate infrastructure for implementing the Right to Information Act (RTI);
- (b) whether the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have sent request for financial assistance for implementing it;
- (c) if so, the financial assistance required by these States;
- (d) the details of action taken by Government to provide financial assistance to these States; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. All States to which the Right to Information Act, 2005 applies, have constituted Information Commissions and have thus created infrastructure for implementation of the Act. But all the Information Commissions do not have their buildings.

(b) to (e) Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a proposal for grant of Rs. 7.50 crore for construction of building for the State Information Commission under the proposed Government of India scheme for providing assistance to States for this purpose. The Central Government has not taken any decision on the proposal of the State Government. However, no such proposal has been received from Government of Bihar.

Failure of Government machinery

†2984. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government machinery has failed to complete the development projects in the country on time;

(b) if not, the reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that now the responsibility of completing the developmental projects in the country is increasing on non-Governmental institutions; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the costs of projects allocated to Government and non-Government machinery for construction in the year 2009-10?

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

(a) and (b) As per 7th Report on Mega Projects (Rs. 1,000 crore and above) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for December 2009, out of 117 projects, 3 projects are ahead of schedule, 34 projects are on schedule and 73 projects are delayed. Of the balance, 3 projects do not have fixed dates of commissioning while 4 projects were sanctioned without any commissioning date but subsequently dates of completion were finalized.

(c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisaged that 30 per cent of the funds required for infrastructure development would have to come from the private sector. In the first two years of the Eleventh Plan 34.32 per cent and 33.73 per cent respectively was made by private sector in the development of infrastructure.

(d) During the year 2009-10, the investment (provisional) in infrastructure projects made by the public sector was Rs.2,62,963 crore and Rs. 1,39,866 crore by the private sector.

Unequal development in the country

†2985. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian and foreign survey institutions have drawn a conclusion on the basis of data collected during the year 2004-05 that the whole of the society is unable to come into the mainstream due to unequal development in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has decided to control this unequal development?

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

(a) to (c) The Government's assessment of economic development is based on the official data released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The level of economic development as measured by per capita income varies widely across the States in India. The details of per capita income State-wise for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Eleventh Five Year Plan (EFYP) takes cognizance of the disparities among States, and regions within States.

One of the basic objectives of the development planning in India is to reduce economic inequalities and raise the level of economic development in the country in a balanced manner. With a view to bring down disparities, the EFYP disaggregates 13 out of 27 monitorable national targets State-wise. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States, establishment of public sector units, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme and Border Area Development Programme, etc.

Statement

State-wise Per Capita Income (at 1999-2000 Prices)

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	19963	21728	23898	26195	26983
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19339	18081	20087	20570	NA
3	Assam	13946	14419	15152	15857	16597
4	Bihar	6772	6719	8167	8703	9586

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Jharkhand	12869	12950	14252	15303	16294
6	Goa	45394	52201	56021	60232	NA
7	Gujarat	23346	26268	28335	31780	NA
8	Haryana	30822	32975	37314	39796	42267
9	Himachal Pradesh	26278	27443	28639	30586	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15414	16086	16817	17590	NA
11	Karnataka	19840	22322	23593	26418	27385
12	Kerala	25118	27220	30044	32961	NA
13	Madhya Pradesh	12032	12567	12881	13299	NA
14	Chhattisgarh	14070	14694	15660	16740	17684
15	Maharashtra	26603	28683	30982	33302	NA
16	Manipur	14334	14663	14941	15667	16508
17	Meghalaya	17595	18501	19292	20094	NA
18	Mizoram	18904	18616	19220	19750	20483
19	Nagaland	18147	18318	NA	NA	NA
20	Orissa	13329	13957	15528	16149	16945
21	Punjab	27905	28487	30041	31439	33153
22	Rajasthan	14908	15577	17143	18095	19079
23	Sikkim	19332	20777	22277	23684	25257
24	Tamil Nadu	22975	25558	28320	29445	30652
25	Tripura	19825	21524	22987	NA	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	10421	10758	11334	11939	12481
27	Uttarakhand	19524	20219	21816	23477	25114
28	West Bengal	19367	20212	21753	23229	NA
29	A & N Islands	27267	28637	31009	NA	NA
30	Chandigarh	62352	65218	71129	75674	77801

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Delhi	45157	48885	54821	60189	NA
32	Pondicherry	33585	35856	49303	55808	58755
	All-India	19331	20868	22580	24295	25494

Source: Central Statistical Organisation as on 29.01.2010

N.A.: Not Available

PCI: Per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

Increase in Gross Domestic Product

†2986. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an estimate of continuous increase in Gross Domestic Product in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the average annual growth rate registered in Gross Domestic Product in the country during nineties and after 2000;

(c) the estimate of average annual growth rate in every decade upto 2050 in future; and

(d) the value of Gross Domestic Product in the country during 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2008-09?

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

(a) to (d) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the economy was on an accelerated growth path recording an annual growth rate of above 9 per cent consecutively for three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08. However, the growth rate decelerated to 6.7 per cent 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 annual average growth rate of the GDP at factor cost (at 1999-2000 prices) is estimated at 5.7% during the nineties (1990-1991 to 1999-2000). Thereafter, the average growth rate of GDP accelerated to 7.2% during the period 2000-2001 to 2008-2009. The estimates for GDP growth rate up to 2050 are not available from any official sources. The value of GDP at factor cost (at 1999-00) prices in the country during 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2008-09 is estimated to be Rs. 10,83,572 crore, Rs. 18,64,300 crore and Rs. 33,39,375 crore respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Growth rate of various States

†2987. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether GDP growth rate of Bihar, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh has been more than the national average between years 2004-05 and 2008-09;
- (b) whether apart from these States GDP growth rate in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan has reached close to national average;
- (c) whether it is a fact that it is high time the definition of "BIMARU" States is changed; and
- (d) whether Government would make efforts at accelerating GDP rate by giving special packages to these States to meet the infrastructural deficiencies?

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

(a) and (b) The annual growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost (at 1999-00 prices) for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 for the States of Bihar, Uttarakhand, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is given at Statement (*See below*). The States of Bihar, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand registered average growth rate above the national average of the country (8.49%) during the period reported, whereas Jharkhand has been very close to the national level in its growth performance during the same period. The other two states namely Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan achieved average growth rates below the national average.

(c) and (d) The Government has been taking several measures to improve the growth performance across the country in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have also been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme, and Border Area Development Programme, etc. In addition, several centrally sponsored schemes and state specific schemes are being implemented which are expected to accelerate the growth rate of GSDP of various States.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for Selected States (at factor cost, at constant 1999-00 prices)

							(in %)
Sl. No.	State/UT	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 09	Annual Average Growth Rate (2004- 2009)
1	Bihar	12.17	1.49	22.00	8.04	11.44	11.03
2	Jharkhand	15.21	2.79	12.53	6.18	5.52	8.45
3	Madhya Pradesh	3.08	6.48	4.75	5.25	NA	4.89
4	Chattisgarh	5.49	6.94	17.51	11.71	6.81	9.69
5	Orissa	12.61	6.37	12.12	5.85	6.74	8.74
6	Rajasthan	-1.85	6.89	11.81	7.33	7.12	6.26
7	Uttarakhand	12.99	5.66	9.84	9.37	8.67	9.31
All-India GDP		7.47	9.52	9.75	9.01	6.70	8.49

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

Population under poverty in NER

2988. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had information of exact percentage of population under poverty in North Eastern Region (NER), State-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) According to the latest poverty estimates (based on the NSSO 61st Round) the number and percentage of Population below poverty line in the States of North Eastern Region (based on Uniform 30 days Recall Period of consumption) are as detailed below:

Sl.No.	State	%age of persons below Poverty Line (BPL)	No. of persons Below Poverty Line (BPL) (in lakhs)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.6%	2.03
2.	Assam	19.7%	55.77
3.	Manipur	17.3%	3.95
4.	Meghalaya	18.5%	4.52
5.	Mizoram	12.6%	1.18
6.	Nagaland	19.0%	3.99
7.	Sikkim	20.1%	1.14
8.	Tripura	18.9%	6.38

Note: Poverty ratio of Assam is used for Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura.

Security of proposed data of UIAI

2989. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NIC has raised concerns over privacy and security of the proposed data base of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIAI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and stance of Government to ensure the security of the data;
- (c) whether this authority has also proposed to hire the data center services for proof of concept and proto type on rental basis; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NIC had pointed out that the issues relating to privacy and security of UID data, in case the data is not hosted in a Government data centre may be taken into consideration.

UIDAI is of the opinion that the hosting of data in a private data centre does not necessarily lead to a violation of privacy or security. Appropriate contractual arrangement shall be put in place with the data centre space provider to ensure security and privacy of the data.

(c) and (d) At present, UIDAI does not have its own permanent facility to house its data centre. Therefore, 75 sq.ft of data centre space has been hired from M/s. ITI Limited for proof of concept and pilot on a rental basis.

Programme Evaluation Organisation

2990. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the evaluation projects being undertaken by Programme Evaluation Organisation at present;

(b) the estimated amount of expenditure for the same;

(c) whether the results expected to be achieved by the projects are commensurate with the expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) has been conducting the evaluation studies of the following programmes either by PEO in-house utilizing the PEO field units or by outsourcing to the empanelled Research Institutes:

1. Cooked Mid Day Meals (CMDM)
2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
3. Rural Roads component of Bharat Nirman
4. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
5. Hill Area Development Programmes (HADP)
6. Hill Area & Western Ghat Development Programmes (HADP & WGDP)
7. Rural Telephony
8. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
9. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM)
10. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
11. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
12. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
13. Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)
14. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

In the current year, the PEO has been entrusted with the following evaluation studies to be conducted:

1. Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWM).
2. Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship for SC students and OBC students.

3. Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Special Central Assistance of Scheduled Tribes.
4. Scheme of Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)
5. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand States.
6. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (MVS)
7. Evaluation of Teacher's Training Institutions (ETTI)
8. Micro Irrigation (MI)
9. National Highways - PPP Mode
10. Quick Evaluation Study on Developmental Programmes in 33 LWE Districts
11. Backward District Initiative (BDI) and Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF)
12. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

(b) In the recent budget of 2010-11, the PEO has been allocated Rs. 10 crore under Plan Head 'Strengthening Evaluation Capacity in Government' for conducting evaluation studies. The expenditure for the evaluation studies are met from the Plan Head.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The results expected to be achieved by the projects are commensurate with the expenditure.

Complaints against list of BPL families

2991. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from the State Governments regarding identification of BPL families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the list so prepared of BPL families has several discrepancies and mistake owing to which it is not serving the purpose and society at large;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the present quota of BPL families fixed as per the survey, State/UT-wise, particularly of Haryana; and

(f) whether Government proposes to consider the demand of the State Governments to review the quota of BPL families in their respective State in view of the population, geographic area and socio-economic conditions of States?

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

(a) to (f) While the estimation of poverty is done by the Planning Commission, the identification of

BPL households is done by the Ministry of Rural Development through States/Union Territories. The last Census for identification of BPL households (BPL Census, 2002) was conducted in year 2002 based on score based ranking. The actual exercise relating to the identification of poor in rural areas for BPL Census 2002 was related to the poverty estimates of 1999-2000 of the Planning Commission in as much as that the total number of BPL families identified by the States should not exceed the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission. Subsequently, to address some of the concerns of the States, the option was given to the States for deciding the total number of rural BPL households equal to the poverty estimates of 1999-2000 of Planning Commission or the adjusted share as worked out by the Planning Commission, whichever is higher. In addition to this, the States were also given the flexibility of another 10% to account for the transient poor. This position continues.

The guidelines for the Census for identification of BPL households provides for a two stage appeal mechanism to redress the public grievances. Any person having a complaint regarding inclusion or exclusion from the BPL list can approach the designated authority for redressal of his/her grievances.

Government of Haryana was allowed to identify 6.706 lakhs BPL families including additional 10% to account for the transient poor. State/UT-wise details of number of rural BPL families for identification as per adjusted share of poverty estimates -1999-2000 under BPL Census, 2002 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Planning Commission had constituted an Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Expert Group has submitted its report, and the Planning Commission is seized of the matter.

Statement

Number of rural BPL families for identification as per adjusted share of poverty estimates -1999-2000 under BPL Census, 2002

				(Families in lakhs)
Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families as per Adjusted share \$	10% of Col. 3	Total number of BPL families for identification including 10%
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	27.526	2.753	. 30.279
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.760	0.076	0.836

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	18.434	1.843	20.277
4	Bihar	66.322	6.632	72.954
5	Chhattisgarh	15.019	1.502	16.521
6	Delhi	NA	NA	NA
7	Goa	0.063	0.006	0.069
8	Gujarat	10.361	1.036	11.397
9	Haryana	6.096	0.610	6.706
10	H.P.	2.567	0.257	2.824
11	J&K	3.177	0.318	3.495
12	Jharkhand	23.851	2.385	26.236
13	Karnataka	20.786	2.079	22.865
14	Kerala	9.327	0.933	10.260
15	Madhya Pradesh	30.687	3.069	33.756
16	Maharashtra	41.089	4.109	45.198
17	Manipur	1.306	0.131	1.437
18	Meghalaya	1.578	0.158	1.736
19	Mizoram	0.280	0.028	0.308
20	Nagaland	1.042	0.104	1.146
21	Orissa	31.484	3.148	38.000
22	Punjab	2.962	0.296	3.258
23	Rajasthan	15.784	1.578	17.362
24	Sikkim	0.400	0.040	0.440
25	Tamil Nadu	24.339	2.434	26.773
26	Tripura	2.506	0.251	2.757
27	Uttar Pradesh	93.768	9.377	103.145
28	Uttaranchal	5.468	0.547	6.015
29	West Bengal	36.022	3.602	39.624
30	A & N Island	0.146	0.015	0.161
31	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
32	D & N Haveli	0.146	0.015	0.161
33	Daman & Diu	0.005	0.001	0.006
34	Lakshdweep	0.010	0.001	0.011
35	Pondicherry	0.185	0.019	0.204
	Total	493.496	49.350	546.213

\$ - Number of families as per Adjusted Share or Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000, whichever is higher

Criteria for assistance

2992. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted by Government for granting Central assistance provided to States;
 - (b) the amount of Central assistance provided to States during last five years, State-wise;
- and
- (c) the per-capita Central assistance provided to States during the above period, State-wise?

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

(a) Central Assistance for State Plans is provided in the form of Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Special Plan Assistance, and Additional Central Assistance for various Schemes and Programmes. Special Category States (SCS) and Non-Special Category States are allocated NCA in the ratio of 9:7. Within the SCS, the NCA allocation is made on the basis of historical *inter-se* shares. For NSCS, the allocation is made on the basis of Gadgil-Mukherjee formula. The elements taken into account for allocation of NCA include *inter-alia* Population (1971), Per Capita Income, Performance (Tax Effort, Fiscal Management, and Progress in respect of national objectives), and Special Problems with varying weightage attached to each. For SCS, in addition to the earmarked proportion of NCA, need-based Special Plan Assistance is also approved. One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA) and Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (ACA for EAPs) are allocated on the basis of State specific projects. The criteria for Central Assistance allocation for Schemes and Programmes are based on the guidelines for the concerned Schemes and Programmes.

(b) and (c) A Statement on the amount of Central Assistance & per-capita Central Assistance allocations in the State Plans is given in the Statement.

Statement

Central Assistance and Per-Capita Assistance Allocation of State Plans

Sl. No.	States	State-wise Allocation of Central Assistance - Grants (Rs. In Crore)					Per Capita Central Assistance - Grants (In Rupees)				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Special Category States											
1	Arunachal Pradesh	783.81	856.08	1033.31	1698.65	2168.96	6780.33	7323.20	8727.31	14179.02	17895.71
2	Assam	2647.76	2739.74	3528.36	3684.05	4445.37	936.50	955.78	1214.45	1251.59	1491.03
3	Himachal Pradesh	1267.32	1374.20	1403.50	1739.25	2437.94	1985.46	2128.89	2150.63	2637.22	3659.47
4	Jammu & Kashmir	3385.21	3251.62	3670.24	4403.27	9004.66	3139.39	2971.96	3306.82	3911.59	7889.14
5	Manipur	977.75	1100.30	1236.21	1488.52	1899.12	4288.37	4767.31	5292.00	6296.61	7936.15
6	Meghalaya	601.23	634.41	773.62	1014.71	1540.14	2464.05	2568.46	3094.48	4010.70	6016.17
7	Mizoram	640.31	651.39	769.63	950.52	1381.45	6848.27	6885.69	8033.72	9799.19	14082.06
8	Nagaland	585.10	657.07	809.78	991.08	1330.94	2794.15	3100.83	3775.17	4556.69	6057.99
9	Sikkim	364.07	424.88	473.49	497.16	1109.96	6398.33	7376.44	8121.65	8412.25	18561.20
10	Tripura	782.94	886.67	1080.49	1272.89	1467.82	2326.03	2602.49	3132.77	3646.19	4155.78
11	Uttarakhand	1283.55	1340.82	2238.33	2811.30	3417.74	1414.69	1454.41	2390.10	2955.85	3539.50
	Total (11 SCSs)	13319.03	13917.18	17016.96	20551.40	30204.10	1977.53	2038.40	2459.17	2931.02	4252.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Non Special Category States											
1	Andhra Pradesh	2374.13	2133.33	3321.65	5058.20	5433.27	297.32	264.31	407.29	614.05	653.21
2	Bihar	2243.89	2657.46	3451.70	3954.48	4991.46	251.38	292.82	374.34	422.34	525.27
3	Chhattisgarh	616.17	710.68	1076.53	1463.52	1649.06	276.92	314.54	469.40	628.96	698.75
4	Goa	104.09	175.47	96.82	202.78	149.94	717.85	1176.06	628.70	1270.54	905.98
5	Gujarat	1280.21	1601.12	1792.43	3011.00	2907.14	236.46	291.22	321.18	531.73	506.17
6	Haryana	297.33	324.76	384.11	421.69	846.21	129.93	139.30	161.78	174.45	344.03
7	Jharkhand	862.86	787.37	1079.16	1379.80	1617.24	299.13	268.74	362.80	457.17	528.32
8	Karnataka	1303.56	2034.42	1945.04	2353.39	2867.36	234.47	361.62	341.78	408.93	492.83
9	Kerala	817.46	831.60	1007.48	1488.11	1601.63	247.80	249.99	300.43	440.24	470.20
10	Madhya Pradesh	1469.99	1743.93	2380.00	3284.11	4244.84	225.45	262.68	352.23	477.78	607.30
11	Maharashtra	2630.44	2414.15	3530.32	6557.04	6528.66	254.84	230.35	331.84	607.29	595.94
12	Orissa	1319.33	1433.73	1824.41	2810.05	3328.84	342.77	368.69	464.51	708.62	831.69
13	Punjab	428.83	431.86	962.08	893.04	975.03	166.70	165.73	364.55	334.20	360.48
14	Rajasthan	1237.03	1316.27	1550.59	1827.92	2469.05	202.34	211.36	244.54	283.25	376.09
15	Tamil Nadu	1191.40	1423.87	1665.47	2205.62	2814.03	184.36	218.60	253.77	333.65	422.74
16	Uttar Pradesh	2899.59	3183.71	3595.43	4529.07	5619.11	161.25	173.71	192.52	238.05	290.00
17	West Bengal	1812.37	1533.89	2712.02	2641.47	3229.26	215.05	180.00	314.89	303.63	367.63
Total (17 NSCSs)		22888.66	24737.61	32375.23	44081.30	51272.13	226.67	241.41	311.45	418.16	479.77
Total States (28)		36207.60	38654.79	49392.19	64632.70	81476.23	336.15	353.66	445.49	574.87	714.89

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Jharkhand

2293. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in Jharkhand; and
- (b) whether these schemes have been successful in guaranteeing employment as well as creation of assets in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) and (b) A statement containing the list of Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in the Jharkhand during Annual Plan 2009-10 is given in Statement (See below). A large number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented in the States and a large amount of fund is being utilized to implement these schemes, creating employment opportunities and assets in the States, concerned.

Statement

*List of Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented during
Annual Plan 2009-10 - Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	Scheme
1	2
1. Agriculture	
1	RKVY (100:0)
2	Micro Watershed under Macro Management (90:10)
3	National Horticulture Mission (NHM) (85:15)
4	Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance (50:50)
5	Micro Irrigation System (80:20)
6	Soil Health and Fertility Management
7	Extension Reforms (90:10)
8	Seed Village Programme
9	National Mission on Medicinal Plants
2. Animal Husbandry	
1	RKVY (100:0)

1	2
2	Swine fever control under ASCAD Scheme (75:25)
3	Integrated Sample survey of milk, egg, meat and wool production (50:50)
4	Establishment of Veterinary Council (50:50)
5	NPRE (100:0)
6	Cattle Census (100:0)
3.	Dairy
1	RKVY (100:0)
2	Grass Land Development (100:0)
4.	Fishery
1	RKVY (100:0)
2	Fish Farmers Development Agency [75: 25]
3	Housing Scheme for Fishermen [50: 50]
4	Fisheries Training and Extension [80: 20]
5	Prawn Hatchery Development [80: 20]
6	NFDB (90:10)
5.	Cooperative
1	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (50: 50)
2	Revival of short term of Co-operative structure (68: 28: 4)
6.	Rural Development
1	5GSY (75: 25)
2	NREGA (90:10)
3	IAY (75: 25)
4	DPAP/IWDP
7.	Rural Works
1	PMGSY

1	2
8.	Panchayati Raj
1	BRGF (100:0)
2	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna (RGSY) (75:25)
3	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) (75:25)
9.	Water Resources
1	AIBP (25:75)
2	Dam Safety and Hydrology Project (Major & Medium)
3	Pilot Project for restoration of Water bodies (Minor Irrigation)
4	Mayurakshi Reservoir and Kanchi Irrigation Project CAD
5	Anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin (75:25) (Flood Control)
6	Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics (100:0)
10.	Energy
1	RGGVY (90:10)
2	APDRP (50:50)
11.	Industry
1	Tool Room
2	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (90:10)
3	Weavers Provident Scheme (50:50)
4	Small Industries Cluster Dev. Programme (New)
5	Deen Dayal Handloom Protsahan Scheme (50:50)
12.	Transport
1	Railway Projects (1:2)
13.	Forest & Environment
1	Palamau Tiger Project (50:50)
2	Bhagwan Birsa Park Ranchi (50:50)
3	Development of sanctuary (50:50)

1	2
4	Intensification of Forest Management (75:25)
5	Joint Forest Management & Village Development Program
6	Subsidy to Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CEFTPs) (New)
7	Palamu Tiger (100:0)
8	Elephant Project (100:0)
9	Integrated Dev. of Wild habits
10	Mahuatar Wolf Sanctuary
11	Dalma Wild Life Sanctuary
12	Udhwa Bird Lake Sanctuary
13	Palkot Wild Life Sanctuary
14	Topchanchi Wild Life Sanctuary
15	Hazaribagh Wild Life Sanctuary
16	Parasnath Wild Life Sanctuary
17	Lawalong Wild Life Sanctuary
18	Koderma Wild Life Sanctuary
19	Gautam Budha Wild Life Sanctuary
20	Vulture Protection of Breeding Scheme (100:0)
14.	Education
A.	Primary Education
1	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (S.S.A) (60:40)
2	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalya (KGBV) (65:35)
3	State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA) For TSP (80:20) and OSP (60:40)
4	Saraswati Vahini (Mid- day- Meal scheme) (60:40)
B.	Secondary Education
5	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) [75: 25]
6	Computer Literacy and Computer aided learning

1	2
7	Establishment of Model School under CSS [75:25]
8	Establishment of Hostel under CSS [75:25]
15.	Arts, Culture & Youth Affairs
1	National Service Scheme
2	PYKKA (Panchayat Yuva Khel Kud Abhiyan)
16.	Health & Family Welfare
1	NRHM [80:20]
2	RNTCP (TB Control) 100:0
3	AIDS Control (100:0)
4	Blindness Control Program (100:0)
5	Leprosy Eradication Prog. (100:0)
17.	Drinking Water & Sanitation
1	Bharat Nirman /NRDWP (50:50)
2	AUWSP (50:45:5)
3	Total Sanitation
4	Swajaldhara (90:0:10)
18.	Urban Development
1	SJSRY (75:25)
2	NRCP (70:30)
3	NLCP (70:30)
4	NUIS (75:25)
19.	Welfare
1	Article 275(1) of constitution
2	SCA to TSP
3	SCA to SCSP
4	Protection of Civil Rights Act and SC, ST Atrocity Act. 1989
5	Pre- Examination Training Center (Park) for SCs, STs and OBC

1	2
6	Jharkhand Tribal Research Institute
7	Hostel construction for Boys & Girls students for SCs, STs and OBC
8	Opening & Maintenance of Ashram Vidyalaya
9	Coaching & Allied for SCs, STs and OBC
20.	Labour & Employment
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Sch. (50:50)
2	Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme (50:50)
3	Indira Gandhi Handicapped Pension Scheme (50:50)
4	National Family Benefit Scheme (100:0)
5	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme (50:50)
6	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institute (75:25)
7	National Health Insurance Scheme (75:25)
8	Aam Admi Beema Yojana (50:50)
9	Annapurna Scheme (75:25)
21.	Social Welfare
1	ICDS Establishment
2	Innovative Scheme
3	Medicine Kits
4	Pre-school Education Kits
5	Publication, Education and Communication

People living Below Poverty Line in Odisha

2994. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the estimates of the Planning Commission, 39.90 per cent of the population of the State of Odisha was living Below Poverty Line in 2004-05 followed by Bihar;

(b) whether Odisha Government has requested for special financial package to address natural calamities, uneven economic growth, lack of irrigation facilities and quality infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living below poverty line at national and state level, separately for rural and urban areas from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of five years approximately. As per the latest poverty estimates released for 2004-05, 46.4% of the Orissa population (based on the Uniform Recall Period) was living below poverty line followed by Bihar at 41.4%. However, based on Mixed Recall Period consumption, 39.9% population of Orissa was estimated to be living below the poverty line followed by Jharkhand at 34.8%.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Orissa has not sought any special financial package to address natural calamities, uneven economic growth, lack of irrigational facilities and quality infrastructure in the State recently. However, in January, 2009 the Government of Orissa had submitted an Eight Year Perspective Special Plan: 2009-2017 for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) Region with a projected resource requirement of Rs. 4550.00 crore. The Special Plan for KBK Districts was examined. Special Plan for KBK Districts is funded under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). The allocation for BRGF has been increased to Rs. 7300.00 crore in Annual Plan 2010-11 from Rs.5800.00 crore in Annual Plan 2009-10 including the provision for Special Plan for KBK Districts.

Volunteers' Service for Unique Identification

2995. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to give Unique Identification to every person of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Volunteers and NGOs are ready to provide their services for early completion of this project; and

(d) if so, the time it will take for its implementation?

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

(a) to (d) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification numbers to all residents of the country.

The first set of numbers are expected to be issued between August 2010 to February 2011. The Authority plans to cover 600 million people within 4 years from the start of the project. Consultations are on with civil society organizations, activists and other groups working on the field to ensure that the programme reaches the marginalized groups. UIDAI has formulated guidelines to procure the services of volunteers with specialised skills.

Districts with more than 50 per cent of population under BPL

2996. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified districts in the entire country with more than 50 per cent of the population living Below Poverty Line;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the efforts being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) The Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of people living below the poverty line only at national and State level separately for rural and urban areas. However, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census through States and Union Territories (UTs) to identify the BPL families in rural areas generally in the beginning of Five Year Plan. It is for the State/UT Government concerned to keep the details of BPL families at the District level.

Mineral Resources and Plans

†2997. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the idea of preparing a forest based job-oriented project in naxal/maoist effected States has been considered; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, whether in view of the exploitation of mineral resources and plans of heavy industries in these areas, and discontent arising therefrom among Scheduled Caste people, deliberations on looking for alternatives for development have been held, or going to be held with States like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand etc; and
- (c) the details thereof?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The National Mineral Policy, 2008, has been approved by the Government of India after wide consultation with the stakeholders particularly, the mineral rich States like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Jharkhand etc. As per the National Mineral Policy, all mining are to be undertaken within the parameters of a comprehensive Sustainable Development Framework. The Framework is to incorporate models of stakeholder interest in the mining operation, especially in situations where weaker sections like the local tribal populations are likely to be deprived of their means of livelihood as a result of the mining intervention.

Building Infrastructure

2998. DR. T.SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is seriously falling back in building infrastructure;
- (b) whether the mid-term appraisal of the Five Year Plan that runs till 2012 notes that every second project is running late and ambitions have been pruned in electricity generation, highway building and rail and port capacity;
- (c) whether till end up spending the \$514 billion we had set out to but this expenditure will yield a disproportionately lower physical outcome because of a \$70 billion cost overrun; and
- (d) if so, the other main points made in that appraisal and the action that is being considered to achieve the desired results?

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

(a) No, Sir. The investment in infrastructure is likely to rise from 5.08 per cent of GDP during the Tenth Five Year Plan to 7.55 per cent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, as against a target of 7.60 per cent. This constitutes a significant shift in favour of investment in infrastructure. Except in some sectors, the overall performance of the infrastructure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan compares well with the initial targets after accounting for the impact of the global financial crises.

(b) According to preliminary estimates compiled by the Planning Commission, the investment in electricity sector during the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been Rs.2,28,227 crore as against the projected investment of Rs. 1,83,507 crore. Similarly, the investment in roads and bridges sector during the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been Rs.90,849 crore as compared to the projected investment of Rs. 1,06,611 crore. In the port sector, the investment during the first two years of the Plan has been Rs. 12,090 crore as against the

projected investment of Rs.27,231 crore. The revised projections of investment in Electricity, Roads and bridges and Port sector for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.6,58,630 crore, Rs.2,78,658 crore and Rs.40,647 crore respectively.

(c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisaged an investment of Rs.20,56,150 crore (\$514.04 billion) during the plan period (2007-12). The revised projections indicate an investment of Rs.20,54,205 crore (\$513.55 billion) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(d) The progress of investment in infrastructure is being monitored closely at various levels, such as the Planning Commission, Ministries / Departments concerned etc.

PPP Investments

2999. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman expressed the hope that India would meet \$500-billion target for infrastructure investment in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) but analysts warn that unless some crucial policy changes happen that could still turn an elusive goal;

(b) whether the sector finds a 40 percent gap in fund availability.

(c) whether the port sector which has not done well in Public Private Partnership (PPP) investments this fiscal has to be given a push; and

(d) if so, whether the Prime Minister discussed paucity of funds for power sector and port sector?

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

(a) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisaged an investment of Rs.20,56,150 crore (\$514.04 billion) during the plan period (2007-12). According to preliminary estimates worked out by the Planning Commission, it is expected that an investment of Rs. 20,54,205 crore (\$513.55 billion) would materialize during for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisaged that 30 percent of the funds required for infrastructure development would have to come from the private sector. This target has already been met since contribution of the private sector in the total investment in infrastructure in the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was 34.32 per cent and 33.73 per cent respectively.

(c) and (d) In the port sector, the investments during the first two years of the Plan has been Rs. 12,090 crore as against the projected investment of Rs.27,231 crore. However, it is expected that

with the revival of the economy and the upbeat investment sentiment prevailing, the performance of the sector in the remaining years of the Plan would be better and Plan targets would be met. The progress of various projects in the port sector is being monitored closely at various levels.

Agreements with US Institutions

3000. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government entered into collaborative agreements with various institutions of us under US-India knowledge initiative;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that several research institutions and universities entered into agreements with their counterparts in US under the agreement;
- (d) if so, the institution-wise details thereof; and
- (e) the fields of research for which they are collaborating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the understanding on cooperation in agriculture during the visit of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to the United States and meeting with H.E. President of USA, Mr. George W.Bush in July, 2005, the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agreed to work together for a Indo-US Knowledge Initiative on Agricultural Education, Research, Services and Commercial Linkages. The objective of the Initiative is to re-energize Indo-US partnership by promoting teaching, research, service and commercial linkages to address contemporary challenges. It is particularly intended to promote agricultural education, research service and linkages in the areas of (i) Education, learning resources, curriculum development and training; (ii) Food processing and use of by-products and biofuels; (iii) Biotechnology; and (iv) Water management.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

Human Genome

3001. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has joined an elite group of six nations which successfully decoded the human genome indigenously and Institute of Genomics which is a part of CSIR is sequencing the genome discovery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The sequencing of the first human genome in India by Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), Delhi, a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has helped our country join the league of select countries. The scientists sequenced the genome of an anonymous healthy Indian citizen. Over 51 Gigabases of data was generated using next generation sequencing instruments. The genome assembly and mapping to the reference human genome was made possible with the CSIR supercomputing facility at IGIB. The sequencing of the human genome would enable scientists to understand the variations in the genome of an individual. The IGIB study has revealed that the present Indian genome has a large number of hitherto unknown variations. Understanding the functional role of variations would serve as a starting point to explore for disease associated variations.

Districts in Gujarat under Natural Resources Data Management System

3002. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts of Gujarat particularly in Mehsana, Rajkot, Surat, Bharuch included in the Natural Resources Data Management System;

(b) whether Government proposes to include all the districts in the said Management System;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when all the districts of the State are likely to be included in Natural Resources Data Management System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Nil.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Anti Cancer Technique

‡3003 SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Prof. Ravindra Pandey, a former researcher and Dr. M.P. Dobhal, an Associate Professor attached with Rajasthan University have developed an Anti Cancer Technique;
- (b) whether their photodynamic therapy could not get approval due to redtapism;
- (c) whether the rights relating to this therapy have been purchased by a Chinese company with a payment of 10 lacs Dollar;
- (d) whether at science congress Prime Minister has emphasized on the need of freeing science from the redtapism; and
- (e) the efforts being made by Government in this direction to avoid such hurdles in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Although the Government does not have specific information, the Government has learnt from the website of National Cancer Institute, USA that Dr. Ravindra Pandey, Professor of Oncology and his group at Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, USA has developed an anti cancer technique based on principles of photodynamic therapy.

(b) This Ministry has not received any proposal from Dr. Ravindra Pandey and Dr. M.P. Dobhal on photodynamic therapy for research and development funding. The approval of new therapy methods in clinical practices, as per the established protocols, comes under the purview of Drugs Controller General (India), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) As per the information available on the website of National Cancer Institute, USA, the Government has learnt that HPPH, a chlorophyll-a analog developed in Dr. Pandey's laboratory has been licensed to a Chinese and Indian pharmaceutical chemistry for Phase II/III multicenter clinical trials for the treatment of head and neck, lung and esophageal cancers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government has recently established a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) in the country as an autonomous body through an Act of Parliament. The creation of SERB, apart from significantly enhancing the level of basic research funding, shall also impart the necessary autonomy, flexibility and speed in shaping the research programmes and delivery of funds to researchers.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Budgetary Allocation to SC/ST Finance Commission

3004. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase the budgetary allocation to the SC/ST Finance Commission for their overall development; and

(b) 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) Government has neither constituted a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) Finance Commission nor any such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Scholarship

3005. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that many State Governments are not able to use the funds given to them for student scholarship and Scheduled Caste students hostel; and

(b) the total amount given to Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Bihar in this regard and the details of utilization from 2004 to 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) State Governments are required to furnish Utilization Certificates in respect of funds given to them under various schemes including for student scholarships and Scheduled Caste students hostels. Unspent balances of the past years, if any, are duly taken into account while considering fresh proposals of the State Governments for release of funds.

(b) The total amount given to these States under the schemes of "Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations", "Post Matric Scholarship for SC students" and "Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana" alongwith Utilisation for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Statement showing the funds released and utilised under student scholarship and Scheduled Caste students hostels

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs		Pre Matric scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations		Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (Boys Hostel)		Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (Girls Hostel)		Grand Total	
		Funds released	Funds Utilised	Funds released	Funds Utilised	Funds released	Funds Utilised	Funds released	Funds Utilised	Funds released	Funds Utilised
1	Orissa	2239.68	1919.81	36.77	36.77	847.47	0.00	3704.24	1789.35	6828.16	3745.93
2	Chhattisgarh	3410.64	2923.48	213.63	184.20	1044.11	971.47	1001.69	896.26	5670.07	4975.41
3	Jharkhand	119.63	60.72	0.00	0.00	691.28	608.12	413.92	274.78	1224.83	943.62
4	West Bengal	11229.09	11046.88	69.03	69.03	133.30	28.30	875.07	108.06	12306.49	11252.27
5	Bihar	6685.44	5151.17	0.00	0.00	340.00	165.00	335.00	0.00	7360.44	5316.17
Total		23684.48	21102.06	319.43	290.00	3056.16	1772.89	6329.92	3068.45	33389.99	26233.40

Schemes for Physically and Mentally Challenged People

3006. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that many beneficial schemes have been announced in the interest of physically and mentally challenged people of the country in the Eleventh Plan;
- (b) if so, the details of beneficiaries and target achievement made thereof, year-wise;
- (c) whether there is any special scheme for NER particularly; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The details of important Schemes announced in the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the Statement (see below).

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Important Schemes announced in 8th Five Year Plan

(i) A Scheme of INCENTIVE TO EMPLOYERS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT TO THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES has been launched, w.e.f. 01.04.2008. Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for persons with disabilities employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs.25,000. Under the scheme, the total number of disabled persons covered by the ESIC and EPFO up to 31.12.2009 were 275 and 151 respectively.

(ii) A new Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has been introduced from the year 2009-10, in place of the IEDC Scheme, which will cover disabled children from 14-18 years of age group i.e. the secondary schooling stage. The aim of the scheme is to enable all students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (Classes IX to XII) in an inclusive & enabling environment and provide educational opportunities and facilities to students with disabilities in the general education system at the secondary level.

(iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) has been launched under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) from February 2009 during 11th Plan. Under IGNDPS pension is provided to BPL person in the age group of 18-64 with severe or multiple disability. The rate of Central assistance under IGNDPS is Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary. State Governments have been urged to contribute at least Rs. 200/- from their end. 15 lakh beneficiaries are estimated to be covered under IGNDPS. During 2009-10, States have reported coverage of 5,49,809 beneficiaries under the scheme.

(iv) Setting up of Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre, two new Composite Regional Centres (CRCs), and fifty new District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in 2010-11 has also been announced.

Residential Schools for SC/ST in Jharkhand

3007. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential schools presently running for the students of SC/ST in all over the country especially in jharkhand;

(b) whether Government has any plan to establish some more residential schools for students of SC/ST in the State; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, is providing grant for 168 Residential Schools for Scheduled Castes set up by voluntary organizations, including one such school in Jharkhand, under its Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes.

As regards Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has following Schemes:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	Set up all over country	Set up in Jharkhand
1	2	3	4
1	Eklavaya Model Residential Schools, for providing quality education to ST students, from class VI to X. Grant is provided under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.	89	04

1	2	3	4
2	Residential Schools sanctioned grant during 2009-10, under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes	52	03
3	Educational Complexes sanctioned grant during 2009-10, under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts	67	01
4	Ashram Schools sanctioned grant during 2009-10, under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	54	Nil
5	Ashram Schools in naxal affected districts sanctioned one time grant for 2009-10, from Additional Central Assistance for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule-V areas and Naxal affected areas	75	09

(b) and (c) The information is as under:-

Residential Schools for:-

(i) **Scheduled Castes:**

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, does not implement a scheme to establish residential schools for SC students in States. However under its Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes, assistance to voluntary organizations inter-alia, for residential schools, is considered, which is need-based, demand driven and subject to availability of funds.

(ii) **Scheduled Tribes:**

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has requested State Governments to furnish proposals for opening up of more Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRs), as per their revised guidelines of December, 2009. The proposal received from Government of Jharkhand to open six more EMRs was, however, incomplete and the Ministry has requested the State Government to furnish complete proposals, as per its guidelines.

Other Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs are need-based and demand driven and funds are released on receipt of complete proposals, subject to availability of funds under them. State-wise allocation is not made under the concerned Schemes.

Basic amenities for differently-abled citizens

3008. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are being taken by the Government of India to provide certain basic amenities for the differently-abled citizens and senior citizens in public institutions; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Various steps taken in this regard are given in Statement.

Statement

Steps taken to provide basic amenities

Government of India has taken various steps to facilitate provision of basic amenities for differently-abled citizens and senior citizens which, *inter-alia*, include the following:-

(i) Assistive devices are given to persons with disabilities under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) Scheme.

(ii) Funds are released to the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) for taking up ADIP activity, in conjunction with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), for covering school children with disabilities. National Institutes under the Ministry and capable NGOs are also released funds for providing services under ADIP Scheme at their Head Quarters/Centres.

(iii) Assistance is provided under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) to NGOs for various projects covering services such as special education, pre-school programme, early intervention, vocational training etc.

(iv) 20 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRCs) have been established in the country with a view to provide vocational rehabilitation assistance to persons with disabilities (PWDs). Four barrier free building for VRCs have been constructed at Delhi, Kanpur, Bhubaneswar & Kolkata for easy access of PWDs.

(v) At present, 43 Special Employment Exchanges and 38 Special Cells have been set up for providing placement services to PWDs.

(vi) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December 2007 under which maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives has been made obligatory and justiciable. The Act also provides *inter-alia*, for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives, and penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens.

(vii) Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), financial assistance is provided to non-governmental organizations for running and maintenance of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes, Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients, Physiotherapy Clinics for older persons, Help-lines and Counseling Centres etc.

(viii) Ministry of Railway provides separate ticket counters for senior citizens (60+) at railway reservation centres, and 30% and 50 % concession in rail fare for male and female senior citizens (60+), respectively.

Eradication of Beggary before CWG

3009. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive beggary eradication drive is being launched to make the capital free from beggars well before the Commonwealth Games slated for the end of this year;

(b) whether according to independent estimates Delhi has a beggar population of around 1.00 lakh, comprising of those below 18 at 30 per cent and the rest male and female between 18 and 70 years; and

(c) whether Government is likely to use the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 extended to 18 other States including Delhi which may cause overcrowding of jails and shelter homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 is in operation in Delhi since 1960. Drive against Beggary is a regular feature and action is taken against beggars as per provisions contained in the Act. They have appointed 13 anti begging squads to apprehend the beggars from different places of Delhi. 3 Courts (including 2 Mobile Courts) are working under the above said Act.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has also informed that they sponsored a survey of beggars in Delhi in 2006 in collaboration with Department of Social Welfare, University of Delhi. As per the survey report the estimated (projected) number of beggars was 58,570. Thereafter, no other survey has been conducted by the Government of NCT of Delhi and there is no authentic statistical data available to indicate the actual number of beggars in Delhi.

No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

Scholarship for SC students

3010. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding quantum of post matric scholarship and school level scholarship for standard 8 to matric for S.C. students paid at present;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to enhance the present quantum in view of price rise;
- (c) if so, the new proposals and by when the new rates are likely to be implemented;
- (d) whether there is any limit for the income of the parents of S.C. students for eligibility of various scholarships at school level, post matric level and higher studies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) A Statement is given (*See below*).

(b) and (c) A proposal to increase the scholarship rates and other allowances under the "Post-matric scholarship scheme for SC students" is under consideration. The revision shall be carried out during the year 2010-11

(d) and (e) Under the "Post-matric scholarship scheme for SC students", the scholarship is paid to the students whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1.00 lakh per annum.

Statement

1. Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for the Children of those engaged in unclean occupations

The rates of maintenance allowances under this scheme are as under:-

Sl. No.	Class	Monthly scholarship rates (in Rs.) w.e.f. 1.4.2008	
		For Hostellers	For Day-Scholars
1.	I to II	-	110
2.	III to X	700	110

2. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes for studies in India

The existing rates of maintenance allowance under this scheme are as under:-

Sl. No.	Level	Monthly maintenance allowance (in Rs.) w.e.f. 1.4.2003	
		For Hostellers	For Day-Scholars
1.	Group I	740	330
2.	Group II	510	330
3.	Group III	355	185
4.	Group IV	235	140

The scholarship/maintenance allowance is payable for 10 months in a year.

In addition to the monthly scholarship/maintenance allowance, beneficiaries are also paid other allowances admissible as per provisions of respective schemes.

Suffixing of Caste indicating words with name

3011. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to ban the practice of suffixing such words with the names of individuals which have direct relevance with their caste so as to avoid dividing and discriminating the society at grass-root level in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon; and

(c) if not, why can't an act be enacted for better unity and integrity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per available information, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Constitution of India already contains several provisions in this regard.

Welfare of Handicapped People

3012. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing a wide range of services for handicapped people through the Chennai office of the National Institute for the Empowerment of People with Disabilities;

(b) the range of services and facilities given by this Center in Chennai;

(c) whether Government will encourage outreach programmes to help the poor and un-empowered people in remote areas; and

(d) the steps proposed to encourage more outreach programmes by all the institutes which are dedicated for the welfare of handicapped people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai has been engaged in manpower development, research and providing rehabilitation services for persons with multiple disabilities.

(c) and (d) The National Institutes undertake outreach programmes including ADIP activities to help the poor and disabled people through camps and outreach activities in different districts.

Eradication of Scavenging

†3013. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite all prohibitory laws scavenging could not be eradicated in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is considering to bring in any new legislation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 enacted by Parliament inter-alia prohibits manual scavenging. As per the Act, no person shall (a) engage in or employ for or permit to be engaged in or employed for any other person for manually carrying human excreta; or (b) construct or maintain a dry latrine. Contravention of these provisions is a criminal offence. So far, the Act has been adopted by 23 States and all Union Territories. Two States, viz. Manipur and Mizoram have reported that they have no dry latrines, or they are scavengers free. Two States, viz. Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have their own Acts. State of Jammu & Kashmir is yet to adopt the Act. Sanitation is a State subject. Enforcement of the Act lies with State Governments.

As per the available information, dry latrines exist in four States, namely Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme, which aims at conversion of dry latrines into pour flush latrines.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Schemes implemented in Goa

3014. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of schemes and their names being implemented by his Ministry;
- (b) the schemes which are implemented in Goa;
- (c) financial assistance given to the State under each of schemes and activities carried/targets achieved in the State; and
- (d) names of NGOs that have received financial assistance under each of the schemes from the time of enforcement of the scheme in the States and activities carried out by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry in various States including Goa and funds released in respect of Goa during 2009-10 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The following NGOs in Goa have received financial assistance under the schemes during 2007-08/2008-09/2009-10:

Name of the NGO	Name of the Scheme	Area of activity
Lokvishwas Pratisthan's School for Handicapped Kids	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities
Caritas	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities
Narayan Seva Sansthan	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances	Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities
Kripa Foundation	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	Rehabilitation of victims of substance abuse

Statement

Details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry in various States including Goa and funds released in respect of Goa during 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Fund released during 2009-10	Field of Activity
1	2	3	4
1.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana (Boys Hostels)	Nil	

1	2	3	4
2.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana (Girls Hostels)	Nil	
3.	Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Class students	Nil	
4.	Upgradation of Merit for Schedule Caste Students	Nil	
5.	Top Class Education for Schedule Caste Students	Nil	
6.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	Nil	
7.	Pradhanmantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	Nil	
8.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization working for Scheduled Castes	Nil	
9.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	Nil	
10.	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	Nil	
11.	Pre Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations	0.89	Scheduled Castes Welfare
12.	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes	Nil	
13.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	1.50	Scheduled Castes Welfare
14.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC) students	Nil	
15.	Post Matric scholarship to Other Backward Class students	16.00	Other Backward Classes Welfare
16.	Hostels for Other Backward Class Boys and Girls	Nil	
17.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of Other Backward Classes	Nil	

1	2	3	4
18.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances	Nil	
19.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	12.30	Welfare of Disabled
20.	Implementation of Persons with Disability Act (PWD Act)	Nil	
21.	Scheme of incentives to employers in the Private sector for providing employment to Persons with disabilities	Nil	
22.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	Nil	
23.	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	8.89	Welfare of victims of substance abuse

Post-Matric Scholarship in Maharashtra

3015. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the proposal was received by Government for sanction and release of Central assistance under post matric scholarship for other backward classes in Maharashtra;
- (b) details and current status of proposal;
- (c) reasons for delay in sanction and the person accountable for delay; and
- (d) by when the proposal would be sanctioned along with its time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) During 2009-10 proposal of the State Government was received in July 2009 and an amount of Rs. 11.90 crore was released in August 2009. Subsequently on the basis of availability of funds, additional funds to the tune of Rs.5.41 crore and Rs.8.56 crore were released in December 2009 and February 2010 respectively.

Launching of Chandrayaan-II

3016. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ISRO is planning to launch Chandrayaan-II in the coming 2-3 years;
- (b) in what manner Chandrayaan-II is different from Chandrayaan-I;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Russia is collaborating Chandrayaan-II; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Chandrayaan-I was primarily a moon orbiter. Chandrayaan-II will have a soft lander and rover, in addition to moon orbiter.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) India is responsible for developing the moon orbiter, rover and launching of Chandrayaan-II. Russia is responsible for developing the soft lander.

Details of Officers of ITDC

3017. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Chairman and Managing Directors and other members appointed to Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) Board since 2004-05, indicating changes and dates of new appointees assuming offices;
- (b) the details of managerial level officers of ITDC removed from service, resigned and superannuated since 2004-05;
- (c) the details of officers against whom disciplinary proceedings were initiated during the period;
- (d) the details of officers who superannuated but after having been served with charge-sheet indicating the dates of superannuation and dates of serving of charge-sheets on the respective officers; and
- (e) extant rule governing disciplinary proceedings against officers in ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The details of Chairman and Managing Directors and other members appointed since 2004-05 to 2009-10 is given in Statement (see below).

- (b) and (c) The position during 2004-05 to 2009-10 is as follows:-

Details	Officers (at different levels)
Removed	04
Resigned	53
Superannuated	116
Disciplinary proceedings initiated	89

(d) and (e) Thirteen officers superannuated after having been served with charge-sheet from 2004-05 to 2009-10. ITDC employees are governed by their Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules for disciplinary proceedings.

Statement

Chairman & Managing Director, ITDC

Name	Date of appointment	Date of cessation
1	2	3
Shri Rajeev Talwar	10.02.2005	04.04.2005
Shri M S Manchanda	04.04.2005	05.04.2006
Shri Parvez Dewan	05.04.2006	01.12.2009
Shri Sanjay Kothari	01.12.2009	Till date

Directors of ITDC Board

Shri Binod Kumar	29.07.2004	01.10.2004
Shri Atul Chaturvedi	01.10.2004	01.08.2007
Shri Manoj Sethi	01.10.2004	01.08.2007
Shri PK Mishra	03.01.2005	24.03.2005
Shri P K Mishra	15.07.2005	06.12.2006
Shri Niranjana Panth	24.03.2005	15.07.2005
Shri M S Manchanda	21.09.2007	31.03.2008
Shri Pirthi Pal Singh	25.08.2005	28.02.2010
Shri Raghu Menon	06.12.2006	12.04.2007
Smt. Leena Nandan	03.09.2007	23.12.2009
Shri E. K. Bharat Bhushan	12.04.2007	Till date

1	2	3
Shri Ashok Pahwa	17.04.2007	16.04.2010
Shri Romesh Chopra	17.04.2007	16.04.2010
Shri Jose Dominic	17.04.2007	16.04.2010
Shri Zubin Jal Karkaria	19.07.2007	Till date
Shri Jyotindra Jain	19.07.2007	Till date
Shri Rajiv Makin	17.10.2008	Till date

Development of Tourism Infrastructures in Odisha

3018. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is supporting and funding various districts to develop infrastructure for tourism especially in Puri and other parts of Odisha State, where there are alternative tourism spots; and

(b) if so, the details of funds released to the above districts in last five years, and percentage of utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development, promotion and monitoring of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation with them, under various tourism schemes of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 13890.83 lakh during the last five years to the Government of Orissa including Puri, for various tourism related projects.

Revenue Generating Tourism Projects

3019. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal regarding large revenue generating projects in the country related to tourism;

(b) whether Government has any special plans for Uttarakhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects for development of tourism infrastructure, in order to bring in private sector, corporate and institutional resources as well as techno-managerial efficiency. The projects admissible for assistance under this scheme should be of tourist attraction or used by tourists to generate revenue through levy of fee or user charges on the visitors. The scheme is applicable to the whole country including Uttarakhand.

Major circuit/destinations scheme in Himachal Pradesh

3020. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Himachal Pradesh for providing financial assistance under the major circuit/destinations scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon;

(c) the current status of the proposal; and

(d) the time by when the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (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.

The Ministry of Tourism has identified two Mega Projects namely (i) Integrated Development of Eco and Adventure Circuit (Kullu-Katrain-Manali) in Himachal Pradesh and (ii) Panchkula-Yamunanagar (Haryana)-Paonta Sahib (Himachal Pradesh) Circuit.

Foreign Exchange earned due to Tourism

3021. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in tourism during the last three years;

(b) the details of the foreign exchange earned during the last three years as a result of this increase; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from tourism during the years 2007, 2008, 2009, and the growth rates in FTAs and FEE during these years, are given below:-

Year	FTAs		FEE	
	In million	% Growth	In US\$ billion	% Growth
2007	5.08	14.3	10.73 *	24.3
2008	5.28	4.0	11.75 **	9.5
2009	5.11@	-3.3	11.39 **	-3.0

@ Provisional, * Revised Estimates

** Advance Estimates

While the FTAs and FEE increased in 2007 and 2008, these declined in the year 2009.

The steps taken by the Union Government to encourage and boost tourism in the country include development of tourism infrastructure under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, Incredible India publicity campaigns in international and domestic markets, broad basing of hospitality education, introduction of Market Development Assistance for Medical, Wellness and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) Tourism, and introduction of visa on arrival for tourists from five countries, namely Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan on a pilot basis for a period of one year.

Agri-Tourism in India

3022. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details of the agri-tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;
- (c) the role of States and people's participation, particularly tribals in this regard for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the views of the tribals in this regard and the vision prepared for future programmes in consultation with each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development and Promotion of Tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects/events on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. However, no specific scheme for Agri-tourism has been formulated by Ministry of Tourism.

Funds for JNNURM

3023. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the terms and conditions of JNNURM funding for cities, mandatory or otherwise;
- (b) the details of the grants given under the JNNURM scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) utilization of these grants during the period, State-wise;
- (d) whether effective reforms in urban governance have been realized through these grants; and
- (e) the action proposed to be taken against the State Governments that are not utilizing the funds according to Government stipulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) The State Government has to submit City Development Plans (CDP) indicating therein among other things the investment requirement and priority projects to be taken up in the admissible sectors under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM). The State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including para-statal agencies, where 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. In addition, the States / Cities has to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) emanating from the CDP and in conformity with the guidelines of UIG of JNNURM for consideration by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

(b) and (c) Details of funds released state-wise during the last three years and utilization are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) All the mandatory and optional reforms shall be implemented by the State/ULB/Para-Statal within the mission period i.e. 2005-06 to 2011-12. The first installment of 25% will be released on signing of Memorandum of Agreement by the State Government/ULB/Para-Statal for implementation of JNNURM projects. The balance amount of assistance shall be released as far as possible in three installments upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central & State) and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

Statement

Details of Funds Released during last three years

Funds released in (Rs. in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Name of State	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed 2007-08	ACA Released 2007-08	ACA committed 2008-09	ACA Released 2008-09	ACA committed 2009-10	ACA Released 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	91532.30	48916.54	34993.75	18898.95	13935.00	24885.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2006.94	8215.65	2053.91	0.00	2006.94
3	Assam	25284.60	791.26	0.00	6321.15	9000.00	7112.41
4	Bihar	0.00	461.93	37628.03	1955.62	0.00	7441.39
5	Chandigarh	0.00	1544.92	0.00	405.20	10738.80	0.00
6	Chattisgarh	0.00	1272.80	10000.00	0.00	0.00	12145.60
7	Delhi	0.00	0.00	17472.30	2220.58	186904.60	15100.00
8	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat	70210.79	24563.54	54381.69	47035.34	20604.09	47788.21
10	Haryana	5359.35	1339.84	24674.50	9147.46	0.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5788.80	0.00	3880.00	2619.01
12	Jammu & Kashmir	13353.30	6877.36	10000.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	48268.46	6682.46	0.00	5384.66
14	Karnataka	59596.42	18766.61	32222.25	12992.94	4332.00	22782.60
15	Kerala	1964.80	6319.93	18405.20	3350.50	1105.00	2439.45
16	Madhya Pradesh	23129.06	7914.35	24275.82	15931.43	20115.70	12343.27
17	Maharashtra	75275.77	56827.52	141678.39	88349.54	10336.86	88649.86
18	Manipur	2322.64	580.66	2308.34	0.00	9225.12	2883.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	19616.15	4904.04	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	1513.62	378.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	756.82
21	Nagaland	2273.04	179.00	0.00	389.26	4538.19	1702.81
22	Orissa	0.00	9978.37	18818.40	3338.00	4500.00	2491.60
23	Punjab	21389.00	4145.29	3624.50	4939.22	2289.00	3346.62
24	Puducherry	16272.00	4068.00	3972.80	993.20	0.00	0.00
25	Rajasthan	27561.44	10654.03	24551.97	20281.38	0.00	2826.10
26	Sikkim	2152.81	538.20	0.00	538.20	6535.49	1663.87
27	Tamil Nadu	60731.11	16093.02	101845.69	28446.11	9000.00	37723.44
28	Tripura	0.00	0.00	7043.40	1760.85	9000.00	2250.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	87189.91	21365.55	143592.93	43078.75	31500.00	47632.21
30	Uttarakhand	9867.30	1523.85	13205.62	2678.56	4628.00	7546.69
31	West Bengal	18275.18	5687.25	55685.13	22857.17	44822.75	27717.88
Total		615254.44	252795.17	862269.77	352049.82	406990.60	389239.88

Urban Renewal and Road Construction in Gujarat

3024. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for urban renewal and road construction in Bharu, Rajkot, Mehsana, Amreli and Surat under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT); and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved and the funds to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Bharu, Mehsana and Amreli cities are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and no project on urban renewal and road construction has been approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Gujarat for these three towns so far. Rajkot and Surat cities are covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the details of projects on Road Construction sanctioned in these two cities are given in Statement (See below). No project on urban renewal has been submitted by the State of Gujarat for these two cities so far.

Statement

Detail of Approved projects in Surat and Rajkot

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Sector	Projects name	Year of sanctioned	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Gujarat	Rajkot	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Construction of RoB In lieu of level crossing on B.G. Railway line along Gonadal Road and Mavdi Road	2008-09	16-May-08	2480.74	1240.37	310.09
2	Gujarat	Surat	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	2006-07	10-May-06	6500.00	3250.00	3250.00
3	Gujarat	Surat	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	2006-07	22-Jan-07	932.00	486.00	466.00
4	Gujarat	Surat	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	2006-07	22-Jan-07	758.00	379.00	379.00
5	Gujarat	Surat	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Bamroli	2007-08	20-Jul-07	841.39	420.70	420.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of RoB on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Gothan	2007-08	8-Feb-08	1427.12	713.56	178.39
7	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	2007-08	8-Feb-08	2077.12	1038.56	259.64
Total							15016.37	7508.19	5263.82

Regularization of Colonies

†3025. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether thousands of people are residing in several unauthorized colonies in Delhi;
- (b) the number of unauthorized colonies in Delhi that have been regularized by the Government till now; the details thereof; and
- (c) The number of unauthorized colonies in respect of which Government have made plan to regularizing them;
- (d) if so, the criterion thereof and name the colonies; and
- (e) by when Government has planned to regularize them along with the number of such colonies, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that no formal orders regularizing unauthorized colonies has been issued by it so far pursuant to the Revised Guidelines of 2007 and Regulations issued by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in this regard in 2008.

(c) GNCTD has informed that Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) of 1639 unauthorized colonies have applied for regularization.

(d) and (e) The Revised Guidelines and Regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies contain the general principles, procedure, steps to be taken, parameters etc. for regularization. The time schedule for regularization of Unauthorized Colonies has been given in para 5 of Notification dated 24th March, 2008 and Notification dated 16th June, 2008. A time period of twelve months has been provided for formal regularization from the date of issue of provisional certificate. Lt. Governor, Delhi has been empowered to relax the time limit and has extended this period by one year i.e. upto 30.10.2010. Only those colonies fulfilling the provisions of Revised Guidelines and Regulations will be eligible for regularization. The names of the colonies are given in Annexure [See Appendix 219 Annexure No.20].

Financial viability of Kochi Metro

3026. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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 the Union Finance Ministry has pointed out that the proposed Kochi Metro will not be financially viable under the current plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction as to the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The project has not yet been approved and the same is under consideration by the Government.

JNNURM in Himachal Pradesh

3027. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned/released amount to the Himachal Pradesh for remodeling and augmentation of water supply scheme in the State capital under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government has not started the work in spite of getting adequate funds; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this delay and the step taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) A project titled Rehabilitation of Water Supply Distribution System for Shimla City has been approved under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for Rs. 7236.00 lakh with ACA commitment of Rs. 5788.80 lakh. An amount of Rs. 1447.20 lakh has been released.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per Quarterly Progress Report for December, 2009, the delay is due to obtaining of Technical sanction from the Irrigation and Public Health Department of the State Government. The State Government has been requested to expedite project implementation.

Extension of Part IX 'A' to Scheduled Areas in Andhra Pradesh

3028. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for extension of Part IX 'A' of the Constitution (74th Amendment) to the Scheduled areas so as to set up municipalities in scheduled areas for providing better civic amenities, apart from other things; and

- (b) if so, the action Ministry has taken on the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir. A request has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh in November 2009 to extend Part IXA of the Constitution (74th Amendment Act) to the scheduled areas in the State.

(b) The issue of extension of the Provisions of Part IX A of the constitution to Scheduled Areas has been examined and it has been decided to consult various State Governments in the matter.

Hyderabad Metro Project

3029. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is in the process of rebidding Hyderabad Metro Project; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that it has invited fresh bids for selection of concessionaire to develop Hyderabad Metro Rail Project in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Pre-qualification of bidders has since been completed and eight companies/consortia have got pre-qualified. Selection of the Concessionaire is expected to be completed in the next couple of months. The estimated cost of project is Rs.12,132 crore and Government of India accorded "in principle" approval for a gap funding of Rs.2, 363 crore as its share under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for the project.

Formula for Nazul Leases

3030. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG recommended (in their report 2009-10 — Land and Development) that the ad hoc formula for revision of ground rent in respect of Nazul leases, notified in 1984 must be reviewed and replaced by a formula which is closely aligned with the current letting value of land to generate reasonable revenue from L&DO's vast land holdings in prime locations;

(b) whether the schedule of area-wise letting values should also be revised in a periodical intervals, in line with fluctuations in the land market; and

- (c) the steps taken by Government on above matter?

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

(b) The L&DO does not apply concept of area wise letting value in the cases where the ground rent is revised on the basis of letting value. The letting value is calculated property wise based on rental value, net income and cost of land.

(c) The present formula for determination of ground rent for L&DO's lease lands for Delhi is based on a decision communicated by the Government on 06.12.1983 and circulated on 18.01.1984 wherein before taking the decision, various issues were considered. The Performance Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India for the year ended March, 2008 (No.6 of 2009-10) has compared the ground rent receipts on government leased lands, Based on the formula for enhancement of ground rent for Nazul leases evolved in 1984, with the current market values. Action to study the C&AG report in detail and to decide on the feasibility and modalities of implementation of the recommendations contained therein has been initiated.

Slum free Mumbai

3031. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that about 39 per cent people of Mumbai live in slums;

(b) if so, how much money is invested to make Mumbai slum free and liberate the people from the wretched conditions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) As per Slum Census 2001, the percentage of slum population in Greater Mumbai is 54%.

(b) and (c) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), city-wise fund is not allocated. However, under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the JNNURM, Rs. 4503.16 Crore has been allocated to Maharashtra for the Mission period of 7 years from 2005-2012. A total of 13 Projects worth Rs.2869.97 Crore with Central Share of Rs. 1217.22 Crore have been approved so far for Greater Mumbai Urban Agglomeration for construction/up-gradation of 66,698 houses.

Allotment of Flats by DDA

3032. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the terms and conditions of DDA's New Pattern Scheme, 1979 concerning allotment of flats;
- (b) whether the procedure of allotment was subsequently changed and if so, the details together with reasons thereof;
- (c) the size of MIG flats offered under the Scheme and the reasons for reducing the size of flats;
- (d) whether some MPs have written to the Chairman, DDA to allot bigger size flats to persons who have been allotted smaller size MIG flats and if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and
- (e) the details of flats exchanged after allotment by DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) A copy of the terms and conditions of the Registration Scheme on New Pattern-1979 (NPRS-1979) DDA is given in the Statement.

(b) DDA has informed that as per the NPRS-1979 notified originally, names of all applicants were registered. As and when flats in a particular category became available in particular colonies, names of all registrants were entered in a draw of lots and the successful registrants were allotted the flats. However, since the registrants were large in number and in view of the administrative problems arising out of the existing system and inconvenience caused to the registrants, DDA computerized the draw of all pending registrants in 1986 and assigned a priority number to each registrants with reference to the registration number. Thereafter, as and when flats became available a priority numbers of registrants equal to the number of available flats were fed in a computer for a draw of lots.

(c) DDA has further stated that the approximate area for MIG flat as shown in the brochure was 60 to 65 square meters, and that the flats allotted under the NPRS-1979 were approximately of the same area.

(d) and (e) DDA has intimated that there is no such policy of exchange of flats from smaller size to bigger size in the same category i.e. M.I.G and hence no separate record has been maintained by DDA.

Statement

Registration Scheme on New Pattern of Intending Purchasers of flats to be constructed by the Delhi Development Authority

Object of the Scheme:

1. The name of the Scheme will be 'Registration Scheme on New Pattern-1979 of the Delhi Development Authority. This scheme has been formulated to reduce the sale price of MIG/LIG and Janta flats so as to be within the reach of the common man.

To facilitate payments the mode has also been made easier.

Period of Registration

2. The Registration Scheme will open on 1st September, 1979 and will close on 30th September, 1979.

Eligibility Conditions:

3. The applicant must not own any residential house or plot in full or in part on incase hold or free hold basis in the Union Territory of Delhi, either in his/her own name or in the name of his/her, wife/husband or any of his/her minor and or dependent child on or dependent parents or dependent minor sisters and brothers. If, however, individual share of the applicant in the jointly owned plot or land under the residential house is less than 75 sq.yds and application for allotment of flat can be entertained. In the event who own a house Or plot allotted by the Delhi Development Authority on an of even less than 75 sq. yds shall not, however, be eligible for registration.
4. The applicant must be a citizen of India.
5. The applicant must have attained the age of majority.
6. There will be reservation in the allotment of flats for the following categories:-
 - (a) 25% of the flats are reserved exclusively for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.
 - (b) 1% of the flats are reserved for physically handicapped persons.
 - (c) 1% of the flats are reserved for widows of defence personnel killed in action.
 - (d) 1% of the flats are reserved for Ex-servicemen.

If the requisite number of applications are not received from the aforesaid categories the flats will be offered to the persons in the non-reserved categories.

7. The applicants will be required to make deposits as under:-

Category	Income range	Registration Deposit	
	General	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MIG	7201/- to 18000/-	4500/-	3500/-
LIG	4201/- to 7200/-	1500/-	1200/-
Janta	upto 4200/-	250/-	200/-

8. For the purpose of this scheme, the income of the applicant for the financial year 1978-79 would be taken into consideration. However, income obtaining for the preceding year of the registration or for the financial year at the time of retirement can also be reckoned to qualify for a particular category of flat. Income means the total annual income (excluding house rent allowance) of husband/wife or any of his/her minor and or dependent children or dependent parents or dependent minor sisters and brothers for the financial year 1978-79.
9. The basis of allotment of flats under this registration scheme will be seniority. The allotment of specific flat will be by draw of lots. Seniority will be decided on the basis of the payment through Challan or the date of receipt Bank Draft.
10. While making allotment under this registration scheme, 40% of the MIG flats will be allotted on Cash Down basis and 60% of the flats on Hire Purchase basis. LIG/Janta flat will be disposed of on the basis of 25% on Cash Down basis and 75% on Hire Purchase basis.
11. In case of flats allotted under Hire Purchase basis, the cost of the land plus 20% of the balance cost of the flat will be recovered as initial deposit at the time of allotment and balance amount will be recovered in monthly installments spread over a period of 7 years in case of MIG, 10 years in case of LIG and 15 years in case of Janta flats.
12. In addition to the cost of the flat, and the land under the flats, the allottee will have to pay to the authority ground rent @ 1% per annum for the first two years and thereafter @ 2½% per annum on the premium of the land. This rate is subject to revision after every 30 years.

Accommodation and estimated cost of the flats:-

13. The plinth area of the flats to be constructed under new pattern is likely to be as under:-

MIG Between 60 to 65 Sq. m

LIG About 38 Sq. m

Janta Upto 24 Sq. m

The accommodation in the flats under different categories will be as under:-

MIG One living room 2 bed rooms, Kitchen, Bath Room and W.C.
and open court-yard.

LIG 2 Rooms, Kitchen, Bath Room and W.C.

Janta One room, Kitchen, Bath Room and W.C.

The likely cost of flats constructed under this scheme will be as under:-

MIG Rs. 42,000/-

LIG Rs. 18,000/-

Janta Rs. 8,000/-

The prices are indicative and do not represent the final cost.

14. It may please be noted that the plinth area of the flats indicated and the estimated prices mentioned in the brochure are illustrative and are subject to revision/modification depending upon the exigencies of lay out, cost of construction etc.
15. The flats for allotment are being constructed in the various schemes of DDA, at present, flats are likely to be constructed in Vikas Puri, Bhodhela, Shalimar Bagh, Pitampura, Janakpuri, Gulabi Bagh, Wazirpur, Hari Nagar, Lawrence Road, etc.
16. As and when a group of houses is ready for disposal, and advertisement will be made in the Press. Only registered persons would be eligible to apply in the prescribed form, quoting the number of their Registration Certificates and Deposit Receipts.

How to Apply:

17. Applications for registration will be made in the prescribed form (Annexure I) along with a copy of challan/Bank Draft at Counter No.4, at Vikas Minar, New Delhi.
18. The applicant will deposit the registration amount in one of the following branches of the Bank in Delhi to the credit in the account of Delhi Development Authority by means of a challan Annexure II (in quadruplicate):-

State Bank of India

(1) Chandni Chowk, (2) Kamla Nagar, (3) Roop Nagar, (4) Azad Pur, (5) Punjabi Bagh, (6) Karol Bagh, (7) South Patel Nagar, (8) Tilak Nagar, (9) Janak Puri, (10) Inder Puri, (11) Naraina, (12) R.K. Puram, (13) Malviya Nagar, (14) Lajpat Nagar (Ring Road), (15) Kalkaji, (16) Green Park Extn., (17) Parliament Street (Head Office), (18) Parliament Street (Pay Office), (19) Friends Colony, (20) Delhi Cantt., (21) Shahdara, (22) Vikas Minar, (23) Indraprastha Estate, (24) Jahangir Puri, (25) Mayapuri, (26) Madangir, (27) Wazir pur industrial area, (28) New Rohtak Road.

Punjab National Bank

(1) Dev Nagar, (2) Hari Nagar, (3) Civil lines, (4) Najafgarh Village, (5) Okhla Industrial Estate, (6) Tri Nagar, (7) Kotla Mubarakpur, (8) Vijay Nagar, (9) Meharauli.

Syndicate Bank

(1) Bijwasan, (2) Narela, (3) Hyder Pur

Central Bank of India

(1) Badarpur, (2) Ghonda, (3) Patpar Ganj.

18. The original and duplicate copies of the challan form will be retained by the bank and the triplicate and quadruplicate copies will be returned by the Bank to the depositor. The applicant should enclose the third copy with the application as proof of his having made the deposit. He should retain the fourth copy of the challan with him carefully being submitted to the Delhi Development Authority for obtaining refund or adjustment of the deposit towards price of the dwelling unit, as the case may be. On receipt of the credit through the bank account, a Deposit Receipt would be issued under the signature of the Accounts Officer (Housing), Delhi Development Authority.
19. Those who may be sending applications from a place outside Delhi can do so by sending a bank draft in favour of the Delhi Development Authority payable at New Delhi. The deposit can be made by Bank Draft by local residents also.
20. Every applicant whose name is registered under this scheme will be given a certificate of registration indicating the registration number and the amount of deposit.

21. The deposit will be made for a minimum period of one year and will carry interest at the rate of 7% per annum. Withdrawal of deposit before the expiry of one year shall not be allowed except under special circumstances and at the absolute discretion of Financial Adviser (Housing), Delhi Development Authority. No interest will be paid in such cases. All correspondence regarding Fixed Deposit Receipts and interest may please be made with Accounts Officer (Housing).

However, the depositor will have the option to receive interest every year or to have it adjusted finally on Dwelling Unit being allotted to him. In the later event he would be entitled to compound interest, *i.e.* interest will also be permissible on the simple interest accruable on their deposits. Thus, who opt to take advantage of the compound interest would not be permitted to withdraw interest till the allotment of the Dwelling Unit. In exceptional cases in which they are permitted to do so they would be entitled only to simple interest for entire period. Those who withdraw the deposit before the allotment of the Dwelling Unit and after the expiry of one year of the deposit of the amount, would be entitled only to simple interest at the above said rate.

22. It is not possible to check eligibility of the applicants at the time of registration. Those who are not eligible would register themselves at their own risk and would not be entitled to the allotment of flat or any interest on their deposit even if they are registered.
23. Persons registered with DDA in other schemes can get their registration converted under this scheme subject to the terms and conditions laid down in this brochure and the seniority will be taken as the date of the deposit with the DDA if the registration deposit already with the DDA is more than the prescribed deposit in this scheme. In case, the amount is less, then the seniority will be reckoned from the date of the deposit of the balance amount to make up shortfall in the registration amount prescribed in this scheme. The option for transfer to this scheme is open only till the time of this registration and on further change will be permitted after the option is once exercised.
24. The payment for the flat will be made by the allottee after adjusting the amount deposited by them at the time of registration and the interest due, if any.
25. The interest payable/adjustable in the case of a successful applicant in the draw would be upto the date on which the draw for the specific flat is held.
26. The above terms and conditions will be followed generally but the DDA reserves its right to alter any of them in its discretion as and when considered necessary.

27. Depositors are advised to communicate changes in their address from time to time to the Accounts officer (Housing) with a copy to the Dy. Director (H-I) quoting their Deposit Receipt Number and the Registration Number with dates.
28. In case a registered person gets a flat in any locality once or the flat is surrendered/cancelled due to non-compliance of the requirements, the DDA's obligation to allot a flat to him will be deemed to have been discharged.
29. The allotments to be made under this registration scheme would be governed by the rules of the Delhi Development Authority (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968.

Inclusion of cities under JNNURM

3033. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to include more number of cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and locations especially in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to include cities with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 census as Mission city under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is under consideration. 28 (twenty eight) Cities/Urban Agglomeration (UA) in the country including Tiruchirappalli UA, Tiruppur UA and Salem UA in Tamil Nadu, are having population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 census.

Projects under JNNURM in Mizoram

3034. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project proposal submitted by the Government of Mizoram for upgradation and development of its cities since January, 2009 under JNNURM and the details of project sanctioned by Government since then; and

(b) the details of project proposal returned/withheld/pending/not sanctioned by Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Government of Mizoram has submitted the following Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for consideration for funding under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since January 2009. None of these projects has been sanctioned for the reasons as indicated against each:

S. No.	Project Name	Status
1.	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project at Tural, Aizwal	Project withdrawn by the State Govt. of Mizoram
2.	Improvement and widening of city roads	Returned to State Govt, on Technical Ground including lack of detailed justifications & National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) requirements
3.	Development of Ring Roads (Mizoram University to NH-44 A as spur to NA-44A as part of ring road)	Returned to State Govt. on Technical Ground including lack of detailed justifications & National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) requirements
4.	DPR-Urban Infrastructure Development Project for Aizwal	Returned to State Govt. on Technical Ground including non-submission Schedule of Rate (SOR), Drawings & detailed justifications.
5.	DPR-Multilevel Car Parking at Aizwal	Returned to State Govt. on Technical Ground including non-submission of traffic & parking plans & National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) requirements
6.	DPR- Development of storm water Drains and Rehabilitation of Natural Drains of Aizwal city Phase-1	Returned to State Govt, on Technical Ground including inadequate drawings, discrepancy in rain fall data & design.

Passenger Amenities in Metro Trains

†3035. 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 the basic passenger amenities are on the wane in the capital based Metro railway service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the complaints lodged by the passengers during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that basic passenger amenities are not on the wane in the National capital based Metro railway service.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A total of 7274 complaints at the stations and 1234 online complaints are reported to have been received by DMRC from the passengers during the last two years under the heads electrical & mechanical, civil & structural, rolling stock, signalling & telecommunication / automatic fare collection, business rules, parking, property development, feeder services, security arrangement, customer facilitation, ticketing, operation and general issues.

Land Acquisition for Public Purpose

3036. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1636 given in Rajya Sabha on 11 March, 2010 and state the complete details of all chunks of land which initially have/had been acquired ostensibly for public purpose and later de-notified by the Order of Lt. Governor, Delhi U/S 48 (1) of L.A. Act, 1894 during the period 1994 to 2007 along with the names of concerned villages, its Khasra Nos. etc. and the specific reasons for de-notification recorded in the concerned case file in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

National Institute of Universal Design

3037. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to set up a National Institute of Universal Design as directed by the Eleventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Regularization of Jain Nagar, Karala, Delhi

3038. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jain Nagar, Karala in Delhi is enlisted among the unauthorized colonies in Delhi and the said colony is adjacent to Lal Dora area;

(b) whether Government would accommodate it among Lal Dora;

(c) whether a number of Kashmiri refugees inhabit this colony;

(d) whether Government would regularize this colony, keeping in view the sorry plight of Kashmiri refugees;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that Jain Nagar, Karala figures in the list of unauthorized colonies, applied for regularization.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) GNCTD has informed that no such information is available with it.

(d) to (f) Only those colonies which fulfill the provisions specified in the revised Guidelines for regularization of unauthorized colonies issued by the Central Government and the Regulations notified by the Delhi Development Authority in this regard are to be regularized.

Road Link over Najafgarh Drain

3039. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2597, Starred Question 305, Starred Question 289 and Unstarred Question 858 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6 September, 2007, 6 December, 2007, 23 July, 2009 and 26 November, 2009 respectively and state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct the required road link over the Najafgarh drain (behind Nangli Sakrawati) in a manner that the drain is covered and the project improves the entire landscape of the area;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes any feasibility study so that Najafgarh drain dislocation is minimized;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

Demolition of Unauthorised Structures

3040. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year unauthorized structures worth thousands of crores like residential, institutional and industrial are demolished in Metros;

(b) if so, the value of structures demolished in all metros during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and whether a developing country can afford to waste huge material and money;

(c) the reasons for the unauthorized structures allowed to develop; and

(d) whether it would not be proper to fix responsibility on concerned civic and police officials for dereliction of duty in allowing the unauthorized structure to come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Demolition of unauthorized structures in metros falls under the jurisdiction of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies/ Development authorities. The Ministry of Urban Development does not compile data on demolitions carried out.

(b) The Ministry of Urban Development does not maintain any data in this regard and unauthorized structures are not valued.

(c) Unauthorized structures come up on account of the social and economic pressures in urban areas such as increasing population pressure, shortage of housing and scarcity of land.

(d) It is for the State Governments to decide to fix responsibility on concerned civic and police officers.

Failure of States to capitalize in JNNURM

3041. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to assessment, States have failed to capitalize on the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the main reasons for the failure of the States to claim funds under the mission; and

(c) when the Mission was launched and till now how much has been claimed, details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. All the states except the state of Goa have availed funds under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched on 3.12.2005. Details of Project sanctioned and fund released state-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Project Sanctioned and Fund released

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of projects sanctioned	Cost of sanctioned projects (Rs. in lakh)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) admissible (Rs. in lakh)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	488,317.01	205,428.11	101,883.90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	18,048.20	16,243.38	6,067.79
3	Assam	3	44,146.71	37,449.64	14,224.82
4	Bihar	8	71,181.41	39,475.72	9,858.94
5	Chandigarh	3	19,119.60	15,297.68	1,950.12
6	Chhattisgarh	2	45,987.00	34,291.20	18,218.40
7	Delhi	27	583,937.00	204,377.50	17320.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat	70	546,847.15	236,540.52	136,807.31
10	Haryana	4	70,446.70	35,223.35	11,785.18
11	Himachal Pradesh	4	15,323.06	11,759.25	3,141.62
12	Jammu & Kashmir	4	53,152.00	46,946.80	11,736.71
13	Jharkhand	4	76,149.48	48,268.31	12,067.12
14	Karnataka	46	338,962.51	146,025.61	63,837.32
15	Kerala	11	99,789.00	64,554.60	16,514.88
16	Madhya Pradesh	22	226,985.54	116,920.42	47,470.76
17	Maharashtra	79	1,173,206.35	515,202.87	277,404.92
18	Manipur	3	15,395.66	13,856.09	3,464.03
19	Meghalaya	2	21,795.72	19,616.15	4,904.04
20	Mizoram	1	1,681.80	1,513.62	1,135.23
21	Nagaland	2	7,568.03	6,811.23	2,271.07
22	Orissa	5	81,197.66	63,712.53	15,928.13
23	Punjab	6	72,539.00	36,269.50	14,672.88
24	Puducherry	2	25,306.00	20,244.80	5,061.20
25	Rajasthan	14	129,016.11	77,743.49	37,908.44
26	Sikkim	2	9,653.67	8,688.30	2,740.27
27	Tamil Nadu	52	561,240.70	223,719.75	95,175.85
28	Tripura	2	18,047.00	16,043.40	4,010.85
29	Uttar Pradesh	33	538,452.72	270,705.48	113,936.98
30	Uttarakhand	10	35,121.66	27,698.94	11,749.10
31	West Bengal	50	439,718.48	163,029.21	64,970.75
Total		524	5,828,332.93	2,718,905.15	1,128,069.19

Proposal from Rajasthan under JNNURM

†3042. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan for including some more cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, whether Government is going to include these cities;

(c) whether Government is going to pay the remaining amount for Ajmer-Pushkar Sewer Project under this scheme costing to Rs.89.66 crores out of which an amount of Rs. 52 crores has been paid after reduction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received for inclusion of 4 cities *i.e.* Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur & Kota from State Govt. of Rajasthan. Three cities namely Jodhpur, Bikaner & Kota have population of more than 5 lakhs and are included in the list of 28 cities proposed for inclusion under UIG component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The population of Udaipur City is less than 5 lakhs and as such is eligible for funding under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM.

(c) and (d) The Sewerage Project at Ajmer-Pushkar was approved under JNNURM for a total cost of Rs. 112.08 crore including Central assistance of Rs. 52 crore which was the balance available under JNNURM for the State of Rajasthan. The State has to provide the balance funding for completion of the project.

The Government of Rajasthan has indicated that neither the State Government nor the ULB are in a position to bear the gap of Rs. 37.66 crore in Central share. The State Government has proposed to drop the Storm Water Drainage project which was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.08 crore including Central share of Rs. 48.86 crore and re-appropriate the funds from Storm Water Drainage Project towards the Sewerage system for Ajmer-Pushkar for meeting the gap in Central share. The proposal is under consideration.

Utilization Certificate for Projects under JNNURM

3043. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many States which availed financial assistance under JNNURM have not submitted utilization certificates for the projects executed by them;

(b) if so, names of States which have not submitted utilization certificates;

(c) the total number of projects for which utilization certificates have not been submitted by the States; and

(d) Government's response to the inordinate delay of the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following states are to submit utilization certificates instalment-wise which are due for the projects approved earlier under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM):

Andhra Pradesh	Meghalaya
Arunachal Pradesh	Maharashtra
Bihar	Orissa
Delhi	Punjab
Gujarat	Pudducherry
Haryana	Rajasthan
Himachal Pradesh	Tamil Nadu
Jammu & Kashmir	Tripura
Jharkhand	West Bengal
Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh
Kerala	Uttarakhand
Madhya Pradesh	

(c) Utilization certificates are due for 144 projects.

(d) The implementation of the projects is done by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB). It is monitored through State Level Steering Committee (SLSC), State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and Independent Review & Monitoring Agency (IRMA) for the State. The implementation of the approved projects are also constantly monitored by Government of India. These are reviewed & monitored at the Ministerial level as well as by Secretary (UD). The progress of implementation is

also reviewed by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee(CSMC). Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) are also obtained on a regular basis to monitor the progress of the projects. The State Governments are repeatedly reminded for expediting implementation of the project and for timely submission of utilisation certificate(s).

Farmers benefited from Irrigation facilities

‡3044. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount invested so far for the development of irrigation facilities in the country;
- (b) the area covered under irrigated land particularly in drought prone areas as a result of this investment State-wise; and
- (c) the State-wise number of farmers benefited in the country specially in Uttar Pradesh by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Total investment made under major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation and command area development sectors from first five-year Plan to tenth five year plan is about Rs. 2,50,287 crores.

(b) The created irrigation potential has increased from 22.6 million hectare (mha) at pre-Plan stage to about 102.7 mha at the end of X Plan which inter-alia includes the irrigation potential created in the drought prone areas. State-wise details of irrigation potential created upto the end of X Plan is given in Statement (See below). 359 ongoing major, medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) projects benefitting drought prone area / desert area have spilled over from X Plan to XI Plan.

(c) Information about number of farmers benefited in different States is not available with the Ministry of Water Resources. However, Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that the numbers of farmers benefited in Uttar Pradesh are about 98 to 100 lakhs.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of irrigation potential created upto the end of X Plan

(in million ha)

S. No.	Name of State	Irrigation Potential Created upto the end of X Plan
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12
3	Assam	0.95
4	Bihar	7.72
5	Chhattisgarh	2.50
6	Goa	0.06
7	Gujarat	4.24
8	Haryana	3.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.19
10	Jharkhand	1.06
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1.79
12	Karnataka	2.81
13	Kerala	3.39
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.05
15	Maharashtra	6.80
16	Manipur	0.20
17	Meghalaya	0.06

1	2	3
18	Mizoram	0.02
19	Nagaland	0.09
20	Orissa	3.63
21	Punjab	6.03
22	Rajasthan	5.36
23	Sikkim	0.03
24	Tamil Nadu	3.70
25	Tripura	0.16
26	Uttar Pradesh	32.36
27	Uttarakhand	0.81
28	West Bengal	5.82
29	Union Territories	0.06

Problem of Falling Groundwater

‡3045. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of falling groundwater level and its declining quality is increasing day by day in the country particularly in the eastern Rajasthan and the status of groundwater in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is taking any effective steps to improve the situation of declining groundwater level or any special economic package is proposed for it; and

(c) the amount of money spent by Government in this regard during the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The study of ground water levels carried out by the Central Ground Water Board

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(CGWB) jointly with the State Governments has revealed that the rate of ground water depletion in the country varies from region to region depending upon various factors such as rain fall, availability of ground water, quantum of ground water withdrawal, hydrogeology of the area etc. In eastern Rajasthan, decline in ground water levels has been observed in parts of Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar and Tonk districts. Ground water quality problems like fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity etc. have also been reported from some isolated pockets in various States including parts of Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Jaipur, Karauli, Ajmer, Tonk and Bhilwara districts. State-wise decadal fluctuation of water level in various States/UTs is given in Statement (See below).

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 promoting 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", "Demonstrative Projects for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting" and Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP).

- **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.

(c) During the last two years, Rs. 17.34 crore have been released on demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting under the central sector scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation; Rs. 284.99 crore have been released under dugwells recharge scheme in seven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and Rs. 431.65 crores have been released under the schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies.

Statement

State-wise Decadal Fluctuation of Water Level of May 2009 with Mean (May 1999 to May 2008)

Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m				Rise						Fall					
		Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Andhra Pradesh	669	0.01	16.43	0.01	17.02	273	40.81	73	10.91	34	5.08	225	33.63	49	7.32	15	2.24
Arunachal Pradesh	8	0.10	0.97	1.01	1.09	4	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Assam	202	0.01	7.40	0.01	6.70	65	32.18	8	3.96	2	0.99	118	58.42	8	3.96	1	0.50
Bihar	218	0.01	4.69	0.01	5.94	61	27.98	3	1.38	1	0.46	142	65.14	10	4.59	1	0.46
Chandigarh	18	0.06	8.84	0.12	5.44	4	22.22	0	0.00	3	16.67	7	38.89	3	16.67	1	5.56
Chhattisgarh	371	0.01	6.91	0.01	15.45	101	27.22	16	4.31	8	2.16	198	53.37	38	10.24	10	2.70
Delhi	191	0.03	1.68	0.01	11.67	29	15.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	98	51.31	35	18.32	29	15.18
Gujarat & Daman-Diu	734	0.01	27.51	0.01	37.08	248	33.79	118	16.08	82	11.17	199	27.11	52	7.08	35	4.77
Haryana	251	0.01	4.14	0.01	9.44	106	42.23	9	3.59	1	0.40	74	29.48	24	9.56	37	14.74
Himachal Pradesh	84	0.04	18.07	0.02	8.64	25	29.76	3	3.57	4	4.76	42	50.00	5	5.95	5	5.95
Jammu & Kashmir	134	0.04	15.17	0.07	50.32	37	27.61	2	1.49	1	0.75	79	58.96	11	8.21	4	2.99
Jharkhand	167	0.01	5.13	0.06	4.14	70	41.92	10	5.99	2	1.20	69	41.32	15	8.98	1	0.60
Karnataka	1025	0.01	23.23	0.01	63.91	357	34.83	107	10.44	66	6.44	356	34.73	81	7.90	58	5.66
Kerala	621	0.01	6.70	0.01	23.79	248	39.94	15	2.42	2	0.32	331	53.30	15	2.42	10	1.61
Madhya Pradesh	857	0.01	10.44	0.01	15.84	214	24.97	38	4.43	20	2.33	393	45.86	127	14.82	65	7.58
Maharastra	910	0.01	2.22	0.01	22.63	283	31.10	83	9.12	33	3.63	392	43.08	80	8.79	39	4.29
Meghalaya	27	0.02	2.01	0.21	1.72	3	11.11	1	3.70	0	0.00	23	85.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
Orissa	834	0.01	11.23	0.01	10.55	307	36.81	43	5.16	15	1.80	408	48.92	53	6.35	8	0.96
Punjab	205	0.02	4.50	0.03	8.94	57	27.80	8	3.90	1	0.49	73	35.61	35	17.07	31	15.12
Rajasthan	845	0.01	38.52	0.01	31.79	242	28.64	71	8.40	64	7.57	203	24.02	115	13.61	150	17.75
Tamil Nadu	470	0.01	13.88	0.01	10.11	214	45.53	123	26.17	64	13.62	51	10.85	9	1.91	9	1.91
Tripura	23	0.15	2.35	0.08	1.19	4	17.39	1	4.35	0	0.00	18	78.26	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	851	0.01	8.74	0.01	10.32	291	34.20	14	1.65	5	0.59	393	46.18	106	12.46	42	4.94
Uttaranchal	51	0.01	22.14	0.01	7.69	25	49.02	2	3.92	2	3.92	19	37.25	1	1.96	2	3.92
West Bengal	402	0.01	9.36	0.01	8.31	141	35.07	23	5.72	17	4.23	189	47.01	29	7.21	3	0.75

National Projects

3046. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Water Resources has any proposal to declare some of its projects as national projects;

(b) if so, the details of projects pending with his Ministry from each State especially from Andhra Pradesh in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) by when action will be taken and funds will be released to each project; and

(d) the criteria to be adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of the projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Name of the state	Present status
1	2	3	4
1	Rengali	Orissa	Revised investment clearance is to be obtained by the State Government.
2	Restoring capacity of Sharda Sahayak system	Uttar Pradesh	Proposal withdrawn by state government in 2nd meeting of Steering Committee
3	Saryu Canal	Uttar Pradesh	Please see (c) and (d) below
4	Bansagar canal	Uttar Pradesh	Please see (c) and (d) below
5	Raj ghat canal	Uttar Pradesh	Please see (c) and (d) below
6	Kanher	Uttar Pradesh	Please see (c) and (d) below
7	Indira Sagar Polavaram	Andhra Pradesh	Please see (c) and (d) below

1	2	3	4
8	J Chokkarao LIS	Andhra Pradesh	Please see (c) and (d) below
9	Bargi Diversion project	Madhya Pradesh	Approved by the Steering Committee

(c) and (d) New projects could be considered for inclusion as National Projects on receipt of proposals from the State Governments in the prescribed format, indicating satisfaction of one or more criteria for inclusion as defined by the published guidelines of the scheme of National Projects recommendation thereupon of a high powered Steering Committee constituted for the purpose of overseeing the entire process of selection and implementation of National Projects clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board and on the approval by the Union Cabinet.

In the 1st meeting of the High Powered Steering Committee for National project held on 6th August 2009, it was decided that initially only one project from each state in the category of intra-state project with more than 2 lakh ha. of irrigation potential may be included for funding under the scheme of National Projects. Any further project in this category will be considered only on completion of an ongoing project funded as a national project in this category on 1:1 basis. This decision was taken in order to avoid thin spreading of available resources so that project included in scheme of national project could be completed in stipulated time frame.

In view of above, J Chokkarao Lift Irrigation scheme of Andhra Pradesh is not being considered for inclusion in the scheme of national project since Indira Sagar Polavaram project has already been recommended by the High Powered Steering Committee for inclusion in the scheme of national project and has also been considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). Some information clarification has been sought by EFC which is to be provided by the Govt, of Andhra Pradesh.

Release of waste water

3047. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water in one third of the country's districts has a very high flouride content and very high salinity and nitrate content in one-fourth of the districts;

(b) whether, as a result of this, 65 million people are suffering from fluorosis;

(c) the amount of wastewater that is currently untreated across the country and the amount of sewage being released into the rivers/ocean; and

(d) the steps, if any, that are being taken to set up the treatment of wastewater and sewage, especially in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) undertakes monitoring of ground water regime through a network of observation wells located in various parts of the country. The data generated by the CGWB during the course of ground water regime monitoring and various scientific studies have revealed the occurrences of salinity, iron, fluoride and arsenic in the ground water beyond the permissible limit of drinking water standards (BIS-10500) in some parts of the country. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) It is estimated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that population actually affected by fluorosis in the country is 25 million and 66 million are at risk of fluorosis.

(c) As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the estimated sewage generation in Class-I cities and Class-II towns is 38254 million litre per day (MLD), whereas the treatment capacity exists only for 11787 MLD. The remaining 26467 MLD sewage is discharged untreated into rivers and the ocean.

(d) Ministry of Urban Development provides central assistance to the states under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for developing sewerage system and sewage treatment facilities. So far, 110 sewerage projects have been approved under JNNURM at an estimated cost of Rs. 13476.45 crore and 161 Sewerage projects have been approved under UIDSSMT at an estimated cost of Rs. 6129.89 crore.

Statement

State-wise the occurrence of salinity, fluoride, arsenic and iron, in ground water

Sl.No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 μ S/cm) (No. of Districts)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l) (No. of Districts)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l) (No. of Districts)	Iron (above 1.0mg/l) (No. of Districts)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman & Nicobar				Andaman (1)
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Warangal, Medak, East Godavari, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam (16)	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari (19)	-	Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam (15)
3	Assam	-	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon (4)	Dhemaji (1)	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi

					Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sivasagar Sonitpur (18)
4	Bihar	-	Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul (9)	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai. Munger, Patna, Purnia, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali (15)	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran (19)
5	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Janjgir- Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja (12)	Rajnandgaon (1)	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya, (4)

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Delhi	North West Delhi, West Delhi, South West Delhi(3)	East Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi (5)		Isolated pockets in all districts
7	Goa				North Goa, South Goa (2)
8	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Dohad, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Kheda, Mahesana, Navsari, Patan, Panchmahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Surat, Vadodara, (21)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Junagadh, Kutch, Mahesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara. (18)		Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Mahesana Narmada. (6)
9	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar (14)	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat (14)		Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar (17)

10	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi (1)		
11	Jammu & Kashmir	-	Rajauri, Udhampur (2)	Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar (6)
12	Jharkhand		Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi (6)	Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum (6)
13	Karnataka	Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Mandya, Raichur, Udupi (15)	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur (20)	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannada, Davangere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada (22)

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Kerala	Palakkad (1)	Palakkad (1)		Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur. Kasargod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad (14)
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Indore, Jhabua, Sheopur, Ujjain, Neemuch (6)	Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargone (West Nimar), Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Satna, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi (19)		Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sidhi, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, Dindori, Khandwa (East Nimar) (25)

16	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nashik, Parbhani, Raigad, Satara, Solapur, Wardha (16)	Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded (8)	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal (20)
17	Manipur			Bishnupur, Thoubal (2)
18	Orissa	Jagatsinghapur (1)	Angul, Baleswar, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kendujhar, Subarnapur (11)	Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendujhar, Kendrapara, Khordha, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Subarnapur (21)
19	Punjab	Bathinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur (8)	Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur (11)	Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur (9)

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Bikaner, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Dausa, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (27)	Ajmer, Alwar, Banaswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (30)	Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Dausa, Sri Ganganagar,	Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (28) Namakkal, Salem (2)
21	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Erode, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Theni, Vellore, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar (21)	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Virudhunagar (17)		

22	Tripura				Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura, (4)
23	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Mathura (7)	Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Firozabad, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Maunath Bhanjan (10)	Agra, Aligarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Mathura, Moradabad (9)	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddarthnagar, Unnao (15)
24	West Bengal	Bankura, Howrah, Medinipur, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas (5)	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur (8)	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas (8)	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, E. Medinipur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri. Kolkata, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, West Medinipur (15)

(Source: CGWB)

Provision of safe potable water

3048. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to an UN report, in India over one lakh people die of water borne diseases annually;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether drinking water available in most of the districts in the country is highly polluted and contains fluoride nitrate and arsenic; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government has taken to provide safe potable water to every citizen in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) World Health Organization (WHO), in its publication titled 'Safer Water Better Health' published in 2008, have estimated the occurrence of 7,82,000 deaths in India yearly, attributable to unsafe water, insufficient sanitation and hygiene related disease.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) undertakes monitoring of ground water regime through a network of observation wells located in various parts of the country. The data generated by the CGWB during the course of ground water regime monitoring and various scientific studies have revealed the occurrences of salinity, iron, fluoride and arsenic in the ground water beyond the permissible limit of drinking water standards (BIS-10500) in some parts of the country. The details are given in statement [Refer to the statement appended to Answer to USQ No. 3047 part (a)]

- (d) The steps taken by the Government to provide safe potable water are as follows:
 - (i) The CGWB has conducted ground water exploration and field studies to ascertain the extent of contamination in ground water and for delineation of contaminant free aquifers in the affected areas. Suitable well designs including cement sealing techniques have been adopted for construction of contaminant free tube wells. Successful tube wells are handed over to the concerned state agencies for utilization. Mass awareness campaigns are also organized by the CGWB in the affected areas to make people aware of problems of water quality and remedial measures thereof.
 - (ii) Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) provides technical and financial assistance to the states under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement the efforts of the states in providing potable water to the rural habitations.

- (iii) Ministry of Urban Development is providing central assistance under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) to supplement the efforts of the state governments in providing drinking water supply in urban areas.

Conversion of sea water into potable water

3049. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that plants have been installed in the country to convert sea water into good quality water for daily use;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any plan to increase the capacity of these plants and install new plant at other location; and
- (d) if so, the States where plants are going to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Desalination plants have been set up to convert sea water into potable water at several locations by various Ministries / Departments and State Governments / Union Territories including the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Department of Atomic Energy etc. The information provided by various Ministries / Departments in respect of the installed desalination plants and the new plants etc. is given in statement.

Statement

Installed desalination plants and the new plants etc.

Information provided by Ministries/ Department/ States/UTs	Plants installed	Further Programmes
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Administration	12 desalination plants in different parts of islands.	Port Blair Municipal Corporation has planned to install one new plant.
Department Atomic Energy	1 desalination plant installed at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Mumbai. 2 desalination plants installed at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.	A sea water mechanical vapour compression distillation plant is currently under construction at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu.

1	2	3
	3 desalination plants installed in Tsunami affected areas of Tamil Nadu.	The Department of Atomic Energy in collaboration with Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is working on a XI Plan project to provide safe drinking water in rural areas through installation of desalination and water purification systems.
	1 desalination plant at Kundankulam, Tamil Nadu.	
Ministry of Urban Development	1 desalination plant at Minjur near Chennai.	1 desalination plant at Nemmeli near Chennai.
Ministry of Earth Sciences	1 desalination plant with low temperature thermal desalination technology at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep.	The Ministry of Earth Sciences is formulating a project for development of barge-based plant on low temperature thermal desalination technology.
	1 desalination plant with low temperature thermal desalination technology at Chennai.	

Ravi-Beas Water

3050. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Government dated 15th January, 1982 in the matter is not being implemented by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) adopting dual yardstick in favour of Haryana by referring the matter to Government on account of Haryana's objection after 192nd meeting of the BBMB and on the other than BBMB allowed Haryana to use BML for carrying its share of Ravi-Beas water even after disagreement of Punjab (85th meeting) and conditional dissent of Rajasthan (105th meeting);

(b) whether the matter has not been referred to the Government and the same is still continuing;

(c) whether Government is keen to take corrective measures and direct the BBMB to implement the decision dated 15th January, 1982 immediately to fulfil the demand of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, then when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) referred to Central Government, the issue of implementation of the decision dated 15.1.1982 of Secretary (Irrigation), Government of India for decision. Following decision taken in the Board, Bhakra Main Line (BML) is in use to carry a part share of Ravi Beas water of Haryana.

(c) and (d) Decision dated 15.1.1982 of Government of India was taken in pursuance of the 31.12.1981 agreement on sharing of surplus Ravi-Beas waters. The quantum of 0.17 Million Acre Feet (MAF) of - water out of 0.47 MAF to be supplied to Rajasthan for its Sidhmukh Nohar areas via BML as per the decision, depends on the restoration of BML to its design capacity. Haryana does not agree that the design capacity of BML has been restored, citing non-receipt of its due share from BML. If Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal had been operational, it would have carried the Ravi-Beas waters presently being carried in BML and enabled the delivery of the remaining 0.17 MAF to Rajasthan via BML.

The 1981 agreement and all other agreements relating to Ravi-Beas waters were terminated by the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004. A Presidential Reference was made to the Hon'ble Supreme Court raising questions, *inter-alia*, on the validity of such termination under the provisions of the Constitution, the Inter-state River Water Disputes Act, 1956 and the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 and, on the discharge of the obligations flowing from the judgments directing completion of Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has not yet given its report/advice, which is necessary for taking any further action on the issues.

Water Level in main reservoirs in Rajasthan

3051. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water level in main reservoirs as well as ground water in Rajasthan has been dipping to a critical point due to the scanty rains during the current monsoon seasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As per the Indian Meteorological Department criteria, the monsoon season normally starts on first June and end on 30th September. As such monsoon season for the current

year has not started so far. However, there had been deficient Monsoon rainfall in the country as a whole during the year 2009. Central Water Commission (CWC) is monitoring the storage position of 3 reservoirs in Rajasthan. The status of total live storage in these reservoirs at the end of monsoon season (30th September) during 2009, 2008 and average of last 10 years for the same period is given below:

No. of Reservoirs Monitored	Total live storage capacity at full reservoir level.	Total Live Storage (BCM)		
		(Billon cubic metre)		Last 10 years Average
		on 30.9.2009	on 30.9.2008	
3	3.28	1.72	2.41	2.06

In respect of Ground water level, an analysis of ground water level data by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for the period May, 2009 and November, 2009, collected from 783 observation wells in Rajasthan indicates that 347 (45%) wells have registered decline in ground water level. Wells showing decline in ground water levels are located mostly in alluvial formations and those showing rise in water levels are located mainly in hard rock formations and in canal command areas.

Water being a State subject, the operation and regulation of water in dams/reservoirs is done by the respective project authorities/State Governments as per their requirements. However, keeping in view the deficient rainfall in the Country, an advisory was issued by Ministry of Water Resources to all the States and Union Territories on 30.06.09 advising them to utilize the available surface water resources prudently and harness the possible ground water resources to tide over any possible shortage.

Hydel Power Projects

3052. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has shelved on ecological considerations two hydel power projects on river Bhagirathi- Bhaironghati of 381 mw and Pala Maneri of 480 mw;
- (b) whether the Loharinag Pala Hydel Power Project of 600 mw under construction has also been shelved for the same reason;
- (c) whether Government appointed expert group decided to classify the entire stretch of 55 km from Gaumukh to Loharinag Pala on river Bhagirathi as an eco-sensitive zone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) The issues relates to these projects comes under the purview of Ministry of Power. As per information sent by the Ministry of Power the Status of these projects is as under:-

(i) Loharinagpala HE Project (4x150=600MW): The Loharinagpala HE Project in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand is under execution by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). The project was accorded concurrence by Central Electricity Authority on 11.08.2004 at an estimated cost Of Rs. 2,417.78 crs., at March, 2004 price level. The environment and forests clearances were accorded on 8.2.2005. The investment approval was given in June 2006 and the work on the project commenced in July, 2006. The expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 510.00 crs. The project works are under suspension w.e.f 20.2.2009 due to agitation by environmentalists. The Government has directed NTPC to stop the works at the project site.

(ii) Pala Maneri HE Project (4x120=480MW): The Pala Maneri HE Project in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand is under implementation by Uttaranchal Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (UJVNL). The project was accorded concurrence by Central Electricity Authority on 23.02.2007 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,922.80 crs., at December, 2006 price level. The works on the project are yet to be taken up.

(iii) Bhaironghati H.E. Project (3x127 = 381 MW): The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Bhaironghati H.E. Project Uttaranchal Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (UJVNL) has been returned on 12.02.2008 due to non tie-up of essential inputs/ clearance and insufficient Geological Investigations.

The Government has constituted National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) to whom the matter has been referred for a decision on all the three aforesaid projects including other aspects. Under the directions of NGRBA, a site visit of all the three projects was done by a high powered team of Secretary (Environment & Forests), Secretary (Power), etc. Based on the site visit and interaction held with locals, public representatives and district authorities, a report has recently been submitted by the team to NGRBA.

Irrigation Projects of Uttar Pradesh

†3053. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh Government pending with his department under AIBP and National projects;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that State Government has also sent its approval for its stake to Government but the projects have not been approved despite that; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and until when the approval to these projects would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) All the proposals for release of grant under normal AIBP which were received from state government of Uttar Pradesh and found eligible as per prevailing AIBP guidelines and practices were recommended for release of grant and grant amounting to Rs. 238.0820 crore has been released during 2009-10 for 7 major/medium projects. Under the scheme of national projects, 5 proposals were received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, in the 1st meeting of the High Powered Steering Committee for National project held on 6th August 2009, it was decided that initially only one project from each state in the category of intra-state project with more than 2 lakh ha of irrigation potential may be included for funding under the scheme of National Projects. Any further project in this category will be considered only on completion of an ongoing project funded as a national project in this category on 1:1 basis. This decision was taken in order to avoid thin spreading of available resources so that project included in scheme of national project could be completed in stipulated time frame. In view of above, project proposal of "Restoring capacity of Sharda Sahayak System" project was considered in the 2nd meeting of the Steering Committee held on 17.2.10. However, representative of Govt, of Uttar Pradesh informed during the meeting that they are withdrawing proposal of Sharda Sahayak System and will instead propose Saryu canal project for inclusion in the scheme of national project. Nevertheless declaration of any project as National Project will depend upon the approval of Union Cabinet.

Mahadayi/Mandovi Project

3054. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted the tribunal on Mahadayi/Mandovi project being constructed by the Karnataka Government;

(b) if so, the terms of reference;

(c) if the tribunal is not constituted, how long will it take to constitute; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) The Central Government has approved the proposal to setup the tribunal in

respect of Mahadayi Water Disputes. As per Inter State River Water Disputes Act 1956, the Tribunal consists of a Chairman and two other members nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India from among persons who at the time of such nomination are Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court. Accordingly, Chief Justice of India has been requested to nominate Chairman and Members of the Tribunal. Notification of Tribunal depends upon the receipt of above nominations.

Investment made in Irrigation Projects

3055. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the investments made in the irrigation projects are not yielding the desired results;
- (b) the total investment made in the irrigation projects in the Tenth Five Year Plan; and
- (c) the physical and financial targets fixed and achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The investment in water sector under various plans has helped in increasing the irrigation potential creation from about 22.6 million hectare (mha) at pre-Plan stage to about 102.7 mha at the end of X Plan.

(b) As per the information provided by Planning Commission, the total expenditure under major & medium irrigation and minor irrigation sector during X Plan was Rs. 96,335.83 crores.

(c) The outlay for X Plan for major & medium irrigation and minor irrigation sector was Rs. 85,619.84 crores, against which the actual expenditure has been reported to be Rs. 96,335.83 crores. The target for creation of irrigation potential for X Plan was 16.743 mha which was revised to 10.5 mha during Mid-Term Appraisal of X Plan. The creation of irrigation of 8.82 mha during X Plan has been reported by the State Governments during X Plan.

Rain Water Harvesting

3056. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry is satisfied with the progress of enactment of legislation by States on rain water harvesting; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Water Resources circulated a Model Bill on Regulation and Control of the Development and Management of Ground Water to the States/Union Territories for enactment of suitable legislation on the lines of the Model Bill. The ground water legislation has been enacted by 11 States/Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Remaining States/UTs have been requested to enact this legislation.

Preparation of CWG

3057. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made adequate preparations for organizing Commonwealth Games-2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of all type construction work carried out so far along with the amount spent by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The work at all the sports infrastructure projects for Commonwealth Games is progressing at a rapid pace. 9 major competition venues have been completed and remaining are in advanced stage of completion. All the sports infrastructure projects will be completed well before the Games.

(c) Major construction related to sports stadia being carried out and amount spent in this regard is as below:

(Rs. in Crores)			
Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/Project	Amount Actually Spent
1	Sports Authority of India/Central Public Works Department (CPWD)	SAI Stadia	1384.67
2.	University of Delhi	Competition/Training venues	162.00
3	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	30.70
4.	Central Reserve Police Force/CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	20.65
5.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/ Competition and Training venues	555.59

Non-provision of jerseys to athletes during Winter Olympic

‡3058. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the athletes participating in the Winter Olympics were not provided with the required jerseys which they were required to wear in the opening ceremony;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the required jerseys were provided to Indian athletes by the owner of a sports Ltd. company of Surrey; and

(c) if so, whether Government would ensure that in future, every sportsperson participating in an international competition will be provided with all the necessary items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Ministry had sanctioned Rs.20,000/- per member of the official contingent towards purchase of ceremonial dress for the opening ceremony.

(b) No, Sir. Chef-de-Mission of the Indian contingent has informed that they neither asked for nor accepted any uniforms or funds raised by the Indo-Canadian community at Surrey (Canada).

(c) Does not arise.

Unanimity between Indian Hockey Federation and players

‡3059. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is some problem over unanimity in between the Indian Hockey Federation and the players;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to redress such problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The national hockey players had protested against non-fulfilment of contractual obligations by Hockey India with regard to their payments.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) These agreements are based on commercial arrangements with the sponsors. The Government has no role in such matters.

Revision of Budget for CWG

3060. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budget for organizing Commonwealth Games, 2010 has been revised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The budget of the Organizing Committee(OC) for organizing the Commonwealth Games has been revised from Rs. 767 crore to Rs. 1620 crore. The reasons include factors such as i) inclusion of new items essential for the conduct of the Games i.e. Accreditation, City Operations, Sponsorship & T.V. Rights, Ticketing, Insurance etc. ii) change in the scope of work and cost escalation iii) increase in the number of volunteers and number of days of Queen's Baton Relay(QBR).

Budget for Commonwealth Games

3061. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount budgetted, released and utilized till date on the preparations for the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(b) whether the funds allocated are being spent properly, prudently and in accordance with the economy instructions/guidelines already in force;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government has relaxed the norms or devised any fast track mechanism to achieve all targets in the given short period; and

(d) the physical targets fixed vis-a-vis achieved so far for preparedness of the Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The required details are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/ Project	Amount allocated	Amount released	Amount spent
1	Sports Authority of India/Central Public Works Department	SAI Stadia	2460.00	2222.18	1384.67
2.	University of Delhi, &	Competition/ Training venues	306.41	306.41	162.00
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia University	Training Venues	42.57	42.57	28.00
4.	D.P.S., R. K. Puram, New Delhi.	Training Venue	1.73	1.73	0.50
5	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	65.65	65.35	30.70
6.	Central Reserve Police Force/ CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	28.50	28.50	20.65
7.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/ Competition and Training venues	827.85	-	555.59
8.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	Competition and Training venues	330.00	140.00	140.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Funds are being utilized by the concerned agencies in accordance with their financial norms.

(d) The work at all the sports infrastructure projects for Commonwealth Games is progressing at a rapid pace. 9 major competition venues have been completed and remaining are in advanced stage of completion. All the sports infrastructure projects will be completed well before the Games. The progress of work at various stadia, is given in Statement.

Statement

The Progresss of work at various stadia

Competition venues (As on 31st March, 2010)

Sl. No.	Competition Venue	Agency	Completion Date	Progress Achieved (%)
1.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	SAI/CPWD	Completed	-
2.	MDC National Stadium-Hockey	SAI/CPWD	Completed	-
3.	Thyagraj Sports Complex -Netball	Govt. of Delhi	Completed	-
4.	Talkatora Stadium - Boxing	NDMC	Completed	-
5.	Yamuna Sports Complex -Archery	DDA	Completed	-
6.	Big-Bore Shooting, Kaderpur	CRPF/CPWD	Completed	-
7.	JN Sports Complex - Lawn Bowl	SAI/CPWD	Completed	-
8.	DU - Main Ground - Rugby7s	DU	Completed	-
9.	IG Sports Complex -Gymnastics	SAI/CPWD	Completed	-
10.	Games Village - Residential	DDA	31-Mar-10	97.0
11.	RK Khanna Tennis Stadium	AITA	30-Apr-10	91.2
12.	IG Sports Complex - Wrestling	SAI/CPWD	30-Apr-10	93.8
13.	IG Sports Complex - Cycling	SAI/CPWD	31-May-10	93.2
14.	JN Sports Complex -Weightlifting	SAI/CPWD	31-May-10	75.0
15.	SPM Swimming Pool Complex	SAI/CPWD	31-May-10	80.3
16.	Siri Fort Sports Complex-Badminton & Squash	DDA	31-May-10	88.8
17.	Yamuna Sports Complex - Table Tennis	DDA	15-Jun-10	88.3
18.	JN Sports Complex - Athletics	SAI/CPWD	30-Jun-10	83.3

Financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh

‡3062. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial assistance which was being provided to Madhya Pradesh Government for construction of stadium and other work under the infrastructure head had been discontinued since 1st April, 2005; and

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to provide the said financial assistance again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure schemes were transferred to State sector with effect from 01.04.2005. However, with the approval of Planning Commission, committed liabilities in respect of completed projects for all State Governments including Madhya Pradesh were being considered upto 31.03.2007. As regards committed liabilities which could not be met within 31.03.2007, it has been decided with the approval of Planning Commission, to cover eligible claims, as a one time measure, under the Additional Central Assistance (ACA)/State Plan Assistance (SPA). The committed liabilities in respect of Madhya Pradesh amounting to Rs.409.96 lakhs for 22 projects was recommended to Planning Commission for release as ACA/SPA, which has been expected by the Planning Commission.

World Cup Hockey

3063. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has hosted World Cup Hockey;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special and extra efforts made to help the Indian Hockey team to regain past glory on home turf and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12 countries comprising Australia, New Zealand, England, Germany, South Korea, Argentina, Netherlands, Spain, Pakistan, Malaysia, China, and India participated in the event. The Australian team won the event while Germany was runners-up. India stood at 8th position.

(c) The Government is providing all round support for the preparation of national men and women teams, which includes intensive coaching, engagement of high performance coaches, latest equipment, sports science support and foreign competition exposures. The amount spent by the Government for the last three years and the current year for development of hockey, including imparting training and participation in international sports events is given below:-

(Rupees in crores)		
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
3.16	3.45	7.60

People paying for CWG

3064. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Ministry of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the people are made to pay for the proposed Commonwealth Games;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government should not had thought of the poor people before agreeing to host the Commonwealth Games; and
- (d) the expenditure incurred so far on the infrastructure of the Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. For conduct of the Games funds are being provided as loan, which are to recouped from revenues generated by the Games The Sports and other infrastructure which are being funded by the Government will have lasting legacy value.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The Government took a considered decision for holding the Commonwealth Games.
- (d) An amount of Rs. 2260.35. crore has been incurred on sports infrastructure by the concerned agencies.

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the 21st April, 2010*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Casualties during Air Shows

*361. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of aerial accidents that happened during the air shows in the last four years; and

*The sitting o the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday, the 21st April, 2010 was adjourned on account of passing away of Shri Lal Balmiki. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, the 22nd April, 2010.

(b) the number of casualties amongst the defence services personnel and civil population in these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) In the last four years one accident has happened during public displays by aircrafts of Defence Services. A Kiran Mk-II aircraft of the Indian Navy crashed on 3.3.2010 at Hyderabad during an air show. While two defence services personnel (the pilot and co-pilot) died in the accident, two civilians were injured.

Pending NH projects in Tamil Nadu

*362. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any National Highway projects in Tamil Nadu which are currently held up in implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons that are holding up these projects; and

(d) what is the expected time-frame for the completion of these highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) The following two projects in Tamil Nadu under NHDP Phase VII and Phase I are currently held up in implementation:

S. No.	Name of Project and Details	Reasons holding up the Project	Expected Time Frame for completion of the Project
1	2	3	4
1	Elevated Road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal under NHDP Phase-VII on NH-4: Work awarded to M/s Soma Enterprise Ltd. on 06.01.2009 with a grant of Rs. 499.30 Cr. which is 37.12% of total estimated cost of Rs.1345 Cr. Concession Agreement signed on 18.05.2009. Financial closure is in advanced stage.	Government of Tamil Nadu has not so far handed over the land and done the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the project affected families along Cooum River Bank as per their commitment. Clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forest is awaited.	The project is scheduled to be completed with a construction period of 3 years from the Financial closure and settlement of land and environment issues.

1	2	3	4
2	Chennai-Ennore Port Connectivity Project (TPP Road, MoRR & IRR = 24 Km. & Ennore Expressway = 6 Km.)	Due to non-availability of firm Financial Commitment from Chennai Port Trust, the bids invited earlier were cancelled.	Chennai Port Trust has now given in principle commitment subject to approval of Ministry of Shipping and hence the bids are being re-invited with due date of submission as 02.06.2010. The scheduled completion period for the project is 2 years.

Miserable conditions of families of soldiers

*363. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the families of soldiers who were awarded gallantry awards posthumously are living in miserable conditions;

(b) if so, the details of posthumous awardees of 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars and kind of benefits and assistance being given to their families now, in particular to the widow of Abdul Hamid, hero of 1965 war;

(c) whether there is any system or mechanism to ensure welfare of such families;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, how the Government proposes to take care of widows and dependent parents of those who laid down their lives for the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) No specific case has come to the notice of the Government where family of a gallantry award winner soldier is living in miserable condition.

A list showing the names of posthumous awardees of 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars is at Annexure [See Appendix 219 Annexure No.21] The details of benefits and assistance given to these awardees is given in Statement (See below) and benefits extended in particular to the widow of Hav Abdul Hamid, PVC is given in Statement-II (See below).

The Government looks after the welfare of families of these awardees and other Ex-Servicemen and their families through Zila Sainik Boards at District level, Rajya Sainik Board at State level and Kendriya Sainik Board at Central level. Rajya Sainik Boards have been asked to impress upon the Zila Sainik Boards to pay special attention to the Gallantry Award recipients and their dependents.

Statement-I

The details of benefits and assistance given to awardees

1. Incentives being given by the Central Govt to gallantry Award Winners per month:

S.No.	Award	Rate of Monetary Allowance
(a)	Param Vir Chakra	3000/-
(b)	Ashok Chakra	2800/-
(c)	Maha Vir Chakra	2400/-
(d)	Kirti Chakra	2100/-
(e)	Vir Chakra	1700/-
(f)	Shaurya Chakra	1500/-
(g)	Sena/Nau Sena/Vayu Sena Medal	500/-

2. Rent Free telephone facility including full concession in installation charges to Chakra series Gallantry Awardees.
3. Life long issue of 1st Class/AC 2 Tier Complimentary Card Passes with a companion to recipients of PVC, MVC, VrC in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi Expresses.
4. Recipients of AC/KC/SC awards are entitled to I Class/AC 2 Tier of any train other than Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi Expresses.
5. 75% discount from Indian Airlines of normal economy class INR Fare to ex-Armed Forces Personnel recipients of PVC, AC, MVC and KC, life long.

Statement-II

*Benefits/Concessions paid to Smt. Rasulan Beevi widow of
No.26398864, Late Cqmh Abdul Hamid, PVC*

S.No.	Concession/Benefits	Date	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Army Relief Fund	06 Oct 1965	200/-
2.	Disabled Army Personnel, Widow and Orphans Fund	16 Nov 1965	440/-
3	AFPP Fund	21 Sep 1965	966/-
4.	(a) Liberalized Family Pension (Wef) (Revised from time to time)	01 Nov 1965	45/- +DA PM

1	2	3	4
		01 Feb 1972	110/- +DA PM
		01 Jan 1988	375/- +DA PM
		01 Apr 2004	2985/- +DA PM
	(b) At present the widow is getting Rs. 7000/- +DA @27% as on date Rs. 1890 + 3000 (PVC Allowance)	01 Jan 2006	7000/- +DA, 1890+3000 = 11890/- PM
5.	Financial Assistance paid by Lok Sangh Sansthan Nagour	Feb 1996	1,16,000/-
6.	Army Central Welfare Fund	22 Mar 2000	50,000/-
7.	National Defence Fund	12 Mar 2003	50,000/-
8.	Family Gratuity	20 Sep 1965	400/-
9.	Rail Travel Concession Identity Card has been issued	May 1997	
BY the Regiment			
10.	Regimental benevolent Fund	22 Sep 1965	650/-
11.	Assistance by Unit	07 Sep 1966	500/- Per year on Raising day
12.	Financial assistance being paid by the Grenadiers Regimental Centre Jabalpur	Apr 1992	250/- PM
13.	Financial Assistance being paid by 4 Grenadiers		250/- PM
The Government of Uttar Pradesh			
14.	From the Govt of Uttar Pradesh	21 Sep 1965	10000/-
15.	From the Govt of Uttar Pradesh for construction of House	21 Sep 1965	8000/-
16.	From UP Police & Armed Forces Sahayata Sansthan	01 Oct 1965	400/-
17.	From UP Police & Armed Forces Sahayata Sansthan	01 Nov 1965	560/-
18.	Annuity by Govt of Uttar Pradesh	01 Sep 1965	500/-

In addition the following assistance/benefits have been provided to Smt Rasulan Beevi:-

- (i) A 3 room house in Gora Bazar, Gazipur which has been rented out by Smt Rasulan Beevi.
- (ii) 2 Shops with residential room have been constructed on the land given to her in Dulhapur, Distt. Ghazipur
- (iii) Allotted 7 acres land in 1965 for Agriculture purpose
- (iv) One Bharat Petrol Pump has been allotted which is currently operational.
- (v) Grand -Son Zimal Ahmad has been given a job in Railways last year.
- (vi) Second Grand -Son Shamim Ahmad has been given a job in Electricity Deptt.
- (vii) Daughter's son Abdullah Seikh has been given a job in ECHS Polyclinic
- (viii) Daughter's second son has been given job in District Hospital Ghazipur
- (ix) Canteen Smart Card has been provided to Smt Rasulan Beevi
- (x) Rail Travel Concession Identity card has been issued in May 1997.

Linking police stations through single network

***364. DR. K. MALAISAMY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Rs. 2000 crore project to link 19,000 police stations under a single network;
- (b) whether it is still on paper or in practice; and
- (c) the details of modernisation of police stations and police force, State-wise and percentage of implementation and achievement of the overall modernization plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) After the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) Scheme was approved by the Government and Planning Commission, the Project was launched in June 2009 and the following actions have been completed:-

- i Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Central Government and all 35 States/Union Territories.
- ii Governance structure for implementation of the project, consisting of the State Apex Committee, State Empowered Committee and State and District Mission Teams established in all 35 States/UTs.
- iii Selection process for State Project Management Consultant (SPMC) in 21 States/UTs.
- iv Disbursement of funds amounting to Rs. 115.39 Crore to all 35 States/UTs for implementation of the Project.

- v Workshops of State Nodal Officers appointed by States for the implementation of CCTNS Scheme held at the National Crime Records Bureau.
- vi Five regional conferences with the respective States in the concerned region held at Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bangalore, Gandhinagar and Kolkata with a view to bring consistency in project implementation and also to share best practices.
- vii Request for Proposal (RFP) released to the short-listed bidders for selection of the Software Development Agency (SDA) for development of CCTNS Core Application Software.
- viii Report of the Tender Evaluation Committee along with its recommendations submitted to the Empowered Committee for the CCTNS Project.
- ix A snap shot of the progress of implementation at States/UTs level (as on 19.04.2010) is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) "Police" and "Law and Order" is a State subject as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to modernize and adequately equip its police forces for meeting the challenges of law and order and internal security. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, the Government has been implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces. Under the Scheme, assistance is being provided to the States for procurement of modern weaponry, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, procurement of vehicles security/communication/forensic equipments, etc. The Central funds released and utilization reported for a period 2005-06 to 2007-08 and funds released during the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 to States is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

The progress of implementation at States/UTs Level

S.No.	State/UT Name	MoU signed (Y/N/WIP)	Governance Structure Constituted (Y/N/WIP)	State Designated Agency constituted (Y/N/WIP)	Initial Fund Released	SPMC States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Daman & Diu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Lakshadweep	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Manipur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Evaluation of fender in progress
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Evaluation of fender in progress
25.	Andman & Nicobar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP issued
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP issued
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP issued
28.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP issued
29.	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP issued
30.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP issued
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP issued
32.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP issued
33.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP is yet to be issued
34.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP is yet to be issued
35.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RFP is yet to be issued

Statement-II

Details of funds released to States

Name of State	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09	2009-10
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP	101.41	101.41	0.00	88.12	88.12	0.00	87.34	87.34	0.00	83.83	115.54
Arunachal	7.00	7.00	0.00	11.53	11.47	0.06	10.70	10.70	0.00	14.72	11.5
Assam	56.68	56.68	0.00	52.58	47.95	4.23	87.82	72.93	14.89	68.11	60.79
Bihar	39.87	39.87	0.00	51.62	51.62	0.00	16.24	9.47	6.77	41.57	59.34
Chhattisgarh	40.74	40.74	0.00	57.06	57.06	0.00	41.72	37.83	3.89	26.54	17.04
Goa	1.06	1.06	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	7.08
Gujarat	39.85	39.85	0.00	45.52	45.52	0.00	51.90	51.90	0.00	48.02	52.18
Haryana	14.95	14.95	0.00	19.69	19.69	0.00	35.75	35.75	0.00	27.51	46.63
HP	6.78	6.78	0.00	3.92	3.91	0.01	10.27	10.27	0.00	9.99	7.10
J&K	109.22	109.22	0.00	88.13	88.13	0.00	115.34	114.69	0.65	109.65	111.18
Jharkhand	40.74	40.74	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	50.95	49.66	1.29	69.85	33.49

Karnataka	65.85	65.85	0.00	64.15	64.15	0.00	78.13	78.13	0.00	69.61	63.96
Kerala	18.84	18.84	0.00	24.53	23.74	0.79	40.01	39.68	0.33	22.90	32.54
MP	31.65	31.65	0.00	43.24	42.93	0.31	57.68	57.49	0.19	40.37	54.87
Maharashtra	88.78	88.02	0.76	105.10	101.66	3.44	78.87	73.08	5.79	75.86	72.48
Manipur	16.97	16.93	0.04	14.09	12.72	1.37	32.07	29.91	2.16	39.23	27.44
Meghalaya	6.57	6.57	0.00	8.59	6.58	2.01	15.44	9.83	5.61	10.81	9.73
Mizoram	6.00	6.00	0.00	10.48	10.48	0.00	11.00	7.69	3.31	12.69	11.48
Nagaland	17.52	17.52	0.00	22.68	22.68	0.00	30.72	30.72	0.00	38.42	31.50
Orissa	35.08	35.08	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	45.80	45.80	0.00	42.54	51.87
Punjab	20.31	20.31	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	34.94	34.94	0.00	21.56	33.50
Rajasthan	34.81	34.81	0.00	40.47	40.47	0.00	49.60	46.35	3.25	49.10	51.18
Sikkim	2.43	2.43	0.00	3.46	3.25	0.21	4.42	3.74	0.68	6.12	4.72
Tamil Nadu	65.51	65.51	0.00	61.65	61.65	0.00	75.74	75.42	0.32	50.10	60.67
Tripura	11.83	10.29	1.54	11.34	3.22	8.12	14.47	1.34	13.13	20.66	22.92
Uttar Pradesh	98.12	98.12	0.00	94.28	91.45	2.83	115.44	115.12	0.32	102.31	125.17
Uttarakhand	16.76	16.76	0.00	5.28	5.28	0.00	9.89	8.70	1.19	19.39	5.29
West Bengal	29.67	29.67	0.00	37.11	35.73	1.38	44.45	38.30	6.15	32.18	48.81
Total	1025.00	1022.66	2.34	1065.22	1040.46	24.76	1248.70	1178.78	69.92	1157.64	1230.00

Improving facilities to Handloom Weavers

*365. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the efforts made by Government to improve the facilities to handloom weavers and to alleviate their miserable financial conditions in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar during the last one year, till-date;

(b) how many handloom weavers in these States are covered under the various schemes during the last one year, till-date, district-wise;

(c) whether Government will implement health insurance scheme for the weavers and their families in these States;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of weavers covered under the scheme, district-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) The Government of India has been implementing the following Five Schemes for the overall development of Handloom weavers, all over the country, including **Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar**.

- **Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme**

This scheme provides need based inputs to "**Clusters**" of 300-500 Handloom or "**Groups**" of 10-100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, working capital, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of workshed.

- **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme**

This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the **Health Insurance Scheme** for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and **Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana** for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/ accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

- **Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme**

This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support through design development and marketing linkages to assist in the sale of the Handloom products both in domestic and international market.

- **Mill Gate Price Scheme**

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at **Mill Gate Price** to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential.

• **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme**

This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

For the State of Uttar Pradesh, a Mega Handlooms Cluster at Varanasi has been taken up for its overall development to cover more than 25000 handloom weavers with a project cost of Rs.70.00 crore.

(b) District-wise details of handloom weavers benefited under each scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Bihar during the last one year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. Government of India is implementing the Health Insurance Scheme since 2005-06 for providing access to health care facilities to handloom weavers all over the country including Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

(d) (i) Weavers enrolled under the Health Insurance Scheme and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (in these States) during 2009-10 are as follows:-

	HIS (Upto Mar'10)	MGBBY (Upto Feb'10)
Uttar Pradesh	191714	9890
Andhra Pradesh	120027	72294
Bihar	31948	463

District-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*)

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

District-wise details of weavers enrolled

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme:

Uttar Pradesh

	(i) Cluster Projects 2009-10	(300-500 looms each)
Name of District	No. of clusters sanctioned	Beneficiaries covered
Barabanki	4	1239
Varanasi	2	655
Mahamayanagar	1	322
Agra	1	315
Total	8	2531

(ii) **Group Approach 2009-10** (10-100 weavers each)

Name of District	No. of Group Approach sanctioned	Beneficiaries covered
Baghpat	8	160
Ghaziabad	1	20
Bijnore	18	305
J P. Nagar	5	100
Muzzaffarnagar	9	180
Rampur	12	240
Moradabad	5	100
Total	58	1105

(iii) **Marketing incentive:**

Year	Amount released	Beneficiaries Covered
2009-10	Since, the State Government has not released matching State share and due to incomplete documents, no proposal could be considered.	

Andhra Pradesh

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

(i) **Cluster Projects 2009-10** (300-500 looms each)

Name of District	No. of clusters sanctioned	Beneficiaries covered
Mangalagiri, Guntur District	1	663
Dharamavaram-II, Ananthapur District	1	412
Total	2	1075

(ii) **Group Approach 2009-10** (10-100 weavers each)

Name of District	No. of clusters sanctioned	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3
Srikakulam	1	20
East Godavari	2	40
Prakasham	109	1096
Nellore	4	80
Kurnool	3	60
Chittoor	4	80

1	2	3
Karimnagar	2	40
Warangal	5	100
Hyderabad	1	20
Rangareddy	1	20
Nizamabad	3	60
Total	135	1616

(iii) Marketing Incentive

Year	Amount released	Beneficiaries Covered
2009-10	7.86 crore	93085

Bihar

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

(i) & (ii) Cluster and Group Approach

No proposals under Cluster and Group approach have been received from Govt. of Bihar during 2009-10. Moreover, the Utilization Certificates of previous releases have not yet been received from State Government of Bihar despite reminders.

(iii) Marketing Incentive

State Government of Bihar has not submitted any proposal(s) under Marketing Incentive Component of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme during 2009-10 upto date.

2. Handloom Weaver's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:

- Health Insurance Scheme for Health Insurance Cover
- Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana for Life Insurance Cover

Uttar Pradesh

No of weavers enrolled		
Year	HIS (Upto Mar, 10)	MGBBY (upto Feb. 10)
2009-10	191714	9890

Andhra Pradesh

2009-10	120027	72294
---------	--------	-------

Bihar

2009-10	31948	463
---------	-------	-----

- (ii) District-wise information in respect of MGBBY is not maintained by LIC.
- (iii) District wise details of Number of Handloom Weavers covered under HIS in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar during last one year, are as follows:-

Uttar Pradesh (Year 5 - 2009-10)*

District	No of Families
1	2
Agra	217
Aligarh	98
Eta	10
Hathras	20
Mathura	172
Allahabad	88
Badaun	28
Bareilly	887
Pilibhit	118
Shahjahanpur	23
Auriya	40
Etawa	456
Kannauj	4
Mainpuri	31
Ambedkar Nagar	14,585
Faizabad	58
Sultanpur	1,330
Basti	1
Gorakhpur	8,714
Kushi Nagar	29
Maharajganj	55

1	2
Sant Kabir Nagar	2,803
Jhansi	1,258
Kanpur	578
Unnao	998
Barabanki	13,702
Hardoi	1,917
Lakhimpur Khiri	126
Rai Bareilly	881
Sitapur	17,125
Azamgarh	15,300
Balia	28
Gazipur	561
Mau	2,163
Baghpat	610
Bulandshahar	311
GB Nagar	20
Ghaziabad	1,100
Meerut	1,536
Muzzafarnagar	1,711
Saharanpur	120
Bijnor	14,927
JP nagar	2,632
Moradabad	12,228
Rampur	3,100
Bhadohi	3,215
Jaunpur	1,067

1	2
Mirzapur	5,012
Sonbhadra	1,245
Varanasi	45,215
Chandauli	13,261
Total	191,714

Andhra Pradesh Year 5 (2009-10)*

District	No. of Families
Ananthapur	26,127
Chittoor	5,687
East Godavari	10,455
Guntur	9,455
Hyderabad	495
Kadapa	13,362
Krishna	5,808
Kurnool	4,918
Mehboobnagar	4,369
Nalgonda	6,929
Nellore	5,125
Prakasam	10,777
Warangal	7,954
West Godavari	2,317
Srikakulam	2,632
Medak	674
Karimnagar	2,386
Vishakhapatnam	555
Total	120,027

*The Figures are provisional.

Bihar Year 5 (2009-10)*

District	No of Families
Arariya	1,277
Aurangabad	286
Bhagalpur	8,218
Bhojpur	2
Gaya	4,596
Banka	7,324
Chhapra	1
Madhubani	5,829
Darbhanga	737
Jahanabad	2
Kaimur	182
Katihar	1,441
Kishenganj	20
Nalanda	813
Navada	134
Patna	510
Sivan	576
Total	31,948

* The Figures are provisional.

3. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme

Year (upto Mar. 2010)	No. of events	No. of beneficiaries
Uttar Pradesh		
2009-10	49 events	37,353
Andhra Pradesh		
2009-10	59 events	2,41,920
Bihar		
2009-10	Nil	Nil *

* The State Government of Bihar has not submitted Utilisation certificates in the required format, hence, no marketing events could be sanctioned to the State thereafter and during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10.

District-wise Marketing events under Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme

Uttar Pradesh

Year 2009-2010		
Place/District	No. of events	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
Mahoba	01	500
Farrukhabad	01	600
Mathura	01	525
Azamgarh	01	1470
Hamirpur	01	500
Barabanki	01	750
Varanasi	03	3535
Gautambudh Nagar	02	2150
Rampur	01	500
Jhansi	02	610
Raibarely	02	1554
Jalaun	01	480
Ballia	01	1025
Ghaziabad	01	1900
Lakhimpur Khiri	01	800
Kushinagar	01	500
Santkabir Nagar	01	900
Etawah	02	1860
Gorakhpur	01	800
J. P. Nagar		
Sitapur	01	756
Allahabad	01	980

1	2	3
Hardoi		
Chitrakute	01	900
Banda	01	600
Lalitpur	01	620
Bahraich	01	650
Saharanpur	01	1500
Sultanpur	06	4330
Aligarh	02	1293
Suro (Kashiram nagar)	01	525
Ambedkar Nagar	01	650
Bijnour	01	800
Sonabhadra	01	600
Meerut	01	500
Mau	01	500
Moradabad	01	600
Mainpuri	01	500
Agra	01	90
Khanpur	-	-
Total	49	37,353

Andhra Pradesh

Year 2009-2010		
Place/District	No. of events	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
Krishna	04	18000
Guntur	03	10500
Kurnool	03	12000

1	2	3
Kadapa	02	9790
Srikakulam	02	9790
Nizamabad	01	4000
Warangal	03	9840
East Godavari	04	32000
Visakhapatnam	04	12000
Ranga Reddy	03	9000
Chittoor	05	12500
Adilabad	02	8000
Nalgonda	02	7000
Medak	02	6000
Prakasam	02	7200
West Godavari	01	3500
Vizanagaram	02	7800
Nellore	01	4400
Ananthapur	03	9300
Mahabubnagar	01	3300
Karimnagar	03	12500
Chennai	01	4500
Hyderabad	04	25000
Khammam	01	4000
Total	59	2,41,920

4. Yarn supplied under Mill Gate Price Scheme

Uttar Pradesh

2009-2010

District	Qty. (Lac Kg)	Value (Lac Rs.)
1	2	3
Agra District	2.327 kgs	176.65
Ambedkar Nagar District	0.227 kgs	24.84

1	2	3
Aligarh	0.000 kgs	0.00
Amroha District	0.025 kgs	2.95
Azamgarh District	0.012 kgs	10.10
Barabanki District	14.834 kgs	1984.28
Bhadoi District	0.749 kgs	112.63
Bijnore District	0.009 kgs	1.09
Etawah District	4.547 kgs	462.24
Firozabad	0.000 kgs	0.00
Ghaziabad District	0.009 kgs	0.57
Ghazipur District	0.030 kgs	1.55
Gorakhpur	0.000 kgs	0.00
Hathras District	4.436 kgs	290.39
Jalalpur District	0.740 kgs	79.08
Jhansi District	0.004 kgs	1.50
Lucknow District	0.456 kgs	53.36
Meerut District	11.258 kgs	954.32
Mirzapur District	0.001 kgs	0.94
Moradabad District	2.032 kgs	266.29
Muzaffarnagar District	0.007 kgs	0.91
Pilibhit District	0.022 kgs	0.99
Rampur District	0.009 kgs	0.99
Sitapur District	0.799 kgs	47.92
Varanasi District	0.463 kgs	264.29
Kanpur	0.000 kgs	0.00
Baghpat	0.000 kgs	0.00
Total	42.996 kgs	4737.89

Andhra Pradesh

2009-2010

District	Qty (in Kg.)	Value (in Rs.)
Adilabad	4580.00	676904.00
Ananthpur	11465.45	22024672.00
Chittoor	3819.60	700497.00
Cuddapah	257458.98	57024107.80
East Godavari	102303.67	19748476.80
Guntur	105021.20	18231487.80
Hyderabad	4449547.56	483686380.40
Karimnagar	154419.25	16672738.00
Khammam	363.60	44400.00
Krishna	67816.30	16804853.00
Kurnool	47618.67	6359154.92
Mehboobnagar	1374.78	201734.00
Medak	13636.42	1816962.00
Nalgonda	40614.52	5660724.00
Nellore	4457.20	1117261.00
Nizamabad	817.20	107600.00
Prakasham	115758.90	25421709.00
Srikakulam	14734.00	2014905.00
Vishakhapatnam	181.60	12349.00
Vijayanagram	2211.20	322450.00
Warangal	50882.76	3016913.00
West Godavari	1728.70	206025.00
Total	54.50 Lakh Kg.	68.19Cr

Bihar

2009-2010

District	Qty (in Kg)	Value (Rs. in lakh)
Bhagalpur District	2.313 kgs	295.34
Gaya District	0.599 kgs	49.00
Nalanda District	0.082 kgs	8.99
Patna District	0.005 kgs	5.52
Banka	0.000 kgs	0.00
Total	2.999 kgs	358.85

5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

- In Uttar Pradesh there are two Weavers Service Centres at Meerut and Varanasi and one IIHT at Varanasi.
- In Bihar, there is one Weaver Service Centre at Bhagalpur.
- In Andhra Pradesh, there are two Weavers' Service Centres at Hyderabad and Vijayawada.
- The National Centre for Textile Design provides ethnic and contemporary designs developed by the Weavers' Service Centres to the textile sector through the web portal www.designdiary.nic.in through the Design Pool available in 12 Indian regional languages including Hindi. There are 1081 designs available on the website which are downloadable free of cost. More than 1.00 lakh viewers have visited this site.
- For capacity building of the Handloom weavers, Design Exhibition-cum-Dyeing Workshops are held by the Weavers' Service Centres to improve and update the dyeing techniques of the handloom weavers.
- During 2009-10, 20 Design Workshops were held in Uttar Pradesh, 20 Design Workshops in Andhra Pradesh, while in Bihar 05 such design workshops have been held.
- The President of India released 4 Postage Stamps on Banarasi Silk, Kanchipuram Silk, Kalamkari and Apa Tani weavers on 10th Dec.2009 at Rashtrapati Bhawan.
- To provide a marketing linkage and for Brand Building promotional activities for the products of all handloom clusters including that of Varanasi, Bijnor, Barabanki of Uttar Pradesh and

Bhagalpur Cluster of Bihar, a Fashion Show showcasing apparels made from their products was exhibited for the first time in New Delhi and in four other cities during the "Handloom Week" from 21st December to 27th December, 2009.

- All Handloom Schemes are available in 14 Regional languages on website at www.handlooms.nic.in since August, 2009 i.e. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Assamese, Urdu, Bangla, Gujarati, Khasi other than English and Hindi etc.
- Launch of new Handloom Mark Website i.e. www.handloommark.gov.in in December, 2009 with 4324 visitors so far.
- E-Marketing linkage provided for the first time to Bhagalpur Cluster in Bihar.
- Handloom Atlas in 4 international languages provides graphic reference to importers about the Handloom clusters of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and serves as a sourcing guide to the importers.

Compensation to farmers for using their land for defence purposes

*366. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers living near the Line of Control (LoC) are not being paid suitable compensation for handing over their land to the authorities for checking the advancement of enemy forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) There are 283 cases of land involving an area of 9,281 acres occupied by Armed Forces near the LoC. Out of these, in 210 cases covering an area of 3850 acres annual rentals amounting to Rs.4.53 crores are being paid. In remaining 73 cases, compensation is yet to be paid mainly due to non-availability of revenue documents from State Government, non-issuance of administrative sanction by defence authorities, non-issuance of Requisitioning Orders by State Government under the provisions of J&K Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act.

The following steps have been taken to expedite release of compensation:-

(i) Enhanced financial and administrative powers have been delegated to local levels so that reference to Ministry is not necessary.

(ii) Instructions have been given to release compensation upto 80% pending issue of requisition order by Deputy Commissioner one month after request has been made by Defence Estates Officer.

(iii) Guidelines have been issued to complete hiring formalities within 6 months for land taken on rent by mutual agreement.

Modernization of Forensic Science Applications

*367. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for modernization of Forensic Science Applications;

(b) if so, the essential features of the scheme;

(c) the financial assistance given to the State Governments, if any, so far;

(d) whether there are any schemes known as "Creation of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories at State Level" and "Mobile Forensic Science Units at District Level"; and

(e) if so, the essential features of the schemes and financial assistance given to the State of Goa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) For upgradation of Forensic Science Application directorate of Forensic Science under Ministry of Home Affairs has the following schemes:-

(i) Composite Scheme on 'Modernisation of Forensic Science Applications' for Director of Forensic Sciences (DFS) and its outlying units of MHA, GOI-outlay Rs. 200 crores under XI five year Plan.

(ii) Composite Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of 'Creation of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs) and District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs) for States and UTs-outlay Rs. 100 crore under XI Five year Plan.

(b) The essential features of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100% assistance from GOI) of 'Modernisation of Forensic Science Applications' for DFS and its outlying units of MHA are as under:-

(i) To improve Forensic Science services/support at central level;

(ii) To make the investigative mechanism faster and cost effective;

(iii) Improve the overall Forensic Awareness among Police, Judiciary;

(iv) Increase of conviction rate thereby acting as a deterrent to perpetration of crimes;

- (v) Improve the faith of public in justice delivery system would improve and sustain;
- (vi) Nurture the Human Resource Development component in forensics;
- (vii) Create Data Banks in emerging areas like DNA, Computer Forensics, and Voice Identification/Speaker Identification etc.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of modernization of Forensic Science Application there are 26 Schemes which *inter-alia* contain the Scheme of establishment New Hi-Tech central Forensic Science Laboratories' and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEsQD) at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati with an outlay of Rs. 42.60 crore under 11th Five year Plan.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Under the Composite Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of 'Creation of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and District Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories for States/Union Territories (UTs) with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore it has been decided to set up 6 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs), i.e. one in each State/UT viz Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Sikkim Uttrakhand & Pudducherry and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs) in States/UTs viz Arunachal Pradesh (1), Bihar (4), Chhattisgarh (2), Goa (2), Haryana (2), Himachal Pradesh (2), Jammu & Kashmir (2), Jharkhand (5), Manipur (2), Meghalaya (2), Mizoram (4), Punjab (4), Rajasthan (4), Sikkim (2), Tripura (2), Uttrakhand (2), West Bengal (2), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1), Daman & Diu (2), Lakshadweep (2), Puducherry (1), For RFSL, a financial support of Rs. 8 crore per RFSL would be provided to States during the current XIth Five year Plan towards the rent/construction of building for the RFSL as well as logistic and manpower support. For DMFU, a financial assistance of Rs. 1 crore would be provided for each DMFU to be set up in States/UTs. The beneficiary States/UT would be required to sign MoU with Dte. of Forensic Science.

Essential features of the scheme are:-

Provide for improved Forensic Science services support at Regional and District level by providing financial assistance for the capacity building, procurement of equipment and consumables and manpower costs during the 11th Plan period. In case of Regional Forensic Labs, the cost of the building or that of hiring a building would also be provided for. The Dte. of Forensic Science will monitor and evaluate the performance of States/UTs for both the Schemes.

Doha Round of WTO discussion

*368. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of Doha round of WTO discussion; and
- (b) whether USA and European Union have agreed to reduce their agriculture subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Doha Round of trade negotiations in the World Trade Organisation is still in progress and discussion on various issues, including agriculture subsidies, is yet to conclude.

Similarity in Naxal attacks in different states

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

- (a) whether there is any similarity in ways of naxal attacks or ammunition etc. being used in West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar etc.;
- (b) whether State police have modern arms like naxalites have; and
- (c) if not, whether the Union Government is in a position to provide them such sophisticated arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Mode of attacks by LWE groups, particularly the CPI (Maoist) is broadly the same across States. Intelligence inputs reveal that large scale attacks are meticulously planned in which the Central Military Commission (CMC) and/or the State Military Commission (SMC) of the CPI (Maoist) is involved. The Maoist also take advantage of the local topography before launching any attack on the security forces.

(b) and (c) The state police are equipped with sophisticated arms and ammunition. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing funds for modern arms and ammunition under schemes such as Modernization of Police Forces.

Patent of Medicines

*370. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the Indian Patents Act allows patent of a medicine for more than 20 years;
- (b) if not, whether this condition is maintained in the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) being negotiated with European Union (EU);
- (c) whether customs obligations in some countries have seized exported medicines from India;
- (d) the action Government has taken to protect the export of Indian medicines; and
- (e) whether these obligations are contained in the Free Trade Agreement being negotiated with EU?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The issue has been raised by the European Union (EU) for discussion in the preliminary consultation text on Intellectual Property Rights in the Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India has firmly taken up this matter to protect the export of Indian medicines. India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy in raising the issue at several international fora like World Trade Organisation (WTO) and World Health Organization including bilateral consultations and consultations under Dispute Settlement understanding of WTO with the EU authorities.

(e) The issues raised by the European Union for discussion in the preliminary consultation text on Intellectual Property Rights in the BTIA include proposals for applying border measures for goods in transit.

Delay in verification of Indians held abroad

*371. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that State Governments do not respond promptly to requests from our Embassies on the verification of Indian persons held abroad;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some State Police Departments take six months on an average to send a confirmation of the citizenship of Indian persons held abroad; and

(c) whether Government is considering calling a meeting of State Home Secretaries to reply by fax and phone and use of other electronic devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) As per information available, nationality verification is generally completed by the State Governments within a time frame of 3 months from the date of receipt of complete information of the references.

(c) There is no such proposal at this stage.

Handloom Weavers in Tamil Nadu

*372. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of handloom weavers in the State of Tamil Nadu as on date, district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of handloom weavers in the State are poor and indebted and leading a miserable life; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take to improve the lot of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) As reported by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, as on 31.03.2010 there are 4,12,715 handloom weavers in the State of Tamil Nadu. District-wise details of number of weavers are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) No Sir. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that the handloom weavers in their State are getting continuous employment and thereby earning a decent wages for their livelihood. Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Coop. Society (Co-optex) is an Apex organization in the State of Tamilnadu, supporting large number of Handloom Weavers of Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. Co-optex is taking a pro-active role to market the handloom products of its member societies. The Government of India has financially supported Co-optex in its restructuring, which has resulted in increase of sales turnover from Rs. 107.54 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 180.67 crore in the year 2009-10 and also increase in profit from Rs.2.75 crore to Rs.10.00 crore during the same period. The State Government of Tamil Nadu is also implementing their own schemes for the development and welfare of handloom weavers and doing excellent work for the handloom weavers in the State. The schemes are as follows:

- (i) The State Government provides 4% interest subsidy on loans taken by the handloom weavers co-operative societies from the Co-operative Banks. The amount of interest subsidy provided in 2009-10 is Rs. 12.66 crore.
- (ii) The State Government has abolished Sales Tax on Hank Yarn used by the handloom weavers in the State.
- (iii) The State Government has decided to waive a sum of Rs. 11.70 crore of Housing Loan of weavers as on 31.3.2008 to make the payment due to HUDCO on behalf of weavers from the year 2008 to 2015.
- (iv) The State Government provides free Power up to 100 units bi-monthly for handloom weavers.
- (v) The State Government provides 20% rebate subsidy on the sale of handloom cloth throughout the year, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 per unit of cotton varieties and Rs.200 per unit of silk varieties.
- (vi) The State Government also implements the following other schemes for the handloom weavers:
 - (a) The Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme
 - (b) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Old Age Pension Scheme
 - (c) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme

The Government of India has been implementing the following Five Schemes for the overall development of Handloom weavers, all over the country, including Tamil Nadu.

- Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
 This scheme provides need based inputs to "**Clusters**" of 300-500 Handloom or a "**Groups**" of 10-100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, working capital, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of workshop.
- Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
 This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the **Health Insurance Scheme** for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and **Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana** for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/ accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

- Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme

This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support through design development and marketing linkages to assist in the sale of the Handloom products both in domestic and international market.

- Mill Gate Price Scheme

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at **Mill Gate Price** to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential.

- Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

During 2009-10, for the State of Tamil Nadu, a Mega Handlooms Cluster at Virudhunagar has been taken up for its overall development to cover more than 25000 handloom weavers with a project cost of Rs.70.00 crore. Under Scheme for Integrated Textile Park, a handloom park has been sanctioned at Kancheepuram with a project cost of Rs.83.83 crore with a Central share of Rs.33.53 crore.

The details of financial assistance released under various schemes implemented by the Government of India are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise handloom weavers in the State of Tamilnadu as on 31.03.2010

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of weavers
1	2	3
1.	Coimbatore	21650
2.	Tiruppur	12314
3.	Cuddalore	16443
4.	Vilupuram	10128
5.	Dindigul	7845
6.	Erode	65648
7.	Kancheepuram	60553
8.	Karur	14880
9.	Tanjavur	12466
10.	Perambalur	478
11.	Ariyalur	15639

1	2	3
12.	Madurai	18283
13.	Theni	1181
14.	Kanyakumari	12109
15.	Ramnad	10580
16.	Sivagangai	4141
17.	Salem	28599
18.	Dharmapuri	1076
19.	Namackal	23681
20.	Tirunelveli	7435
21.	Tuticorin	2588
22.	Tiruvallur	10728
23.	Tiruvarur	1193
24.	Nagapattinam	379
25.	Trichy	5974
26.	Vellore	13022
27.	Tiruvannamalai	13119
28.	Virudhunagar	20583
	TOTAL	412715

Statement-II

Details of Financial Assistance released under various schemes

1. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

A. Cluster Projects - 300-500 looms

Year	No. of clusters sanctioned	Amt. Released (Rs in Cr)
2007-08	27	4.26
2008-09	10	1.64
2009-10	-	2.77(2nd Installment)
TOTAL	37	8.67

B. Group Approach Projects- 10-100 looms

Year	No of Gr. Projects Sanctioned	Amt. Released(Rs in Cr)
2007-08	-	-
2008-09	74	3.81
2009-10	45	2.76
TOTAL	119	6.57

C. Marketing Incentive:

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	23.79
2008-09	35.85
2009-10	44.62
TOTAL	104.26

D. 10% Special Rebate (Non-Plan):

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	6.49
2008-09	5.29
2009-10	1.89
TOTAL	13.67

2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme**(A) Health Insurance Scheme**

Year	No of weavers enrolled (in Lakh)
2007-08	2.84
2008-09	2.89
2009-10	3.19
TOTAL	8.92

(B) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yoiana

Year	No of weavers enrolled (in Lakh)
2007-08	2.05
2008-09	2.41
2009-10 (upto Feb.2010)	2.39
TOTAL	6.85

3. Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme

Year	No. of Events Sanctioned
2007-08	24
2008-09	31
2009-10	46

4. Mill Gate Price Scheme

The supply of yarn in the last three years is as follows:

Year	Qty. (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs.in crore)
2007-08	334.02	311.31
2008-09	422.69	450.61
2009-10	385.78	432.45

5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme:

- In Tamil Nadu, there are 3 Weavers' Service Centres at Chennai, Kancheepuram and Salem and one Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Salem.
- During the year 2009-10, 30 Design Exhibitions-cum-Dyeing Workshops were conducted in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- The National Centre for Textile Design provides ethnic and contemporary designs developed by the Weavers' Service Centres to the textile sector through the web portal www.designdiary.nic.in through the design pool available in 12 Indian regional languages, including Tamil. There are 1081 designs available on the website which are downloadable free of cost. More than one lakh viewers have visited this site.

Death of Navy Pilot during air show in Hyderabad

† *373. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the death of two pilots of Navy in the recent airshow in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) On the 3rd March, 2010, when the Indian Navy aircraft, Kiran IN-078, was participating in an airshow over Begumpet airfield, it crashed onto a residential building, leading to demise of the two pilots who were flying the aircraft. A Board of Inquiry (BOI) has been constituted by the Indian Navy to investigate into the circumstances leading to the crash. The actual cause of the accident will be known after the BOI completes the investigation and reports. While the Navy follows prescribed procedure to avoid such incidents, further steps, if any, to prevent such accidents, can be considered after the report of BOI is seen and examined. In the interim, as a precaution, one time check of engine and flying controls of the entire Kiran Fleet of the Indian Navy has been undertaken.

Murder at IGI Airport

*374. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of abduction and murder of Charanjit Singh on December 4, 2008 at IGI Airport, New Delhi has come to the notice of Government;

(b) the number of such cases that happened during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to check recurrence of such murders of innocent people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No case regarding abduction and murder in respect of Shri Charanjit Singh has been reported/registered on 04.12.2008, at IGI Airport, New Delhi. However, a missing report of Shri Charanjit Singh S/o Shri Gurdeep Singh R/o Vill. Neemwals mode, PO Sukhpure, PS Sahina, Distt, Barnala, Punjab was lodged vide DD No. 20A dated 07.01.2010 on the report of Shri Kuldeep Singh that his nephew arrived from Abu-Dhabi on 04.12.2000 at IGI Airport, New Delhi but he did not reach home. Later a case of abduction was registered vide FIR No. 24/10 dated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

13.10.2010 u/s 365 IPC. During the course of investigation, it emerged that Shri Charanjit Singh after reaching IGI Airport, went to visit pilgrimage centres/Gurdwaras in India. He appeared on his own on 24.03.2010 at Police Station, IGI Airport and disclosed that he had not been abducted. In view of the above facts and circumstances, the case was sent for cancellation *vide* R/C No. 189/21/10, dated 26.03.2010. During the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2007, 2008, 2009 & 2010 (Upto 15.02.2010), only one case of abduction and murder has been reported/registered vide FIR NO. 50/08 u/s 365 and 302/392/34/120-B IPC and 25 Arms Act at PS Domestic Airport in respect of Shri K.T. Sameer. Three accused persons have been arrested in this case who are facing trial in the court in above said case. All the police personnel posted at the airport have been briefed to keep close watch on the touts/taxi drivers.

Clearance to black-listed firms

*375. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has reversed its earlier stand and cleared two firms *i.e.* Israeli Military Industries (IMI) and Singapore Technology Kinetics (STK), which were blacklisted in connection with corruption scandal of former Chairman of Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), for field trials of the equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Law Ministry and Central Vigilance Commission have agreed for the trial; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) In the light of the names of seven firms figuring in the First Information Report (FIR) filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in May 2009, in respect of certain supply orders placed by the Ordnance Factory Board, a decision had been taken that procurement cases in the pipeline with any of these firms be put on hold until further orders. Subsequently, the matter was reviewed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry of Law and Justice and it has been decided that multi-vendor procurement cases, presently held up at various stages of technical evaluation/trials, may be progressed further as per the Defence Procurement Procedure 2008. However, no tender shall be awarded to the companies mentioned in the FIR unless the CBI investigation clears them totally. Accordingly, trials in such cases involving M/s ST Kinetics, Singapore and M/s IMI, Israel, are being progressed.

Basic facilities for road and building construction labourers

*376. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive plan to provide basic facilities such as health and education to the family members of road and building construction labourers in the country, particularly hilly States like Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by when such plan is likely to be sanctioned and implemented;

(c) whether Government will consider making arrangements for mobile school for the Children of road construction labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when and in which States such arrangements are likely to be implemented in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In order to safeguard the interest of workers engaged in the building and other construction works, the Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 with a view to regulating the wages, working conditions, safety and health, welfare measures etc. The Acts apply to every establishment which employs 10 or more workers. As per the Acts, every State Government has to frame and notify Rules, constitute Advisory Committee/Expert Committee, appoint various authorities for registration of workers, cess collection, inspection and Appellate authority and constitute Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board. The State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board constituted by the State Government is mandated to perform the following functions:

- (a) provide immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident
- (b) make payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of sixty years
- (c) sanction loans and advances to the beneficiary for construction of houses.
- (d) pay premia for Group Insurance Scheme of the beneficiaries.
- (e) give financial assistance for the education of children
- (f) meet medical expenses for treatment of major ailments

- (g) make payment of maternity benefit to the female beneficiaries; and
- (h) make provisions and improvement of such other welfare measures and facilities as may be prescribed.

As per the information received from the State of Himachal Pradesh, the State Government has notified rules, constituted State Welfare Board and notified implementing/cess collecting authority.

(b) to (d) As per the provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the responsibility of evolving, implementing and funding welfare schemes rests with the respective State Governments, including Himachal Pradesh.

Uniform definition of disabled persons

***377. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has proposed to adopt a uniform definition or identification of disabled persons by the Census and the NSSO as directed by the Eleventh Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how his Ministry proposes to conduct a proper and scientific enumeration of persons with disabilities in the next Census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Question on disability is canvassed in the 2nd phase of Census Operations - the Population Enumeration stage, which is to be conducted from 9th February, 2011 to 28th February, 2011. Various Inputs have been received by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India regarding the inclusion of a question on disability during Census 2011. These inputs are being analysed by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India and will be put up to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) which comprises of eminent demographers, social scientists, eminent data-users and senior Government officers. The recommendation of the TAC would then be put up to the Government for final decision and will be notified In the official Gazette of India.

Increasing theft cases of mobiles in Delhi

***378. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing number of thefts and loss of mobiles under various police stations, like Vasant Vihar in South Delhi;

(b) whether the police authorities take no action to recover and deactivate such lost mobiles even where the IMEI number has been mentioned in the FIR; and

(c) if so, the number of such FIRs filed quoting IMEI number in various police stations in South Delhi, police station-wise during the last two years and the present status in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the increasing number of thefts and loss of mobiles under various police stations. The concerned Investigating Officer makes necessary efforts to track and recover the stolen/lost mobile phones. These include contacting the service provider, ascertaining the user details of the number of which the handset is activated subsequent to its loss and visiting the address mentioned in the subscriber form. De-activation of the stolen/lost mobile handset is done only by the service providers. Apart from this, Delhi Police has taken further initiative in this regard and a separate section in the Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) has been provided which contains the details (IMEI numbers) of lost/stolen mobile handsets. This website is accessible to the public, and Delhi Police issues advertisements from time to time advising citizens to check the list of stolen/lost mobile handsets on the ZIPNET before purchasing a pre-owned mobile phone. The details of FIRs registered in various police stations in South Delhi during the last two years with present status is in statement.

Statement

Detail of Mobile theft cases registered in the P. Ss. of South Delhi

S.N.	Police Station	Rep	Can.	Adm	W/O	Ch.	Con.	Acq.	P.T.	P.I.	Unt.	P/A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Year 2008												
1.	Lajpat Nagar (SE)	21	0	21	09	09	0	0	09	0	12	09
2.	Amar Colony	33	0	33	12	12	03	0	09	03	18	19
3.	Greater Kai lash	03	0	03	01	01	0	0	01	0	02	01
4.	H.N. Din	07	0	07	02	02	01	0	01	0	05	03
5.	New Friends Cly.	11	0	11	06	06	0	0	06	0	05	06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Jamia Nagar	01	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	0
7.	Sunlight Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Kalkaji	09	0	09	03	03	0	0	03	0	06	04
9.	Govind Puri	07	0	07	04	04	01	0	03	0	03	06
10.	Okhla	03	0	03	03	03	01	0	02	0	0	05
11.	Badar Pur	09	0	09	07	07	01	0	06	0	02	07
12.	Sarita Vihar	04	0	04	03	03	0	0	03	0	01	04
13.	Jait Pur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Ambedkar Nagar	19	0	19	08	0	04	01	02	01	11	09
15.	Sangam Vihar	06	0	06	03	03	01	01	01	0	03	05
16.	Pul Prahlad Pur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	C.R. Park	19	0	19	11	04	0	01	03	0	15	12
18.	Hauz Khas (SD)	18	0	18	8	7	1	0	6	0	11	16
19.	Malviya Nagar	18'	0	18	10	10	0	0	10	0	8	20
20.	Saket	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
21.	Defence Colony	9	0	9	5	4	0	0	4	0	5	8
22.	K. M. Pur	12	0	12	7	4	0	0	4	0	8	8
23.	Lodhi Colony	8	0	8	7	6	0	0	6	0	2	13
24.	Mahraulli	5	0	5	4	4	0	0	4	0	1	9
25.	Naib Sarai	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
26.	Fatehpur Bairi	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Vasant Vihar	16	0	16	10	7	0	0	7	0	9	13
28.	Vasant Kunj North	11	0	11	6	6	0	0	6	0	5	11
29.	Vasant Kunj South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Safdarjung Enclave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Sarojini Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32.	R.K. Puram	9	0	9	3	3	1	0	2	0	6	4
33.	Najafgarh (SWD)	06	00	06	02	02	00	00	02	00	04	04
34.	Jafar Pur Kalan	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
35.	Chhawala	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
36.	Kapashera	03	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00
37.	Dwarka	08	00	08	03	03	00	00	03	00	05	03
38.	Dwarka North	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
39.	Dabri	10	00	10	05	05	00	00	05	00	05	06
40.	Palam Village	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
41.	Binda Pur	05	00	05	02	02	00	00	02	00	03	04
42.	Delhi Cantt.	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01	00	00	02
43.	Dhaura Kuan	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
44.	Naraina	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
45.	Inder Puri	03	00	03	02	01	00	00	01	01	01	05
TOTAL 297		0	297	149	124	14	3	114	5	161	219	

Legend: Rep. -Reported Can. - Cancelled, Adm. - Admitted, W/O - Worked Out, Ch.-Challaned, Con - Convicted, Acq.-, P.T. - Pending Trial, P.I. Pending Investigation, Unt., - Untraced, P/A - Person(s) arrested.

Year 2009

S.N.	Police Station	Rep	Can.	Adm	w/o	Ch.	Con.	Acq.	P.T.	P.I.	Unt.	P/A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Lajpat Nagar (SE)	21	0	21	12	11	0	0	11	02	08	12
2.	Amar Colony	31	0	31	12	12	02	01	09	08	11	25
3.	Greater Kailash	03	0	03	02	02	0	0	02	0	01	03
4.	H.N. Din	08	0	08	01	01	0	0	01	03	04	01
5.	New Friends Colony	05	0	05	03	02	0	0	02	01	02	03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Jamia Nagar	01	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0
7.	Sunlight Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Kalkaji	05	0	05	02	02	0	0	02	0	03	02
9.	Govind Puri	09	0	09	07	04	0	0	04	0	05	04
10.	Okhla	06	0	06	02	02	0	0	02	0	04	02
11.	Badar Pur	10	0	10	09	09	0	0	09	0	01	14
12.	Sarita Vihar	06	0	06	02	02	0	0	02	0	04	03
13.	Jait Pur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Ambedkar Nagar	09	0	09	04	0	0	0	02	02	05	05
15.	Sangam Vihar	03	0	03	02	02	0	0	02	0	01	02
16.	Pul Prahlad Pur	02	0	02	01	01	0	0	01	01	0	02
17.	C.R. Park	20	0	20	07	02	0	0	02	0	18	19
18.	Hauz Khas (SD)	7	0	7	4	4	0	0	4	0	3	7
19.	Malviya Nagar	9	0	9	8	8	0	0	8	0	1	12
20.	Saket	9	0	9	7	7	0	0	7	1	1	18
21.	Defence Colony	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	3
22.	Kotla Mubarak Pur	9	0	9	6	4	0	0	4	0	5	8
23.	Lodhi Colony	3	0	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
24.	Mahraulli	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25.	Naib Sarai	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	4
26.	Fatehpur Beri	0	0	0	00	0	0	0 ,	0	0	0	0
27.	Vasant Vihar	7	0	7	3	3	0	0	3	0	4	5
28.	Vasant Kunj North	26	0	26	17	14	0	0	14	3	9	32
29.	Vasant Kunj South	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
30.	Safdarjung Enclave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Sarojini Nagar	14	0	14	9	9	1	0	8	0	5	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32.	R.K. Puram	13	0	13	3	1	0	0	1	4	8	5
33.	Najafgarh (SWD)	09	00	09	02	00	00	00	00	05	04	05
34.	Jafar Pur Kalan	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
35.	Chhawala	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
36.	Kapashera	06	00	06	02	01	00	00	01	04	01	05
37.	Dwarka	05	00	05	01	01	00	00	01	01	03	01
38.	Dwarka North	02	00	02	02	01	00	00	01	01	00	03
39.	Dabri	12	00	12	05	04	00	00	04	03	05	08
40.	Palam Village	02	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
41.	Binda Pur	08	00	08	04	04	00	00	04	00	04	06
42.	Delhi Cantt.	02	00	02	01	01	00	00	01	00	01	01
43.	Dhaura Kuan	02	00	02	02	01	00	00	01	01	00	05
44.	Naraina	02	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00
45.	Inder Puri	05	00	05	04	03	00	00	03	01	01	05
TOTAL 299		0	299	153	125	3	1	123	44	128	245	

Legend: Rep. -Reported Can. - Cancelled, Adm. - Admitted, W/O - Worked Out, Ch.-Challaned, Con - Convicted, Acq.-, P.T. - Pending Trial, P.I. Pending Investigation, Unt., - Untraced, P/A - Person(s) arrested.

Year -2010 (upto 31.03.2010)

S.N.	Police Station	Rep	Can.	Adm.	W/O	Ch.	Con.	Acq.	P.T.	P.I.	Unt.	P/A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Lajpat Nagar (SE)	07	0	07	03	02	0	0	02	02	03	03
2.	Amar Colony	04	0	04	03	01	0	0	01	03	0	05
3.	Greater Kailash	02	0	02	02	02	0	0	02	0	0	02
4.	H.N. Din	01	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0
5.	New Friends Colony	01	0	01	01	0	0	0	0	01	0	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Jamia Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Sunlight Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Kalkaji	06	0	06	03	02	0	0	02	04	0	03
9.	Govind Puri	03	0	03	03	02	0	0	02	01	0	04
10.	Okhla	01	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0
11.	Badar Pur	03	0	03	02	01	0	0	01	02	0	02
12.	Sarita Vihar	02	0	02	01	01	0	0	01	0	01	01
13.	JaitPur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Ambedkar Nagar	04	0	04	04	0	0	0	02	02	0	08
15.	Sangam Vihar	02	0	02	0	0	0	0	0	02	0	0
16.	Pul Prahlad Pur	03	0	03	01	0	0	0	0	03	0	02
17.	C.R. Park	01	0	01	01	0	0	0	0	01	0	01
18.	Hauz Khas (SD)	13	0	13	1	1	0	0	1	11	1	1
19.	Malviya Nagar	5	0	5	5	4	0	0	4	1	0	8
20.	Saket	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
21.	Defence Colony	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
22.	Kotla Mubarak Pur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Lodhi Colony	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
24.	Mahraulli	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Naib Sarai	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
26.	Fatehpur Beri	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
27.	Vasant Vihar	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
28.	Vasant Kunj North	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
29.	Vasant Kunj South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Safdarjung Enclave	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
31.	Sarojini Nagar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32.	R.K. Puram	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
33.	Najafgarh (SWD)	04	00	04	01	01	00	00	01	00	03	01
34.	Jafar Pur Kalan	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
35.	Chhawala	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
36.	Kapashera	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
37.	Dwarka	03	00	03	01	00	00	00	00	03	00	00
38.	Dwarka North	03	00	03	01	00	00	00	00	02	01	01
39.	Dabri	01	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
40.	Palam Village	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
41.	Binda Pur	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
42.	Delhi Cantt.	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
43.	Dhaura Kuan	01	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	03
44.	Naraina	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
45.	Inder Puri	01	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
TOTAL 98		0	98	44	20	0	0	22	65	11	57	

Legend: Rep. -Reported Can. - Cancelled, Adm. - Admitted, W/O - Worked Out, Ch.-Challaned, Con - Convicted, Acq.-, P.T. - Pending Trial, P.I. Pending Investigation, Unt., - Untraced, P/A - Person(s) arrested.

Implementation of NHDP

*379. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a revised strategy for implementing the National Highways Development Project (NHDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the target of constructing 20 km. NH per day is being achieved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated a revised strategy to expedite the implementation of National

Highways Development Projects (NHDP) and achieve a target of constructing 20 kms roads per day. The Work Plan I and II have accordingly been formulated for awarding nearly 24,000 kms of National Highways projects under NHDP in a period of two years. The issues of critical concern to various stake-holders in regard to Policy framework, Planning and Implementation have been addressed. The processes for Request for Qualification (RFQ), Request for Proposals (RFP) and Model Concession Agreement (MCA) have been simplified. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) has also been set up to resolve the various issues under the revised strategy.

(c) and (d) The Highway infrastructure projects have long gestation period from the time of preparation of feasibility report to the completion of construction involving many stages of approval and completion of pre-construction activities apart from arranging the finance and actual execution of project on ground. For achieving the target of constructing 20 Kms of National Highway per day, NHAI needs to award at least 21,000 Kms over next 3-years so as to achieve the objective of constructing 7,000 Kms per year. During the year 2009-10, NHAI has already completed the construction of 2693 Kms. Further, 38 projects covering a length of 3360.146 Kms at the cost Rs. 33311.20 Crores were awarded, while the bids in respect of 21 projects out of Work Plan - I, covering 1568 Kms have been received. Further, in respect of 20 projects covering 1991 Kms, the bids have been invited.

Survey for light industries in Kashmir valley

*380. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been instituted to locate environment friendly and capital light industries in Kashmir Valley; and

(b) if such a survey has not been instituted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not instituted any survey to locate environment friendly and capital light industries in Kashmir Valley. We have ascertained position from the State Government whether any survey has been instituted by them. State Government has informed that though no such survey has been instituted by them, they have, based on environmental considerations, categorized industries in three categories i.e. pollution free as green, less hazardous as orange and hazardous as red.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Permanent Industrial Trade Centre in Katcha Theevu Island

2755. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India is discussing any package with Government of Sri Lanka to start permanent Industrial Trade Centre of both countries in "Katcha Theevu" Island, so that both countries can make mini-Singapore - as Special Economic Zone - for developing trade, tourism and fishing; and

(b) if so, what is the road map laid for that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade deals with South Korea

2756. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHIYARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the recent trade deals with the Government of South Korea;

(b) what is the status of Indian companies doing business in South Korea; and

(c) whether Government is proposing any kind of tax incentive for the companies investing in East Asia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed with South Korea on 7th August, 2009. This Agreement has come in to force from 1st January, 2010. The Agreement covers not only Trade in Goods but also Investment, Services and bilateral Cooperation in other areas of mutual benefit. This Agreement covers more than 85% of India's trade and more than 90% Korea's trade & tariff lines.

(b) There has not been any reported case of change of status of Indian companies.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Impact of patents on Pharma Industry

2757. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is granting products patents to pharmaceutical inventions/innovations;
- (b) if so, how many products patents have been granted to the pharmaceutical inventions/innovations from 1st of January, 2007 to 31st March, 2010; and
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any study of its impact on cost of medicines thus patented and impact on Indian Pharma Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Patent Office granted 3691 patents to pharmaceutical products between 1st January, 2007 and 31st March, 2010.

(c) No, Sir.

Improvement in Exports and Fall in Imports

†2758. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as a first sign of improvement the exports have risen 18 per cent in November;
- (b) whether imports have also fallen by 27.3 per cent till November;
- (c) the details of the commodities such as raw material, under process goods, processed goods in which exports have risen;
- (d) the category of above commodities in which fall in imports have been noticed;
- (e) whether the scope of relief to exports has been extended; and
- (f) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India's merchandise exports in November, 2009 was around US\$ 14.47 billion, registering a growth of 29.62% over the same month in previous year. Merchandise imports during April to November, 2009 was US\$ 173.95 billion, registering a negative growth of 25.77% over the same period last year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Statements of exports and imports for the period April – November, 2009 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; and thereafter in January/March 2010. Some of the various measures undertaken are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*India's merchandise exports of Principal Commodities for November, 2009
and for the period April to November, 2009 vis-a-vis the corresponding
period in 2008-09*

Value in Million US \$

Rate of Growth or decline (in %)

Sl. No.		Nov'08	Apr'08- Nov'08	Nov'09	Apr'09- Nov'09	Nov'09 over Nov'08	Apr'09- Nov'09 over Apr'08- Nov'08
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tea	53.75	422.92	59.26	395.90	10.24	-6.39
2	Coffee	31.43	360.23	30.48	253.66	-3.04	-29.58
3	Rice	157.16	1681.80	157.93	1581.34	0.49	-5.97
4	Tobacco	51.99	503.42	57.28	616.34	10.17	22.43
5	Spices	101.79	986.35	120.65	824.11	18.53	-16.45
6	Cashew	53.63	475.61	54.05	391.48	0.79	-17.69
7	Oil Meals	298.11	1547.61	159.22	961.04	-46.59	-37.90
8	Fruits & Vegetables	79.78	686.32	87.44	729.44	9.60	6.28
9	Marine Products	145.82	1114.11	180.14	1136.13	23.54	1.98
10	Iron Ore	176.76	2800.75	604.22	3151.26	241.83	12.52
11	Mica, Coal & Other Ores, Minerals including processed minerals	185.44	2374.40	191.92	1632.19	3.50	-31.26

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Leather & leather manufactures	246.47	2459.52	249.92	2059.72	1.40	-16.26
13	Gems & Jewellery	1528.47	21234.81	1769.45	17508.48	15.77	-17.55
14	Drug, Pharmcuts & Fine Chemicals	637.44	5701.33	692.79	5600.61	8.68	-1.77
15	Other Basic Chemicals	462.31	5109.53	601.92	4104.28	30.20	-19.67
16	Engineering Goods	2402.49	28726.03	2460.94	20585.42	2.43	-28.34
17	Electronic Goods	506.67	4764.51	304.26	3936.74	-39.95	-17.37
18	Computer Software	41.47	262.05	1.76	144.96	-95.75	-44.68
19	Cotton Yarn /Fabs./made-ups etc.	290.91	2998.66	299.24	2315.38	2.87	-22.79
20	Man-made Yarn/ Fabs./made-ups etc.	243.47	2204.48	241.34	2277.34	-0.88	3.31
21	RMG of all Textiles	685.57	6840.38	692.24	6558.25	0.97	-4.12
22	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	24.75	233.90	19.47	148.22	-21.35	-36.63
23	Carpet	61.68	566.23	78.36	457.39	27.05	-19.22
24	Handicrafts excl. hand made carpet	38.73	235.65	14.76	137.19	-61.88	-41.78
25	Petroleum Products	1306.79	22152.25	2911.46	16292.94	122.79	-26.45
26	Plastic & Linoleum	208.10	2303.39	223.29	2006.86	7.30	-12.87
SUB-TOTAL :		10020.99	118746.24	12263.81	95806.69	22.38	-19.32
TOTAL :		11163.28	134200.87	14469.45	108848.08	29.62	-18.89

Source - DGCI&S)

Note: The figures for April to Nov. 2009 are provisional and subject to change.

Statement-II

*India's merchandise imports of Principal Commodities for November, 2009
and for the period April to November, 2009 vis-a-vis the corresponding
period in 2008-09*

(Value in Million US \$)

Sl. No.		Nov'08	Apr'08- Nov'08	Nov'09	Apr'09- Nov'09	Rate of Growth or decline (in %)	
						Nov'09 over Nov'08	Apr'09- Nov'09 over Apr'08- Nov'08
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Cotton Raw: Comb. / Uncomb./ Waste	45.16	321.15	11.81	146.36	-73.85	-54.43
02	Vegetable Oil (Fixed)	198.47	2053.22	441.73	3365.74	122.57	63.92
03	Pulp and Waste paper	64.66	597.47	86.33	536.99	33.50	-10.12
04	Cotton Raw & Waste	215.33	1790.55	206.37	1597.87	-4.16	-10.76
05	Fertilisers, Crude & manufactures	1523.64	10984.80	936.49	4950.74	-38.54	-54.93
06	Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites	34.97	631.03	10.09	67.24	-71.14	-89.34
07	Metaliferrous ores & metal scrap	699.16	6394.28	629.41	4332.32	-9.98	-32.25
08	Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc.	855.74	7633.57	797.13	5674.25	-6.85	-25.67
09	Petroleum, Crude & products*	5953.90	76523.61	6192.33	52027.60	4.00	-32.01
10	Wood & Wood products	109.42	1031.54	142.59	951.18	30.31	-7.79

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	852.58	9677.32	941.22	7562.92	10.40	-21.85
12	Dyeing/tanning/colouring mtrls.	60.94	620.64	67.00	590.95	9.94	-4.78
13	Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	261.29	2856.27	347.02	3096.73	32.81	8.42
14	Chemical material & products	183.10	1561.29	169.22	1492.00	-7.58	-4.44
15	Newsprint	84.86	642.10	36.72	285.73	-56.73	-55.50
16	Pearls, precious & Semi-precious stones	1055.15	12724.44	1560.54	8672.43	47.90	-31.84
17	Iron & Steel	813.07	6976.94	756.32	5297.24	-6.98	-24.07
18	Non-ferrous metals	244.26	5324.28	216.89	1950.46	-11.20	-63.37
19	Machine tools	193.91	1694.53	112.74	1023.42	-41.86	-39.60
20	Machinery, electrical & non-electrical	1935.32	18270.09	1843.35	14415.61	-4.75	-21.10
21	Transport equipment	933.32	8947.34	529.77	4022.48	-43.24	-55.04
22	Project goods	273.92	2093.24	308.80	2748.87	12.73	31.32
23	Professional instrument, Optical goods, etc.	352.94	3038.18	263.70	2342.75	-25.28	-22.89
24	Electronic goods	1746.17	16589.74	1580.72	14163.01	-9.47	-14.63
25	Medcnl. & Pharmaceutical products	130.98	1261.39	198.85	1370.28	51.82	8.63
26	Gold & Silver	3012.56	19718.09	1347.94	15361.57	-55.26	-22.09
SUB TOTAL :		21834.83	219957.10	19735.09	158046.74	-9.62	-28.15
OTHERS :		1653.35	14395.86	4398.79	15904.81	166.05	10.48
GRAND TOTAL :		23488.17	234352.96	24133.89	173950.13	2.75	-25.77

(Source - DGCI&S)

Note: The figures for April to Nov. 2009 are provisional and subject to change.

Statement-III

Steps taken by Government/RBI (including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10 & 2010-11 and the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14 to address the concerns of exporters arising out of present global economic slowdown.

(A) Measures taken by the Government:

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30.09.2009, extended upto 31.3.2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-

Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Carpets, Leather, Gems & Jewellery,

Marine Products and SMEs; (This facility has been further extended upto 31.3.2011 in the Budget 2010-11, to the sectors - Handlooms, Handicrafts, Carpets and SMEs);
- (2) Additional funds of Rs 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);
- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1.4.09 to 30.09.09;
- (4) Higher Support for Market and Product Diversification extended in FTP, 2009-14:
 - (a) The incentive available under Focus Market Scheme (FMS) raised from 2.5% to 3%;
 - (b) The incentive available under Focus Product Scheme (FPS) raised from 1.25% to 2%;
 - (c) 26 new markets added under Focus Market Scheme. These include 16 new markets in Latin America and 10 in Asia-Oceania;
 - (d) A large number of products (527 new products at 8 digit level and 82 new Handicraft products) from various sectors included for benefits under FPS;
 - (e) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) greatly expanded by inclusion of products classified under as many as 1500 products at 8 digit level for export to 13 new countries (Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Brazil, Mexico, Ukraine, Vietnam, Cambodia, Australia and New Zealand);

- (f) MLFPS benefits also extended for export to additional new markets for certain existing products, like auto components, motor cars, bicycle and its parts and apparels, among others;
 - (g) Focus Product Scheme benefit extended for export of 'green technology products'; and for exports of some products originating from the North East;
 - (h) Project Exports and a large number of manufactured goods covered under FPS and MLFPS;
- (5) Additional support provided for Market and Product Diversification in January/March, 2010, based on sectoral performance analysis:

Announcements made in January, 2010:

- (i) 112 new products added under FPS at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to all markets; Major sectors include Engineering, Electronics, Rubber, Chemicals, Plastics, Carton boxes and Egg powder;
- (ii) 113 new products at 8 digit level given higher benefits @ 5% of FOB value of exports under Special FPS on exports to all markets; Major Sectors include Hand Tools, parts of Agriculture & Horticulture Machinery, sewing machines and parts, liquid pumps, nuts, bolts, washers, screws, staplers and parts of machinery for soldering, brazing and welding.
- (iii) 1837 new products added under MLFPS at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to specified markets; Major Sectors include machine tools, earth moving equipments, transmission towers, electrical & power equipments, steel tubes, pipes and galvanized sheets, compressors, Iron and Steel Structures, Auto components, Three wheelers and cotton woven fabrics (Chemicals have been included for providing benefit for a limited period of 6 months).
- (iv) Two new major markets, viz., China and Japan, have been added under MLFPS;
- (v) Sesame seeds and minor coconut products added under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);
- (vi) Timor Leste added under Focus market Scheme (FMS).

Announcements made in March 2010:-

- (i) More than 200 new products added under Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFRS) at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to 15 specified markets.

Out of these.

- I. 128 products from Electronic sector at 8 digit level. Major items include Colour TV sets, Desktops and notebooks, Audio systems & subsystems, Telephone sets for wired services, Data cables, LAN cables, Printed circuits, Semiconductor devices etc.
 - II. 34 products from Engineering sector at 8 digit level incentivized. Major items include Aluminium conductor, Empty LPG cylinders, Bicycle mirrors and dynamo lighting sets, to name a few.
 - III. 39 products from Agrichemicals and pesticides sector.
- (ii) Nearly 300 products from Apparels and Readymade Garments sector at 8 digit level incentivized for 6 months exports to EU and USA.
 - (6) Adequate funds provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/ Terminal Excise duty /Duty drawback on deemed exports;
 - (7) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2010;
 - (8) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect and the adhoc increase in DEPB rates from 1% to 3% since 2007, continued;
 - (9) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008; Duty drawback rates retained at the same level inspite of reduction in Excise tariff across the board and customs tariff for few items; Duty drawback rates announced for the first time for precious metal jewellery items;
 - (10) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes provisionally allowed without awaiting receipt of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
 - (11) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee;
 - (12) To aid technological upgradation of our export sector, EPCG Scheme at Zero Duty has been introduced for certain sectors. The scheme shall be in operation till 31.3.2011;
 - (13) To accelerate exports and encourage technological upgradation, additional Duty Credit Scrips shall be given to Status Holders @ 1 % of the FOB value of past exports of certain sectors for procurement of capital goods. This facility shall be available upto 31.3.2011.

- (14) Facility of non recovery of incentives granted to exporters, subject to RBI specifically writing off the export proceed realization alongwith a certificate from Indian Missions abroad;
- (15) A number of measures taken to reduce transaction cost for the exporters such as abolition of application fee on all incentive schemes; application fee reduced for duty neutralization schemes; target to implement e-Trade Project in a time bound manner to bring all stakeholders including Customs, DGFT, Banks, Ports, Airlines etc. on a common platform; Duty Neutralisation Schemes such as Advance authorisation and EPCG schemes brought under E-commerce mechanism;
- (16) To promote Brand India through six or more "Made in India" Shows, to be organized across the World every year;
- (17) Back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/ products. ECGC is now able to widen its coverage;
- (18) Additional funds provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (19) Additional resources made available under MDA and MAI Schemes;
- (20) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
 - (i) Additional items for sports goods sector;
 - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (21) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (22) Section 10A and 10B (Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively), extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA relating to taxation benefit of 'unit vis-a-vis assessee';
- (23) Value limit on duty free import of commercial samples enhanced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh per annum (Budget announcement, 2010-11).
- (24) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports — resolved. Some of these are:
 - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
 - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;

- (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
- (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification, in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;
 - (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).
- (25) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;
- (26) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary has been constituted to resolve all problems related to Non-availability of Dollar Credit to exporters by the concerned Banks;
- (27) To enable support to Indian industry and exporters, especially the MSMEs, in availing their rights through trade remedy instruments, a Directorate of Trade Remedy Measures proposed to be set up;
- (28) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% on certain products like Leather etc.;
- (29) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises . on loans doubled to Rs 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.
- (30) Adjustment Assistance Scheme, initiated in December '08 by ECGC, to provide enhanced additional coverage of 5% subject to a maximum of 95% to all MSMEs and to non-MSME exporters of specified sectors viz., Textiles (including handicrafts and handlooms), gems & jewellery, leather, engineering products, carpets, project goods, auto components and chemicals, continued till March, 2010;
- (31) Insurance Risk Cover by ECGC for export finance extended by banks to MSME exporters, which was increased from 75% to 85%, has been extended till 31.03.2010.

- (32) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions imposed on some items like auto forged components, HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus & Trucks); subsequently withdrawn for PFY, HR Coils and Carbon black.
- (33) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (34) Jaipur, Srinagar and Anantnag recognised as 'Towns of Export Excellence' for handicrafts; Kanpur, Dewas and Ambur recognised for leather products; and Malihabad for horticultural products;
- (35) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough / Unworked corals abolished;
- (36) Regular monitoring mechanism:-
 - (a) The situation regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government constituted the following two High Level Committees for deliberating the issues on regular basis:
 - (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
 - (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary(DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission)- to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.
 - (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

(B) Measures taken by RBI:

- I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:
 - (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5% (modified to 5.5% on 13.02.10 and further enhanced to 5.75% *w.e.f.* 27.2.2010), SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (restored to 25% in Oct.'09), Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75% (now modified to 5% *w.e.f.* 20.03.10), and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25% (now modified to 3.5% *w.e.f.* 20.03.10).

- (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs. 5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rupees or dollars;
- (iii) A special re-finance facility put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements had been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% (now restored to 15% on 27.10.2009) of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.

II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:

- (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
- (ii) Interest rates on export credit in foreign currency has been reduced to LIBOR + 200 basis points in February 2010 from the earlier LIBOR+350 basis points.

III. Easing of Credit Terms:

- (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;
- (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03.06.09, has been extended for one more year.
- (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units.

Relief to industry and commerce sector

†2759. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the industry and commerce sector are getting economic relief as exemption, rebate, concession, for the past few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the above relief is required for the smooth functioning of the industry and commerce sector in the country; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The various policy responses referred to were to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a large extent shaped by the effect of the global financial crisis on Indian industry. Measures taken specifically for the industrial sector included fiscal measures alongwith appropriate monetary policy intervention to ensure availability of credit are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The effort in this regard was to mitigate the impact of the global recession on Indian industry, especially the export-oriented sectors that were the most affected. Apart from the fiscal and monetary responses, sector-specific measures and programmes were also undertaken which are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of measures taken to ensure availability of credit

Stimulus packages announced and implemented

The developments in terms of policy responses during 2008-09 were to an extent shaped by the effects of the global financial crisis on Indian industry. Measures taken specifically for the industrial sector included fiscal measures and measures to ensure availability of credit. Broadly, the effort in this regard was to mitigate the sharp impact of the global recession on industry, especially the export-oriented sectors that were the most directly affected. Measures announced in three stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 and 2nd January, 2009 and in the interim budget announced on 16th February, 2009, *inter alia*, include:

- **Central Excise**
 - General reduction in Excise Duty rates by 4 per cent points was made with effect from 7.12.2008. It is further reduced from 10 per cent to 8 per cent.
 - Reduction in the rate of central excise duty on bulk cement from 10 per cent or Rs. 290 PMT, whichever is higher to 8 per cent or Rs.230 PMT, whichever is higher.
- **Service Tax**
 - The Service Tax rate is reduced on taxable services from 12 percent to 10 per cent.
- **Housing:**
 - Refinance facility of Rs.4000 crore for the National Housing Bank by RBI.
 - To facilitate access to funds for the housing sector, the development of integrated townships was permitted as an eligible end-use of the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB).

- **Textiles:**
 - An additional allocation of Rs.1400 crore to clear the entire backlog in Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) Scheme was announced in the Stimulus package. In the Union budget 2009-10, allocation for TUFs was enhanced to Rs. 3140 crore against Rs. 1140 crore.
- **Automobile:**
 - Accelerated depreciation of 50% for commercial vehicles.
 - Assistance to the state under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the purchase of buses for the urban transport system.
 - Government Departments allowed to replace government vehicles within the allowed budget in relaxation of extant economy instructions.
 - Excise duty on petrol driven trucks used for transportation within cities reduced from 20% to 8%.
 - A specific component was added to the ad valorem duty of 24 per cent applicable to large cars and utility vehicles in June last year. In the case of vehicles of engine capacity below 2000 cc, this component was Rs. 15000 per unit while for vehicles of higher engine capacity it was Rs. 20000 per unit. These rates are unified at the lower level of Rs. 15000 per unit.
- **Construction:**
 - Full exemption on goods manufactured at site including pre-fabricated concrete slabs or blocks, when used for further construction at site.
- **IT Industry:**
 - Value attributable to the transfer of the right to use packaged software is exempted from excise duty and CVD.

Statement-II

Details of Sector-specific measures and programmes

Exports: Several measures have been taken to support exporters such as:

- a. Interest subvention of 2% for pre and post shipment export credit for labour intensive industries such as textiles, handlooms, handicrafts, leather, Gems and jewellery, marine products and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise sector.
- b. Additional funds of Rs.1100 crore to ensure full refund of Terminal Excise duty/Central Sales Tax.
- c. An additional allocation for export incentive schemes of Rs.350 crore.
- d. Government back-up guarantee to Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) to the extent of Rs.350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products.

- e. Enhancement of duty drawback benefits on certain items including knitted fabrics, bicycles, agricultural hand tools and specified categories of yarn.
- f. Providing pre-shipment credit, in rupees or dollars to Indian exporters at competitive rates by Export Import (EXIM) bank.
- g. Service tax concessions and enhancement of drawback rates for exports.
- h. Extension of a Line of Credit (LoC) by Rs.5000 crore to EXIM Bank from RBI to provide pre-shipment and post-shipment credit, in rupees or dollars, to Indian exporters at competitive rates.

MSME

- Refinance facility of Rs.7000 crore for Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) which will be available to support incremental lending either directly to MSMEs or indirectly via banks. This facility means doubling of credit finance through the banks in the ratio of 50:50.
- In the budget 2009-10 an additional refinance facility of Rs. 4000 has been announced for MSEs
- Grant of need-based ad-hoc working capital loans upto 20% of the existing fund-based limits
- Reduction in interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises by 1% and in respect of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by 0.5%
- Extension of the benefit of collateral free loans to MSEs
- Simplification of computation of working capital requirement for MSEs
- Emphasis on lending to micro units
- Directions for setting up specialized MSE branch in every district
- Setting of a time frame for disposal of loan applications
- Setting up of special State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) in each state exclusively for MSME sector
- To boost collateral free lending, the current guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small enterprises on loans will be extended from Rs.50 lakh to Rs.1 crore with guarantee cover of 50 percent.
- The lock in period for loans covered under the existing credit guarantee scheme will be reduced from 24 to 18 months, to encourage banks to cover more loans under the guarantee scheme.
- Public Sector Banks have announced a reduction of interest rates on existing as well as new loans to MSME sectors.

Overhauling Foreign Investment Policy Matrix

2760. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has embarked on a major overhaul of its foreign investment policy matrix to remove inconsistencies that lead to regulatory arbitrage;
- (b) if so, whether PM has directed his Ministry, RBI etc. to iron out their differences to integrate the legal and regulatory regimes for foreign capital inflows;
- (c) if so, whether all legal regulatory and taxation regimes with respect to foreign investment have been reviewed;
- (d) if so, whether one object of this was to disallow foreign investors from evading rules by pitting one regulator against another; and
- (e) if so, to what extent Government has been able to remove all hurdles of foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The Government has put in place a liberal and investor friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under which FDI, upto 100%, is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. The policy on FDI, including legal, regulatory and taxation regimes, are reviewed on an ongoing basis through an inter-ministerial consultation process, with a view to rationalizing/simplifying the policy and attracting FDI in more industries and sectors.

Developing industries on unfertile lands

2761. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL :

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has any plan to develop industries only on non agricultural/unfertile lands in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007, *inter-alia*, stipulates that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste

land, degraded land or un-irrigated land. It further provides that "acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum" (Section 1.4).

Allotment of wagon

2762. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is under consideration of Government to allot the wagon two days in a week as Oldest Date of Registration (ODR) day; and

(b) if so, by when the same will be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of FTA with China and ASEAN on exporters

2763. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exporters are facing new challenges due to Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between China and members of ASEAN;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of products which are going to trade in between?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In order to balance the trade with China, India has been trying to widen its trade basket to include manufactured goods, basmati rice, fruits and vegetables. This effort may have a setback due to FTA between China and ASEAN as goods from ASEAN will now cost much less to the Chinese consumers.

(c) At present major items of export to China are iron ore, gems & jewellery, other ores and minerals, cotton, machinery and instruments, plastic & linoleum products and ferro alloys. Major items of import from China are electronic goods, machinery except electronic, organic chemical, iron & steel, electric machinery except electronic, project goods, coal, coke & briquettes and transport equipment.

New manufacturing zones for attracting FDI

2764. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any plans to start new manufacturing zones for attracting more FDI to this sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government has prepared a discussion paper on a National Manufacturing Policy. The concept of National Manufacturing & Investment Zones is part of the discussion paper. The concept is still at a very initial stage of discussion.

Centre for Excellence status to NID

2765. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of having the status of Centre for Excellence, the National Institute of Design (NID) is not able to offer graduate, post graduate and Ph.D degrees and is restricted to offer only diplomas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Governing Body of the NID has been requesting the Government for giving it the Centre for Excellence status; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in giving it the above status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NID offers professional education programmes resulting in Undergraduate Diploma (4-year programme) and Post Graduate Diploma (2- 2 1/2 year programme) under five faculties in 17 diverse design domains.

(c) No, Sir. The NID is still in the process of finalizing its views in the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

Assessment of availability of edible oil

2766. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the availability of edible oil for the consumption in the country;

(b) if so, whether proper storage are there or not;

(c) if not, whether Government have any plan to import edible oil from other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that India has produced about 64 lac tons of edible oils in 2009-10 for which proper storage is available in the country.

(c) and (d) It is estimated that the consumption of edible oils during the period of 2009-10 is about 154 lac tons. The shortfall has been met by the import of edible oils. The import is being done by the PSUs as well as the private sector. To ensure the availability of edible oils at reasonable rates the Government as of now has permitted to import crude edible oils at zero percent import duty.

Assessment of availability of pulses

2767. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the availability of pulses for the consumption in the country;

(b) if so, whether proper storage are there or not;

(c) if not, whether Government have any plan to import pulses from other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that about 147.4 lac tons of pulses will be produced in 2009-10 for which proper storage is available.

(c) and (d) Due to the deficit in production and the consumption of pulses in the country India has to import 20 - 25 lac tons of pulses every year through the PSUs as well as the private sector. To ensure the availability of pulses at reasonable rates to the consumers, the Government as of now has permitted to import it at zero percent import duty.

Decline in patent applications

2768. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of applications for registration of patent are declining in the country;
- (b) if so, what is the office/zone-wise trends in the last five years;
- (c) what is the reasons for declining trend of these applications; and
- (d) what efforts are being made by Government to encourage people towards research and development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. In 2009-10, the number of patent applications filed at the Indian Patent Office declined marginally to 34,497 from 36,812 in 2008-09.

(b) The details of office-wise trends in filing of Patent applications at the Indian Patent Office during last five years are as follows:-

Patent Office	Patent Applications Filed during the year				
Location	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Delhi	10467	11305	13366	12984	12538
Chennai	6489	7626	9610	10761	10481
Kolkata	4229	5934	7145	7376	5779
Mumbai	3320	4075	5097	5691	5699
Total	24,505	28,940	35,218	36,812	34,497

(c) There has been a marginal decrease in the number of patent applications filed in 2009-10 in the Indian Patent Office compared to 2008-09 and is attributed to the global economic down turn.

(d) Various Ministries/Departments/Organisations of the Government of India such as the Department of Science & Technology, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Biotechnology, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Department of Information Technology, Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, are promoting research and development programmes.

Prohibition on purchase of laptops, computers by brand names

2769. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Finance has prohibited the Government departments from purchasing computers, laptops by brand names;

(b) if so, the reasons for Director General of Supplies & Disposal (DGS&D) concluding rate contracts of laptops, computers by brand names than on specifications;

(c) is there any proposal to cancel rate contracts of laptops, computers by brand names and to conclude new rate contracts, specification-wise;

(d) whether laptops, computers available on DGS&D rate contracts are available in open market at much cheaper rates; and

(e) if so, the reasons for concluding rate contracts of computers, laptops at higher rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Ministry of Finance has advised Government Departments to strictly follow the open tender system without vitiating it by specifying the brand names for purchase of personal computers, servers, computer peripherals and networking products.

(b) DGS&D invites open tenders as per general technical specifications finalized in consultation with the firms and user departments without mentioning the brand name. Rate Contracts are concluded based on open competition through on-line tendering and responses received from various firms who agree to the General technical specifications of the tender enquiry for their respective models and brand mentioned by them in their tenders. The RCs so awarded indicate the general technical specifications as well as model No. and brand wherever indicated by the firms. All these RCs are available on DGS&D website www.dgsnd.gov.in The RCs are awarded in the name of firms indicating their accepted brand(s) & model number(s) along with the general technical specifications as annexures to the RCs for the items awarded.

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

(d) and (e) DGS&D has a mechanism of discovery of prices based on the specifications finalized through a process of Consultative Committee Meetings in consultation with stake holders viz. Suppliers, Govt. Departments, Industry Associations, etc. and inviting tenders on open tender basis through e-procurement system, thus ensuring transparency and competitive bidding. DGS&D, through systems of pre-dispatch inspection, ensures genuineness of the products & conformation to the specifications. Prices of items available in the open market are not comparable

as they may differ in specifications, warranty obligations and also are not pre-inspected before dispatch. For IT products such as Laptops, Computers etc., the RC is valid for one year with a half yearly midterm review. In case the manufacturers offer to sell the product quoted in RC at a price lesser than the DGS&D RC price, the principle of in-built Fall Clause will automatically come into effect. The manufacturer ipsofacto offers the same price to DGS&D indentors.

India's share in world export trade of agricultural products

2770. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) India's share in world export trade in agricultural products;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the total volume of farm exports is still very low;
- (c) if so, the details of items exported during the last five years; and
- (d) the steps taken to boost farm exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) In 2008, India's share in US dollar term is about 1.35% of world trade in agriculture. Details of agricultural products exported during the last five years is given in Statement (see below).

(d) Encouraging export is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage export of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Further, in order to boost export of Indian products, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. Trade delegations are sent abroad and Buyer-Seller meets are organized in this direction.

Statement

The details of items exported during the last five years

(Qty. Tons ; Value: Rs. Crores)

Item	2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010 April'09-Nov'09)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Basmati Rice	1166569	3043	1045726	2793	1183363	4345	1556383	9477	1290278	7342
Nan - Basmati Rice	2921605	3178	3702216	4243	5286082	7410	949992	1691	110193	295
Wheat	746177	558	46637	35	237	0	1119	1	23	0
Other Cereals	567218	454	730276	599	3228051	3002	3999136	3920	1940436	1919
Pulses	447441	1115	250701	773	164200	526	136227	540	43854	184
Meat, poultry & Dairy	NA	3858	NA	4125	NA	5139	NA	6914	NA	4204
Fruits & Vegetables	NA	2041	NA	2961	NA	2924	NA	4399	NA	3104
Processed Foods	NA	2054	NA	2487	NA	2738	NA	3886	NA	2465
Nuts and Seeds	543397	3905	637567	4296	719546	4996	653722	5698	338270	3227

Tobacco	142702	1331	158254	1685	173345	1932	207908	3458	156525	2954
Sugar & Mollasses	394144	598	1970273	3261	5582078	5663	3504200	4531	52069	79
Spices	400245	2116	482795	3158	614861	4315	675408	6338	439892	3931
Oil Meals	5975997	4875	6437432	5504	6908504	8141	6742935	10269	2759912	4607
Guargum Meal	186733	1049	189331	1126	211169	1126	258573	1339	120591	560
Floriculture Prod.	NA	301	NA	653	NA	340	NA	369	NA	201
Fruit & Veg. Seeds	7522	93	8104	122	10082	142	8785	120	4419	98
Spirit & Beverages	NA	253	NA	272	NA	346	NA	554	NA	358
Marine Products	554197	7036	611551	8001	490060	6927	464308	7064	345342	5496
Tea	162856	1731	185627	1970	197393	2034	207271	2688	137249	1895
Coffee	177685	1589	213650	1969	178303	1872	174177	2256	94586	1222
Castor oil	254718	940	294873	1090	282182	1276	357261	2129	244858	1269
Shellac	9298	160	7506	147	8008	124	6027	104	2287	34
Cotton raw incl. waste	614805	2904	1162219	6108	1557592	8865	457562	2866	388732	2701
Total		45182		57378		74183		80611		48145

(Source: DGCI&S)

New entry route restrictions on FDI

2771. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to slap new entry route restrictions on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) beyond 49 per cent in some specified sensitive sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has expressed reservations on National Security Council's proposal for a negative list for FDI in certain sectors; and
- (d) if so, reaction of Government on FDI restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The policy on FDI is reviewed on an ongoing basis through inter-ministerial consultations. The Government has not taken any decision so far to place entry route restrictions on certain sectors on account of security reasons.

Decline in patent applications

2772. SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the recent data of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) reveals that Indian companies and scientists filed one tenth of the patent applications compared to their Chinese counterparts as they filed 7946 patent applications last year followed by 761 by India;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Indian performance in patent filing came down sharply from 1070 in 2008 and a long way behind other developing nations; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in a press release reported the number of international patent filings under the Patent Cooperation Treaty administered by WIPO by applications from India in the year 2009 at 761

compared to 7,946 by applications from China. The international patent filings by Indian applicants declined from 1,070 in 2008 to an estimated 761 in 2009. It is also mentioned that the overall international patent filings under the Patent Cooperation Treaty fell by 4.5% in 2009.

Intellectual Property Rights are private rights which are sought and utilised by individuals or companies. The Government has a facilitating role in encouraging innovation and in establishing a robust IPR infrastructure in the country. In order to strengthen the intellectual property system in the country, *inter alia*, to facilitate filing of applications, Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) A scheme of Modernisation of Intellectual Property Offices at a cost of Rs. 153.00 crore was implemented during the 9th and 10th Five Year Plans for infrastructure development, computerization, human resource development, training and awareness generation.
- (ii) Four new integrated Intellectual Property Offices were set up in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.
- (iii) Electronic filing of Patent applications was made operational.
- (iv) To further strengthen and upgrade the Intellectual Property Offices, the Government has launched a scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Modernisation and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices at an estimated cost of Rs.300 crore.
- (v) The National Institute of Intellectual Property Management, Nagpur, as a national centre of excellence for training, education, research, and think tank in the field of Intellectual Property related issues has been established.
- (vi) 414 new posts have been created in the Intellectual Property Office.
- (vii) Seminars/Conferences/Workshops at national and international level have been organized for creating awareness and promotion of Intellectual Property Rights.
- (viii) Memoranda of Understanding have been signed between India and Australia, European Patent Office, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States of America and the World Intellectual Property Organization for cooperation in awareness generation, capacity building and human resource development in the field of Intellectual Property Rights.
- (ix) The website of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks has been revamped to make it more informative, dynamic and user friendly.
- (x) Helpdesks have been established at all the branches of the Patent Office to provide guidance for filing of applications.

Acquisition of Raw Materials from Abroad

2773. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drawn any policy for acquiring raw material from abroad;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far; and
- (c) how it will be beneficial to our country and industries and people in the long run particularly for the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Industrial growth in the country

2774. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the growth of industrial production during last three years;
- (b) whether the growth rate has exceeded the targeted growth rate;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what has been the contribution of core group industries in accelerating industrial growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The growth of industrial production in India measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the last three years is given below.

Index of Industrial Production	(Growth in Per cent)
2006-07	11.6
2007-08	8.5
2008-09	2.8
2009-10 (April-Feb)	10.1

(b) and (c) Industrial growth in a market driven economy *inter alia* is influenced by market / forces of supply and demand. No target growth rate has been set for the industry in 2008-09. However, the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisages an industrial growth of 9.8 per cent per annum on an average in order to achieve a growth rate of 9 per cent per annum of GDP.

(d) The Index of Six core industries has a combined weight of 26.7 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). These industries are: Crude oil, Petroleum Refinery, Cement, Steel, Electricity and Coal. During (April-Feb) 2009-10 growth of 5.3 per cent was registered for these core industries.

India project of the GW Law School funded by MNCs

2775. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that formal meetings and interactions are being conducted annually under the aegis of the India Project of the George Washington University Law School (GW Law), USA, between the representatives of leading multinational Pharmaceutical companies and members of India judiciary, officials of Indian patent policy makers, patent law enforcers, in particular;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating the stated objectives behind the exercise;

(c) whether the India Project of the GW Law is funded by multinational pharmaceutical corporation; and

(d) if so, the rationale behind allowing the MNCs to attempt to influence our patent law enforcement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) As per available information, Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in, association with George Washington University Law School and US India Business Council have been organizing Summits on intellectual property annually since 2004. As per CII, the objective of the Summit was, *inter-alia*, to build partnerships between overseas and Indian industries for collaborative R&D projects and to disseminate information about international best practices in IP protection. At the invitation of CII, the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks attended programme held in February, 2010.

(c) and (d) Government has no information about the funding of this project.

FDI in Small and Medium Scale Industries

2776. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to enhance the limit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the small and medium scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the percentage of investment limit so fixed during the year 2009-10;
- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and
- (e) the special steps taken to protect the interest of the small and medium scale industries and their workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI is allowed in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) subject to sectoral equity caps, entry routes and other relevant sectoral regulations.

The details of sectoral caps, entry routes etc. have been indicated in Chapter 5 of the Circular 1 of 2010 - Consolidated FDI Policy, released on 31.03.2010 and available at www.dipp.gov.in.

(e) The promotion and development of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) is primarily the function of the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing supportive measures to boost the development and promotion of MSEs and enhance their competitiveness uniformly all over the country through specific ongoing and new schemes/initiatives which, inter alia, include schemes for technological upgradation, accessing markets, improved infrastructure, better availability of credit, facilities for training and capacity building of entrepreneurs, etc. Towards this end, the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 has been enacted and brought into force w.e.f. 2 October, 2006.

Influencing Patent Law in India

2777. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is detected to have been co-sponsoring a programme launched by a leading multinational pharmaceutical corporation, viz., M/s Pfizer, on patent Law in India;
- (b) whether USPTO is supposed to be regulating the pharmaceutical company;
- (c) if so, whether the US regulator violated basic ethical norm by joining hands with the company knowing that the aim of its programme was to influence patent law in India; and

(d) if so, whether the case of involvement of USPTO in such glaring conflict of interest has been taken by Government in international fora?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Government has no direct information on USPTO co-sponsoring a programme with Pfizer Ltd. However, as per information available, the USPTO conducted a single programme last year in India where Pfizer was invited to co-sponsor a public discussion programme with it. The USPTO has since stated that a mistake was made and it has taken corrective action so that it will not happen again.

Purchase of Admiral Gorshkov

†2778. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite CAG's objection, the Government is in favour of purchase of Gorshkov;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the justification for purchasing aircraft carrier ship Gorshkov at a price which is more than 60 per cent of the price of a new aircraft carrier;

(d) the provisions that Government has to ensure transparency in defence deals; and

(e) whether these provisions have been successful in ensuring transparency?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The C&AG of India had made some observations in its Report No. CA-18 of 2008-2009 for the year ended March 2008. Necessary Action Taken Note (ATN) on these observations has since been sent to audit authorities in October 2009 for vetting, before the ATN is forwarded to the Monitoring Cell of Ministry of Finance for onward transmission to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

The requirement of two operational carriers for the Navy has been considered essential to perform its mandated tasks in India's areas of interest. Further, aircraft carriers are not easily available. Taking these aspects into consideration, the proposal for induction of the aircraft carrier has been finalized to enhance the combat capability of the Navy.

The revised cost of the ship amounts to US\$ 2330 million which includes costs of repair and refurbishing, acceptance trials of the ship, through-life support costs for spare parts, repair documents, training and infrastructure. The repair and refurbishing cost of about US\$ 1783 million of the ship compares well with the cost of other aircraft carriers of similar capabilities being built elsewhere in the world.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The objective of Defence Procurement Procedure is to ensure the expeditious procurement of approved requirements of the Armed Forces in terms of capabilities sought within time frames prescribed by optimally utilizing allocated budgetary resources. While achieving this objective, these procedures demonstrate the highest degree of probity and public accountability, transparency in operations, free competition and impartiality. The provisions incorporated in Defence Procurement Procedures for achieving this objective include; (i) An 'Integrity Pact' between the Government department and the bidder for all contracts above Rs.100 crores; (ii) Dealing directly with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) or Authorised vendors or Government Sponsored Export Agencies (applicable in case of countries where domestic laws do not permit direct export by OEMs); (iii) Major decisions in the acquisition process being taken in a 'Collegiate' manner; (iv) Enhanced transparency in the conduct of field trials; (v) Pre-bid meetings with vendors; (vi) Prohibiting the use of undue influence by the seller for obtaining any contract with the Government; (vii) Prohibiting the engagement of any individual or firm to recommend to the Government the award of a contract to the seller, and the payment of any amount in respect of any such recommendation.

Improvement of roads upto Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh

2779. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of threat perception of war, Government has planned improvement and widening of roads and constructions of expressways upto borders with China in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Road construction, improvement and widening of roads in border areas of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh is planned as per the Long Terms Perspective Plan (LTPP). 84 roads in Arunachal Pradesh and 33 roads in Sikkim are planned for construction/Upgradation in a phased manner. No expressways are planned for construction in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

Meeting with US Defence Secretary

2780. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting with US Secretary of Defence has been held recently; and

(b) if so, the details of discussion and decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The US Secretary of Defence visited India on 19-20 January, 2010. During his meetings, both sides discussed matters relating to bilateral relations and various security related issues.

Need to amend Army Insurance Policy Rules

2781. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of retirement an extended insurance certificate is issued to army officers as one time premium for a period of 15 years or attainment of 70 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no provision of any refund or benefit to the aged ex-servicemen, after the expiry of the extended insurance period; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating any amendment to the Army Insurance Policy Rules so as to pay the assured amount to the insured on attainment of 70 years or on the maturity of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Extended Insurance Scheme was started in 1981 with the aim of providing retiring personnel with an insurance cover after retirement. The insurance amount and period of cover is periodically revised by the decision of the Board of Governors, which is implemented from the prospective date and made applicable only to new entrants. With effect from 30th June, 2009, Extended Insurance cover has been increased to Rs.6 lakhs for officers and Rs.3 lakhs for Persons Below Officer Ranks (PBORs) for a period of 26 years after retirement or 75 years of age whichever is earlier. One time non refundable premium being charged at the time of retirement/release/discharge for this policy varies from Rs.42,660/- to Rs.32,490/- for officers and Rs.22,200/- to Rs.18,140/-for PBORs, depending on the age of their retirement. Extended Insurance Scheme is a term insurance scheme which does not have any survival benefits. In order to keep the one time non refundable premium at low level and make it affordable to all members, only risk premium is charged and there is no saving component. Presently, there is no provision of any refund or benefit to the aged ex-servicemen, after the expiry of the validity period of insurance cover.

Test Fire of Dhanush Nuclear CBM

2782. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhanush, the Nuclear Capable Ballistic Missile with a range of 350 Km. was test fired from a Navy ship of the Orissa Coast in December, 2009;

(b) if so, outcome and the success achieved therefrom; and

(c) the cost evolved therein?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Dhanush, a Naval Version of Prithvi Missile with a range of 350 km, was flight tested from Naval Ship in December 2009. The result of flight test was satisfactory and all mission objectives were achieved. The cost evolved in this mission was about Rs. 11 Cr.

Decent Family Accommodation to Armed Forces

2783. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence establishment are providing decent family accommodation to its armed forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action Government propose to take to ensure decent family accommodation to armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Permanent Married Accommodation as per authorised scales is being provided to Defence Personnel. However, there are deficiencies which have been identified and construction has been undertaken under the Married Accommodation Project (MAP). A total of 1,98,881 Dwelling Units are being constructed under MAP in four Phases.

Constitution of Cantonment Boards

2784. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Cantonment Boards in the country where elections have been duly conducted and Boards constituted;

(b) the details of Cantonment Boards where elections have not been held on time and reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board of Meerut has not been duly constituted on time;

(d) if so, the details of representations/requests received in the case of Meerut Cantt. Board and action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite constitution of the Meerut Cantt. Board in terms of Section-13 of the Cantt. Act?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) Election to only Meerut Cantonment Board out of the sixty two Cantonment Boards has not been held since the same was stayed by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court *vide* its order dated 9.6.2008 in CMWP No.27630/2008.

(c) No, Sir. After the elected members of the Meerut Cantonment Board completed their term, the constitution of Cantonment Board, Meerut was varied under section 14 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 and a Board was constituted under section 14 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 on 3.3.2003 which functioned till 17.12.2006. After the Cantonments Act, 2006 came into force, the Board was constituted again on 18.12.2006 under section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 2006. This Board is functioning in the Meerut Cantonment ever since.

(d) Representations/requests have been received from various sources including some Hon'ble Members of Parliament for holding election to Meerut Cantonment Board. As per the requests made, election to Meerut Cantonment Board has been notified in the official Gazette on 25.3.2010 to be held on 13.6.2010 after the CMWP No.27630/2008 was dismissed by Hon'ble Allahabad High Court *vide* its order dated 27.1.2010.

(e) Cantonment Board, Meerut has already been constituted under section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 2006 on 18.12.2006.

Statement

Elections to the 61 out of the 62 Cantonment Boards as indicated in the table given below have already been held and respective Boards duly constituted under section 12 of the Cantonments Act, 2006:

Table

Sl. No.	Name of Cantonment Boards	Sl. No.	Name of Cantonment Boards
1	2	1	2
1.	Agra	5.	Allahabad
2.	Ahmedabad	6.	Almora
3.	Ahmednagar	7.	Ambala
4.	Ajmer	8.	Amritsar

1	2
9.	Aurangabad
10.	Babina
11.	Badamibagh
12.	Bakloh
13.	Bareilly
14.	Barrackpore
15.	Belgaum
16.	Cannanore
17.	Chakrata
18.	Clement Town
19.	Dagshai
20.	Dalhousie
21.	Danapur
22.	Dehradun
23.	Dehu Road
24.	Delhi
25.	Deolali
26.	Faizabad
27.	Fatehgarh
28.	Ferozepur
29.	Jabalpur
30.	Jalandhar
31.	Jalapahar
32.	Jammu
33.	Jhansi
34.	Jutogh

1	2
35.	Kamptee
36.	Kanpur
37.	Kasauli
38.	Khasyol
39.	Kirkee
40.	Landour
41.	Lansdowne
42.	Lebong
43.	Lucknow
44.	Mathura
45.	Mhow
46.	Morar
47.	Nainital
48.	Nasirabad
49.	Pachmarhi
50.	Pune
51.	Ramgarh
52.	Ranikhet
53.	Roorkee
54.	Saugor
55.	Secunderabad
56.	Shahjahanpur
57.	Shillong
58.	St. Thomas Mount
59.	Subathu
60.	Varanasi
61.	Wellington

Peripheral Development around Missile Launching Centre in Orissa

2785. SHRI MANGALA KISAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the peripheral development undertaken in and around Interim Test Range site, Chandipur and Missile Launching Centre, Wheeler Island in Orissa in the recent years;
- (b) whether the maintenance of roads in its proximity has been a huge problem due to recurring floods and cyclones in the area; and
- (c) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned and utilised during the last three years in the area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Six Observation Posts and Lateral Roads of about 16 Km have been developed in and around Interim Test Range (ITR) site, Chandipur and Missile Launching Centre, Wheeler Island in Orissa in the recent years.

- (b) Yes, Sir. Due to heavy rainfall area, maintenance of these roads is quite difficult.
- (c) During the last three years, Rs.2.68 Crore has been sanctioned and utilized for maintenance of roads in and around ITR.

Delay in Supply of AJTs by HAL

2786. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has expressed its inability to meet the delivery schedules of the Advanced Jet Trainer and has thus delayed the Indian Air Force's fighter pilot training programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Air Force is facing acute shortage of trained pilots and in the absence of delivery of AJTs by HAL, it is directly affecting the performance of Air Force; and
- (d) if so, the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) and (b) Delivery of 42 (Hawk-AJT) aircraft was scheduled from 2007-2008 to 2010-2011 in a phased manner. 3 aircraft were to be built from semi-knocked down (SKD) kits, 3 from completely knocked down (CKD) kits and 36 from raw material phase. The CKD and SKD kits were assembled on schedule. When production in raw material phase was taken up, it was found that the equipment

supplied by the OEM had various shortcomings. The assembly jigs that were supplied did not meet the requirements, there was mismatch in the kits/components supplied, there were defects in major assemblies like the wing spar etc. These problems took time to overcome and hence affected the production schedule at HAL.

HAL has manufactured 12 aircraft till now, 3 in the year 2008-2009 and 9 in the year 2009-2010, including the first aircraft from raw material phase.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. IAF is meeting its requirement by utilizing the existing resources for training of pilots.

Sophisticated hardwares for coastal surveillance

2787. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of 26/11 terror strikes in Mumbai, will coastal surveillance through sophisticated deployment of coastal radars, cameras, AIS (Automatic Identification Systems) and other sensors to dynamically locate and track vessels, be taken up;

(b) if so, what is the time-frame for covering our entire territorial waters, maritime boundaries, coastal areas, etc.; and

(c) whether the existing hardware of ships, coastal surveillance aircrafts, helicopter, etc. is adequate to avoid recurrence of terror attacks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Government has accorded top priority to strengthening the mechanism for ensuring overall coastal and maritime security of the country by way of increased coastal surveillance and deployment of assets of both Navy and Coast Guard. An integrated approach has been put in place. The intelligence-sharing mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs in order to check the effectiveness of the new systems. Further, procurements of assets for the Indian Navy and the Indian Coast Guard is an important ongoing process. Installation of coastal radars, etc. is an essential part of this process.

Land under possession of Armed Forces in J&K

2788. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of land under possession of Army, Air Force and Navy in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the details of area purchased, taken on lease or rent, and how much of it was agricultural, orchard land prior to possession by Armed Forces;
- (c) whether the rent is revised periodically and the date of last revision; and
- (d) whether the rates will be revised in the near future particularly for the land under Air Force Station, Awantipur or under possession of Army stationed near it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The total area under possession of Army, Air Force and Navy in Jammu and Kashmir is 72,651 acres.

(b) There has been no purchase of land. However, 14944 acres of land was acquired. The details of lands held on Hiring/Requisition are as under:-

- (i) The total extent of hired land is 24,166 acres.
- (ii) The total extent of requisitioned lands is 22,725 acres.

Out of the above hired/requisitioned lands, 15,496 acres are agricultural lands and 396 acres are orchard lands.

(c) Rent for hired/requisitioned lands is revised every 5 years and the present rates were revised *w.e.f.* 16.2.2008.

(d) The next revision of rentals is due *w.e.f.* 16.2.2013.

Appointment of additional personnel in Coast Guard

2789. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that his Ministry is going to appoint 3,000 additional personnel in Coast Guard for coastal security;
- (b) whether it is also true that his Ministry would recruit the above personnel in the next 13 years *i.e.* by 2022; and
- (c) if so, the reasons behind taking such a long time in recruiting just 3,000 personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) In an expanding organization like Indian Coast Guard, recruitment of Officers' and Enrolled Personnel is an ongoing process. Steps have been taken to enhance the induction of Officers and Enrolled Personnel to 730 per year. The induction has to be in consonance with creation of infrastructure and induction of assets and equipment.

Land with Army in WB

†2790. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army has additional land in Saluguda, Bedgedha, Rajphabari and Bikana Nagar area under Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether land survey in these areas has been carried out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Vacant land in Darjeeling, WB with Army

†2791. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even now the Army has a large tract of vacant land in Siliguri and adjoining areas under Darjeeling district, which was acquired by it after 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some land in army's possession in areas around Siliguri area is now in possession of various non-Governmental organizations and businessmen?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The defence land in Siliguri and adjoining areas under Darjeeling district is fully earmarked for Key Location Plan of Formations and Units which is coming up in phases. There is no surplus land in this area.

(c) No, Sir.

Coastal Police Stations for Andhra Pradesh

2792. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coastal police stations approved for Andhra Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether it is a fact that so far six coastal police stations have become operational; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Six coastal police stations were approved for Andhra Pradesh under the Coastal Security Scheme, viz. Kalingapatnam, Rishikonda, Kakinada, Machilipatanam, Suryalanka and Dugarapatnam. All the six coastal police stations have been constructed and become operational.

Simplifying online birth or death registration

2793. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal to simplify online birth or death registration system across the country on the MCD (Municipal Corporation of Delhi) model;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for adopting such method to curtail unnecessary harassment of the people for getting birth or death certificate; and
- (c) by when such system will be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) At present, the registration of births and deaths both in case of domiciliary as well as institutional events from local registrar to the District/Chief Registrar's office in majority of States/UTs is manual. Some of the States/UTs have computerized the system but the on-line facility for issuance of birth/death certificates is restricted to a few big Municipal Corporations only. Till the time, all the registration units (including health institutions) in a State/UT are not fully computerized, any on-line registration system for the State/UT cannot be established. Unless such a system is established across all the States/UTs an online registration system for the country as a whole would be difficult to establish.

The responsibility for establishing a fully computerized on-line system rests with the respective State/UT Governments who have been entrusted with the responsibility for implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969. The role of Office of Registrar General, India is to unify, co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of the Act in the country.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and few other Corporations have introduced the online birth and death registration system after computerization on their own. Any effort to introduce the on-line birth/death registration system throughout the country would depend upon the computerization of the civil registration system in all the States/UTs.

Selection of Padma Awards

2794. DR. K. MALAISAMY:

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a scope for showing favouritism and partiality in selection of Padma Awards;

(b) whether there has been complaints questioning the system and the implementation of the system of selection; and

(c) whether there has been any move to improve the system of election based on pure merit and objectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Padma awards are given in accordance with the guidelines duly approved by the competent authority.

As per extant guidelines, all nominations for Padma Awards are considered by a Padma Awards Committee constituted every year by the Prime Minister, which comprises senior level functionaries of the Government and four to six eminent personalities. No awards are conferred except on the recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee.

A due diligence exercise, including verification by premier investigating/intelligence agencies of the Government, is undertaken in respect of persons shortlisted by the Padma Awards Committee before finalisation. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are approved by the Home Minister, Prime Minister, and the President of India before the announcement is made.

Decrease in infiltration in North Eastern States

†2795. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decrease in infiltration in North Eastern States after Bangladesh Prime Minister's India visit;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any success in sending illegal Bangladeshis back; and

(c) the impact, the agreement between the two countries can have on region's development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no specific input indicating changes in the pattern of infiltration in the North Eastern States after the visit of Bangladesh Prime Minister to India.

(b) State Government/UT Administration have been empowered under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act 1946, to detect and deport foreign nationals illegally staying in India. Illegal staying Bangladeshis are send back under this provision. As per the available information, during 2004-08, 71553 Bangladeshis nationals were arrested in India, under various sections of the Foreigners Act for violating provisions of Immigration Control Rules & Regulations, and 91373 Bangladeshis nationals were deported.

(c) The Joint Communique issued after the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister contained the blue print for future course of bilateral engagement in issues including Terrorism, Infiltration etc. Security cooperation and enhancement of economic linkages will have a favorable impact on overall bilateral relations which in turn is expected to increase regional cooperation and development.

Pending demand for inclusion of languages in Eighth Schedule

†2796. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several demands regarding inclusion of new languages in Eighth Schedule of Constitution are pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to include these languages in Eighth Schedule of Constitution;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government is planning to find a permanent solution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) At present there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. These are: (1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhandi (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gond; (13) Gujjar/Gujjari (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurak, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pali, (33) Rajasthani, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

(c) to (e) A Committee was set up in 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Committee submitted its report in 2004. The report of the Committee is under consideration in consultation with the concerned departments of the Central Government. No time frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule.

Naxalite Centres in the country

†2797. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxalites have established themselves at about 250 places in the country and are carrying out their activities from there;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard and whether Government is trying to create an atmosphere for dialogue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Naxal violence has been reported from 91 districts of 11 states in the year 2009.

Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception, State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes.

The Government has given a call to Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and come for talks. Government has not received any response to the offer.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cross Border Infiltration along J & K

2798. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of Pakistani cross border infiltration reported along the borders in Jammu and Kashmir during last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in recent years cases of cross border infiltrations have increased;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the preventive steps Government has taken to check the rising cross border infiltrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Attempts at infiltration from across the Border in J&K have shown a marginal increase during 2009 in comparison with 2008. Details of the infiltration attempts during last 3 years are as under:

Year	No. of attempts.
2007	535
2008	342
2009	485
Upto March, 2010	112

It is to be inferred that the successful conduct of both Assembly and Parliament election in J&K in 2008-09 and the significant turnout of people in the State voting in these elections and the establishment of popular Government has led to desperation of elements across the border to increase militant activities in the State. It has been reported that the present contingent of the infiltrators are well equipped with heavy woolens, white parka coats, wind cheaters, rubber insulated snow boots, pick axes to make their way, GPSs, Thuraya sets and heavily armed.

(d) The Govt. in tandem with the State Govt., have adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, Inter-alia, strengthening of border management and multi tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of

control and infiltration routes, construction, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorists within the States. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Govt. and in the Central Govt.

Deaths in Naxalite Attacks

2799. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of common public, police personnel and para military personnel died in naxalite attacks during the last three years since 1st April, 2007 till date, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the Special Operation Group (SOG) personnel died/injured in recent naxalite attack at Malkangiri in Orissa; and

(c) the details of ex-gratia payment announced to the kins of those died/injured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details are given in Statement. (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There was no attack on SOG at Malkangiri in Orissa During 2010.

Statement

State-wise Details of Left Wing Extremist Violence

State	April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008			April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009			April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010		
	Inci- dents	Civilians killed	SF killed	Inci- dents	Civilians killed	SF killed	Inci- dents	Civilians killed	SF killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	130	44	1	79	33	1	76	18	0
Bihar	140	52	20	180	55	29	261	53	14
Jharkhand	474	144	10	536	184	43	722	135	68
Chhattisgarh	565	138	135	600	165	77	591	152	123
Madhya Pradesh	8	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Maharashtra	81	21	4	84	24	19	134	30	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orissa	70	15	19	135	35	55	268	40	34
Uttar Pradesh	8	1	0	4	1	0	9	2	0
West Bengal	40	11	0	35	19	9	346	184	38
Others	12	4	1	16	3	1	3	0	0
TOTAL :	1528	430	190	1673	519	234	2414	614	314

Not providing Ex-gratia payments to Disabled Jawans of CPMF

2800. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jawans of Paramilitary forces who get disabled in action are not provided even a nominal exgratia payments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that these disabled personnel are not even being paid medical payments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per the existing rules ex-gratia compensation is payable only in the case of death to the next of kin of CPMF personnel. If the disabled personnel are boarded out, they are entitled to disability Pension under Central Civil Services (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules. In case they are retained in service in spite of their disability, they are granted a lump-sum compensation in lieu of their disability pension.

(c) and (d) Disabled Paramilitary personnel are being provided medical assistance and their expenditure on medical treatment are reimbursed under Medical Attendance Rules.

Devastation due to floods in Delhi, UP and Bihar

2801. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to study the devastation in agriculture due to recent floods in Delhi, UP and Bihar States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has paid compensation to the affected farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per the information received, 4.61 lakh hectares of cropped area in Uttar Pradesh and 0.84 lakh hectares cropped area in Bihar were affected due to heavy rains/floods/landslides during Southwest monsoon and post monsoon 2009. The Government of Delhi had not reported any damage in agriculture due to floods during 2009.

As per the Scheme of relief assistance, the State Government concerned is required to initiate the relief operations in the affected areas out of the corpus of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), which is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. Distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support, where necessary.

Additional financial assistance is provided from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of natural calamities of severe nature.

The extant norms for providing assistance from CRF/NCCF *inter alia* provide assistance in the form of Agriculture Input Subsidy to the farmers whose crops are affected due to floods.

The State of Bihar had been allocated an amount of Rs. 167.45 crore in the CRF for the year 2009-10 comprising Rs. 125.59 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 41.86 crore as State contribution.

The State of Uttar Pradesh had been allocated an amount of Rs. 332.74 crore in the CRF for the year 2009-10 comprising Rs. 249.55 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 83.19 crore as State contribution.

Entire Central share for the year 2009-10 had been released to the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

No memoranda seeking financial assistance from NCCF were submitted by the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for floods of 2009.

Approval to societies under FCRA

2802. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) approved NGOs institutions and societies in the country, State-wise, religion-wise and year of its approval;

(b) whether many FCRA's approved societies are receiving funds from different countries;

(c) the details of the country and society;

(d) whether some societies are not aware about Government procedure for approval under FCRA and they have received funds from abroad but now they are in process to get the approval but the Ministry is taking high time to give them approval; and

(e) the reasons for delay in approval and whether Government will approve these societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total number of registered Association(s) as on 16.4.2010 is 39470. State-wise and religion-wise details are given in Statement-I and II respectively. (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Detail of country-wise donor for the year 2007-08 is given in statement-III (*see below*).

(d) and (e) Application for grant of 'registration' or 'prior permission' to accept foreign contribution are to be made to the Ministry of Home Affairs in the prescribed form. On receipt of the application, the same is examined and considered for grant or otherwise, regarding 'registration' or 'prior permission' under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

In case an Association is found to have already received foreign contribution without the approval of Central Government, the details of receipt and utilization of foreign contribution is sought from such Associations(s). On receipt of documents(s) the same are scrutinized. If it is established that violations(s) of the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 have been committed then further action is taken to inspect the books of accounts. Report from field agencies regarding the antecedents and activities of such Association (s) are also obtained.

After a detailed report is available, the case of such Association(s) is considered either for condonation or imposition of suitable restrictions. If the lapse is condoned, an Association is required to seek 'prior permission' from the Central Government at least once to receive foreign contribution. The Association has to thereafter, submit annual return for utilization of the foreign contribution received.

Statement-I

Details of State wise Registered Associations

State Name	Total Registration
1	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17
Andhra Pradesh	5062
Arunachal Pradesh	64
Assam	412
Bihar	1919
Chandigarh	65
Chhattisgarh	296
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15
Daman and Diu	1
Delhi	2091
Goa	171
Gujarat	1697
Haryana	226
Himachal Pradesh	187
Jammu & Kashmir	143
Jharkhand	632
Karnataka	2820
Kerala	2763
Madhya Pradesh	958
Maharashtra	3496
Manipur	769
Meghalaya	183
Mizoram	52

1	2
Nagaland	191
Orissa	2207
Pondicherry	104
Punjab	206
Rajasthan	717
Sikkim	20
Tamil Nadu	5426
Tripura	49
Uttar Pradesh	2933
Uttarakhand	359
West Bengal	3219
TOTAL :	39470

Statement-II

Religion-wise details

Name of Religion	Number of Registered Associations
Hindu	369
Sikh	19
Muslim	458
Christian	7148
Buddhist	165
Others	515

Statement-III

Country-wise Receipt details during the year 2007-2008

Sl.No.	Country	Amount
1	2	3
1.	United States of America	29283042149.83
2.	United Kingdom	12685944442.79

1	2	3
3.	Germany	9710169586.92
4.	Italy	5148928234.46
5.	Netherlands	4141204763.62
6.	Spain	4009140377.87
7.	Switzerland	3637121082.91
8.	Canada	2756081723.66
9.	France	1959381600.32
10.	Australia	1377347280.24
11.	Belgium	995705531.12
12.	Austria	992883678.92
13.	Sweden	886161622.91
14.	United Arab Emirates	788374445.93
15.	Ireland	770987785.51
16.	Hong Kong	481986151.35
17.	Denmark	397757726.05
18.	Japan	397408872.20
19.	Singapore	341125396.52
20.	Norway	292993507.88
21.	Kuwait	288329383.79
22.	New Zealand	280039309.59
23.	Thailand	247130232.96
24.	Philippines	222074925.62
25.	Mauritius	203087932.51
26.	Luxembourg	192725248.54
27.	Others	188927810.69
28.	Czech Republic	162992021.52

1	2	3
29.	Finland	161298898.12
30.	Taiwan	144426459.65
31.	Kenya	130399460.18
32.	Saudi Arabia	113651421.32
33.	Malaysia	110224886.82
34.	Swaziland	95957605.25
35.	Vatican City	88628146.00
36.	Qatar	84841504.51
37.	Portugal	73628559.52
38.	South Africa	65396946.96
39.	South Korea	62835525.31
40.	Bahrain	51864470.44
41.	Iceland	50579647.50
42.	Oman	47198806.88
43.	Sri Lanka	47132736.88
44.	Malta	45961296.50
45.	Liechtenstein	45410948.00
46.	Indonesia	43901685.74
47.	Uganda	33752210.00
48.	Nepal	29415487.00
49.	Bahamas	27864236.00
50.	Afghanistan	27658444.91
51.	Trinidad and Tobago	25296564.02
52.	Brazil	24323769.27
53.	Barbados	23076304.36
54.	Botswana	22757165.00

1	2	3
55.	Monaco	22517285.00
56.	Suriname	21863304.00
57.	Poland	21477712.21
58.	Greece	19999485.18
59.	Nigeria	19497725.49
60.	Reunion Island	18643414.00
61.	Slovakia	16549082.50
62.	Tanzania	16200759.00
63.	Russia	15680070.76
64.	Argentina	14807976.65
65.	Bhutan	13328821.00
66.	Bangladesh	12420174.33
67.	Mexico	8906135.20
68.	Panama	7792768.00
69.	Hungary	7609308.50
70.	Yemen	7513356.00
71.	Kiribati	7322039.00
72.	Israel	7256973.84
73.	Slovenia	6946141.90
74.	China	6921999.18
75.	Jamaica	6043393.22
76.	Ethiopia	5910123.00
77.	Pakistan	5673972.10
78.	Columbia	5268891.03
79.	Croatia	4795281.97
80.	Chile	4726617.00

1	2	3
81.	Bulgaria	4724489.05
82.	Malagasy (Madagascar)	4551607.46
83.	Turkey	4524885.00
84.	Mozambique	4420397.00
85.	Lebanon	4334291.40
86.	Grenada	3597573.20
87.	Romania	3412236.54
88.	Fiji	2933592.51
89.	Vietnam	2700455.00
90.	Morocco	2513019.00
91.	Venezuela	2480766.50
92.	Cuba	2399531.33
93.	Guinea-Bissau	2250759.82
94.	Estonia	2222535.00
95.	Iran	1979388.00
96.	Ghana	1964203.50
97.	Myanmar	1698493.00
98.	Lithuania	1531166.00
99.	Malawi	1358348.00
100.	Kazakhstan	1341067.00
101.	Mongolia	1321618.00
102.	Zambia	1273104.20
103.	Belize	1146834.00
104.	Iraq	1128400.00
105.	Maldives	1024958.00
106.	Laos	982805.00

1	2	3
107.	Cambodia	966076.56
108.	Egypt	943254.00
109.	Namibia	858000.00
110.	Belarus	801728.00
111.	Cyprus	781706.85
112.	Zimbabwe	661307.00
113.	Ukraine	656703.00
114.	Seychelles	583165.00
115.	Guatemala	559517.00
116.	Ecuador	405349.00
117.	Guinea	380007.49
118.	Macau	352623.00
119.	Sudan	316572.00
120.	Tunisia	284914.00
121.	Comoros	270500.00
122.	Latvia	268522.00
123.	Brunei	219577.20
124.	Ivory Coast	209735.90
125.	Jordan	205582.00
126.	Syria	158967.00
127.	Togo	152206.00
128.	Anguilla	147990.00
129.	Libya	141840.00
130.	Papua New Guinea	128242.40
131.	El Salvador	123802.13
132.	Angola	100067.00

1	2	3
133.	Benin	99900.00
134.	Uruguay	90828.45
135.	Bolivia	88680.00
136.	Rwanda	84528.00
137.	Central African Republic	84041.00
138.	Uzbekistan	81402.00
139.	Netherlands Antilles	74878.00
140.	Dominica	73757.67
141.	Peru	72695.95
142.	Cayman Islands	62355.00
143.	North Korea	59605.00
144.	Algeria	55118.00
145.	Tonga	50003.00
146.	Nauru	47870.00
147.	Cameroon	47415.00
148.	Costa Rica	44596.73
149.	Bosnia	42320.00
150.	Palestine	41487.00
151.	Djibouti	40150.00
152.	Paraguay	39750.00
153.	Caicos Islands	39385.00
154.	New Caledonia	37875.00
155.	St. Lucia	30039.50
156.	Lesotho	18537.00
157.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	14972.96
158.	Tajikistan	14247.00

1	2	3
159.	Mauritania	14184.00
160.	Gabon	3208.00
161.	Western Samoa	2701.00
162.	Congo	1178.45
163.	Senegal	1000.00
TOTAL		84898162009.18

Human Rights Commission in States

‡2803. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States which do not have State level Human Rights Commissions;
- (b) whether the absence of Human Rights Commissions impede monitoring and actions against human right violations in such States;
- (c) if so, whether Government would consider establishing State Commissions as a mandatory provision;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The following nine States do not have State level human rights commissions:

Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttrakhand.

(b) to (e) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 was enacted to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission and State Human Right Commissions in the States for better protection of Human rights. As per Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, a State Government may constitute a body to be known as State Human Rights Commission. At present, no proposal for making mandatory provision for establishment of State human Rights Commission is under consideration of the Central Government.

Caste information in ensuing Census

2804. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to include caste information in the ensuing 2011 census enumerations;
- (b) whether the Mandal Commission's implications for caste based mobilization and policies have necessitated inclusion of caste in the census operations;
- (c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court had earlier opined that immense social strife would follow if caste is included in the census data; and
- (d) if so, Government's present take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The Government does not as a matter of policy collect any information on Castes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since independence. In 2011 Census also no question on Caste other than Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is proposed to be included.

Literature recovered from Naxalites

2805. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) languages of the literature recovered from naxalites;
- (b) matters disclosed therein; and
- (c) if books have been recovered the writers thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Most of the literature recovered from the naxalites are in Hindi, English, Telugu, Bengali and Oriya languages.

- (b) The recovered documents mainly discuss about the Maoist ideology, training booklets, activities of CPI (Maoist), their future planning/programme and also about Maoist organizational structure.
- (c) Maoist literature/Organizational documents recovered never mention the details of its authors.

Funds received by Naxals

†2806. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the details of funds received by naxals;
- (b) the sources thereof; and
- (c) the action taken against such sources after their identification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The CPI (Maoist) mainly raise funds from contractors, businessmen, etc. by imposing levy, extortion and also by looting banks. Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various aspects/issues related to naxalite activities in a State primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government, and taking steps as appropriate and necessary is a continuous process. Crime related to extortion, etc. is registered, investigated and prosecuted by the State Government.

Stopping road construction work in Ladakh

†2807. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has stopped its ongoing road construction work in Laddakh after yielding to the repeated objections made by China; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The civilian road construction project in Ladakh was being implemented under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). Such construction in the proximity of the International Boundary (IB)/Line of Actual Control (LAC) cannot be undertaken without approvals from the Central Government. In the absence of such approvals, work on the NREGA road in Ladakh was halted.

2808. **Question was cancelled.**

Explosive device found in Kingfisher Airline

2809. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a crude explosive device was found in the cargo of a Kingfisher Airline aircraft as reported in the media on 22 March, 2010;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the concerned authorities have called it a serious security lapse;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, whether his Ministry has asked for a detailed report from the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security regarding the matter; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to fix responsibility and to ensure such incidents do not recur in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. On 21.3.2010 a crude country made explosive device was found in the rear cargo hold of Kingfisher Airlines flight No.IT-4731 from Bangalore to Trivandrum. As per preliminary investigation the crude bomb was placed by a loading supervisor.

(c) to (e) As it was a serious matter, a detailed report was called for from the CISF. Besides a review meeting on airport security was held by this Ministry on 1st April, 2010, with representatives from Ministry of Civil Aviation, CISF, Bureau of Civil Aviation security, Airport Authority of India and others to further strengthen the security measures at airports in the country.

Rising Crimes against women

2810. SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports seven out of ten fastest rising crimes in India were against women, but still not in the priority list of investigating agencies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), no such comment has been made in their reports. Out of the 10 IPC offences which witnessed the highest percentage increase in 2007 as compared to 2006, five related to crime against women and in 2008 over 2007, four related to crime against women. The details are given in Statement-I (see below). Out of 10 IPC offences in which the percentage of cases pending investigation were found to be the highest at the end of 2007 and 2008, two cases each respectively related to crime against women. The details are given in statement-II.

Statement-I

Top Ten All India Crime Heads showing percentage increase over previous years during 2007 and 2008

S.No.	Crime Heads	% increase in 2007 over 2006	Crime Heads	% increase in 2008 over 2007
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	20.3	Counterfeiting	35.7

1	2	3	4	5
2	Kidnapping & Abduction Of Women & Girls	17.2	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	12.4
3	Criminal Breach of Trust	13.9	Sexual Harassment	11.5
4	Cheating	12.5	Theft	11.1
5	Death due to Negligence	10.5	Riots	10.2
6	Sexual Harassment	9.9	Importation of Girls	9.8
7	Kidnapping & Abduction of Others	8.6	Robbery	7.2
8	Rape	7.2	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	7.1
9	Arson	6.4	Death due to Negligence	6.2
10	Dowry Deaths	6.2	Criminal Breach of Trust	6.2

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

*Top Ten All India Crime Heads Showing Percentage of Cases Pending Investigation in 2007 And 2008
(In Descending Order)*

S.No.	Crime Heads	Pendency % in 2007	Crime Heads	Pendency % in 2008
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dacoity	54.3	Dacoity	54.6
2	Counterfeiting	53.3	Counterfeiting	53.5
3	Criminal Breach of Trust	45.5	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	44.6
4	Importation of Girls	43.1	Criminal Breach of Trust	44.5
5	Murder	42.2	Kidnapping & Abduction of Others	43.8
6	Kidnapping & Abduction of Others	41.7	Murder	42.3

1	2	3	4	5
7	Cheating	41.6	Cheating	41.9
8	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	40.1	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	40.2
9	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	37.9	Robbery	36.9
10	Robbery	37.7	Dowry Death	36.9

Source: Crime in India

Guidelines on Tourist Visa

2811. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued new guidelines recently on tourist visas and conferences abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the aims and objectives of such new guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) With a view to curb the abuse/misuse of the Tourist Visa, instructions have been issued by the Government stipulating that there should be a gap of at least 2 months between the visits to the country on a tourist visa. As regards conference visas, no new guideline have been. issued recently. Instructions were issued reiterating the earlier stipulations that cases of conference visas requiring clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs should be referred to the Ministry at least 6 weeks in advance of the event.

Visa to Chinese labour

2812. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry goes soft on visas to Chinese labour;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof in the current year;
- (c) the actual reasons therefor; and

(d) the problems being faced by Indians in getting such visas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per the extant guidelines, Employment visa is granted only to skilled and qualified professional appointed at senior level, skilled position such as technical experts, senior executive or in a managerial position etc. and is not granted for jobs for which a large number of[†] qualified Indians are available. This is applicable to all foreign national including Chinese nationals. Suitable guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Employment visa regime.

Suggestions on MNIC

†2813. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received suggestions from all over the country in respect of Multipurpose National Identity Cards;

(b) if so, the details of such suggestions, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering these suggestions seriously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) A Pilot-project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) was undertaken in selected areas of 12 States and 1 Union Territory which has since been completed in March, 2009. A number of communications are regularly received from various quarters of the society from time to time.

For the national rollout, the Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) for the country which would contain specific items of information of 'usual residents'. The data collection for NPR would be undertaken alongwith the Houselisting and Housing Operations of Census 2011. The NPR would also have photograph, 10 finger prints of each usual resident of the age of 15 years and above.

Intrusion by Chinese troops

2814. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese troops intruded by one and half km. into Indian territory in Ladakh area and painted many stones red with China marks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether our security forces secured the territory and removed China marks on the stones;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the Chinese version of the incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, some incidents of violations are reported. Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including the Joint Working Group, the Expert Group, border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels.

Renewal of permit of Taslima Nasreen

2815. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the permit of Taslima Nasreen has been renewed to stay in India;

(b) if so, up to what extent;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to grant citizenship to Taslima Nasreen; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to control the resentment among a section of people against Taslima's frequent visit to India and her provocative statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The existing visa of Ms. Taslima Nasrin has been extended for six months w.e.f. 18.2.2010 till 17.8.2010 which enables her to stay in India till 17.8.2010.

(c) No application has been received for grant of Indian citizenship to Ms. Taslima Nasrin.

(d) Foreign nationals coming to the country are expected to refrain from activities and expressions that may hurt the sentiments of people of India. No specific instance of any provocative statement having been made by Ms. Taslima Nasrin during her last few visits to India has come to notice. Appropriate action would be taken if any such instance comes to the notice of the Government.

Convictions under the Domestic Violence Act

2816. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the proportion of the number of cases that have been filed under the Domestic Violence Act to the number of convictions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs has not conducted any such survey. However, as per information provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons convicted under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act are given in Statemets.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Accused Arrested, Accused Charge-Sheeted And Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act 2005 During 2006

(A)

Sl. No.	State/Ut	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	No. of accused arrested	No. of accused charge sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh*						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	0	0	2	1	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh	1421	1214	139	2028	1977	182
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat*	150	147	1	382	371	0
8	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Central act and its provisions are not applicable					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand*						
12	Karnataka*						
13	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra	9	8	0	21	22	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya*	6	6	0	8	5	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa*						
21	Punjab	17	11	0	43	41	0
22	Rajasthan	3	2	0	4	4	0
23	Sikkim	6	5	1	6	5	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	13	7	0	20	29	0
27	Uttanchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	1	0	1	0	0
	TOTAL STATES	1630	1401	141	2515	2455	183
29	A & N Islands	10	8	0	16	14	0
30	Chandigarh**	102	68	0	199	160	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi*						
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	112	76	0	215	174	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	1742	1477	141	2730	2629	183

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Note: * indicates data not available

** includes IPC cases also.

(B)

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Accused Arrested, Accused Charge-Sheeted And Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act 2005 During 2008

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	No. of accused arrested	No. of accused charge sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh *						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar *						
5	Chhattisgarh	361	426	1	987	1020	0
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat *	324	324	1	1058	1058	0
8	Haryana	9	8	0	27	27	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Central act and its provisions are not applicable					
11	Jharkhand *						
12	Karnataka *						
13	Kerala	30	27	0	25	33	3
14	Madhya Pradesh *						
15	Maharashtra						
16	Manipur						
17	Meghalaya *	5	5	2	29	6	2
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland						
20	Orissa *						
21	Punjab						
22	Rajasthan						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim	5	8	0	5	8	0
24	Tamil Nadu	765	437	129	30	320	146
25	Tripura						
26	Uttar Pradesh	16	12	1	13	19	1
27	Uttarakhand						
28	West Bengal	328	80	0	118	280	0
	TOTAL STATES	389	135	1	188	367	4
29	A & N Islands	35	22	0	36	30	0
30	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu						
33	Delhi*						
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	389	135	1	188	367	4

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Note: * indicates data not available

** includes IPC cases also.

(C)

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Accused Arrested, Accused Charge-Sheeted And Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act 2005 During 2007

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	No. of accused arrested	No. of accused charge sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh*						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh	1651	1249	89	2006	2066	101
6	Goa	3	1	0	5	3	0
7	Gujarat*	883	862	27	2491	2231	6
8	Haryana	17	10	0	21	21	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Central act and its provisions are not applicable					
11	Jharkhand*						
12	Karnataka*						
13	Kerala	14	9	1	11	12	1
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra	117	109	1	480	495	3
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya*	5	5	0	13	5	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa*						
21	Punjab	37	14	0	68	35	0
22	Rajasthan	25	14	0	14	14	0
23	Sikkim	6	4	0	10	9	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	25	20	0	33	51	0
27	Uttanchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	5	2	0	2	0	0
TOTAL STATES		2793	2301	118	5357	4945	111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	A & N Islands	20	6	0	37	7	0
30	Chandigarh **	112	37	0	142	75	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	3	3	0
33	Delhi *						
34	Lakshadweep *	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTS		133	44	0	182	85	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		2926	2345	118	5539	5030	111

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Note: * indicates data not available

** includes IPC cases also.

Possible targets of terrorist attack in Himachal Pradesh

2817. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any information from Central intelligence agencies that the Jewish congregation centres at Manali, Kasol and Dharamkot- Bhagsunag belt in the Dhauladhars and the exclusive foreigners meditation centre can be next possible targets for terrorist attack;

(b) if so, the precautionary steps taken by Government to foil possible terrorist bid;

(c) whether Central security agencies have also provided any information about the possible terrorist attack during the Jewish New Year festival celebration which falls in the month of September-October and runs for 10 days; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's preparation to maintain safety and security of the Jewish followers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per available inputs, some locations in Himachal Pradesh frequented by the jews could be possible target of terror attacks and the state government has been alerted accordingly to take adequate precautionary steps to prevent such possible attacks. Further, the intelligence and security agencies are aware of the threats posed by terrorist elements and their nefarious designs especially on such locations. The Central Security and Intelligence Agencies work in tandem with their counterparts in various States, to thwart such nefarious designs of terrorists.

Objections to development works along border in Assam by Bangladesh Forces

2818. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that along the Indo-Bangladesh Border in Assam, some development works like electrification, construction of bridge has been stopped due to objections raised by the Bangladesh border force;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents and action taken thereon;

(c) the details of cases registered of illegal infiltration, smuggling of illegal arms, fake Indian currency, cattle etc. during the last three years; and

(d) what is the target date to seal Indo-Bangladesh border works and whether it will be completed on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the available information, on March 29, 2010 some, Bangladesh nationals along with the Bangladesh Rifles entered into Faksarkutti village of Dhubri District of Assam along Indo-Bangladesh border and prevented Indian villagers from undertaking electrification work in the area on the pretext that no construction work is permitted within 150 yards from the zero line. A flag meeting was held next day between Border Security Force (BSF) and Bangladesh Rifles to resolve the issue. It has been clarified to the Bangladesh Rifles that the routine developmental activities for the welfare of the border population may be done within 150 yards as they are not the defensive structure.

(c) Details of illegal infiltration, smuggling of illegal arms, fake Indian currency, cattle etc. during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Government is committed to complete the fencing project along Bangladesh border. The scheduled date for completion of the sanctioned projects is March, 2012.

Statement

Details of illegal infiltration, smuggling of illegal arms, fake Indian currency, cattle during the last three years along Indo-Bangladesh border.

Year	Infiltration (no.)	Smuggling of illegal arms (no.)	Fake Indian currency (in Rs.)	Cattle (no.)
2007	4553	102	808000	133173
2008	3175	52	8271400	120547
2009	2460	129	9266890	114790
2010 (upto March)	523	29	13473700	20286

National Police University

2819. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal of conducting courses on police related subject by setting up a National Police University or by using existing Infrastructure of universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the considerations made by the Ministry; and

(c) by when it will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Government is getting conducted the courses on police related subjects by using existing infrastructure of universities in the country for which Initiatives have already been undertaken through the Bureau of Police Research and Development. The proposal for establishment of National Police University has been withdrawn, in view of the inherent merits in conducting such courses through existing universities.

(b) and (c) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 31 universities to promote advanced studies and research on police related subjects. Courses on police related subjects are already being conducted in 9 universities and a few more institutions like GTB Khalsa College, Delhi and National Law Institute University, Bhopal have agreed to start such courses in the academic year-2010-11.

Granting parole to ULFA Leaders

2820. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) leaders reiterated that peace talks can begin only if their leaders are freed from jail;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam is keen on granting parole to at least eight top jailed ULFA leaders to facilitate peace talks;

(c) whether Government is apprehensive that the rebel leaders might jump parole and go underground; and

(d) if so, what is Government's stand on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government of Assam has informed that no such demand has been received from United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA).

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Terrorist threat to Commonwealth Games

†2821. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some terrorist outfits have threatened terrorist attacks during the Commonwealth Games in the country this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government for the security of these important games in the country this year;

(d) whether Government is preparing for security in concert with the participating countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Though a general security threat to the Commonwealth Games in the country exists, no specific threat inputs have been received recently.

(c) to (e) The security arrangements for the Commonwealth Games are regularly reviewed by the Empowered Security Committee, which comprises of representatives from various security agencies. Accordingly, Delhi Police has taken several measures to ensure the smooth and secure conduct of the Games. Besides, an International Security Liaison Group (ISLG) has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Director, I.B. to suitably liaise with the Security/administrative contingents of the participating countries in this regard.

Highway to Sikkim closed due to public agitation

†2822. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway to reach Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, goes via Siliguri, West Bengal;

(b) whether the highway remains shut continuously due to one or the other public agitation thereby throwing public life in Sikkim out of gear and traffic mostly held up;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the demands of the public agitation;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps for the smooth passage on this highway; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) The movement of traffic on National Highway-31A connecting Gangtok with the rest of India gets disrupted whenever there is a strike/demonstration in West Bengal portion of this highway. Whenever reports in this regard are received, the Ministry of Home Affairs advises State Governments of West Bengal and Sikkim to take suitable measures to ensure smooth movement of traffic on this highway. Ministry of Home Affairs has provided adequate number of personnel of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to Govt, of West Bengal for ensuring smooth movement to traffic on West Bengal portion of this highway. This issue was also brought before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India through Writ Petition (Civil) No. 354 of 2005. The Hon'ble Supreme Court on the 3rd July, 2008 issued interim direction to Union of India and the State of West Bengal and Sikkim to take measures that are necessary to ensure free traffic movement and undisrupted movement of people on this highway. Subsequently, some organizations who are alleged to be obstructing movement of traffic on NH-31A, also got themselves impleaded as respondents in this Writ Petition. While disposing of this Writ Petition, the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the 25th January, 2010 directed that its interim order dated 3rd July, 2008 would also be applicable to the respondent organizations and that any lapse in following these directions would have serious consequences including the detection of office bearers of the respondent organizations, who are found responsible for disruption of traffic on this highway.

Separate development board for Konkan

2823. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for establishment of separate Statutory Development Board for Konkan was sent by the Maharashtra Government in 1989;

(b) whether the Constitutional amendment is required for establishment of such a board under Article 371 (2);

(c) the reasons of not inclusion of Konkan region when the notification regarding establishment of Statutory Development Boards for Vidarbha. Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra was issued in 1994 under the Article 371(2); and

(d) the details of the statutory reasons for not considering the separate Statutory Development Board for Konkan after repeated requests made by the Maharashtra Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Although Article 371 (2) which was inserted in the Constitution in 1956 provides for establishment of separate Statutory Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra, these Development Boards were set up only from 1.5.1994 onwards on the basis of a proposal received from Government of Maharashtra in December 1993. Planning Commission was requested in August 1998 to give its assessment of the effectiveness and working of the existing three development boards in Maharashtra. The Planning Commission submitted its detailed performance evaluation report in April 2003. It was observed from this report and the data available in the Government of Maharashtra's Human Development Report 2002, that considerable development had already taken place in the Konkan region. In view of this, the Government of Maharashtra was requested to reconsider its proposal. Government of Maharashtra on 22.6.2005 reiterated its stand that a separate Development Board for Konkan is necessary. However, since the original Resolution of the State Legislature to this effect had been passed in 1989, Government of Maharashtra was requested to obtain afresh the views of both Houses of the State Legislature. Government received a Resolution passed on 20th February, 2005 by both the Houses of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan region of the State. The Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter, are of the view that backwardness by itself is not a reason for constitutional amendment as there are other instruments available to the Centre and State Governments to gear up their developmental machinery.

Infiltration in Assam

†2824. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Assam High Court has said recently that infiltrations have reached to the every corner of Assam and have been playing important role in influencing the elections and have become threat to the population statistics and the identify of natives of the state;

(b) if so the details of infiltrators in the country and the measure being taken by Government to tackle this situation; and

(c) whether Government will take legal action to drive out Bangladeshi infiltrators by identifying them who have spread out in Assam and throughout the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Sir, Guwahati High Court had made some observations in its order dated 23.7.2008 in a Writ Petition No. 1102/2008.

(b) and (c) Government is aware of illegal immigration/infiltration from Bangladesh into India. As this activity takes place clandestinely, no specific details are available about the magnitude of this illegal infiltration into India.

State Governments and Union Territories have been directed to enforce the provisions of Foreigners Act strictly. The powers under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect and deport foreign nationals staying in India unauthorisedly have been entrusted to the State Governments and UT. Administrations. Thirty-two (32) foreigners' tribunals under the provisions of Foreigners (Tribunals) Order 1964 have been constituted in the State of Assam for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners. Additional 4 Foreigners Tribunals have also been sanctioned for setting up in Assam.

Government has also taken up various measures to curb illegal influx into the county, which, inter alia, include strengthening of Border Security Force (BSF) and equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipment/gadgets; raising of additional battalions of BSF; reduction of gaps between border outposts; intensification of patrolling; accelerated programme of construction of border roads and border fencing; provision of surveillance equipment, etc.

In order to enable the updation of National Register of Citizens, 1951, the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 has been amended vide notification dated 9th November, 2009 and 23rd March 2010 providing special provisions as to manner of preparation of National Register of Indian Citizens in the State of Assam based on relevant records. Government of Assam has been requested to initiate two pilot projects.

Infiltration in J&K

2825. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been increased infiltration in J&K from across the border;

(b) if so, the estimated number of the infiltrators who have sneaked during March and April, so far;

(c) the number of infiltrators eliminated during the period as also the number of defence/paramilitary personnel and the civilians, who have died due to anti-terrorist operations; and

(d) what steps are being taken to deal with the increasing infiltration from across the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Attempts at infiltration from across the Border in J&K have shown an increase during 2009 in comparison with 2008. Details of the infiltration attempts during last 3 years are as under:

Year	No. of attempts.
2007	535
2008	342
2009	485
Upto March, 2010	112

(b) and (c) Detail of infiltration attempts and infiltration attempts and infiltrators sneaked/eliminated are given below:

Year 2010	Attempted	Killed	Returned	Surrendered	Apprehended	Successful
January	62	1	61	-	-	-
February	3	-	3	-	-	-
March	47	25	14	-	-	8
Total	112	26	78	-	-	8

Details of Civilian/Security Forces killed are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Civilian	Security Forces
1.	2007	158	110
2.	2008	91	75
3.	2009	78	64
4.	Upto March, 2010	11	18

(d) The Govt, in tandem with the State Govt., have adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening of border management and multi tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, construction, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorists within the States. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Govt, and in the Central Govt.

Denial of Visa to Children of Indian immigrants

2826. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that children of Indian immigrants who got asylum in USA are not being given visas for India;
- (b) if so, how many such applications have been received and action taken on that;
- (c) what is the fault of children and why they are being penalized; and
- (d) whether Ministry would spell out the policy on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of CRPF Training Institution in AP

2827. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Central Government to accord concurrence/ approval for establishment of CRPF Training Institution with Field Firing Range in Chittoor District;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Request has been received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of CRPF Training Institution with Field Firing Range.

(c) State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been informed *vide* letter dated 1.12.2009 that CRPF does not require an additional Firing Range at this stage as they have already taken possession of land at Koraput, allotted free of cost by Govt, of Orissa for utilization, as a Firing Range, amongst other usage.

Protecting Interest of tribals and peasants while fighting naxals

2828. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the red corridor or the areas under Maoists influence is inhabited by tribals and poor peasants;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for protecting the interest of tribals and poor peasants while fighting the naxals; and

(c) what action plan has been prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) It is a fact that the areas under influence of Maoist are mostly inhabited by tribals and poor peasants.

(b) and (c) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes inter alia including schemes for the upliftment of the tribals and poor peasants.

Police Reforms

2829. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government proposes to crush the unholy nexus between police and the criminals;

(b) whether Government is considering for police reforms so that police become people friendly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Police is a State subject and therefore, the subject matter of the question broadly falls within the purview of State Governments. The Supreme Court has also highlighted the need for insulation of investigating agencies against extraneous influences, in W.P (C) 340-343 of 1993, Vineet Narain & Others Vs UOI & Others. Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above case have been conveyed to the State Governments for implementation.

In another case in WP (C) No. 310/96-Prakash Singh and others Versus Union of India and Others, the Supreme Court passed several directions to States/Union Territories on police reforms which inter alia, included a direction on setting up of a police complaint authority both at State as well as District level to look into the complaints against the police officers. The compliance of these directions is being monitored by Justice Thomas Commission appointed by the Supreme Court.

Notwithstanding above position, the Govt. is also concerned about improving the image of the police force and its accountability to the rule of law. Government has taken an initiative to set up a

Review Committee on police reforms which has made several recommendations for making the police efficient, responsive and courteous. Emphasis is being placed on better standards of recruitment and training. Measures have been recommended for making the police professional and answerable to law, but responsive and courteous to citizens.

Ministry of Home Affairs also constituted the Soli Sorabjee Committee to draft a New Police Act to replace the Police Act of 1861. The draft Model Police Act submitted by the committee was sent to all States/UTs for consideration and appropriate action. Draft Model Police Act provides for well defined duties of the police, the role of Superintendence of the State Governments over the police, responsiveness & sensitivity of the police towards public especially the weaker & vulnerable Sections and accountability to the rule of law.

Pending applications for freedom fighters' pension

2830. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the applications for grant of freedom fighters' pension pending with Government from different States, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the applications cleared during the last one year;
- (c) the reasons for the pendency; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to expedite disposal of applications pending in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Receipt and disposal of applications for grant of freedom fighters' pension is a continuous process. No record of applications which are received directly from the applicants or without verification reports of the State Governments, is maintained. Except for 741 cases, which mainly relate to Hyderabad Liberation Movement, no other case complete in all respects and recommended by the State Government, is pending.

(b) During the year 2009-10, 197 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been granted pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

(c) and (d) All efforts are being made to process the pending Hyderabad Liberation Movement cases expeditiously. However, no time frame can be indicated.

Foreign Nationals illegally overstaying

2831. SHRI RAM DAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreigners including Bangladeshis and Pakistanis have been illegally overstaying in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with number of persons deported during the last three years, till-date, country-wise;

(c) whether such persons have reportedly acquired Indian identity including voter identity cards consequently posing a serious threat to national security; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps have been taken by Government to check acquisition of multi-purpose identity cards/voter identity cards by the illegal migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A number of foreign nationals who have entered into the country on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. Details of such cases of foreign nationals, including Bangladeshi and Pakistani nationals, who were found to be overstaying in the country and those which were deported, during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, country-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The said information for the year 2009 has not been compiled so far.

(c) and (d) Certain instances of some illegal immigrants having obtained voter identity cards, ration cards and driving licenses through fraudulent means have been reported. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained. As and when such instances are detected, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations take necessary action for cancellation of such documents alongwith such other appropriate steps as mandated by the provisions of the law.

Statement

Country-wise details of Foreigners arrested in India:

Country	No. of foreigners overstayed			No. of foreigners deported		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afghanistan	11759	11875	14511	144	42	12
Australia	155	186	176	3	1	3
Bahrain	41	8	51	0	0	1
Bangladesh	24497	25712	31229	13692	12135	12625
Canada	278	383	357	1	4	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
China	104	495	479	26	29	12
Ethiopia	58	61	69	6	3	15
Fiji	42	156	309	-	-	-
France	172	234	191	8	8	18
Germany	110	169	158	11	3	15
Indonesia	51	51	36	6	22	33
Iran	215	247	184	8	24	11
Iraq	12	106	371	4	2	4
Italy	37	65	50	1	6	6
Ivory Coast	16	42	85	1	0	3
Japan	231	133	161	1	1	12
Kenya	181	207	237	10	3	8
Korea South	435	340	516	2	3	30
Malaysia	334	295	201	5	3	71
Mauritius	87	204	510	1	1	2
Mangolia	44	36	55	0	0	1
Myanmar	266	282	558	673	785	540
Netherlands	37	56	69	1	1	3
New Zealand	55	39	34	0	1	2
Nigeria	289	525	451	69	37	169
Oman	126	154	351	1	0	2
Pakistan	5392	6038	7547	100	24	19
Philippines	50	83	124	1	13	5
Portugal	8	229	12	0	1	0
Russia	107	115	120	6	28	4
Saudi Arabia	33	51	62	4	5	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seychelles	27	111	295	-	-	-
Singapore	283	170	153	1	0	16
South Africa	69	75	48	3	1	1
Sri Lanka	821	1124	1790	20	13	145
Stateless (Tibet)	152	226	194	11	11	1
Sudan	119	140	163	10	11	20
Sweden	51	51	37	0	0	3
Tanzania	115	179	303	1	2	5
Thailand	76	113	116	1	29	6
U.S.A	1302	1366	998	3	5	31
Uganda	45	58	88	3	3	2
United Kingdom	581	630	491	4	5	19
Vietnam	54	44	48	0	3	19
Yemen	189	191	168	3	21	7
Others	839	890	993	88	59	78
TOTAL	49945	53945	65149	14933	13348	13995

Talks with US-Secretary of State

2832. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Home Minister told the Secretary of State, Ms. Hillary Clinton and other top security officials that Pakistan was dillydallying in prosecuting those responsible for 26/11 carnage including the mastermind Hafiz Saeed, the LeT founder who was roaming free in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what are the details of action taken by United States of America in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Union Home Minister during his visit to the USA in September, 2009, met the US Secretary of State in Washington and stressed that the international community needed to pressurize Pakistan to bring to justice the perpetrators of 26/11 Mumbai attacks. The US Secretary of State, inter-alia, assured of the US Government's full cooperation on Mumbai attack case.

Special package for Nagaland

2833. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry is working on a special package for Nagaland with substantial financial assistance and greater administrative autonomy by moving relevant items from the Central to the State list for Nagaland to break the political deadlock which had been in existence for the past six decades in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the details of special package proposed to be implemented in Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Dialogue with National Council of Nagalim Isac/Muivah (NSCN/IM) is continuing. The details of the proposal cannot be disclosed as negotiations are underway.

NHRC observation on violence by MNS activists

2834. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has recently held responsible the State Government of Maharashtra for failing to take timely action for protecting citizens during the violence unleashed by the activists of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS) in the wake of its hate campaign against migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of NHRC report, the Union Government proposes to take any steps to safeguard the migrants in any State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. the National Human Rights Commission took cognizance of newspaper report published in the Pioneer dated 14-2-2008 regarding attack on North Indians in Maharashtra during violence which erupted in Mumbai after parochial outburst by the activists of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena. Complaints were also received from Shri Amar Singh, MP, Uttar Bhartiya Mahasangh etc. Upon consideration of the reports received from the Government of Maharashtra, the Commission vide its proceedings dated 8/2/2010 observed that the State Government had failed to take timely action for protection of citizens. The Commission also considered the amount of financial assistance provided by the State Govt. grossly inadequate for the loss of human lives and therefore

recommended to the State Govt. to pay rupees five lakh each to the next of kin of the two deceased Vinod Singh and Amba Das.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution of India and hence the primary responsibility to maintain Law and Order and to safeguard the interests of its citizens including the migrants in any State is of the concerned State Government.

Cases pending with Central Forensic Science Laboratories

†2835. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of court cases are pending with Central Forensic Laboratories at Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad for investigation;

(b) if so, the number of cases and the duration for which they are pending with the said laboratories;

(c) whether pendency of cases causes difficulties for the court to take decision and cases have to be dragged on for long duration by the court; and

(d) the number of working employees in the existing laboratories and the number of posts along with years they have been vacant for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of the cases pending with Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) viz. Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad are as follows:

Name of Lab	No. of cases Pending	Duration for which they are pending
CFSL, Chandigarh	369	(i) Over one year =54
		(ii) Upto one year=315
CFSL, Hyderabad	527	(i) Over one year=334
		(ii) Upto one year =193
CFSL, Kolkata	1395	(i) Over four years = 10
		(ii) Over three years = 91
		(iii) Over two years = 494
		(iv) Over one year = 338
		(v) Upto one year = 462

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Courts decide cases on the basis of various factors/inputs. Forensic labs input is one of these.

(d) The details of number of working employees in the above laboratories and the number of live posts along with the year from which these are lying vacant is as follows:

Name of Lab	No. of working employees (Scientific)	Duration for which the posts are lying vacant.
1	2	3
CFSL, Chandigarh	23	19 (7 posts less than one year, 12 posts more than one year)
CFSL, Hyderabad	35	23 (7 posts less than one year, 16 posts more than one year)
CFSL, Kolkata	32	12 (3 posts less than one year, 9 posts more than one year)

Prohibition to award those attached to government organisations

2836. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that existing Rules prohibit bestowing of prestigious Padma Awards to eminent scientists, professionals, etc. who are attached to Government organisations like ISRO, Atomic Energy, even to those who successfully launched Rs. 386 crore Chandrayaan-I and won international acclaim for discovery of water on the moon;

(b) if so, will it not dampen the enthusiasm of our professionals with proven capabilities to give their best for similar future scientific projects in "space" and "Atomic Energy" areas; and

(c) whether Government will find ways for nation's recognition through Padma Awards of such personalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) In terms of extant guidelines duly approved by the competent authority, serving Government servants, including those working with Public Sector Undertakings (in all disciplines or positions) are not eligible for Padma Awards.

(b) and (c) No Sir. There are already discipline-specific awards in several fields, like Medicine (Dr. B.C Roy Award), Science and Engineering (Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award), Civil Service (Prime Minister's Award for excellence in Public Administration) etc., which provide an opportunity for serving Government servants to be recognized/honoured.

Separate statutory development board for North Maharashtra

2837. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) when and what proposal has been received by Government from Maharashtra to set up separate statutory development board for North Maharashtra;
- (b) the details thereof and status of the proposal; and
- (c) the time-frame by when the said proposal will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.7.2006, requested Government of India in February 2007 to take necessary steps to amend Article 371 (2) of the Constitution to set up a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Ahmednagar. Planning Commission has not supported a similar proposal for setting up a separate Statutory Development Board for the Konkan region in Maharashtra. No definite timeframe can be specified in this regard.

Creation of checkpoint and police stations after 26/11 attack

2838. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after 26/11 incident at Mumbai, it was promised to create checkpoints and 204 police stations duly equipped with interceptor boats;
- (b) whether there has been any headway on this promise; and
- (c) when this promise could be implemented fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Under the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, assistance is provided to nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands for setting up 73 coastal police

stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks equipped with 204 patrol boats for patrolling in coastal waters, and 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for patrolling along the coast. So far, 66 coastal police stations have been operationalised. The coastal States/UTs have been requested to complete the scheme expeditiously. 109 boats have so far been delivered to the States/UTs. Supply of balance boats is going on, and is expected to be completed by December 2010.

Subsequent to the 26/11 incident at Mumbai, for further strengthening of coastal security, it was decided that coastal States/UTs would carry out vulnerability/ gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements for formulation of phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.

Proposals from the States/UTs have been received. Coast Guard has also given its inputs. Based on the inputs/proposals received from Coast Guard and States/UTs, Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated and necessary clearances are being taken. New coastal police stations and additional boats and vehicles have been proposed for the coastal States/UTs for a five year period.

Low conviction rate under SC/ST Act

2839. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is low conviction rate under SC/ST Act in some States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the actual views and suggestions of each State in this regard for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Some States have reported low conviction rate under the SC/ST Act vis-a-vis the national average. State/UT-wise details of conviction rate under from 2006 to 2008 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Delays in investigation and trials, witness turning hostile or loosing interest, inappropriate application of section of relevant Acts which tend to weaken the merits of the case at the trial stage are some of the reasons cited by the States that lead to low conviction. In this regard a detailed advisory dated 01.04.2010 has been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs advising States/UTs to ensure vigorous enforcement of the Statutory provisions and legislations relating to Crime against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The advisory also observes the need to sensitize and train the law enforcement agencies in the implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act and the SC/ST

(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, organizing legal literacy and legal awareness camps, and setting up of fast track courts and special courts for speedy trial and conviction in cases of crime against SCs/STs etc.

Statement

*Details of conviction rate under atrocities against Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2006 - 2008*

Sl.No.	State/ UT	Atrocities Against Scheduled Castes			Atrocities Against Scheduled Tribes		
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.8	14.8	12.7	13.6	13.5	10.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	33.3	-	-
3	Assam	38.2	43.4	26.9	30.3	38.3	20.0
4	Bihar	22.7	17.1	18.4	31.3	6.3	14.3
5	Chhattisgarh	39.9	38.1	34.2	48.5	41.6	32.2
6	Goa	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
7	Gujarat	5.1	6.1	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.1
8	Haryana	8.3	23.7	10.6	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	25.0	8.7	6.0	50.0	0.0	33.3
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
11	Jharkhand	15.5	34.6	16.0	28.4	20.7	16.7
12	Karnataka	2.4	3.1	2.8	5.1	1.9	3.5
13	Kerala	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.7	11.2	9.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	28.1	39.9	37.0	34.9	42.1	40.1
15	Maharashtra	4.6	2.9	8.7	3.1	1.8	11.6
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Orissa	13.6	10.0	11.4	27.5	16.0	15.7
21	Punjab	13.3	13.7	16.1	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	40.9	47.3	46.0	36.6	37.6	43.2
23	Sikkim	-	71.4	80.0	-	52.6	62.5
24	Tamil Nadu	24.0	14.7	16.4	100.0	16.7	0.0
25	Tripura	-	34.5	0.0	-	50.0	18.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	47.8	54.7	54.8	45.0	60.0	64.3
27	Uttarakhand	50.8	35.5	45.7	100.0	60.0	100.0
28	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	-	0.0
	TOTAL STATE	28.0	31.4	32.1	28.4	29.1	27.7
29	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
31	D&N Haveli	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Daman & Diu	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-
33	Delhi UT	40.0	37.5	60.0	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
	TOTAL UT	33.3	27.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	28.0	31.4	32.1	28.4	29.1	27.7

Source: Crime in India

* SC/ST(POA) Act is not applicable in J and K. However, figures shown here relate to crimes committed against SC/STs by non-SC/STs

Note: - denotes infinite variation due division by zero.

Floods in Assam

2840. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether various parts of the country were affected by floods in 2009;
- if so, the details of loss of life, property and crops, State-wise including Assam;
- the details of the reports submitted by the State Government and other visited Central Government expert teams to assess the flood situation in the affected areas of Assam;

(d) the details of the assistance sought by the State Government of Assam and the amount of relief released thereon till January, 2010 by the Central Government;

(e) the details of the amount utilised, district-wise; and

(f) if not utilised, the reasons therefor and by when it is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details showing the State-wise including Assam, details of loss of human lives and livestock as well as damage to cropped area and houses due to cyclonic storms/heavy rains/floods/landslide during 2009-10, is given in Statement. (*See below*).

(c) to (f) No memorandum seeking financial assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) was submitted by the Government of Assam for flood management during 2009-10. As such, no Inter-Ministerial Central Team was deputed for an on the spot assessment of the situation and requirement of fund from NCCF.

However, the State of Assam had been allocated an amount of Rs.217.07 crore in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for the year 2009-10 consisting of Rs. 162.80 crore as Central Contribution and Rs.54.27 crore as State contribution. The entire Central share of CRF amounting to Rs.162.80 crore had been released to the State Government.

As per the Scheme of CRF, Accountant General of the State is required to maintain account of the Fund. As per the information received from Accountant General Assam, there was opening balance of Rs.584.14 crore in CRF account as on 1st April 2009.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise details of damage due to heavy rains/flash floods/floods/landslide during the year 2009

(Provisional as on January, 2010)

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	44132	213748	2.82
2.	Assam	08	12	240	0.298

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	63	02	6050	Neg.
4.	Chhattisgarh	05	03	1321	-
5.	Goa	03	265	1053	0.034
6.	Gujarat	94	456	12641	0.029
7.	Haryana	09	16	2216	0.083
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25	104	2670	-
9.	Karnataka	396	9043	665877	24.22
10.	Kerala	142	177	22744	0.39
11.	Madhya Pradesh	56	148	11356	-
12.	Maharashtra	65	31059	75441	8.79
13.	Orissa	59	-	13547	1.33
14.	Punjab	08	-	72	0.06
15.	Rajasthan	48	3509	221	-
16.	Sikkim	01	-	-	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	108	312	8437	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	254	101	2893	4.61
19.	Uttarakhand	87	362	412	-
20.	West Bengal	137	38744	318786	4.47
21.	Puducherry	-	07	01	Neg.
Total		1676	128452	1359726	47.134

Reforms to help women prisoners

2841. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes any reform to help women prisoners in various parts of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that troubled and problematic conditions prevail in women prisons all over the country;

(c) whether any interim relief will be given by way of better condition, better treatment, stricter supervision for all women prisoners in the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the last five years no attention has been paid to the plight of women in Indian prisons; and

(e) the steps proposed to announce a new code for treatment of women prisoners in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Prisons is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

In order to reduce overcrowding and improving the condition of prisons, prisoners including women prisoners and also to ensure certain basic minimum standards for keeping the prisoners in a healthy and hygienic conditions, the Central Government had started a scheme of modernization of prisons in the year 2002-03 at a total cost of Rs 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis of 75:25 between the Central and State Government respectively. The scheme envisages construction of additional jails, repair and renovation of existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prisons staff. The scheme has since ended on 31.3.2009.

Moreover, the Government of India had prepared and circulated the Model Prison Manual for superintendence and management of prisons in 2003 to all the States/UTs for its adoption. The Manual has specific chapter on treatment of women prisoners which includes providing various basic facilities to the women prisoners and their children living with them.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 13.4.2006 in the case of R.D. Upadhyaya vs State of Andhra Pradesh (Civil Writ Petition No.559 of 1994) had formulated guidelines for improving the conditions of women prisoners and the children accompanying them.

The Hon'ble court had directed the State Governments/UTs to follow the guidelines in letter and spirit. The guideline includes providing requisite medical and other facilities to the pregnant women prisoner, child birth in prison, women prisoner accompanying their children etc.

The Government of India has issued an advisory on 15.5.2006 to all the States/UTs to take urgent action for implementing the said orders of the Supreme Court.

The Government of India has also issued a comprehensive advisory on 17.7.2009 to all the States/UTs on all aspects of prison administration which includes implementation of recommendations of various committees including recommendations given by the National Expert Committee on women prisoners headed by Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer for Improvement of living conditions of women prisoners.

Blowing of railway track in J and K

2842. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the militants have recently blown up railway track at Kakpora in Pulwama District, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, whether the militancy in Jammu and Kashmir has increased in the past few months;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the exact number of civilians and security forces killed/injured in various militant attacks in Jammu and Kashmir in the past two years; and
- (e) the details of efforts made by the Union Government as well as State Government to check such militant acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the recent few months there is an increase in Militant incidents from 28 in Jan., 2010 to 37 in Feb., 2010 & 62 in March, 2010.

(c) It is to be inferred that the successful conduct of both Assembly and Parliament elections in J&K in 2008-09 and the significant turnout of people in the State voting in these elections and the establishment of popular Government has led to desperation of elements across the border to increase militant activities in the State.

(d) Details are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Civilian	Security Forces
1.	2008	91	75
2.	2009	78	64

(e) The Govt, in tandem with the State Govt., have adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, Inter-alia, strengthening of

border management and multi tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, construction, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorists within the States. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Govt. and in the Central Govt.

Urdu teachers in NDMC schools

2843. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of urdu teachers (Primary Teachers and TGTs) separately in general category in NDMC schools;

(b) the number of teachers working on regular basis;

(c) whether it is a fact that vacant posts in general category are not being filled through promotion of eligible Urdu teachers working as primary teachers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and details of promotions to the post of TGT (Urdu) during the last 3 years;

(e) whether there is any proposal to fill vacant posts of TGT (Urdu) in general category by promotion on regular basis; and

(f) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The number of sanctioned posts of Urdu Teachers (Primary Teachers and TGTs) and the number of Teachers working against these posts on regular basis are as under:-

Name of the post	Sanctioned	Working on regular basis
Assistant Teacher	46	31
TGT	16	5

(c) to (f) The New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that since certain amendments made in the Recruitment Regulations of various categories of Teachers, including TGTs, were adopted by the New Delhi Municipal Council in the year 2008, no promotion has been made to the post of TGT (Urdu) during the last three years. The promotion on the basis of the amended Recruitment Regulations is incumbent upon seniority, eligibility, etc.

Issue of identity cards in Goa

2844. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any scheme for issuing identity cards in the coastal villages of the country to strengthen coastal security;
- (b) if so, the essential features of the scheme;
- (c) whether any identity cards have been issued in the State of Goa; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) for the coastal villages in the nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman & Diu, Lakhsadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been undertaken by the Registrar General of India (RGI) as a measure to strengthen security on our coastline.

Direct data collection on specific details of all 'usual residents' and capture of photographs and finger-prints of those who are of age 15 years and above have been adopted. As on date, the biographic details of more than 100 lakh persons and biometric details of more than 48 lakh persons have been collected. The identity (smart) cards are to be issued to the 'usual residents' of these villages who are of age 18 years and above.

No identity card has so far been issued in Goa under the scheme of NPR. However, collection of biographic details and biometric capture of persons have been completed in the coastal villages of Goa selected under the scheme.

Creation of new state Vidarbha

2845. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a memorandum demanding creation of a new State of Vidarbha;
- (b) whether Government is considering it;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when the new State would come into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Representations/memoranda have been received from time to time from various individuals and organizations for creation of a new Vidarbha State by reorganizing Maharashtra. Government is not considering the reorganization of Maharashtra State at this juncture.

Safety of tourists in J and K

†2846. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of incidents of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir region has decreased during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the percentage of decrease thereof;
- (c) whether the number of tourists have increased in Kashmir during the last two years;
- (d) whether Kashmir travel is safe for tourists;
- (e) the measures adopted by Government for the safety of tourists visiting Kashmir;
- (f) whether the safety measures adopted by Government has proved to be effective; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, As per the report of the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, there was a 34.49% reduction in terrorism related incidents in the State in the year 2007 over 2006, 35.16% reduction in 2008 over 2007 and 30% reduction in 2009 over 2008. However, during 2010 the number of incidents of terrorism increased from 28 in Jan., 2010 to 37 in Feb., 2010 & 62 in March, 2010.

(c) As per the available report there were, 4.66 lakh tourist in 2008 and 4.75 lakh in 2009 who visited the State. Till 31 March, 2010, 66135 tourists have visited Kashmir Valley against 44301 tourists upto the same period.

(d) to (g) The State Govt. and Security Forces, in an endeavor to make the security environment progressively safer for tourists, have taken the following steps:

- (i) A separate tourist police and enforcement wing at Srinagar/Jammu and other tourist places exists, which looks after and protects the interests of the tourists in the State. The tourist police are empowered to take cognizance in cases of cheating and harassment.
- (ii) Adequate deployment of Security Forces/State Police is being ensured around the tourist spots and also roads leading to such places.
- (iii) Regular patrolling and anti-sabotage checks are being undertaken in and around tourist places and roads leading there.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Untraceable foreign nationals

†2847. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of a large number of untraceable foreign nationals including Afghan citizens and illegal Bangladeshi migrants;

(b) if so, country-wise details of such cases which have been noticed during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the alleged involvement of these untraceable persons in illegal activities including terrorism in the country has been noticed;

(d) if so, the details of the cases came into light during the said period; and

(e) whether these persons including illegal Bangladeshi migrants have managed to have ration cards, voter identity card, driving licence etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The detection and deportation of illegally staying foreigners (including Afghani and Bangladeshi immigrants) is an ongoing process. The powers to detect and deport foreigners living illegally in the country are vested in the Central Government under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and these powers have also been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The number of arrivals, overstayal, arrest and deportation of foreigners belonging to 161 countries who came on valid travel documents during the years 2006 to 2008, is given below:

Year	Arrival	Overstayal	Arrested	Deported
2006	44,47,167	49,945	11,120	14,933
2007	50,96,990	53,945	12,535	13,348
2008	52,82,603	65,149	7,426	13,995

Police and maintenance of law and order being State responsibility primarily, the detection of missing foreign nationals including those involved in illegal activities and terrorism is a continuing priority for all States/Union Territory Administrations, as also the Central Government. As and when such persons are detected, cases are registered against them by the local police authorities under the relevant laws. Furthermore, as and when foreign nationals including illegal Bangladeshi

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

immigrants who have acquired ration cards, voter ID cards and driving licenses etc. are detected, appropriate action is also taken against them. In those cases where the foreigner is arrested and action taken under the relevant Acts, the foreigner is deported/repatriated only after completion of his sentence. The foreigner is deported under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

Pakistan using underworld for terror strikes

2848. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan has been using underworld to execute terror strikes in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reports of the various intelligence agencies in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has since taken any steps to crush such evil designs of Pakistani Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Available inputs indicate the possibility of the use of underworld elements in India and Indian fugitives in Pakistan to facilitate terrorist attacks by way of arranging logistics and manpower cannot be ruled out. The Government is aware of such instances in the past.

(c) and (d) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing threat perceptions and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures, inter-alia, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture and private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control, and effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. Our security concerns are also conveyed in the bilateral mechanisms established for this purpose.

Checking the child labour

2849. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) as per Census 2001, number of working children in the country was 1.26 crore, whether number has increased since then as 'Child Rights and You' pegs it, 17 million;

(b) the cases registered, challaned and convicted under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise; and

(c) whether enforcement to check child labour be termed, satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has estimated the child labour in the Country at 0.89 crore during 2004-05.

(b) and (c) As per Section 2 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, the State Governments are the appropriate government in respect of most of the establishments. The Union Government has been impressing the State Governments to improve enforcement of the provisions of the Act in their respective Jurisdiction. No. of prosecutions launched and convictions obtained during the last five years, as reported by the State Governments, are given in Statement.

Statement

(A) Details of Prosecutions launched

Name of State / UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andmn & Nico I. U.T.	0	0	0	0	
Andhra Pradesh	1212	6124	9128	3104	386
Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	3		
Assam	0	1	0	0	
Bihar	259	147	284		
Chandigarh U.T.	0	0	0	8	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	4	10	19		
Dadra & Nagar H. U.T.	0	0	0		
Daman & Diu U.T.	0	0	0	0	
Delhi U.T.	74	253	187	274	
Goa	0	0			
Gujarat	106	23	270	233	328
Haryana	13	0	0	2510	
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	0
Jammu & Kashmir	2	17	60	61	41
Jharkhand	153	27	4		
Karnataka	612	1078	3235	473	121
Kerala	1	1	1	1	
Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0	0		
Madhya Pradesh	54	37	150	58	25
Maharashtra	32	84	54	23	
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0		
Orissa	5	1	73	145	22
Pondicherry U.T.	0	0	0	0	
Punjab	9	20	129	176	
Rajasthan	7	13	22	26	9
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	185	415	603	218	
Tripura	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	31	19	117	548	
Uttarakhand	0	0	0		6
West Bengal	0	0	7	2	
TOTAL	2770	8281	14346	7863	945

(B) Details of Convictions Obtained

Name of State / UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andmn & Nico I. U.T.	0	0	0	0	
Andhra Pradesh	1109	620	0	116	135
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0			
Assam	0	0	0	1	
Bihar	0	0	0		
Chandigarh U.T.	0	0	0	2	
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0		
Dadra & Nagar H. U.T.	0	0	0		
Daman & Diu U.T.	0	0	0		
Delhi U.T.	0	10	29	8	
Goa	0	0			
Gujarat	0	2	270	36	11
Haryana	3	2	3	308	
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	1	11	25
Jharkhand	11	0	0		
Karnataka	80	139	170	0	17
Kerala	0	0	0	3	
Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	16	5	5	14	7
Maharashtra	4	12	7	0	
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0		
Orissa	0	1	0	2	
Pondicherry U.T.	1	0	0	0	
Punjab	16	17	23	46	
Rajasthan	15	6	26	15	2
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	137	80	434	295	
Tripura	0	0	0	0	
Uttar Pradesh	10	40	19	46	
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL :	1405	937	987	904	197

Mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs

2850. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over five million mandays were lost during the last year due to strikes and lock-outs in our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many States have higher figures in the latest report of labour bureau where mandays were lost due to unrest in industrial units and other manufacturing centres;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that 61 units were closed down affecting 2,200 workers and the number of people loosing jobs is less than the previous year while 3052 workers lost their jobs in 2008 and only 2,010 workers lost their Jobs in 2009; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the statistics compiled by Labour Bureau of Ministry of Labour & Employment, a details showing number of mandays lost during the last year due to strikes and lockouts, State wise, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) As per the statistics compiled by Labour Bureau of Ministry of Labour & Employment, details showing number of permanent closures and workers affected thereby during the years 2008(P) and 2009(P) is given in statement-II.

Statement-I

*Number of Mandays Lost during the Last Year due to Strikes
& Lockouts, State-wise*

S.No.	States/UTs	2009 (Provisional)		
		Strikes	Lockouts	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1456962	1260847	2717809
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23834	0	23834
4.	Bihar	34256	75818	110074
5.	Chhatisgarh	21697	0	21697
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	53074	2792	55866
8.	Haryana	194546	0	194546
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11069	3494	14563
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	75615	0	75615
13.	Kerala	150557	218380	368937
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3398	0	3398

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	12665	0	12665
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	5210	0	5210
22.	Rajasthan	259482	40539	300021
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-
24.	Tamilnadu	7900	509456	517356
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10950	0	10950
27.	Uttarakhand	24211	0	24211
28.	West Bengal	29886	1791489	1821375
29.	A&N.Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL :		2375312	3902815	6278127

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

0 = Nil

- = Not Available

Note: 1. As per the returns received upto 31st March, 2010

2. Data in respect of 2009 is generally upto September, 2009

Statement-II

*Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected thereby
during the Years 2008(P) and 2009(P)*

S.No.	States/UTs	2008 (Provisional)		2009 (Provisional)	
		No. of Units	No of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	144	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	5	163	2	112
8.	Haryana	5	330	1	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	4	131
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	--	--	--
12.	Karnataka	1	30	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	8	500
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	--	--	--	--
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamilnadu	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	16	456	43	1103
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	212	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	3	1447	1	100
29.	A&N. Islands	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	10
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	73	1	48
32.	Delhi	1	196	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		56	3052	61	2010

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

- = Nil

-- = Not Available

Migrant labour

2851. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 million migrant labourers are moving inside the country who are not getting minimum wages, social security, housing facility and public distribution system benefits even though we have a law of the land, inter-State migrant labour Act 1979; and

(b) whether Central Government has the statistics of migrant labour working in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per Census 2001, the total number of migrant workers in the country is 14,26,82,456. Details showing the number of migrant workers, state-wise is given in Statement.

Statement-I

Details of measures to safeguard interests of migrant workers

(a) In order to safeguard the economic and other interests of the migrant workers, the Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, inter alia, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. The provisions of various labour laws like The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 are also applicable on migrant workers.

The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers.

On the recommendation in the Conference of Food Secretaries on 17-09-2004 and Food Ministers' Conference on 28-10-2004, Government of India issued guidelines to all State/U.T. Governments to consider using ration entitlement authority slip for the migrant labour/displaced persons or homeless, which will be in the limited purpose for ration entitlement and are not treated as proof of residence, or entitlement for any other benefit, etc.

Statement-II

Number of migrant workers (State-wise) as per Census 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Migrant Workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,22,16,818
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,25,768
3.	Assam	29,86,859
4.	Bihar	71,76,727

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,67,932
6.	Goa	3,00,067
7.	Gujarat	91,25,305
8.	Haryana	36,44,364
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13,82,382
10.	J&K	7,56,768
11.	Jharkhand	35,29,242
12.	Karnataka	82,25,307
13.	Kerala	28,01,353
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,01,21,017
15.	Maharashtra	2,07,81,152
16.	Manipur	2,08,189
17.	Meghalaya	1,95,321
18.	Mizoram	1,78,687
19.	Nagaland	1,79,646
20.	Orissa	46,63,274
21.	Punjab	35,42,268
22.	Rajasthan	91,57,667
23.	Sikkim	1,14,009
24.	Tamilnadu	77,86,130
25.	Tripura	4,03,830
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,41,28,362
27.	Uttarakhand	15,12,050
28.	West Bengal	96,31,648
29.	Delhi	28,07,258
30.	A & N Island	87,224
31.	Chandigarh	2,78,187
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,107
33.	Daman and Diu	43,891
34.	Lakshadweep	7,966
35.	Puducherry	1,65,681
TOTAL :		14,26,82,456

National Health Insurance Scheme

†2852. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of National Health Insurance Scheme across the country during the last two years;
- (b) whether Government has received any complaints from any part of the country in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 22 States/UTs. All other States excluding Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have initiated the process of implementation of the scheme. More than 1.38 crore smart cards have been issued as on 31.03.2010.

(b) and (c) The Government has constituted a Group to look into the grievances from the beneficiaries and other stakeholders as and when complaints are received, if required, the Inquiry Team conducts the inquiry including spot visits. Based on the report of the Group, remedial action is taken.

Bonded Labour and Child Labour

2853. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that inspite of the various efforts of Government and observation of Hon'ble Supreme Court child labour and bonded labour are still existing in India; and
- (b) if so, the number of bonded labour and number of child labour working in India as on 31st December, 2009, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The authentic data on child labour is generated during the decennial Census conducted by the Registrar General of India. The last census conducted in 2001, according to which, the number of child labour in the country was 1.26 crore and year-wise data is not maintained. As per the information available, 2,88,462 bonded labourers have been identified and released upto 31.03.2010. State-wise details of child labour as per 2001 Census and bonded labour upto 31.03.2010 are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of Child Labour

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Child Labour as per Census	No. of Bonded Labour identified and released upto 31.03.2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339	37988
2.	Assam	351416	
3.	Bihar	1117500	14615
4.	Gujarat	485530	64
5.	Haryana	253491	591
6.	Himachal Pradesh	107774	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	175630	
8.	Karnataka	822615	63437
9.	Kerala	26156	823
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259	13317
11.	Maharashtra	764075	1404
12.	Chhattisgarh	364572	124
13.	Manipur	28836	
14.	Meghalaya	53940	
15.	Jharkhand	407200	196
16.	Uttarakhand	70183	5
17.	Nagaland	45874	
18.	Orissa	377594	50029
19.	Punjab	177268	69
20.	Rajasthan	1262570	7488
21.	Sikkim	16457	
22.	Tamil Nadu	418801	65573
23.	Tripura	21756	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997	28946
25.	West Bengal	857087	267
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1960	
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482	3526
28.	Chandigarh	3779	
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4274	
30.	Delhi	41899	
31.	Daman and Diu	729	

1	2	3	4
32.	Goa	4138	
33.	Lakshadweep	27	
34.	Mizoram	26265	
35.	Pondicherry	1904	
TOTAL :		12666377	288462

Central assistance to States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2854. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance given to the States under various Centrally sponsored schemes for labour during the last five years; year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of labourers got benefited from the above schemes during the last five years, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the State Governments have requested for supplementing its efforts through financial help for schemes/programmes that it is implementing for the labourers; and

(d) if so, the details of help extended by Central Government for above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Two types of Plan Schemes, namely, Central Sector Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes are in operation. Under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour, rehabilitation assistance to the extent of Rs.20,000/- per bonded labour is provided, which is shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. Information relating to the amount of Central assistance provided and number of beneficiaries, State-wise, during 2005-06 to 2009-10 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the Centrally sponsored plan scheme of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, the Central sector component is released as grant-in-aid. The Scheme has a provision of sharing premium at the ratio of 75:25 by Centre and States. In case of North-East region and J&K, the sharing is done on 90:10 basis. The Scheme is in operation since last two years. The information relating to amount of Central share released and number of beneficiaries during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Central Assistance and beneficiaries

Name of the State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Central	No. of	Central	No. of	Central	No. of	Central	No. of	Central	No. of
	share	beneficiaries	share	beneficiaries	share	beneficiaries	share	beneficiaries	share	beneficiaries
	released		released		released		released		released	
	(Rs. in lakh)		(Rs. in lakh)		(Rs. in lakh)		(Rs. in lakh)		(Rs. in lakh)	
Bihar	14.10	141	-	-	15.00	150	36.00	409	22.10	264
Haryana	3.10	31	-	-	0.90	9	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1.23	38	-	-	19.20	192	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	0.55	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	15.00	149	10.40	104	27.70	277	7.98	80	12.23	100
West Bengal	3.20	32	3.01	93	8.80	88	5.40	54	-	-

Statement-II*Details of Central Assistance released*

Name of the State	2008-09		2009-10	
	Central share	No. of	Central share	No. of
	released (Rs.)	beneficiaries *	released (Rs.)	beneficiaries *
Assam	-	-	7670286-00	-
Bihar	47514027-00	69	319840734-00	37060
Chandigarh	-	-	2044616-00	17
Chhattisgarh	-	-	160628600-00	2418
Delhi	21506857-00	3703	14662950-00	9519
Goa	-	-	-	7
Gujarat	225643646-00	3286	87713545-00	68392
Haryana	134264136-00	3220	270959665-00	57129
Himachal Pradesh	17531335-00	9	16424305-00	1938
Jharkhand	52392456-00	305	89129799-00	15599
Kerala	137109248-00	149	183391322-00	133618
Maharashtra	8944299-00	4	371772336-00	31648
Meghalaya	-	-	7713085-00	8
Nagaland	-	-	23982349-00	1765
Orissa	-	-	-	46
Punjab	16045480-00	161	59448426-00	3896
Rajasthan	-	664	-	-
Tamil Nadu	16108518-00	-	26874987-00	3721
Tripura	-	-	66789826-00	899
Uttarakhand	-	-	24325476-00	875
Uttar Pradesh	297289638-00	831	690965169-00	79292
West Bengal	25150320-00	140	200796334-00	9634

*The information relates to number of persons who have visited hospitals and availed treatment.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

2855. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana has been introduced for poor workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how it would be helpful to Below Poverty Line (BPL) workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover to 'BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector on family floater basis. The State Government/State Nodal Agency invites bids from the insurance companies (public and private) for implementation of the scheme in the State. Government of India contributes 75% of the annual premium and remaining 25% is borne by the State Governments. Additionally, cost of the smart card is also borne by the State Government. In case of North-East region and Jammu and Kashmir, the premium is shared in the ratio of 90:10. Administrative cost is borne by the State Governments.

The scheme became operational *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 22 States/Union Territories. More than 1.40 crore smart cards have been since then issued under the scheme. The benefits under the scheme include:

- Smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector on family floater basis.
- All pre-existing diseases to be covered.
- Hospitalisation expenses, taking care of most of the illnesses including maternity benefit.
- Transportation cost of Rs. 100/- per visit with an overall limit of Rs. 1,000/- per annum.

Review of Employees Pension Scheme, 1995

2856. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted an expert Committee under the chairmanship of the Special Secretary (L&E) for reviewing the Employees Pension Scheme, 1995;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee has recommended that the amount of minimum pension be Rs. 3000 per month; and

(c) whether it has also recommended free ESI facilities and also inclusion of dearness allowances in the pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee is now chaired by Additional Secretary (Labour and Employment).

(b) and (c) The Committee has not submitted its report.

Schemes for unemployed youths

2857. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive scheme for unemployed youths to provide them social security in the country;

(b) whether Government also proposes to provide all unemployed youths unemployment allowance, medical facilities and life insurance as well; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith time by when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government. However, Government of India is implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes in both rural and urban areas to generate employment opportunities in the country for unemployed youth. Some of the important ones are: Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

(b) No, Sir. However, as per the information available, the States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Rajasthan, Punjab, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are paying unemployment allowance to certain specific categories of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges.

(c) Does not arise.

Welfare of migrant workers

2858. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any project for the welfare of the migrant workers in our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any statistics regarding the number of migrant workers in different States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per Census 2001, the total number of migrant workers in the country is 14,26,82,456. Details showing the number of migrant workers, State-wise is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of project for migrant workers

There is no project specifically for welfare of migrant workers. However, for the welfare of inter-State migrant workers, the Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 (ISMW). The Act regulates the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and provides for their conditions of service and for matter connected therewith. As per ISMW Act the contractor who recruits any person in a State for the purpose of employing in establishment situated in another State, a license needs to be obtained from the Licensing Officer who has jurisdiction in relation to that area wherein the recruitment is made. The contractor also needs to take a licence from the Licensing Officer who has the jurisdiction where the establishment is situated. Such migrant workers as are below poverty line and those that are building and other construction workers can also get health and maternity benefits under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

Statement-II

Number of migrant workers (State-wise) as per Census 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Migrant Workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,22,16,818
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,25,768
3.	Assam	29,86,859

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	71,76,727
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,67,932
6.	Goa	3,00,067
7.	Gujarat	91,25,305
8.	Haryana	36,44,364
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13,82,382
10.	J&K	7,56,768
11.	Jharkhand	35,29,242
12.	Karnataka	82,25,307
13.	Kerala	28,01,353
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,01,21,017
15.	Maharashtra	2,07,81,152
16.	Manipur	2,08,189
17.	Meghalaya	1,95,321
18.	Mizoram	1,78,687
19.	Nagaland	1,79,646
20.	Orissa	46,63,274
21.	Punjab	35,42,268
22.	Rajasthan	91,57,667
23.	Sikkim	1,14,009
24.	Tamil Nadu	77,86,130
25.	Tripura	4,03,830
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,41,28,362
27.	Uttarakhand	15,12,050
28.	West Bengal	96,31,648
29.	Delhi	28,07,258

1	2	3
30.	A & N Island	87,224
31.	Chandigarh	2,78,187
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,107
33.	Daman and Diu	43,891
34.	Lakshadweep	7,966
35.	Puducherry	1,65,681
TOTAL :		14,26,82,456

Unorganised workers in Surat

2859. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unorganized workers in Surat;

(b) whether it is a fact that the standard of living of these unorganised workers is very low and not at par with those who came from other States viz. West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and employed in textiles, diamond, pharma and other industries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the standard of living of these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample . Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of labourers was 45.9 crore. Out of which unorganized workers was 43.3 crore which constitute about 94% of the total workforce. The district-wise data of unorganized workers is not available.

Recognizing the need to improve the conditions of all categories of unorganized workers and with a view to providing social security to these workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level and State Social Security Boards at the State level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers. Various schemes/ programmes are being implemented by the Government for improving the conditions of unorganised workers such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme and

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Apart from these, the Government has launched some new schemes such as the Aam Admi Bima Yojana to provide insurance against death and disability and the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance cover to BPL workers. BPL workers are primarily in the unorganised sector.

Weekly allowance for unemployed youths

†2860. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unemployed youths in the developed countries of the world like America, England, Australia, New Zealand etc. are provided with weekly allowance by Government for their subsistence;

(b) if so, whether Central Government would consider to implement this policy in India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Ministry of Labour & Employment do not maintain such data.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government. However, as per the information available, the States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Rajasthan, Punjab, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are paying unemployment allowance to certain specific categories of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges from their own resources. Government of India is also implementing various Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes in both rural and urban areas to generate employment opportunities in the country for unemployed youth. Some of the important ones are: Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

Upgradation of ITIs in Chhattisgarh

2861. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has submitted any proposal for upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) through Public Private Partnership mode during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the details of action so far taken by the Union Government thereto; and
- (d) the details of financial assistance provided to Chhattisgarh during 2007-08 to 2009-10 for strengthening of Government ITIs under the PPP mode and the name of the ITIs benefited from such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Chhattisgarh had submitted proposals for upgradation of 10 ITIs during 2008-09 and 15 ITIs during 2009-10 through Public Private Partnership.

(c) An interest free loan of Rs. 25 crore to 10 ITIs during 2008-09 and Rs. 37.50 crore to 15 ITIs during 2009-10 was released @ Rs. 2.5 crore per ITI to the Institute Management Committee (IMC) of each ITI.

(d) The financial assistance as interest free loan of Rs. 92.50 crore has been provided to Chhattisgarh during 2007-08 to 2009-10 for strengthening of Government ITIs under the PPP mode. The names of benefited ITIs are given in Statement.

Statement

Financial assistance as interest free loan provided to the ITIs during 2007-08:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the ITI	Amount released as interest free loan
1	2	3
1.	ITI, Bemetra	2.50
2.	ITI, Berla	2.50
3.	ITI , Gharghoda,	2.50
4.	ITI, Jagdalpur	2.50
5.	ITI, Kabirdham,	2.50
6.	ITI, Kasdol,	2.50
7.	ITI, Kharsia	2.50
8.	ITI, Konibilaspur	2.50
9.	ITI, Mahasmmund	2.50

1	2	3
10.	ITI, Parpodi,	2.50
11.	ITI , Rajpur,	2.50
12.	ITI, Raipur (Women)	2.50
TOTAL		30.00

Financial assistance as interest free loan provided to the ITIs during 2008-09:

1.	ITI, Maro	2.50
2.	ITI, Pali	2.50
3.	ITI, Sarangarh	2.50
4.	ITI, Sakti	2.50
5.	ITI, Narayanpur (Women)	2.50
6.	ITI, Saragaon	2.50
7.	ITI, Dhamtari	2.50
8.	ITI, Chimri	2.50
9.	ITI, Basna,	2.50
10.	ITI, Hathband	2.50
TOTAL		25.00

Financial assistance as interest free loan provided to the ITIs during 2009-10:

1.	ITI, Korba	2.50
2.	ITI, Dharamjaigarh	2.50
3.	ITI, Arang	2.50
4.	ITI, Pussore	2.50
5.	ITI, Dabra	2.50
6.	ITI, Mohla	2.50
7.	ITI, Suregoan	2.50
8.	ITI, Ambikapur	2.50
9.	ITI, Mainpur	2.50

1	2	3
10.	ITI, Raigarh (Women)	2.50
11.	ITI, Pakhanjur	2.50
12.	ITI, Sanjari,	2.50
13.	ITI, Sariya	2.50
14.	ITI, Suregaon	2.50
15.	ITI, Patthalgaon	2.50
TOTAL :		37.50

Wage earnings by Industrial workers

2862. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the productivity of each industrial worker in India and other developed and developing countries;
- (b) the comparative figure of wage earnings by the industrial workers in India and developed and developing countries, each country separately; and
- (c) the contribution of Indian labour in Gross Domestic Production in India and other countries, each separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) On the basis of information contained in World Competitiveness Yearbook 2009, as made available by National Productivity Council, a statement giving labour productivity estimated in terms of Gross Domestic Product (at purchasing power parity) per person employed per hour (in US\$) and percentage change of Real GDP per Person Employed per hour in India and other Asian countries and Benchmark countries during 2008 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Amongst Asian countries, the labour productivity growth in India during 2006 was 6.79% which was lower than China (10.25%) but higher than other countries like Vietnam (6.51%), Bangladesh (4.74%), Pakistan (4.64%), Philippines (4.64%), Mongolia (4.05%) etc.

Statement

Labour Productivity - Asian Countries, 2008

Sl.No.	Name of the country	Gross Domestic Product (at Purchasing Power Parity) Per Person Employed Per Hour (in US \$)	Percentage Change of Real GDP Per Person Employed Per Hour
1.	China-Mainland	4.70	8.31
2	Hong Kong	36.13	0.92
3	India	3.27	9.10
4	Indonesia	4.09	3.35
5	Japan	37.28	0.58
6	Republic of Korea	25.33	13.83
7	Malaysia	16.51	2.86
8	Philippines	4.22	2.09
9	Singapore	36.36	-26.06
10	Thailand	6.76	0.47
Benchmark countries			
1	United States of America	47.78	1.58
2	Germany	41.26	-0.11
3	Australia	39.24	-0.24
4	United Kingdom	39.08	-0.03

Source: World Competitiveness Yearbook 2009, Institute of Management & Development, Lausanne, Switzerland
(National Productivity Council is the Partner from India).

Modernization of employment exchanges

2863. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that role of Employment Exchanges in imparting timely and reliable labour market information and providing jobs to job-seekers has been "dismal" and their success rate in getting employment is less than ten per cent;

(b) if so, the details of the Employment Exchanges, State-wise, in the country, number of jobs in different categories notified and placement made during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has any proposal under consideration to modernize the Employment Exchanges in the country; and

(d) if so, at what state is the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) It is true that most of the Employment Exchanges have not been able to keep pace with the changing technological development in the country and are lagging behind in providing up-to-date labour market information. However, many Exchanges have been computerized and are providing online services including vocational guidance & career counseling to the job seekers. During 2009, 4.20 lakh vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges against which 2.62 lakh placements were made by them which is 62.3% of vacancies notified.

(b) State-wise number of Employment Exchanges functioning in the country is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the details of number of vacancies in different categories notified & placements made during 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Up-gradation and modernization of Employment Exchanges has been taken up as one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMP) under National e-Governance Plan (Ne-GP) of Government of India. National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) has been engaged as Principal Consultant for conceptualization and design of the Project. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared and is in process for obtaining necessary approvals.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3	Assam	52
4	Bihar	37

1	2	3
5	Chhattisgarh	17
6	Delhi	14
7	Goa	1
8	Gujarat	41
9	Haryana	61
10	Himachal Pradesh	15
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14
12	Jharkhand	41
13	Karnataka	39
14	Kerala	90
15	Madhya Pradesh	58
16	Maharashtra	47
17	Manipur	11
18	Meghalaya	12
19	Mizoram	3
20	Nagaland	8
21	Orissa	40
22	Punjab	46
23	Rajasthan	38
24	Sikkim *	
25	Tamilnadu	34
26	Tripura	5
27	Uttarakhand	24
28	Uttar Pradesh	95
29	West Bengal	76

1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
30	Andaman & Nicobar	1
31	Chandigarh	2
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
33	Daman & Diu	2
34	Lakshadweep	1
35	Puducherry	1
GRAND TOTAL :		969

Statement-II

*Number of vacancies notified and placements made by the
Employment Exchanges during 2005, 2006 & 2007*

(figures in thousand)

Year	Vacancies notified				Placements made			
	All Categories	SC	ST	OBC	All Categories	SC	ST	OBC
2005	349.2	14.7	10.6	20.0	173.2	17.1	10.0	14.3
2006	358.2	15.6	12.3	15.1	177.0	13.7	8.9	11.2
2007	525.8	18.2	17.4	26.7	263.5	21.5	21.1	12.4

RSBY in Jharkhand

2864. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- how the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is operating in Jharkhand;
- how many districts are already covered;
- how many people have been given insurance cards and how many have on date benefited; and
- how the scheme will be popularized among the illiterate and people staying in remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A decision has been taken to extend the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to the entire State of Jharkhand. So far, six districts have been covered under the scheme.

(c) As on 19.04.2010, more than 4.53 lakh BPL families have been issued smart cards and about 16,470 persons have availed hospitalization benefits.

(d) State Nodal Agencies/Insurance companies organise district level workshops and undertake awareness programmes/campaigns to spread the importance and utility of the scheme among beneficiaries.

Employees Pension Scheme, 1995

‡2865. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various categories of retired pensioners in private companies are getting only 600 to 1100 rupees because of not adding dearness and price index in Employee's Pension Scheme, 1995 under employee's provident fund and Employee's Pension Scheme;

(b) whether parliamentary standing committee on labour has advised Government to step up its contribution to pension fund and provide minimum support pension; and

(c) whether because of not getting adequate pension, retired private sector employees are not getting the due advantage of social security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Member's Pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is calculated on the basis of length of pensionable service and salary. Pension is not linked to dearness and price index.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour has advised to raise the Government rate of contribution from 1.16% to 4.16% and to fix a reasonably decent amount as minimum pension in consultation with Central Trade Unions.

(c) No, Sir. All three schemes viz. the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952; the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 and the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 provide social security in the form of lump-sum benefit and recurring long term protection and Income security to the employee and his family members.

Contract workers in the country

2866. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no accurate data with Indian industry or Government department or the Ministry and only roughly estimates of nearly 28 per cent of India's 459 million workforce are contract workers; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons for this clumsy situation and the details of initiatives proposed by Government to maintain accurate data of contract labours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, it is a fact that there is no accurate data available. However, as per the available records the number of contract labour engaged by the licensed contractors in the Central Sphere establishments for the year 2008-09 is 13,77,610.

(b) It is not quite possible to maintain accurate data as the number of contract workers changes from day to day depending on the nature of the work. However, the number of contract workers is ascertained from the licenses issued to the contractors. Surveys are also conducted by National Sample Survey Organization from time to time and as per the last survey conducted during 2005-06, the total number of contract workers was 20,32,103.

Unsafe Mines

2867. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of mines in the country are not safe for the workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of disasters occurred mine-wise during each of the last three years alongwith the number of casualties;

(d) the details of compensation paid to the kith and kin of victims, mine-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to adequately provide safety of mines and its workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Mine-wise lists of fatal accidents during the last three years for coal mines and Non-coal mines are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively. The mine-wise details of compensation paid to the kith and kin of victims, are not centrally maintained. The compensation is paid by the respective mine management based on the amount determined by the Compensation Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Under this Act in case of death resulting from injury an amount equal to 50% of the monthly wages multiplied by relevant factor or an amount of Rs 80,000 whichever is more is payable as compensation and in case of permanent total disablement resulting from injury an amount equal to 60% of the monthly wages multiplied by the relevant factor or an amount of Rs 90,000 whichever is more is payable.

Statement-I

Details of fatal accidents in coal mines during 2007 to 2010

Name of Mine	Date of Accident	Owner	No. of Persons	
			Killed	S/Injured
1	2	3	4	5
Lingaraj OCP	03-Jan-07	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
New Majri O/C II (Amalgamated)	10-Jan-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Rajmahal OCP	14-Jan-07	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2	0
Madhuband	17-Jan-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Block II OCP	23-Jan-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Pali	06-Feb-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Jamadoba	11-Feb-07	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1	0
Saoner Mine No.3	11-Feb-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ravindra Khani No.1A	14-Feb-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Jaykaynagar	17-Feb-07	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Block II OCP	20-Feb-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Ukni O.C	26-Feb-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
NCPH Old Mine	27-Feb-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Tawa	05-Mar-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Vastan Lignite	10-Mar-07	Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited	1	0
K.D. Hesalong Project	12-Mar-07	Central Coalfields Ltd.	2	0
Mungoli O.C	14-Mar-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Neyveli No1	20-Mar-07	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	0
New Majri OC -I (Amalgamated)	21-Mar-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kujama	24-Mar-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Navgaon Ug Mine	31-Mar-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
Srirampur No.1	02-Apr-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Jayant OCP	07-Apr-07	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ghorawari Mine N0.2	09-Apr-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Sasti OC	18-Apr-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Sirka OCP	25-Apr-07	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Khas Mahal Project	01-May-07	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Manna Incline	04-May-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

Krishnashila OCP	08-May-07	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Gevra Project	08-May-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	2
Prakasham Khani Opencast-II	11-May-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Selected Dhorl Quarry No.3 / Tarmi	19-May-07	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Amlo Project	24-May-07	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Dipka Mine No.1A	31-May-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ravindra Khani No.5	01-Jun-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Churcha Colliery	01-Jun-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Dobary Colliery	02-Jun-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Kusmunda OCP	11-Jun-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ashok Opencast Project	15-Jun-07	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Govinda U/G Colliery	16-Jun-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Pachwara Central Block OCP	30-Jun-07	Panem Coal Mines Ltd.	1	0
Dipka Mine No.1A	01-Jul-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Dhansar	04-Jul-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	1
Chapuikhas	06-Jul-07	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Motilal Khani No.4	10-Jul-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Ghughus OC	17-Jul-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Milupara U/G Coal Project	18-Jul-07	M/S Monnet Ispat Ltd.	1	0
Kurasia	21-Jul-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Dudhichua Project	22-Jul-07	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Nowrozabad West	30-Jul-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Lingaraj OCP	31-Jul-07	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Sodepur	08-Aug-07	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	2
Srirampur No.3 & 3 A	24-Aug-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	3
Jealgora	06-Sep-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Selected Dhorl Quarry No.3 / Tarmi	11-Sep-07	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kumardihi "A"	16-Sep-07	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Amlohri OCP	18-Sep-07	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Godavari Khani No.9	06-Oct-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Tawa	06-Oct-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Amlohri OCP	10-Oct-07	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
Chirimiri OC	13-Oct-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

Prakasham Khani No.2	22-Oct-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Mahamaya UG Mine	27-Oct-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
West Jhagrakhand	02-Nov-07	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
North Tisra	07-Nov-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Neyveli No 2	10-Nov-07	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Ramagundam OC-II	15-Nov-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
JVR-OC-I	18-Nov-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Nandan No.1	24-Nov-07	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Bina Project	04-Dec-07	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ramagundam OC-II	05-Dec-07	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Bhagaband	10-Dec-07	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Lakhanpur Open-Cast	14-Dec-07	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Basundhara (West) OCP	15-Dec-07	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Parbelia	21-Dec-07	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
Rajmahal OCP	31-Dec-07	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Integrated Baranj O/C Mine	04-Jan-08	Karnataka EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.	1	0
Ramagundam OC-III	09-Jan-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Block II OCP	14-Jan-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Nigahi Project	16-Jan-08	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Durgapur Rayatwari	22-Jan-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Mohanpur	23-Jan-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Jamuna OC	25-Jan-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Khadia Project	01-Feb-08	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Prakasham Khani Opencast-II	02-Feb-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Jarangdih	10-Feb-08	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Panandhro	16-Feb-08	Gujarat Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	1	0
Chora 7 & 9 Pit Colliery	17-Feb-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Gevra Project	17-Feb-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Medapalli OC Mine	23-Feb-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Panandhro	24-Feb-08	Gujarat Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	1	0
Nandgaon Incline	26-Feb-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Orient No 4	28-Feb-08	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Lajkura OC	30-Mar-08	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

Bararee	07-Apr-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Ushaa	18-Apr-08	M/S Jaiswal Neco Industries Ltd.	1	0
Durgapur OC	18-Apr-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Baragolai	23-Apr-08	North Eastern Coalfields	2	0
Godavarikhani No.8	24-Apr-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Dhorwasa OC	27-Apr-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Milupara U/G Coal Project	01-May-08	M/s Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	1	0
Kakatiya Khani No. 5 Incline	03-May-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	1
Naheriyang Mine	11-May-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Gevra Project	17-May-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Padmavathikhani No.5 Incline	19-May-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Vishnupuri U/G Mine No.II	19-May-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	3	0
Parascole West	21-May-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Padampur O/C	22-May-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Pinoura Project	26-May-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Bijuri	05-Jun-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Parasea 6&7 Incline	07-Jun-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Burragarh	10-Jun-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Jambad	17-Jun-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Samleswari OCP	18-Jun-08	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Churcha	18-Jun-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Parbelia	20-Jun-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Nigahi Project	20-Jun-08	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Khottadih	25-Jun-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Loyabad	27-Jun-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Umaria	01-Jul-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2	0
Godavari Khani 2A	03-Jul-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Bansra	04-Jul-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Tandsi Mine No 3/4	05-Jul-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
West Mudidih	12-Jul-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Jamunia OCP	16-Jul-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Pathakhera No1	18-Jul-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ramagundam OC-I	20-Jul-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0

Selected Dhorī Quarry No.3 / Tarmi	24-Jul-08	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
K.D. Hesalong Project	25-Jul-08	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Manikpur OCP	04-Aug-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Neyveli No 1	21-Aug-08	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Ananta O/C	24-Aug-08	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Neyveli No 2	04-Sep-08	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	1
Dudhichua Project	08-Sep-08	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Dipka Mine No.IA	12-Sep-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ramagundam OC-III	24-Sep-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Bastacola	25-Sep-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Amalgamated Keshalpur-West Mudidih	03-Oct-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Sodepur	03-Oct-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
JVR-OC-I	06-Oct-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	2	0
Padampur O/C	06-Oct-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Srirampur No.1	17-Oct-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Dipka Mine No.1A	31-Oct-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
NCPH/NCPH(R-6)	03-Nov-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Mandaman	04-Nov-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Moonidih Project	05-Nov-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Ledo	05-Nov-08	North Eastern Coalfields	5	14
Jarangdih	07-Nov-08	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Godavari Khani No. 8a	09-Nov-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Godavari Khani No.10	09-Nov-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Jain Agar 5&6 Incline	09-Nov-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Gouri O.C. Mine No.II	12-Nov-08	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Lodna	19-Nov-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Muraidih	21-nov-08	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Srirampur No.1	27-Nov-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Pandavpara	10-Dec-08	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Jayant	17-Dec-08	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	5	0
No. 21 Incline	21-Dec-08	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Khottadih	22-Dec-08	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

Khadsaliya Lignite	27-Dec-08	Bajranglal Agarawalla	1	0
Kakri Project	27-Dec-08	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Lodna	05-Jan-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	3	0
Motilal Khani No.4	10-Jan-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Bhagaband	20-Jan-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Kakri Project	25-Jan-09	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Simlabahal	02-Feb-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	1
Jindal Opencast	02-Feb-09	Jindal Strips Ltd.	1	1
Prakasham Khani Opencast-I	02-Feb-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Churcha West	03-Feb-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Bartungahill	04-Feb-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
New Majri No.3	09-Feb-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ravindra Khani No.5	11-Feb-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Namchik Coal Project	12-Feb-09	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Dev. & Trading C	1	0
Srirampur No.1	14-Feb-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Neyveli No.1	15-Feb-09	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Padmavathikhani No.5 Incline	17-Feb-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Dipka Mine No.1A	19-Feb-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Jamadoba	24-Feb-09	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1	0
Prakasham Khani No.1	26-Feb-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	3	2
Rajmahal OCP	28-Feb-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Bhanora West Block	03-Mar-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Jarangdih	13-Mar-09	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Bastacola	17-Mar-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Hingula Opencast Mine	17-Mar-09	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Nandan No.1	19-Mar-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Amod Lignite Mine	31-Mar-09	Gujarat Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	1	0
Jindal Power O/C Mine	01-Apr-09	Jindal Power Limited	1	0
Haripur (R)	02-Apr-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Milupara U/G Coal Project	07-Apr-09	M/s Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	1	0
Digwadih	10-Apr-09	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1	0
Dorli-1 Opencast Project	13-Apr-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
North Tisra	16-Apr-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	1
Godavari Khani No.10 A	17-Apr-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
Dipka Mine No.IA	18-Apr-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Neyveli No. 1	23-Apr-09	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Hindustan Lalpet N01.	25-Apr-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Manna Incline	03-May-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	2	0
Block II OCP	05-May-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Ramagundam OC-III	05-May-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	1
Navgaon UG Mine	06-May-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Sijua	06-May-09	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1	0
Jarangdih	15-May-09	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Piparwara Project	17-May-09	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kusunda	23-May-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Rawanwarakhas	30-May-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
Sasti OC	04-Jun-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	2	0
Dipka Mine No.1A	09-Jun-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kunustoria	26-Jun-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Akashkinari	09-Jul-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Ravindra Khani No.8	12-Jul-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Damua	12-Jul-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ganhoodih	15-Jul-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Sarni	15-Jul-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Nichitpur	24-Jul-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Karma O.C.P	24-Jul-09	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	2
Dudhichua Project	26-Jul-09	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Sendra Bansjora	28-Jul-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	3	1
Rajmahal OCP	10-Aug-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kumardihi "A"	10-Aug-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Satgram Project	27-Aug-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2	0
Bina Project	02-Sep-09	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Amlai OCM	02-Sep-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Sirka OCP	04-Sep-09	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
North Searsole	17-Sep-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
P.B.Project.1&2 Pit	19-Sep-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0

Ramagundam OC-II	20-Sep-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Ananta O/C	22-Sep-09	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Neyveli No1	25-Sep-09	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Bansdeopur	22-Oct-09	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Gevra Project	27-Oct-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
Kusmunda OCP	30-Oct-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Ravindra Khani New Tech	03-Nov-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Central Kajora	05-Nov-09	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Mathani U/G Project	12-Nov-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Jharkhand OCP	18-Nov-09	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Godavari Khani No.10	24-Nov-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Churchawest	25-Nov-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kalyan Khani No.5	03-Dec-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	2	2
Kakatiya Khani No.6 Incline	12-Dec-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Bina Project	15-Dec-09	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Shobhapur	17-Dec-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Mahakali	23-Dec-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Gouri OC Mine No.1	23-Dec-09	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Khairagura OC	25-Dec-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Korea	26-Dec-09	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kakatiya Longwall Project	31-Dec-09	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Shankarpur	02-Jan-10	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Umrer O/C	02-Jan-10	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Khadia Project	11-Jan-10	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Amlohri OCP	24-Jan-10	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kakatiya Khani No 1 & 1A Incline	26-Jan-10	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	0
Jarangdih	27-Jan-10	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
Selected Dhorl Qry.No.1 (Kalyani Proj.)	28-Jan-10	Central Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kumardihi "B"	13-Feb-10	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Godavari Khani No.10A	15-Feb-10	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	2	0
Muraidih	17-Feb-10	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	0
Jamuna 1&2 mine	19-Feb-10	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Kakri Project	20-Feb-10	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

Neyveli No 2	22-Feb-10	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Bartarai	24-Feb-10	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0
Nigahi Project	14-Mar-10	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	0

Statement-II

Details of fatal accidents in non-coal mines during 2007 to 2010

Name of Mine	Date of accident	Owner	No. of persons	
			Killed	S/Injured
Gorumahisani Iron Ore Mine	04-Jan-07	Ghanshyam Misra & Sons P. Ltd.	1	0
Southern Granite Mine	06-Jan-07	P.Rama Rao,M/S Southern Rocks Min.(P) Ltd.	1	1
Kaliapanichromite Mine	09-Jan-07	M/S Balasore Alloys Ltd.	1	0
Satalkheri Limestone Mine	12-Jan-07	Associated Stone Industries(Kota) Ltd.	1	0
Sanu Limestone Mine No.1	20-Jan-07	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.	1	0
Gaval Sonshi I/Ore Mine	30-Jan-07	Cosme Costa & Sons	1	0
Chandana Marble Mine	05-Feb-07	Shridevlal Gurjar	1	3
Midwest Granite Mine	09-Feb-07	Midwest Granite Pvt. Ltd.	1	0
Ajmera Marble Mine(ML No.-12/95)	12-Feb-07	Shri Rajendra Ajmera	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Ganesh Gayatri Granite Mine	18-Feb-07	M/S Koonar Ravi Kumar	1	0
Hamsa Mineral Granite Mine Survey 67/1/B	20-Feb-07	M/S Hamsa Minerals (P) Ltd.	1	0
Guliem E Garval-Pissurlem Iron Ore	06-Mar-07	Smt. Geetabala M. N. Parulekar	1	0
Bishunpur Stone Mine	08-Mar-07	Bakhat Rammandhyan & Co.	1	0
Amoch Marble Mine	24-Mar-07	M/S Balajee Marbles	2	0
Gua Iron Ore Mines	27-Mar-07	Raw Material Division (Sail)	1	0
Morwad Marble Mine	11-Apr-07	R.K.Marble Ltd.	2	0
Peta Sannigandla Limestone Mine	18-Apr-07	Sri Chakra Cements Ltd.	1	0
Lodsar Ballast Stone ML No.42/89 R 05-97	09-May-07	Sri. Nand Lai Choudhary	1	0
Anees Ahmad Black Stone Quarry	18-May-07	Anees Ahmad	1	0
Chechat Limestone Mine	22-May-07	M/S Goodwill Advance Stone Company	1	1
Chechat Limestone Mine	28-May-07	Shri Nath Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	1	0
Kelwa Marble Mine ML No.-151/94	12-Jun-07	Sh. Kamlesh Paliwal	1	0
Jilling Langolata Iron & Manganese Mines	13-Jun-07	Essel Mining & Industries Ltd.	1	0
Jaypee Limestone Mine	13-Jun-07	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	1	0
Boothana Halli Stone Quarry	14-Jun-07	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	1	0

Hutti Gold mine	19-Jun-07	Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd.	1	0
Tripura Sundari Marble Mine ML.No.-87/92	20-Jun-07	M/S Kedar Enterprises (Mukesh Kr. Meena)	1	0
Drilling Mine (Duliajan)	23-Jun-07	Oil India Ltd.	1	0
Mandodi Limestone Mine	10-Jul-07	M/S Gajula Nageswara Rao	5	1
Mahagiri Mines (Chromite)	24-Jul-07	Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	1	1
Kharadi China Clay Mine MI No.-8/93	03-Aug-07	Shyam Lal Soni	1	0
Kiriburu Iron Ore Mine	23-Aug-07	Raw Material Division (Sail)	1	0
Nuasahi Chromite Mine - Old Area (B/G)	27-Aug-07	Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	1	0
Gorumahisani Iron Ore Mine	30-Aug-07	Ghanshyam Misra & Sons P. Ltd.	1	3
Sindesar Khurd Galena & Sphalarite	31-Aug-07	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1	0
Ukwa Manganese Mine	18-Sep-07	Manganese Ore [India] Ltd.	1	0
Bailadila Deposit No.5 Iron Ore Mine	20-Sep-07	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1	0
Bailadila Deposit No.5 Iron Ore Mine	23-Sep-07	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1	0
Nizrana Marble Mine(ML No.-175/97)	25-Sep-07	M/S Gopal Marble Pvt. Ltd.	2	1
RDS Stone Mine, Quarry N0.2(SF-139)	03-Oct-07	A.Ramachandran	2	0
Shibsagar Stone Quarry	05-Oct-07	Yadunandan Mehta	1	0
Ullori Range Marble Mine.Makrana Phn.-83	09-Oct-07	Ghisa Rathour	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Ankleswar Project Oil Mine	12-Oct-07	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Kundrapani Iron & Manganese Mine	19-Oct-07	Shri R.B.Das	1	0
Morwad Marble Mine	22-Oct-07	R.K.Marble Ltd.	1	0
Thakurani Iron Ore Mine Block No. B	29-Oct-07	M/S Sarda Mines Pvt. Ltd.	1	1
Talangi Chromite Mine	07-Nov-07	Industrial Dev. Corpn. Of Orissa Ltd.	1	0
Gunawati Marble Mine(206/1 M.L.)	17-Nov-07	Late Saira W/O Late Shaukat Ali Goud	1	0
Kammathuru Iron Ore Mine	22-Nov-07	Sandur Manganese & Iron Ore Ltd.	1	0
Barsuan Iron Ore Mine	23-Nov-07	Raw Material Division (Sail)	1	0
Rudrasagar Production Oil Mine	24-Nov-07	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Julmi Limestone Mine	03-Dec-07	Parmanand Paretha	1	0
Chechat Lime Stone Mine	10-Dec-07	M/s Modi Flooring Stone Co.	1	0
Thiruneemalai Stone Mine Q.N.3A(SF234/2)	11-Dec-07	Sh. P.Mariadoss & M.Anthony Gomez	1	1
Vijay-II Iron Ore Mine	20-Dec-07	M/s Usha Martin Ltd.	1	0
Dharmata Marbles Mine	23-Dec-07	R.K.Marble Ltd.	1	0
Pandarathu Limestone Mine	07-Jan-08	Malabar Cement Ltd.	1	0
Bailadila Deposit No.5 Iron Ore Mine	10-Jan-08	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1	0

G.K. Granite Mine	18-Jan-08	M/s George Antony	1	3
Cheja Pathhar Mine Plot No.-271/95	20-Jan-08	M/s Utsav Kanwar	1	1
Kiroli Soapstone Mine	02-Feb-08	N. S. Corporation	1	0
Beldongri Mang Mine	10-Feb-08	Manganese Ore [India] Ltd.	1	0
Gaval Sonshi I/Ore Mine	12-Feb-08	Cosme Costa & Sons	1	0
Kasia Iron Ore & Dolomite Mine	20-Feb-08	Essel Mining & Industries Ltd.	1	1
Nedumkunnam Stone Mine	20-Feb-08	Shri Christudas	3	0
Laxmipura Limestone Mine	26-Feb-08	Associated Stone Industries(Kota) Ltd.	1	0
Ahmedabad Oil Project	12-Mar-08	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	2
Mochia Galena & Sphalerite	20-Mar-08	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1	0
Atbara Limestone Mine	29-Mar-08	Sojat Lime Co.	1	0
Surda Copper Mine	02-Apr-08	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	1	2
Kuteshwar Limestone Mine	07-Apr-08	Raw Material Division (Sail)	1	0
Kaliapani Chromite Mine	14-Apr-08	Orissa Mining Corpn. Ltd.	1	1
Chavarailmenite Mine	15-Apr-08	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	1	0
Gunawati Range Marble Mine L.No.-173/B	19-Apr-08	Smt. Hamidan W/O Abdul Rahim	2	1
A.Narain Iron Mine	21-Apr-08	A. Narain Mines (P) Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Chattarpura Marble Mine(ML No.-22/98)	25-Apr-08	Smt. Anchai Bai Soni	2	0
Katu Badi Sandstone Mine	28-Apr-08	Sh. Muneer Ahmad	1	0
Deopura Soapstone Mine	30-Apr-08	Dhartidhan Pvt. Ltd.	1	0
Arna (ML No.-15/98) Marble Mine	08-May-08	M/S Hariom Marbles	1	0
John Iron Ore Mines (Sirigere)	10-May-08	John Mines	1	0
SMS Infrastructure Ltd. Stone	12-May-08	M/s S.M.S. Infrastructure Ltd.	9	20
Pipaljori Stone Mine	20-May-08	Mangal Stone Works	2	0
Golden Granites	23-May-08		1	0
Jalahuri Iron & Manganese Mine	23-May-08	B. Roy & A. Roy	1	0
Nandini Kundini Limestone Mine(Quarry)	28-May-08	Shri K.C.Bafna	1	0
Mochia Galena & Sphalerite	29-May-08	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	3	1
Rajbandh Stone Mine	02-Jun-08		1	0
Bitkuli Limestone Mine	02-Jun-08	Shri G.P.Madhariya	1	0
Amar Pahar Cheja Pathar Mine ML no.115/90	08-Jun-08	Shri Shailesh Bhai	2	0
Surguturia Iron Ore Mine	30-Jun-08	Narayani Sons	1	0
Rohanwara Serpentine Mine(ML No.364/90)	20-Jul-08	Smt. Manjula Jain,M/S Konika Marbles	1	0

Bash Granite	22-Jul-08		1	0
Ankleswar Project Oil Mine	22-Jul-08	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Gandhar Drill Mine(E-760-18)	22-Jul-08	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Anand Granite Mine	25-Jul-08	Anand Granites Exports (P) Ltd.	1	1
Balaghat Manganese Mine	28-Jul-08	Manganese Ore [India] Ltd.	1	0
Yadwad Limestone Mine	28-Jul-08	Yadwad Lime & Chemicals	1	0
Rajhara (Mechanised) Iron Ore Mine	01-Aug-08	Bhilai Steel Plant {Sail}	1	0
Karchha Soap Stone Opencast Mine	02-Aug-08	M/s Associated Minerals	2	3
Gangabhavani Granite Mine	25-Aug-08	M/s Gangabhavani Granites (P) Ltd.	3	0
Dhanapa Limestone Mine	26-Aug-08	Jk White Cement Works	1	0
Keerapakkam Stone Quarry No. 10	01-Sep-08	Shri B. Vadivel Murugan	1	0
Tripura Sundari Marble Mine	04-Sep-08	M/s Classic Marble	1	0
Joda West Manganese Mine	06-Sep-08	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1	0
Jilling Langolata Iron & Mang	09-Sep-08	Essel Mining & Industries Ltd.	1	0
Bailadila Iron Ore Project-Dep. 10&11A	22-Sep-08	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1	0
Guali Iron Ore Mine	28-Sep-08	Ramesh Prasad Sao	1	0
Tummalapenta Limestone Mines	01-Oct-08	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Mehsana Oil Project (OBG)	15-Oct-08	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Balaghat Manganese Mine	16-Oct-08	Manganese Ore [India] Ltd.	2	0
Gua Iron Ore Mines	23-Oct-08	Raw Material Division (Sail)	1	0
SST(Work Over Services) Mehsana	13-Nov-08	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Work Over Service (Ahmedabad)	13-Nov-08	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Plot 21 Borawar Kumari Range Marble Mine	22-Nov-08	Sh. Ricabchand Jain & Smt. Parvathi Devi	2	0
Plot 20 Borawar Kumari Range Marble Mine	22-Nov-08	Sh. Hariram, Tikam Chand & Natwar Lal & Sons	1	0
Jilling Langolata Iron & Mang	10-Dec-08	Essel Mining & Industries Ltd.	1	0
Jubilee Granites India Pvt. Ltd.	15-Dec-08	Jubilee Granites India Pvt. Ltd.	1	0
Pipeline Oil Mine	17-Dec-08	Oil India Ltd.	2	0
Choubatta Era Soapstone Mine	29-Dec-08	Gurdeep Singh	1	0
Krishna Godavari Production Mine	29-Dec-08	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Ullori Range Marble Mine Makrana P.No. 68	10-Jan-09	Shri Hazimukityar	1	0
Guliem E Garval-Pissurlem Iron Ore	17-Jan-09	Smt. Geetabala M. N. Parulekar	1	0
Jalahuri Iron & Manganese. Mine	25-Jan-09	B.Roy & A.Roy	1	0
Poovarani Stone Mine (Sy. No. 39/7)	05-Feb-09	Shri Joy Joseph	3	1

Granite Dimension Stone Mine	14-Feb-09	K. Vasumatti	1	0
Nellikunnu Granite Mine	14-Feb-09	M/s K.P.Enterprises	1	0
Mouhuldih Uranium Mine	17-Feb-09	Uranium Corpn. of India Ltd.	1	0
Parappa Granite (Stone) Quarry	25-Feb-09	C.N.Bineesh	3	1
Surda Copper Mine	30-Mar-09	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	1	0
Combay Work Over Oil Mine W.No.Padra-46	01-Apr-09	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Pale Dongor I/Ore Mine	03-Apr-09	Chowgule & Co. (P) Ltd.	1	0
Khatkurbahal Limestone/Dolomite Mine	06-Apr-09	Sri R.P.Gupta	1	0
Kiriburu Iron Ore Mine	09-Apr-09	Raw Material Division (Sail)	1	0
Jhiri Marble Mine	10-Apr-09	Shri H.S.Dixit	2	0
Srikurmam Mineral Sands Mine	18-Apr-09	Trimex Sands Pvt. Ltd.	1	0
Sirigao I/Ore Mine	08-May-09	Chowgule & Co. (P) Ltd.	1	0
Noamundi Iron Ore Mine	09-May-09	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1	0
Balaghat Manganese Mine	28-May-09	Manganese Ore [India] Ltd.	1	0
Vengalam Stone Mine SF No.200/1c.Block-2	29-May-09	Shri C. Bhaskar	3	2
Quartz & Felspar Mine(ML No.-388/05)	05-Jun-09	M/s Rose Marbles Pvt. Ltd.	1	0
N H Marble Mine	18-Jun-09	Shri N.Choudhary	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Sishakhani Soapstone Mine	19-Jun-09	Shri K.S.Negi	1	0
Sri Muruga Vermiculite Mine	22-Jun-09	Shri Rama Maruthi Vermiculite Mines	1	0
Sengunam Colour Granite Mine SF 55A/1B1	10-Jul-09	Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd.	1	0
Nanda Kishori Stone Quarry	25-Jul-09	Md. Golam Kibria Mollick & Others	1	0
Hutti Gold Mine	15-Sep-09	Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd.	1	0
Sardul Kheda Marble Mine(ML No-152/96)	19-Sep-09	Garib Nawas Minerals Co	1	0
Vathiyar Stone Mine(SF-314/1A,1B&324/2B)	25-Sep-09	Shri M. Ramaswamy	1	1
Malapahari Stone Mine	23-Oct-09	Radha Stone Works	3	0
Jhamarkotra Rock Phosphate	23-Oct-09	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.	1	0
Ankleswar Project Oil Mine	29-Oct-09	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Venkatagiri Iron Ore Mine	29-Oct-09	Trident Minerals	1	0
Geleki Drilling Oil Mine	31-Oct-09	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	0
Asan Quartz & Felspar Mine	03-Nov-09	Pratap Commercial Company	1	0
Satalkheri Limestone Mine	07-Nov-09	Associated Stone Industries (Kota) Ltd.	1	0
Krishnasai Granites 2	10-Nov-09	Sidda Venkateswara Rao	1	0
Krishnasai Granite Mine 1	11-Nov-09	Sidda Venkateswara Rao	1	0

Cauvery Project Drilling Karaikal Asset.	18-Nov-09	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1	2
Harwar Soapstone UG Mine	23-Nov-09	M/s Rose Marbles Pvt. Ltd.	2	0
Mangala Oil and Gas Mine	26-Nov-09	Dr.Bruce Mccarthy	1	0
Tummalapalli Uranium Mine	27-Nov-09	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1	0
Sampalli Black Granite Mine	27-Nov-09	Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd.	1	0
Gagal Limestone Mine	05-Dec-09	Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	1	0
Pale Iron Ore Mine	22-Dec-09	Bandekarbros Pvt. Ltd.	1	0
RR Granite Mine	18-Jan-10	A. Prabhakar Reddy	1	0
SVK (Vysankere) Iron Ore Mine	24-Jan-10	S. B. Minerals	2	0
Gunawat Range Marble Mine(PL. No. 213)	25-Jan-10	Abdul Rahman & Others	1	0
Balakundi Granite Mine	27-Jan-10	Gem Granites	1	0
South Kaliapani Chromite	28-Jan-10	Orissa Mining Corpn. Ltd.	1	0
Chechat Limestone Mine	06-Feb-10	Shri Nath Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	1	0
Jaya Mineral Exports Granite Mine	11-Feb-10	Sri Sudhir Reddy	1	0
Pipeline Oil Mine	16-Feb-10	Oil India Ltd.	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
Hamsa Mineral Granite Mine	25-Feb-10	M/s Hamsa Minerals (P) Ltd.	14	2
Deojhar Iron Ore Mine	11-Mar-10	Tarini Minerals Pvt.Ltd.	1	0
Bharkundi No.I Steatite Mine	26-Mar-10	Jai Polymers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	8	0

Note:

Data for the year 2008 to 2010 are provisional.

Data for the year 2010 are upto 31.03.2010.

As per practice of this Directorate.

- i) fatal accidents involving upto two lives are enquired into by Deputy Director of Mines Safety
- ii) fatal accidents involving more than two lives are enquired into by Director of Mines Safety and
- iii) Deputy Director General of Mines Safety gives guidance to the Director of Mines Safety in case of fatal accidents involving five or more fatalities and following are the classification of fatal accidents as per practice of this Directorate :
 - i) fatal accidents - involves upto 4 lives
 - ii) major accident - involves 5 to 9 lives
 - iii) disaster - involves 10 and more lives.

Productivity of Indian workers

2868. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the productivity of Indian workers as compared to those of other Asian countries;
- (b) whether the productivity of an Indian worker is low as compared to the Chinese and Korean workers;
- (c) if so, the reasons for low productivity of Indian workers; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to increase labour productivity in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) On the basis of information contained in World Competitiveness Year book 2009, as made available by National Productivity Council, a statement giving labour productivity estimated in terms of Gross Domestic Product (at purchasing power parity) per person employed per hour (in US\$) in India and other Asian countries during 2008 is given in Statement (*See below*), which shows that Labour productivity in India is lower than those of China- Mainland and Republic of Korea.

(c) There is wide variation in labour productivity among different countries in the world, including India, owing to a host of factors like, the level of economic development, education and health facilities, access to better technology and congenial work environment.

(d) Steps taken to enhance Labour productivity in India includes improvement in overall skill development, provision of educational facilities, implementation of Schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and announcement of the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace.

Statement

Labour Productivity - Asian Countries, 2008

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Gross Domestic Product (at Purchasing Power Parity) Per Person Employed Per Hour (in US \$)
1	2	3
1.	China-Mainland	4.70
2	Hong Kong	36.13
3	India	3.27
4	Indonesia	4.09
5	Japan	37.28
6	Republic of Korea	25.33

1	2	3
7	Malaysia	16.51
8	Philippines	4.22
9	Singapore	36.36
P	Thailand	16.76

Source: World Competitiveness Yearbook 2009, Institute of Management & Development, Lausanne, Switzerland
(National Productivity Council is the Partner from India)

Efforts made to help beedi workers

2869. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific new initiatives taken by Government to map the areas where there are large clusters of beedi workers and plan welfare schemes;
- (b) the State-wise efforts made by Government to help beedi workers during 2009-10;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has not given any emphasis to plan specially tailored schemes for the women beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bengal;
- (d) the reasons for the benign neglect of beedi and tobacco workers in 2008-09 and 2009-10; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to introduce new schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Various welfare schemes in the fields of Health-care, Education, Housing, Recreation and Social Security are being implemented for providing benefits to the beedi workers all over India. State Governments have been requested to conduct fresh survey to identify the genuine beedi workers.

- (b) The information is given in Statement (*See below*).
- (c) Though all the welfare schemes are available to women beedi workers, the following schemes are specially tailored for them:
 - (i) Maternity benefit
 - (ii) Wedding Exp. of Widow/ Widower's daughters
 - (iii) Enhanced scholarship to the girl child from Class V to XII.

The women beedi workers in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal are also eligible for these schemes.

- (d) There is no neglect of beedi workers.
- (e) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Statement (A)

Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund 2009-2010 (upto March, 2010) (provisional)

(Rupees in thousands)

Regions	States covered	Health		Education		Recreation		Housing	
		Budget Estimates	Expendi- ture	Budget Estimates	Expendi- ture	Budget Estimates	Expendi- ture	Budget Estimates	Expendi- ture
Headquarter		0	0	0	0	0	0	590784	590726
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat & Haryana	28214	31551	29450	25727	1073	981	-	8620
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir	66555	39409	38150	113	0	-	-	13740
Bangalore	Kerala & Karnataka	116816	122441	245500	326947	20	-	-	19500
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	44110	51915	43120	36456	350	503	-	84640
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu	108920	100400	238990	376743	20	40	-	84320
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	66600	79630	42400	11132	50	40	-	151640
Karma	Bihar & Jharkhand	56625	61311	24050	20072	335	350	-	39260
Kolkata	West Bengal & N.E. States	150092	135093	217945	405840	280	205	-	183380
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	35761	39657	75525	69313	70	54	-	5626
Total		673693	661407	955130	1272343	2198	2173	590784	590726

(B)

Statement showing the number of Beedi workers benefited under various welfare schemes during the year 2009-10 (Provisional)

Name of the Schemes	Ajmer	Allahabad	Banga- lore	Bhuba- neswar	Hydera- bad *	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	Total
	States covered under each Region									
	Rajasthan	Uttar	Karnataka,	Orissa	Andhra	Madhya	Bihar,	West	Maharashtra	
	Gujarat	Pradesh	Kerala		Pradesh, Tamil- nadu	Pradesh Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Bengal, NE States		
Group Insurance Scheme										
Workers Covered under GIS	40000	338882		115540	90000		6931	429444	15000	1035797
Health										
Patients treated in disp/hosp.	262337	223673	575921	363890	681242	330544	254237	302571	253593	3248008
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients.	4	133	422	12	12	144	14	144	6	891
Treatment for cancer	5	3	126	2		45		29	3	213
Treatment for mental diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Purchase of Spectacles	287	804	232	4	3	1152	121	142	374	3119
Maternity Benefit	288	330	2983	492	234	273	39	1403	914	6956
Family welfare operations	25	2	214	12	8	22		281	192	756
Treatment for Heart Disease	9	2	102	2		47		2	5	169

Treatment for kidney disease	3	2	26	-	-	3	-	-	1	35
Financial Assistance in death cases	171	257	9	148		600	42	50	189	1466
Treatment of Minor Diseases	7	-	4	16	2			6	1	36
Wedding Exp. of Widow/ Widower's daughter	48	298	3	4	2	187	6	22	81	651
Treatment of Gynaecological diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Education										
Grant of scholarship	20482	13689	248358	30100	259038	16655	14478	378077	51176	1031053
Supply of Book / Uniform	7237	2600	100858	17388	-	6918	4000	12217	19148	170366
Recreation										
Workers visiting holiday homes				840				245		1085
Housing	271	322	273	2530	4164	6448	1204	2383	-	17595

* The figures are upto December, 2009.

Minimum wages by Contractors to workers of CWG, 2010

2870. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sites in the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi where construction projects funded by Central Government related to Commonwealth Games, 2010 are under implementation;

(b) whether any survey carried out to ascertain *inter-alia* status of compliance of the Minimum Wages Act by the contractors at site;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of special efforts made, if any, keeping the spurt of construction activities in NCR of Delhi relating to Commonwealth Games, 2010 in view, to ensure compliance of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 by contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Important construction sites in the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi related to Commonwealth Games, 2010 are J.N. Stadium, MDC National Stadium, I.G. Indoor Stadium, J.N. Sports Complex, I.G. Sports Complex etc.

(b) to (d) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi while considering a Civil Writ Petition has set up a four-member Monitoring Committee on 3-2-2010, which is mandated to visit Commonwealth Games Construction sites, look into the complaints on harsh and unsafe working and living conditions, violation of provisions of labour laws etc. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(e) Both the Central Government and the Government of NCT of Delhi are the appropriate Governments relating to implementation of various labour laws in construction projects of Commonwealth Games in their respective jurisdiction. In this regard, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery had carried out regular inspections, distributed pamphlets containing details of the rights of workers under various labour laws etc. The Government of NCT of Delhi had also conducted inspections and ensured payment of minimum wages to the workers by the contractors.

Wide prevalence of child labour in some sectors

2871. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that child labour is widely prevalent in the sectors like construction, brickkilns and rice mills;

(b) if so, the details of Government action towards the child labour; and

(c) the details of the role of National Child Labour Project with regard to the eradication of child labour and rehabilitation of the migrants' children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (b) Yes, Sir. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 as amended from time to time, prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 16 Occupations and 65 Processes which include construction and brickkilns and also rice mills. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- or with both.

(c) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of the country. The children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools being run under the scheme, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, stipend, nutrition, health care etc. with the objective to mainstream them into formal education system. Under the scheme, 6.20 lakh children were mainstreamed into regular education system so far.

Employment of children in Hazardous jobs

2872. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that children are employed in hard and hazardous jobs without caring for the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act;

(b) whether Government is too lenient to the employers who exploit children belonging to poor families for cheap labour; and

(c) if so, what measures will be taken to save the future of the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Government is aware that there are incidences of employment of children in hazardous work. The State Governments, who are the appropriate authority under the Act in respect of most of the establishments within their jurisdictions to enforce the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 and take punitive action and also launch prosecutions

against the employers. The Union Government has been impressing upon the State Governments from time to time to improve enforcement of the provisions of the Act in their respective jurisdiction.

Complaints pending with EPF department

2873. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to release the data related to the number of complaints pending with the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Department;
- (b) whether Government has any plans or schemes to improve the service delivery of EPF;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) During the current year (till 28.02.2010) 22079 complaints were received and 21278 complaints were disposed off. As on 28.02.2010, total of 801 complaints are pending with the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in respect of service delivery.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has strengthened its Human Resources Division by increasing and rationalizing staff strength as well as strengthening its Grievance Machinery. The organization has launched a modernization project in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre (NIC). This project shall ensure speedy settlement of claims and timely issuance of statement of accounts to the members. In addition, EPFO has opened a new Regions to improve accessibility to the subscribers.

National Road Projects

2874. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) when were the national road projects *i.e.* Golden Quadrilateral, East-West and North-west started, what was their road map for completion, what was projected financial outlay and what is their present status;
- (b) if their construction has been delayed, what is their anticipated completion schedule and the reasons for delay;

(c) the cost escalation due to delay, project-wise; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted to fix accountability for delay and whether anyone has been punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) In December, 2000 the Government approved the National Highways Development Project for a total length of 7498 km comprising Golden Quadrilateral (length 5846 km), parts of NS-EW corridor (length 981 km) and Port connectivity and other projects (length 671 km) for Rs. 30,300 crore. In December, 2003 the Government approved NS-EW corridor (length 6161 km) and other projects (length 486 km) for Rs. 34,339 crore. The GQ was originally targeted for completion by December, 2004 and NS-EW corridors by December 2007. The present status is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The projects have been delayed due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest and railway clearances, poor performance of contractors, law and order problems in some States, etc. 99% of Golden Quadrilateral will be completed by May, 2010 and NS-EW corridor is targeted for substantial completion by December, 2010. The Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contracts provide for variation and payment for escalation including escalation on extended completion period, where extension of time is granted due to delays not attributable to the Contractors.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of National Road Projects

Phases	Total Length in km	Date of Approval	Approved Cost (Expenditure till 31.03.10) in Rs Crore	Length Completed in km	Length under Imp.	To be awarded	Likely date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NHDP Phase-I GQ, EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity and others	7,498	12.12.2000	30,300 (36507.09)	7328	164	6	99% of GQ will be completed by Apr-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NHDP	6,647	18.12.2003	34,339	4465	1576	606#	Dec-2010
Phase-II			(38303.66)				(to be
4/6-laning							Substantially
North							completed)
South-							
East West							
Corridor,							
Others							

Actual Length is 589 km

Toll in Delhi-Gurgaon express highway

†2875. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that users of Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway deposit toll on monthly basis;

(b) if so, the average number of users depositing toll on monthly basis during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to rule laid down for these monthly users, hefty toll is being charged by the concessionaire; and

(d) if so, the toll amount during the above period respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The users of Delhi Gurgaon Highway, who wish to avail monthly concessional pass facility available for local personal and local commercial traffic, deposit user fee on monthly basis. The Concession Agreement provides for concessional pass facility for vehicles plying routinely on the project highway without crossing more than one toll plaza. The discounted fee for local personal traffic is 50% of the applicable fee and for local commercial traffic it is 66% of the applicable fee. The number of users deposited toll on monthly basis availing concessional pass facility are as below:

During 2008-09 -about 20,000.

During 2009-10 -about 23,000.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Concessionaire is charging user fee as per provision of the Concession Agreement and as per discount scheme.

The toll amount received from above users who availed concessional passes are as below :

During 2008-09 - Rs. 14.26 Crore.

During 2009-10 - Rs. 14.78 Crore.

Phenomenal change in traffic between Gurgaon-Delhi

‡2876. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as against 2000-2001 there has been a phenomenal change in 2009-2010 in term of traffic specially between Gurgaon-Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government has carried out any assessment in this regard; and

(c) if so, the increase in traffic, according to this assessment and if the assessment has not been carried out, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. M/s RITES, the Consultant made a survey of traffic in year, 2000 during preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). As per the traffic projection for main highways, the reported traffic in year, 2000 was 1,04,059 PCU/day and the traffic for year, 2009 was projected as 1,99,506 PCU/day. The traffic count is being made at all toll plaza locations regularly in accordance with the provisions of the Concession Agreement. The traffic count for the month of February, 2010 at Km. 24 (Toll Plaza) was 1,88,437 PCU per day.

Financial analysis of Delhi Gurgaon express highway project

‡2877. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that financial analysis of Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway Project was carried out before its construction;

(b) if so, the name of the institution and whether this institution is a Government institution or a private institution; and

(c) the reasons for selecting only this institution and the amount paid to it for executing this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Financial analysis of Delhi-Gurgaon Access Controlled

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Highway was carried out by State Bank of India (SBI) Capital Markets Limited which is a subsidiary of SBI, a Govt. institution. M/s SBI Capital Markets Limited was selected out of 5 financial consultants. An amount of Rs.72.57 lakhs was paid for rendering financial services.

Financial support to Kerala for State Transport Undertakings

2878. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Central Government to provide financial support by way of subsidy, low interest finances from Central funding agencies, exemption of excise duty for diesel and vehicle purchases etc. for the State Transport Undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry from Kerala Government in the recent past.

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

Central Capital for KSRTC

2879. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that as per article 23 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, Central and State Governments have to provide the required capital for State Road Transport Corporation in the proportion decided upon by those Governments;

(b) if so, in what proportion the required capital is provided for Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC);

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government stopped making capital contribution to KSRTC from 1991-92 onwards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prior to 1993-94, the capital contribution from the Central and State Government was provided in the proportion of 1:2.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission dispensed with the scheme to provide capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporations and, hence, no capital support could be provided to any State Road Transport Corporation including Kerala State Road Transport Corporation since 1993-94.

Upgradation of State highways into National highways

2880. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total cost of upgradation of State Highways into National Highways during the last four years, State-wise;

(b) the details of upgradation of State Highways in Assam into National Highways during these years;

(c) whether there are any future plans of upgradation of such roads in Assam during 2010-2012; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) No separate provision of funds for upgradation of State Highways into National Highways is made.

(b) No new National Highways in Assam has been declared during last four years.

(c) and (d) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Increase of toll tax for people using express highways

2881. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of toll tax was increased from April, 2009 for the people using Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Kandla and Mumbai-Surat Express Highways for transport;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in rate;

(c) whether it is also a fact that from the day of opening this highway for use by public, the rate of toll tax has been increased several times; and

(d) if so, the number of times the rate was increased, the amount of increase of rate and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d) No Sir. However, user fee rates on Mumbai-Surat (Surat-Dahisar) section of NH-8 was revised in September, 2009, as per the Concession Agreement with the Concessionaire, with the increase in user fee rates being in the range of 8 to 10%.

Siliguri-Falakata-Sonarpur-Kokrajhar East-West Corridor

2882. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of the Siliguri-Falakata-Sonarpur-Kokrajhar East-West corridor; and

(b) by when the corridor would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The stretch from Siliguri-Mainaguri-Falakata-Sonapur-Salsalabari (NH-31D) near Alipurduar is realigned portion of East-West Corridor in West Bengal. So far RFQ for the stretch has been done. The 4 laning work in balance stretch from Salsalabari to West Bengal-Assam Border (Srirampur) (NH-31C) of East-West Corridor in West Bengal and from Srirampur-Gosaigaon-Kokrajhar of NH 31C in Assam is under implementation. The corridor is likely to be completed by May 2013.

Repair and maintenance of NH 54 and 34A

2883. SHRI LALHMINGLIANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of fund provided for repair and maintenance of National Highway 54 and 34 A during the last five years NH-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the amount spent from the fund so sanctioned for repair and maintenance of above National Highways, NH-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) NH-54 passes through Assam and Mizoram. As regards NH-34A, there is no such National Highway in the country. The details of allocation and expenditure for repair and maintenance of National Highway 54 during the last five years, NH-wise and year wise is given below:

(in Rs. Lakh)

Sl No.	Year	NH-No.	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2005-06	54	1379.35	1444.91
2	2006-07	54	1252.63	1234.13
3	2007-08	54	2664.20	2753.21
4	2008-09	54	2680.85	2661.74
5	2009-10	54	1561.53	1561.53

Mandatory pollution check of vehicles

2884. SHRI M.V.MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that pollution check is mandatory for all the vehicles after a certain interval;
- (b) whether Government is aware that just about five per cent of vehicles undergo the mandatory pollution check and obtain pollution check certificate; and
- (c) if so, how the Ministry would ensure strict compliance of pollution norms for vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Under rule 115(7) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 one year after the date of initial registration, the owner of every motor vehicle is required to obtain Pollution Under Control Certificate from any of the agencies authorized by the State Government for this purpose. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1989 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 prescribe penal provision, even provision for suspension of Registration Certificate. Implementation of the provision of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 is however, the responsibility of State Governments.

Need for resurfacing of Vadodara-Surat N.H.

2885. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government has represented to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) regarding the need for urgent resurfacing of Vadodara-Surat National Highway, if so, by when this work will be taken up;
- (b) whether it is a fact that travel time of 3 hours has increased to 5 hours on account of bad condition of roads between Vadodara-Surat during the last 2 monsoons; and

(c) the action taken by NHAI to prevent frequent break down of vehicle and traffic jams taking place on account of bad condition of roads and diversion given for construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The six-laning of stretches of Vadodara to Bharuch section (from km 108.700 to km 192.000) and Bharuch to Surat section (from km 198.000 to km 263.000) of NH-8 have already been completed in June, 2009 and August, 2009 respectively on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll basis. Subsequent to upgradation, the travel time has reduced and at present the road is being maintained by Concessionaires as per Concession Agreement.

Setting resonable target for construction of roads

2886. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has advised the Ministry to fix a reasonable target for construction of roads more than 3,794 Kms. in 2009-10 against a target of 12,652 Kms.; and

(b) if so, what is the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Planning Commission had suggested to set the target for award of the projects to 4250 Kms for 2009-10. However, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways had undertaken implementation of the Work Plan-I to the maximum extent possible within 2009-10 and to continue the balance works during 2010-11. NHAI has already awarded 38 projects covering a length of 3360.146 Kms at the cost of Rs. 33311.20 Crores, while the bids in respect of 21 projects out of Work Plan -I, covering 1568 Kms. have been received. Further, in respect of 20 projects with a length of 1991 Kms, the bids have been invited.

Construction of ring roads for Jodhpur city under NHDP Phase-VII

2887. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has proposed construction of Ring Road for Jodhpur City under NHDP Phase-VII;

(b) if so, by when the construction of Ring Road for Jodhpur City under Phase-VII is to be implemented;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government of Rajasthan has proposed to approve the estimates of Inter-State Road sanctions; and

(d) if so, by when these proposals are being approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Jodhpur bypass has been approved for inclusion in NHDP Phase-VII only in March 2010. As such its implementation is expected only by December 2012.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Estimate of these works will be considered for sanction during year 2010-11 under Inter State Connectivity Scheme.

Expansion and widening of NH-91

2888. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 265 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24.02.2010 and state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken of National Highway 91 (Ghaziabad to Kanpur) for expansion, development and widening etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action is being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The section Ghaziabad to Aligarh of NH-91 is included under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III for four-laning on Build Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis. Letter of Acceptance (LOA) has been issued. The section Aligarh to Kanpur is included under NHDP Phase-IV on BOT basis for widening to two lane with paved shoulders. Feasibility study of the project has been completed.

Combating of road accidents in the country

2889. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission of India has invited the views of his Ministry on legal reforms to combat road accidents and drunken driving in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of replies sent by the Ministry; and

(d) the other measures being contemplated to reduce the road accidents in the country and save precious lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Law Commission of India in its 234th Report on "Legal Reforms to Combat Road Accidents" have made the following recommendations to combat road accidents and drunken driving:-

- (i) The term of imprisonment for driving dangerously under Section 184 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 be increased.
- (ii) There should be a comprehensive Central Road Traffic Law to regulate all kinds of traffic motorized and non motorized both on the roads.
- (iii) Vehicles fitted with illegal LPG cylinder should be confiscated and the owner/driver of such vehicles be prosecuted.
- (iv) Weigh bridges should be installed at all entry and exit points of a city as well as at toll collection centers to check overloading.
- (v) CCTV cameras be installed at all vulnerable points to curb traffic violations.
- (vi) There should be vigorous campaign through electronic media to create awareness among the people about the necessity to follow traffic rules and regulations.
- (vii) Setting up of well equipped driving training schools in different parts of the country through Public Private Partnership.
- (viii) Enforcement of the provisions relating to rule 118 of the CMVR regarding fitment of speed governor in transport vehicles.
- (ix) Government vehicles should not be exempted from the compulsory provision of Insurance against Third Party risk.

(c) The report of the Law Commission has already been referred to Sundar Committee constituted, by this Ministry to review the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

(d) Various measures adopted by the government to reduce the road accident in the country are as under:

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs,

introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.

- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training School in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 K.M. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance Contracts.

NH projects approved in Tamil Nadu under BOT system

2890. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of National Highway projects approved by Government in Tamil Nadu under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) system along with estimated costs of each project;
- (b) the present status of each of these projects and expenditure incurred so far on them; and
- (c) by when each of these projects are likely to be completed and become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of BOT projects approved in Tamil Nadu are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of BOT ongoing works in Tamil Nadu

S. No	Name of Project	Length in Km	Project Cost (Rs in crore)	Up to date Cumulative Expenditure Rs. in Crores	Scheduled date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Six laning of Chennai - Tada Section of NH-5 from Km 11/0 to Km 54/4	43.40	353.37	69.27	01.10.11
2	New 4 lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal	19.000	1655.00	-	Financial closure yet to be achieved
3	Trichy - Karur section of NH-67 Km 130+000 to Km 218+000 (NHDP-III/BOT-I/TN.2)	80.000	516.00	213.28	31.12.10
4	Namakkal to Karur section of NH-7 Km 258.645 to Km 292.600 (NS-BOT/TN-3)	41.9	205.60	341.49	Completed
5	Karur to Dindigul section of NH-7 305.600 to Km 373.725 (NS-2/BOT/ TN-4)	77.725	327.20	459.35	Completed
6	Four laning of Km 0.313 to Km 136.670 of Salem to Ulundurpet section of NH-68 in the State of Tamil Nadu [Package tfo.NHDP-III/BOT-I/TN-06]	136.357	941.00	526.99	15.01.2011
7	Salem - Kumarapalayam section of NH-47 from Km 0/00 to Km 53/525 Package NS-2/BOT/TN-06	53.53	469.80	665.82	30.04.2010

8	(i) Design, Construction, Development, Finance, Operation and Maintenance of Km 207.050 (Salem) to Km 248.625 (start of proposed flyover on Namakkal bypass) and				
	(ii) Improvement, Operation and Maintenance of Km 199.200 (start of Salem bypass on NH-7) to Km 207.050 (Salem) on NH-7 in the State of Tamil Nadu [Package No.NS-2/BOT/TN-02]	49.425	253.50	333.34	Completed
9	(i) Design, Construction, Development, Finance, Operation and Maintenance of Km 94.000 (End of proposed Krishnagiri Flyover) to Km 156 (Thumbipadi) and				
	(ii) Improvement, Operation and Maintenance of Km 156.000 (Thumbipadi) to Km 163.400 (Thoppurghat) on NH-7 in the State of Tamil Nadu [Package No.NS-2/BOT/TN-01]	69.400	372.70	519.77	Completed
10	Kumarapalayam - Chengapalli section of NH-67 from KM 53/525 to Km 102/035 Package NS-2/BOT/TN-07	48.500	379.80	453.15	Completed
11	Dindigul to Samayanallur section TN-05 Km 373.725 to Km 426.750 of NH-7 (Package No. TN-05)	53.030	283.50	449.10	Completed
12	VI C Padalur - Tirchy section of (NH-45) Km 285.000 to Km 325.000	38.550	320.00	636.05	30.04.2010
13	4 laning Trichy - Dindigul section of NH-45 Km 333.000 to Km 421.273	88.273	576.00	254.4	31.12.2010
14	VI B - Ulundurpet - Padalur section of (NH-45) Km 192.250 to Km 285.000	93.89	460.00	799.64	Completed
15	Four laning of Thanjavur Trichy section of NH-67 Km 80/0 to Km 136.490 (NHDP Phase III)	56.490	280	550.82	30.06.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Four laning of existing two lane from Pondicherry (Km 0/0) to Tindivanam (Km 37/920) section of NH-66	38.62	285.00	204.55	31.10.2010
17	Four laning of existing two lane from Tindivanam (Km 121/0) to Ulundurpet (Km 192/25) section of NH-4 (Package VIA)	72.9	480.00	1130.78	Completed
18	Four Laning of Madurai - Tuticorin Section of NH - 45B from Km 138/800 to Km 264/500 (NHDP Phase-III)	128.157	629	838.94	30.06.2010
19	Coimbatore Bypass on NH 47	27.762	-	105.000	Completed

Details of BOT Projects where work is yet to commence

S. No.	Name of Project	Length (km.)	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	Present Status
1	Chengapalli-Walayar (excluding Coimbatore bypass) Section of NH-47	55	852	Concession Agreement signed on 25.03.2010
2	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section of NH-4&46	148	1,250	Letter of Acceptance issued on 31.03.2010
3	Trichy-Karaikudi Section of NH-210	110	374	Bid to be received on 23.04.2010.
4	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section of NH-210	80	399.20	Bid to be invited after reducing the project cost
5	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section of NH-66	188	878.80	Bid to be invited after reducing the project cost
6	Dindigul-Theni-Kumili Section of NH-45 Ext. & NH-20	134	485	Bid to be received on 23.04.2010.

7	Nagapatnam-Thanjavur Section of NH-67	76.30	305	Request For Qualification under evaluation (Final Stage).
8	Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Rameshwaram - Dhanushkodi Section of NH-49	178.40	386	Request For Qualification under evaluation (Final Stage).
9	Hosur-Krishnagiri Section of NH-7	59.87	535	Bids received on 15.04.2010
10	Walajapet-Poonamallee Section of NH-4	93	1045	Bids to be invited after incorporating the change in scope in km 14-km 43.
11	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai Section of NH-205	127	571	Bids received on 16.04.2010
12	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam Section of NH-67	54	630	Bid to be received on 06.05.2010.
13	Kerala/ Tamil Nadu Border-Kanniyakumari Section of NH-47 & 47B	70	705	Bids to be received on 29.04.2010.

Construction of flyovers on the NHs in Orissa

2891. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Highway 5 Cuttak to Khurda is an accident prone area;
- (b) if so, whether Government propose to construct flyovers on the National Highways in Orissa to decongest traffic and avoid fatal accidents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, stretch-wise along with the reasons for not commencing the work on Jagmara-Jaidev Vihar and Sundergarh-Sambhalpur stretch;
- (d) the funds sanctioned and released therefor; and
- (e) the time by when the construction work is likely to be commence and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, accidents do have occurred in this stretch.

(b) to (c) Flyovers are proposed to be constructed on National Highway (NH)-5 (Bhubaneswar-Chandikhole section) at Fire Station Chowk, CRP Chowk, Acharya Vihar, Vani Vihar, Rasulgarh, Phulnakhara, Khapuria link road, Jagatpur and Manguli Chowk and on NH-215 at Keonjhar (Panikoili-Rimuli section), Joda (Rimuli-Rajamunda section) and Bhadrasahi (Rimuli-Rajamunda section) in the State of Orissa. The section from Khandagiri (near Jagmara) to Jaydev Vihar on NH-5 has been widened to six lane. As regards Sundergarh-Sambalpur stretch, the same is a State Highway and comes under the purview of the State Government of Orissa.

(d) As the projects on NH-5 and NH-215 are proposed under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll, the funds, except for viability gap fund, has to be provided by the private enterprener.

(e) The work of six laning of Bhubaneswar-Chandikhole section of NH-5 and for four laning of Rimuli-Rajamunda section on NH-215 is likely to commence in October, 2010 and completed in April, 2013.

By passing States unable to acquire land for NH projects

2892. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to bypass these States where the State Governments have not been able to acquire land for the National Highway Projects;

(b) if so, the States which have not acquired the land and area of the land, State-wise; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that hurdles in the acquisition have arisen on account of humanitarian problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, State Governments have been advised to co-operate in land acquisition for Highways projects, as in the absence of land, the ongoing projects may have to be foreclosed.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

NH projects held up for environment clearance

2893. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of National Highway projects have hit a barrier with the Environment Ministry not giving them clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to remove these roadblocks coming in the way of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) At present five projects are pending for forest clearance and two for wildlife clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF).

(c) Meetings have been held at the level of Cabinet Secretary and Secretary, MoEF for resolving the bottlenecks.

Road safety standards

2894. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of international road safety standards;

(b) the details of Indian road safety standards;

(c) when the Indian road safety standards were prescribed and the subsequent revision made so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that the WHO Report recommended for setting up of institutional mechanism on road safety; and

(e) if so, the steps Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) The International Road Safety Standards are prescribed in many Guides and Manuals such as (i) Towards Safer Roads in Developing countries (TRL, Ross Silcock,

1991), reprinted in 1994 (ii) Road Safety Guidelines for Asia Pacific Region (ADB-1997), (iii) Vulnerable Road Users in Asia Pacific Region- Ross Silcock, TRL ADB, 1997 (iv) Guidelines for the Safety Audit of Highways IHT, UK 1996 and (v) Accident Reduction and Prevention IHT UK 1990 etc.

International road safety is also covered under UNECE working parties, WP 1: Working Party on Road Traffic Safety and WP 29: Working Party for Harmonization of Regulations. While WP1 covers road traffic rules, road signs and signals, behavior on road, roadside checks and penalties, safety of children, etc., WP 29 deals with regulations for vehicles.

(b) and (c) Indian Road Safety Standards are prescribed in "Manual for Safety in Road Design" and Manual on Road Safety Audit, in addition, Indian road Congress has brought out the following four road safety standards for the guidance of Highway professionals:

- 1) IRC:SP:27-1984- Report containing Recommendations of IRC Regional workshops on Highway Safety
- 2) IRC:SP:32-1988- Road Safety for Children (5-12 years old)
- 3) IRC:SP:44-1996- Highway Safety Code
- 4) IRC:SP:55-2001 - Guidelines for Safety in Construction Zones

(d) to (e) Yes Sir. The Government has decided to set up National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board to promote road safety and improve traffic management in India.

Approval of new highways/express highway

2895. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new highways and express highways have been approved in all over the country and specially in Jharkhand in the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10; and

(b) the status of those new highways and express highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) A List of new National Highways declared in the Country during the financial years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement (See below). However, no new express Highway have been declared during this period in the Country. Further, no new National Highways have been declared in Jharkhand during the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10.

(b) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and works are taken up based on traffic condition, interse priority and availability of funds.

Statement

List of New National Highways

(2008-09)

State	National Highways No.	Stretch
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the State of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.
Tamil Nadu.	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.
Tamil Nadu.	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanai and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.

1	2	3
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.
Uttrakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
	232 A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Huliya, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanamalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu

2009-10

State	NH No.	Stretch
Madhya Pradesh	69A	The highway starting from Multai on existing NH-69 connecting Chikhli, Dunawa, Chindwara, Chaurai and terminating at Seoni on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
	26B	The highway starting from Narsinghpur on the existing National Highway No. 26 connecting Harrari-Amarwada, Chindwara, Sausar in the State of Madhya Pradesh and terminating at Saoner on existing National Highway No. 69 in the State of Maharashtra.
Delhi	236	The highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chattarpur T point in the territory of Delhi and terminating at Gurgaon on NH 8 in the State of Haryana.
Haryana	236	The highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chattarpur T point in the territory of Delhi and terminating at Gurgaon on NH 8 in the State of Haryana.

Removal of encroachments from NHs

2896. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Ministry to remove encroachments from National Highways of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): The Government has enacted the Control of National Highways (Land & Traffic) Act, 2002 for prevention and removal of encroachments from National Highways. The Act has come into force with effect from 27.01.2005. The aforesaid Act provides, *inter-alia*, prevention and removal of unauthorised occupation of National Highway land and empowers the Central Government to appoint Highway Administrations for removal of encroachments. To exercise the powers and discharge the functions under the Act, 192 Highway Administrations have been set up all over the country.

Development of NHs in NE region through PPP

2897. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be please to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal in North Eastern region to execute development works on National Highways/sections of National Highways through PPP mode; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Fifteen stretches of various National Highways in North Eastern region have been — proposed to be developed under PPP mode under the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) and National Highway Development Programme III (NHDP-III). The detail of the NH section and status is given in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Stretch of National Highway	Length (km)	Agency
1	2	3	4
1	4-laning of Jorabat-Shillong section of NH-40.	62	NHAI
2	Construction of 2-lane Shillong Bypass	50	NHAI

1	2	3	4
3	4-laning from km . 278.58 to km 315.05 of NH-37	37	Mo RT & H
4	4-laning from km 0.0 to 18.0 of NH-37A including construction of additional bridge, rehabilitation of existing bridge and approaches of both bridges over river Brahmaputra	18	Mo RT & H
5	New 4-lane bridge over Jiabharali river, protection works and new 4-lane highway connecting NH-37 A and NH-52	18	Mo RT & H
6	Four lane bridge along with 4-lane connecting roads from Gohpur to Numaligarh	28	Mo RT & H
7	4-laning of NH-37 from Demow to Dibrugarh	46	NHAI
8	4-laning of NH-37 from Numaligarh to Jorhat	51	NHAI
9	4-laning of NH-37 from Jorhat to Demow	81	NHAI
10	4-laning of NH-39 from Dimapur to Kohima including Dimapur and Kohima bypass	81	NHAI
11	Nechipu - Hoj road NH 229 via Sagalee	311	Mo RT & H
12	Potin - Pangin NH 229	407	Mo RT & H
13	Pasighat - Mahadevpur NH 52 (j) Major bridge of Debang valley, connecting roads with option of realignment from Digaru to Chowkham involving major bridge at Alubarighat	30	Mo RT & H
14	Missing bridge and its approach between Dhola and Sadia ghats on NH 37	28	Mo RT & H
15	2-laning with paved shoulders of Jowai - Ratacherra section of NH-44 in Meghalaya	104	NHAI
TOTAL		1352	

Completion of Golden Quadrilateral Project

2898. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ascertained the reasons for abnormal delay in the completion of Golden Quadrilateral Project;

(b) if so, the action taken to complete the Golden Quadrilateral Project as per revised schedule;

(c) whether the quality of roads constructed under Golden Quadrilateral Project are sub-standard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure compliance of quality control norms in the construction of roads etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The projects have been delayed due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest and railway clearances, poor performance of some contractors, law and order problems in some states, etc. The projects which were terminated due to non-performance of the contractors were re-awarded.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. All NHDP projects are constructed as per quality standards specified in IRC guidelines and MoRT&H specifications. NHAI has appointed supervision/ independent consultant who, closely monitor the quality of construction through regular checks and tests. Works are also closely monitored by field officers of NHAI at site.

Upgradation of NHs in A.P.

2899. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether based on decision taken during the meeting held by the Ministry on 22nd April, 2008, the State Government of A.P. proposed five roads which satisfy the criteria laid down by the Ministry for the declaration of the National Highways for upgradation of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to upgrade the following five State roads for upgradation to National Highways:

- i. Hyderabad-Srisailem-Dornala-Atmakur-Nandyal
- ii. Guntur-Vinukonda-Thakapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Thadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur
(connecting NH 5 to NH 7)

- iii. Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu
- iv. Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Nalgonda-Chalakurthi-Macherla-Eragondapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur-Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Renigunta
- v. Kakinada-Dwarapuydi-Rajamunudry-Kovvur-Jangareddygudem-Aswaaras etc. Khammam-Suryapeta

(c) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Complaint regarding alignment for NH in Kerala

2900. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding the alignment for highway development in Kollam, Allapuzha districts in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps have been taken by Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A number of complaints/requests related to change in alignment, restriction of ROW to 30m etc have been received from various districts in Kerala including Kollam and Allapuzha districts for Cherthala-Ochira and Ochira-Trivandrum projects proposed under NHDP Phase-III on NH-47 in Kerala. Representations were also received for changing the alignment of NH-220 passing through Kollam-Kottakkam-Chengannur-Kottayam-Kumily to Kollam-Kundara-East Kallada-Bharanaikkavu-Sooranadu-Thamarakullam-Charummoodu-Chunakkara-Chengannur-Kottayam-Kumily.

(c) Government of India referred the complaints to the District Level Committees headed by District Collectors with State Governments, PWDs, NHAI and Revenue Officers as Members. As regards NH-220, keeping in view very high cost of land in Kerala, the State Government has been asked to share the cost of land acquisition for the new alignment.

Conversion of single lane highways into double lane highways

2901. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of single-lane highways in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Ministry proposes to convert 6,300 single-lane highways into double-lane highways;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether any financial help sought for completing these projects from the World Bank;
and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The State-wise details of NHs in the country, having less than 2-lanes, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) The Ministry has taken initiatives to develop about 6,000 km length of NHs to 2-lane NH standards by widening / strengthening / construction of missing links by December, 2014 following the Corridor Development Approach by exploring the possibility of securing World Bank Loan and also through budgetary allocations. The Government has approached World Bank for a loan assistance of US \$ 2.96 billion for this purpose. The State-wise details of the long corridors identified under this programme are given in Statement-II (*See below*). However, no stretches in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been identified under this programme.

Statement-I

*The State-wise details of the National Highways (NHs) having
less than 2-lane NH standard*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Length (in km)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	249
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1940
3	Assam	742
4	Bihar	1756
5	Chhattisgarh	425
6	Goa	118
7	Gujarat	163
8	Haryana	34
9	Himachal Pradesh	816
10	Jammu & Kashmir	381

1	2	3
11	Jharkhand	606
12	Karnataka	875
13	Kerala	266
14	Madhya Pradesh	1629
15	Maharashtra	44
16	Manipur	469
17	Meghalaya	395
18	Mizoram	770
19	Nagaland	346
20	Orissa	1260
21	Rajasthan	1237
22	Sikkim	62
23	Tamil Nadu	80
24	Tripura	334
25	Uttar Pradesh	719
26	Uttarakhand	1437
27	West Bengal	678
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	300

Statement-II

*(1) Details of National Highways identified for development
under World Bank Assistance*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NH No.	Length of corridor (km)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	223	277
2	Bihar	80	125
3	Bihar	98	149
4	Bihar	104	176
5	Bihar	106	136

1	2	3	4
6	Bihar	2C	65
7	Bihar	28 B	87
8	Bihar	30 A	69
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	69.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	22	111
11	Himachal Pradesh	70	124
12	Himachal Pradesh	88	147.6
13	Himachal Pradesh	20 A	91
14	Himachal Pradesh	72 B	97
15	Karnataka	206	348
16	Karnataka	234	149.2
17	Karnataka	234	165.7
18	Orissa	23	68
19	Orissa	200	61
20	Orissa	200	68
21	Orissa	201	55
22	Orissa	217	68
23	Orissa	217	116.1
24	Orissa	217	64.3
25	Orissa	224	57
26	Rajasthan	113	100
27	Rajasthan	11-B	116
28	Uttarakhand	119	137
29	Uttarakhand	121	111
30	Uttarakhand	87	109
31	Uttarakhand	87	91
32	West Bengal	55	77
33	West Bengal	60 A	84

*(II) Details of National Highways identified for development
through Budgetary Support*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NH No.	Length of corridor (km)
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	81	30.25
2	Bihar	81	25.15
3	Bihar	104	40
4	Bihar	105	28
5	Bihar	105	25.76
6	Bihar	28 B	25
7	Himachal Pradesh	20	55.3
8	Himachal Pradesh	20	24.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	16
10	Himachal Pradesh	22	18
11	Himachal Pradesh	70	44.2
12	Himachal Pradesh	70	23
13	Himachal Pradesh	72	57
14	Himachal Pradesh	88	31
15	Himachal Pradesh	88	17.7
16	Himachal Pradesh	21 A	15
17	Jharkhand	80	22.9
18	Karnataka	13	41.3
19	Karnataka	234	46.5
20	Karnataka	234	48.4
21	Karnataka	234	46.9
22	Karnataka	234	53.6
23	Madhya Pradesh	86	57.3
24	Madhya Pradesh	86	101.7

1	2	3	4
25	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra	26B; 69A	422
26	Madhya Pradesh	59A	76.6
27	Madhya Pradesh	59A	44
28	Orissa	200	29
29	Orissa	201	25
30	Orissa	201	46.7
31	Orissa	201	27.4
32	Orissa	217	25
33	Orissa	217	46
34	Orissa	224	25.2
35	Orissa	224	25
36	Rajasthan	90	52.3
37	Rajasthan	112	30.3
38	Rajasthan	11-A	31
39	Uttarakhand	94	42
40	Uttarakhand	94	26
41	Uttarakhand	121	42
42	Uttarakhand	121	43
43	Uttarakhand	123	16
44	Uttarakhand	123	27
45	Uttarakhand	72 B	40.5
46	Uttarakhand	87	35
47	West Bengal	60	36
48	West Bengal	60	28
49	West Bengal	81	60.2
50	West Bengal	117	24.1
51	West Bengal	2B	24.5

Development and maintenance of NHs in Gujarat

2902. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal of Rs. 392.56 crore for the development and maintenance of various National Highways, but estimate of only Rs. 121.40 crore has been approved; and

(b) if so, by when the remaining amount is likely to be approved and released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of Gujarat had submitted the proposals of Rs. 392.56 crore. Of these, estimates of Rs. 226.14 crore have been sanctioned in the year 2009-10 based on availability of funds and inter-se-priority and the remaining estimates have been returned to the State Government.

Completion of highway between Delhi and Haridwar

2903. SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is slow progress of laying of highway between Delhi and Haridwar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has plans to complete the highway before the Commonwealth Games, 2010; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the highway will be fully constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi - Meerut section of NH-58 is already 4-laned. Four laning work of Meerut -Muzaffarnagar section of NH-58 was awarded on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) (Toll) basis with scheduled date of completion as March, 2009. The physical progress achieved is 78% till March, 2010. The project is targeted for completion by August, 2010. The reasons for delay are delay in land acquisition, forest clearance, approval from Railways regarding Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and the stoppage of work for 8 months due to unexpected crisis of M/s Maytas Infra. Four-laning work of Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar section of NH-58 has been awarded on BOT (Toll) basis on 24th February, 2010.

- (c) No, Sir. The entire section will not be completed before the Commonwealth Games.
- (d) As work is likely to start only by August, 2010, it is likely to be completed by February, 2013.

All weather roads along LAC with China

2904. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether only 17 out of 73 all weather roads earmarked along 4056 km LAC with China have been completed;
- (b) whether the huge delay in environmental clearance have been pending for four years;
- (c) whether Government had announced in March, 2006 that all cases of environmental clearance will be finalized in four months has not been carried out successfully; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the huge delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) Department of Border Management is implementing a project for construction of 27 strategic roads along Indo-China border. Construction of 11 roads has been started and formation work in 70 Kms. And surfacing work in 17 Km have been completed so far.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Wild life/Forest clearance (including in principal approval) has been obtained in respect of 26 roads. The Wild life/Forest clearance in respect of Chitkul-Dumpti road in Himachal Pradesh is pending before the Supreme Court.

Financial performance of NTC mills

2905. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the details of the National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills in different States and the financial performance of each of them during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to revive the closed sick NTC mills; and
- (c) if so, the details of the revival plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details and financial performance of the working NTC mills during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) No Sir, there is no plan to revive the closed unviable mills of NTC.
- (c) Does not arise in view of the above.

Statement

Details and financial performance of NTC Mills

Sl. No.		2007-2008			2008-09			2009-2010 (Prov.)		
	Statewise Name of Mills	Total Income	Net Cont.	Cash Profit/ Loss	Total Income	Net Cont.	Cash Profit/ Loss	Total Income	Net Cont.	Cash Profit/ Loss
		Rs. Lakhs	as % of Wages/ Salaries	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	as % of Wages/ Salaries	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	as % of Wages/ Salaries	Rs. Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Alagappa	2242.00	63.86	-223.00	2701.66	64.74	-228.65	3246.33	94.02	-49.93
2	Cannanore S&W mills,	2193.00	62.07	-233.00	1272.20	60.44	-154.81	1603.15	70.82	-122.55
3	Kerala Lakshmi	1668.00	30.24	-357.00	2130.04	55.74	-251.08	2536.56	80.56	-120.41
4	Vijay Mohini	2253.00	34.69	-224.00	832.17	22.47	264.41	1839.54	87.62	-58.12
Mahe										
5	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills.	1136.00	43.95	-240.00	624.14	22.86	-278.97	1556.13	84.14	-84.69
Andhra Pradesh										
6	Tirupathi	772.00	60.56	-63.00	1082.59	92.21	-19.26	1068.87	84.07	-41.33
Tamil Nadu										
7	Cambodia	2087.00	47.25	-323.00	2198.53	46.84	-259.33	2905.90	88.61	-80.38

[illegible]

Strategy for development of textile sector

2906. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to study conducted by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) the domestic technical textiles market will grow at an average annual rate of over 10-12 per cent in next 4-5 years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes any muliti pronged strategy to ensure development in textile sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) According to the recent study conducted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSCHAM) in March 2010 on Technical Textiles, the market is estimated to grow at an average annual rate of 14 per cent to touch US\$ 19.76 billion by 2014 -15. Further, Ministry of Textile has also conducted a baseline survey on Technical Textile Industry in India through ICRA Management Consultary Services Ltd (IMaCS). The report submitted by the IMaCS contains details on various aspects of technical textiles, which can be accessed on website www.technotex.gov.in. The Government has: acknowledged the scope and huge potential of technical textiles in India and has taken many steps in a structured manner for growth and development of this sector.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken a number of initiatives to facilitate investments in technical textiles as follows:

- Major machinery required for the technical textiles has been placed in the concessional custom duty list of 5 per cent.
- Major technical textile machinery is covered under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), which provides 10 per cent capital subsidy on specified technical textile machinery in addition to 5 per cent interest reimbursement.
- The Govt. has initiated a Scheme for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT) during 2007-08 of the Eleventh Five Year Plan., comprising 3 components, viz. i.) Setting up of 4 Centres of Excellence (COEs), ii.) Baseline survey of technical textiles and iii.) Creation of awareness.

- The Government is creating awareness in Government Ministries/Departments such as Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Urban development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Ministry of Agriculture for implementing regulatory measures for improving the standards which in turn will lead to promotion and growth of technical textiles.
- Moreover, the Government is launching a Technology Mission on Technical Textiles, which will provide support for the development of the technical textile industry in the country in terms of capacity building of raw material, machinery, infrastructure and manufacturing units of technical textiles; standardization, product development and common testing facilities with international accreditation; domestic and export market development; human resource development for technical textiles.

Handloom weavers covered under MGBBY

2907. SHRI R. C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- the aims and objectives of Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY);
- the details of handloom weavers covered under the above scheme in the country since implementation of the scheme, year-wise and district-wise;
- the details of Union Government and State Governments' contribution towards premium; and
- whether weaver and his children would get insurance benefit from the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The basic objective of the 'Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana' is to provide life insurance cover to the handloom weavers/ancillary workers in the case of natural as well as accidental death and in cases of total/ partial disability due to accident. The scheme is implemented through LIC of India.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana is in implementation from 2005-06. State-wise and year-wise details of weavers covered in the country since implementation of the scheme are as follows:-

Name of State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Upto Feb,10
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	14238	89293	83590	122968	72294
Assam	3123	13017	16490	64664	48079

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	-	738	4100	2282	463
Chhattisgarh	-	1223	2407	2752	1415
Delhi	-	-	348	2175	858
Gujarat	804	2735	2128	3563	1343
Haryana	-	189	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	3505	1426	610	9915	4191
J&K	366	520	493	439	377
Karnataka	4220	18746	46784	31061	32613
Kerala	1711	7263	7314	9420	6955
Madhya Pradesh	1692	1883	3509	4396	1325
Maharashtra	5631	368	719	654	76
Orissa	20505	8282	13857	29903	11110
Punjab				-	2262
Rajasthan	2405	3790	4291	2400	679
Tamil Nadu	117724	193611	205102	241239	239120
Uttar Pradesh	16016	17165	14350	21560	9890
Uttarakhand	411	766	863	1380	565
West Bengal	3986	42499	59529	25138	16643
TOTAL :	196337	403514	466484	575909	450258

District-wise coverage figures are not maintained Under the scheme.

(c) Under MGBBY, the contribution in premium of Rs.330/- per annum is as under:

GOI contribution	Rs.150/-
Weavers' contribution	Rs. 80/-
LIC's contribution	Rs.100/-
Total premium	Rs.330/-

State Government does not pay any share.

(d) The handloom weavers and ancillary workers get life insurance benefits under the scheme.

The following benefits are admissible under the MGBBY:-

S.No.		Benefits during 10th Plan	Benefits during 11th Plan
(i)	Natural Death	Rs.50,000/-	Rs.60,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs.80,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs.50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs.25,000/-	Rs.75,000/-

Benefits availed and Claims settled:

(Rs. in Crore)

Benefits	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on Feb.'10)			
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Natural Death	2510	12.59	3648	20.5	2969	17.70
Accidental Death	35	0.27	48	0.6	63	0.81
Total	2545	12.86	3696	21.1	3032	18.51

A scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is paid to the students studying in 9th to 12th standard for a maximum period of four years or till they complete 12th standard, whichever event occurs earlier.

(Rs. in Crore)

Benefits	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on Feb.'10)			
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Scholarship	49170	4.03	59173	5.24	67942	6.46

Revival of NTC showrooms

2908. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has a plan to revamp its now defunct showroom in different parts of the country; and

(b) the details of the showrooms of NTC in different States and the showrooms chosen for revival in the first stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The National Textile Corporation (NTC) has 92 showrooms in different parts of the country as per list at Annexure-I. The Company is in the process of formulating a plan for revamping some of its showrooms.

Annexure I

List of NTC Showrooms

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	No. of Showrooms
1	Andhra Pradesh	2
2	Tamil Nadu	22
3	Karnataka	7
4	Kerala	4
5	Maharashtra	6
6	Gujarat	4
7	Delhi	10
8	Haryana	3
9	Chandigarh (U.T)	1
10	Punjab	1
11	Uttar Pradesh	1
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2
13	Rajasthan	8
14	Himachal Pradesh	1
15	Madhya Pradesh	2
16	Jharkhand	2
17	West Bengal	7
18	Orissa	2
19	Assam	1
20	Bihar	6
TOTAL :		92

Proposal for handloom clusters in Karnataka

2909. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government's proposal for sanctioning Central grant of Rs. 260.626 lakhs for developing 5 handloom clusters at Kamatagi, Yalahanka (Bangalore), Chikkanayakanahalli, Sankeshware and Madanhipparga under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme has been pending with the Development Commissioner (Handloom) New Delhi; and

(b) if so, by when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken for sanctioning and release of the grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Sir. These proposals have already been sanctioned vide Sanction order No.1(13)2009-DCH/IHDS/San.Kar.(P-V) dated 16th April 2010.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU (2010-11) between Ministry of Urban Development and NBCC

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development) and National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2180/15/10]

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of Ministry of Water Resources

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): 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 Water Resources. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2554/15/10]

Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of the BIBCOLD, Bulandshahr and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2135/15/10]
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

I. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Gandhi Samriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi and related papers.**

II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I
 - (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2140/15/10]
- II
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts .of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2141/15/10]

I Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various corporations and related papers.

II MoU (2009-10) between GOI and various corporations.

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 (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956: -
- (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporations.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2116/15/10]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
- (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2224/15/10]
 - (b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2115/15/10]

**Reports and Accounts (2006-07 and 2007-08) of various
corporations and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT
PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2006-07, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2163/15/10]
 - (b) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporations.
- II. Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2162/15/10]

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Twenty-third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (COPLAT) regarding laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati; Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati; North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong; Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling and Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:-

- (i) Two Hundred and Fourth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;
 - (ii) Two Hundred and Fifth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Department of Biotechnology; and
 - (iii) Two Hundred and Sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Department of Space.
-

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

- (i) One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Shipping;
- (ii) One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Culture; and
- (iii) One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on "National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)".

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventh Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "National Commission for Scheduled Castes - Its Mandate and Achievements - A review of its organization and working" relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE**

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Uttarakhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2009-10) on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL**

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2009-10) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) कोयला मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2010-11)" के संबंध में चौथा प्रतिवेदन;
- (ii) कोयला मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2010-11)" के संबंध में पांचवां प्रतिवेदन; और
- (iii) कोयला मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2010-11)" के संबंध में छठा प्रतिवेदन;

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY**

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan) : 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 Energy (2009-10):-

- (i) Fourth Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Role of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions in protection of Interests of Consumers" pertaining to the Ministry of Power;
- (ii) Fifth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Power; and
- (iii) Sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2009-10):-

- (i) Fifth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts);
- (ii) Sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Seventh Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology); and

- (iv) Eighth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LABOUR**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): 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 Labour (2009-10):-

- (i) Tenth Report of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (ii) Eleventh Report of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Textiles.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2010-11)" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधी पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2009-10) के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2009-10):-

- (i) Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (ii) Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**ACTION TAKEN REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2009-10):-

- (i) Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Thirty-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "National Capital Region Planning Board";
- (ii) Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Thirty-seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Urban Transport"; and
- (iii) Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Thirty-eighth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Solid Waste Management".

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing further Action Taken by the Ministry of Urban Development on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee in pursuance of their Twenty-third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) pertaining to "Directorate of Estates".

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

**Implementation of recommendations contained in the thirty-sixth report of Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention regarding...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा) : सर, हिसार में दलितों की हत्या हुई है।...(व्यवधान)... उनके घर जला दिए गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढीढसा (पंजाब) : सर, दलितों की हत्या की गई है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हमारे पास इस बारे में कोई नोटिस नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... आज जीरो ऑवर भी नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : लोगों को घरों में जिंदा जला दिया गया ...(व्यवधान)... पुलिस देखती रही।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, दलितों पर हमला हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : कांग्रेस के राज में दलितों को जिंदा जलाया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... Calling Attention. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shrimati Brinda Karat to call the attention of the House regarding the vaccine programme ...**(Interruptions)**... For your information, there are other speakers also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : सर, लोगों को जिंदा जला दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, please can't hear. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : सर, हरियाणा के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HPV Vaccine Programme by path in certain States of India and Government's Policy on Introduction of such vaccines

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the HPV vaccine programme by PATH in certain States of India and Government's policy on introduction of such vaccines. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आज जीरो ऑवर नहीं है, इसलिए नहीं लिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जीरो ऑवर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पुंज जी, आप सीनियर मੈम्बर हैं, ऐसा मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने नोटिस दिया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जीरो ऑवर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल लिया जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल लिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, दलितों की हत्या हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may bring it up tomorrow. Nothing will happen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Bring it up tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am telling you; bring it up tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**... देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please take it up tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**... प्लीज, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, आज जीरो ऑवर नहीं है, कल लेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा) : जांच-पड़ताल की जाएगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब तक इसका आश्वासन तो आना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : क्या आश्वासन देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह रूल्स के खिलाफ है, आज जीरो ऑवर नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस दिन जीरो ऑवर होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल है ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am on my legs. ...**(Interruptions)**... प्लीज सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलवीर पुंज : आश्वासन मिलना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab) : Sir, please give us an assurance that it will be taken up tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : जरा सुनिए, पुंज जी ...(व्यवधान)... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... देखिए, जब भी कॉलिंग अटेंशन होगा, उस दिन जीरो ऑवर नहीं होगा। आज कॉलिंग अटेंशन है, कल जीरो ऑवर होगा, यह मैटर कल लिया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलवीर पुंज : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... अगर सभी आदमी बोलना शुरू कर देंगे तो कैसे होगा ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... ढींढसा जी बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... इनको बोलने दीजिए, मैं किसी एक को सुन सकता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... सबको नहीं सुन सकता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलवीर पुंज : चौबीस घंटे में उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी ...(व्यवधान)... आप सरकार से इतना कहलवा दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जो मार दिए गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... उनके बारे में बोलना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढींढसा (पंजाब) : उपसभापति जी, टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में यह आया है कि मि. सज्जन कुमार के खिलाफ दो केस थे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, क्या आपने नोटिस दिया है?

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढींढसा : मैंने नोटिस दिया था ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, the Delhi Police is in collusion to save Sajjan Kumar. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : कल लिया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रविशंकर प्रसाद : सर, यह विषय बहुत गंभीर है ...(व्यवधान)... कॉलिंग अटेंशन ...(व्यवधान)... हमने नोटिस दिया था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करमीपुरी : मान्यवर, आप बात सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं कह रहा हूँ कल लिया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... बात कैसे सुन सकते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप नोटिस ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : हमने नोटिस दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... आप दलितों के मामले में ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... जिस तरह से यह हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आज जीरो ऑवर नहीं है, कल लिया जाएगा, मैं एश्योरेंस दे रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...
आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : हमारा यह निवेदन है कि यह आश्वासन दिलवा दीजिए कि उन्हें सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : कल लेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कल लिया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें हमें क्या करना है ...(व्यवधान)...Yes, hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, two imported brands of HPV vaccine that is GARDASIL, imported by Merck, and CERVARIX, manufactured by GSK; which have been approved in more than 100 countries each respectively were allowed to undergo clinical trial, Phase III in India, and were thereafter, granted permission to import and market authorisation by the Drug Controller General of India, in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940. These vaccines are available in the Indian market since 2008.

PATH, Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health, an international NGO, was granted permission to carry out a post-licensure, operational research, study of HPV vaccination in three blocks each of Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh and Vadodara District of Gujarat, with the State Governments of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The objectives of the study are to demonstrate the suitability of vaccine delivery strategies for HPV in the 10-14 year adolescent girls, to raise community awareness on HPV, cancer of cervix and its prevention; gaining experience in HPV vaccination and to build evidence based vaccine delivery strategy for future introduction of HPV in the Universal Immunisation Programme.

The Indian Council for Medical Research has signed an MoU to provide technical support for the development of protocols and criteria for site and partner selection and advise on ethical issues as per the Government of India guidelines. 1CMR would also be reviewing the results and advising on plans for dissemination of results.

Four deaths have been reported in a population of 14,091 vaccinated girls in Andhra Pradesh. The District Medical and Health Officer in his letter dated 17th March, 2010 to Commissioner of Family Welfare, Hyderabad has given the cause of death as suicide (2), drowning (1) and viral fever (1). In the case of Gujarat also there were two deaths reported in a population of 10,686 vaccinated girls. The cause of these deaths were reported as suspected snakebite and severe anaemia with malaria.

Although, prima facie, there does not appear to be a connection between the deaths and the vaccination, but, for our satisfaction and to allay the apprehensions of the hon. Member, the States have been advised not to carry out any further vaccinations till further orders.

Moreover, to also investigate the allegations of ethical violations, the Ministry has already ordered an independent enquiry and constituted a committee consisting of eminent persons, that is, Dr. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury, former Emiratus Scientist, National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, Dr. S.P. Aggarwal, Secretary General, Indian Red Cross Society and former DGHS, and Dr. Sunita Mittal, HOD Obstetrics and Gynaecology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The committee has been asked to submit its report within two months.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, thank you. The reason I thought it was important to have a calling attention on this issue is because the target group of the vaccine is chosen - children between the ages of 10-14.

Since the target group for the vaccine is children, I felt that it was very important that we raise the question in this House as to whether we are going to allow Indian children to be made guinea pigs for the interests of multi-national companies who want to sell their vaccine. This particular case is on a vaccine, but the questions which arise pertain to the entire system of clinical trials in this country.

I believe that a system, which predates on the most vulnerable and socially disadvantaged sections as a system has to be changed. Therefore, the questions I raise today are not against this or that company or against this or that NGO. I want to make it absolutely clear. Just because a vaccine is produced by a particular company, there is no reason to oppose that vaccine.

The question is, are these companies manufacturing and selling that vaccine in India being given any special benefit? Have the stringent guidelines in India been violated at any stage? Which are the institutions who are accountable?

What is the accountability of the Central Health Ministry itself? In his reply, the Minister has clearly stated that clinical trials were permitted on this vaccine. I believe that there are questions about the veracity of this statement. Sir, at the outset, I want to make it very clear that I have absolutely full confidence in the Minister; absolutely whatever he says is what he believes to be true. But unfortunately, there are such high stakes in clinical trials in this country and we have seen how the system can be manipulated, so, I request the Minister to look into the following points. One, in a

letter to me dated 8th April, 2010, the Minister categorically said these vaccines were approved by the DCGI in India by following standard procedure and after carrying bridging studies as they were already approved in their country of origin. In other words, from the Minister's letter it is clear that there are no clinical trials because I asked specifically a question whether there were clinical trials. The Minister in his letter says that there are bridging studies. In his statement today he says that there were clinical trials. I would like to know what is correct, whether the letter to me or the statement that is before the House. There is no such thing like bridging studies in any of our protocols for clinical trials or in other any type of study. There is nothing like a bridging study. This is a new terminology which is brought into our system. Sir, I have looked up all the clinical registry guidelines and I have looked up where the protocols and where the clinical trials are registered. At least, I could not find any Phase-III trial completed with published data. Yes, I could find it in the US Government website where the company says that they have done this or that trial in India. But I could not find it on the ICMR website in India. So, the first question is, what is the published data because according to the ICMR guidelines, before you do trial on children, you have to do trial on adult population. What were the trials done? How many women were given this who were screened for HPV that they do not have that virus? Following that how many children were subject to clinical trial? Where were these trials conducted? Where has such published material been given? If anything which is there on the ICMR website it is this that two clinical trials, Phase-III, are going on and not completed. When market approval is given, why are phase-3 trials being conducted now? That is the first question. My contention is and I am going to say it with full responsibility, the Drugs Controller of India has violated the guidelines, he has not shown any due diligence in looking at the vaccine, in looking at its efficacy and looking at the guidelines. This is the first point I want to make. Please inform the House about that. The second point I want to raise, Sir, which is not at all mentioned in the statement of the Minister, is what were the grounds, what is the efficacy of the vaccine. Sir, you will be surprised to note that the company itself has said that till now we can say that this vaccine is only effective for three to five years. The Minister has not explained to the Members that this virus, HPV, is sexually transmitted from male to female and, therefore, you have to screen a women. The HPV virus does not always lead to cancer, but, yes, it is a fact that it is a major cause for cancer. Therefore, prevention of HPV is not something that we can dispute or we can say that it is not required but this particular vaccine's efficacy is proved only for three to five years. What the company is saying that give all the children this vaccine to prevent cancer. First of all, that is a lie and it seems the Drugs

Controller General of India, for whatever reason, has bought a lie. The second question here is, if, for example, we vaccinate a child of ten with a vaccine which is effective only for five years, how many booster doses are you going to give her? Cancer usually sets in after the age of 40, 50 or 60. What is the research on the booster doses? There is no global research on it whether the booster doses are required, what effect the booster does will have. For the information of the House, Sir, I would like to submit that one of the major researches on this by Merck, an American company, a very well know researcher called Dr. Dianne Harper, this is what she has to say in an interview that if we vaccinate an eleven year old and the protection does not last, we put them at harm with side effects, small but real for no benefit.

"The benefit of public health is nothing. There is no reduction in cervical cancers. They are just postponed unless the protection lasts for at least 15 years and 70 per cent of women before sexual activity are vaccinated." Obviously, this is not going to be possible in our country. Therefore, Sir, the question, why the DGCI was in such a hurry to given permission to this vaccine, is something which, I think, requires to be answered because this vaccine is not proved to be effective beyond three to five years. Now, the third point that I want to raise, again, is not mentioned in the Minister's Statement, and, therefore, unfortunately, with due respect to the Minister - this statement Sir, conceals more than what it reveals. Who is PATH? PATH is an American NGO which has partnered this very company which is selling this vaccine and you are allowing PATH to lead this project. At present, PATH is being funded by Melinda and Bill Gates Foundation. I want to state it on record; I do not question the intentions or integrity of this or that leader individual in PATH. However, the question I have raised is: what is the ICMR doing? How does the ICMR allow a foreign NGO to vaccinate 32000 Indian children? Who is accountable for that? Four children have died in Andhra Pradesh. Naturally, they are going to say, 'no, the deaths are not related to vaccine'. Is there any example in the whole world where any multi-national company is going to take responsibility for a death? I don't think, there are many examples. It is certainly not in my knowledge. Therefore, the question is outside the public health system, how did the ICMR get involved in giving permission and designing protocols for a foreign NGO to vaccinate our children? What does the ICMR guideline say? It is very clear, you cannot use socially disadvantaged sections for any type of study. Now, I ask the

Government, what is this study. Is it a clinical trial? Is it a post-marketing surveillance study which is allowed in our country under certain conditions? What is it? What is the Minister's reply given to me? "This is an operational research study". Sir, there is no operational research study in our laws. The company says, it is a demonstration. Demonstration for what? For whom? Another company release from Andhra Pradesh says, this is extremely important for the health of the children. Who decides that? Who are the children? I went to Andhra Pradesh. In this, I am very clear. I do not hold the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, primarily, responsible for this. I spoke to the officials. They said, they simply went by what the Central Government had said, the permissions they had given, the protocols they had designed. And what did I see there, Sir? I went to Bhadrachalam. I went to Scheduled Tribes girl students' hostel. I went to five different villages. I went to bastis in the slums. And look at the way the Government answers me. I found every single child who was vaccinated was a poor child. Sir, I saw children who say they are eleven years old. They don't look more than seven or eight because they are victims of mal-nourishment. There are a plethora of health ailments, which unaddressed and yet, this Central Government is not able to give vaccines of Diphtheria to our children and allows the foreign NGOs to go and vaccinate when the effectivity of the vaccine itself is under a cloud. This is the situation. What does the ethical guideline say? "You cannot vaccinate socially disadvantaged sections." But they have done it, and to conceal that, they say, 'No, we have done it on all sections, rural and urban'. Which urban children? I went there and saw. Apart from the Scheduled Tribe children in the Scheduled Tribe hostel, in other words, using an educational institution, the vulnerability. You go to a hostel. Can anybody's child say, 'no'? But, in the basti that I went to there were Muslims, there were Scheduled Castes and there were very poor slum children. It was an urban slum in which all sections, mainly, Muslims and SC children all from socially disadvantaged sections had been vaccinated. So, this was violation of guidelines.

The other guideline which was violated was that of informed consent. The House will be shocked to hear, in the ST girls hostel that I went to, one warden gave the consent for all the 278 children who were vaccinated without even referring it to their parents! Is this possible in any society? Can anybody go to one of the public schools in Delhi and dare to vaccinate children without taking the permission from their parents? Does the life of our poor children have no value? There is no price on it. There is no dignity for them that parent is not even consulted. And, Sir, I tell you with

full responsibility again that I saw three types of examples. The first one is, the warden gave the consent. The second one is, the children were given forms and told, 'go home and get the signature of your parents, because this is going to be good for you.' The third one is, the illiterate and poor parents who rush to the fields to pluck chillies or do agriculture work were told suddenly that this is the form and this is what the Government is doing. And the most horrible thing they - the project people there - did is that they used the Logo of the National Rural Health Mission! It is totally illegal. The NRHM has no mandate for any type of trial, for any type of study on any vaccine. But, they have used the Logo of the NRHM.

Therefore, Sir, on all these aspects, there is a gross violation of guidelines and laws concerning clinical trials in our country. The Government has set up a Committee after my letters and that of many other organizations and public health activists. However, I regret to say, since this Committee has to enquire into people holding high office, including the Drug Controller General of India, ICMR officials at that time who had given these permissions, the present composition of the Committee, with due respect to the integrity of Members, cannot do it. The AIIMS itself is doing clinical trials for this very vaccine the Head of the Department of which has now being asked to enquire into. It is not possible. However good she may be, it is not possible. You have a retired Government official. Whatever is his integrity, he is not going to be in a position to do it. Therefore, Sir, I would request you to change the composition of the Committee, bring senior people who know about violation of ethical guidelines and who studied it. Bring senior public health experts onto this Committee and have a proper enquiry and till then, Sir, I would say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ...the marketing permission given to these vaccines is wrong and is beset with so many issues. Therefore, reconsider the permission that you have given, go through all the proper procedures, because it concerns children. Concern about loss of profit can wait and see that, at least, our children's security is protected.

Lastly, as far as PATH is concerned, please make sure that no such vaccination programmes are given to PATH or any NGO since a large number of children in our country are involved, because

there is a deep conflict of interest which goes against India's interest. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): I thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity. I would also thank Madam Brinda Karat for bringing this Calling Attention. The Government, according to the statement made by the hon. Minister, has given permission for vaccination to children between 10-14 years of age to prevent cervical cancer. This means that this has to be given before sexual activity. The same issue had been raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Brinda Karat, in the Standing Committee also. She had raised the same questions over there also. A unanimous decision had been taken by the Committee that this vaccination programme should immediately be stopped. And, it had, consequently, been stopped too. A decision had also been taken by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shri Amar Singh, that after stopping this vaccination programme inquiries should be initiated against the people who were involved in getting this MoU signed, whether it is the Secretary or the Drug Controller of India or anybody else. And, when this decision was taken we were all told that this should be kept as a secret and we should not disclose it anywhere. The vaccination programme was immediately stopped so that this programme does not enter into other States. Whatever programme is taken up by the Government, it is taken up for a good cause. I appreciate the hon. Member's intention for bringing into notice the wrong things which have been done through this vaccination programme. But when it had already been brought to the notice of the Standing Committee and a decision had already been taken by the Chairman of the Committee and when the officials had also consented to immediately stop the vaccination programme, what was the necessity for bringing forward this 'Calling Attention'? That is my question.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very, very important issue, which has been raised before the House. Actually it concerns every single one of us. Every single citizen of India is concerned with this issue. At the outset, I would like to say that every single one of us, most certainly the Government of India, the Minister, the Parliament, all of us over here, are absolutely determined and committed that in our democracy, in our developing country, our citizens, especially our socially and economically disadvantaged citizens, our children should not be exploited, should not become guinea pigs; should not, in any event, be used by anybody for their own profit or

for any other end. We are not a banana republic that the Government of India is going to allow some one multinational or two or ten or hundred multinationals to come over here and exploit Indian children. No Indian Government, not just the UPA Government, of any party would ever allow Indian citizens to be used as guinea pigs. I think, that is the first confidence that we should have in our Government. Certainly, Sir, if mistakes have been committed, if distortions have occurred, if illegalities have occurred, if protocols have been violated, if certain steps have been taken that put our children at risk, then, people should be called to account. I would, first of all, like to appreciate the hon. Minister for immediately stopping the programme and instituting an inquiry into it. I also appreciate the Government for having the courage to immediately accept that this is a transparent process and they will inquire into it and will find out what went wrong and, then, will take whatever steps are necessary to set the matter right. Sir, you gave twenty-five minutes to the hon. Member, Shrimati Brinda Karat, because she gave Calling Attention Notice. But please do not ring the bell now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not yet ringed the bell.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Please give me, at least, five minutes to make my point. I was seeing that you were about to ring the bell.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. You have two more minutes.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the hon. Member, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, took only two minutes. I am taking her time also.

Sir, I am going to give a little perspective of the cervical cancer because this is a very important issue. I ask the Government to look at the perspective of the cervical cancer. I have some details. The cervical cancer case is a classic case of inequality in our public health, that is, in the health of women in this country. It is the second most common cancer amongst women. Half-a-million new cases are detected world-wide each year. One-fourth of these are in the developing world. India, our country, our women, bear one-fourth of the world burden. 1,20,000 women, in our country, are diagnosed with cervical cancer every year. About 78,000 fatalities occur every year due to cervical cancer. India is home to more cervical cancer cases than any other country in the world. And,

cervical cancer is the number one cause of cancer-related death among women. In India, the most prevalent is cervical cancer followed by breast, ovary and other forms of cancer. Sir, it is a peculiar logistical threat. You need screening - the hon. Member spoke about screening - which is, virtually, non-existent in our public health system or in any other system. There is no-screening. The possibility of sophisticated lab equipment, human expertise for the pap-smear, the human expertise required, the knowledge required, the equipment required and a very rigid and vigorous follow-up regime which is required after the pap-smear to screen women for cervical cancer is simply not there. Therefore, I feel that this is a very neglected area which needs the concern of the Government. The Government, perhaps, in that concern, should find the ways by which cervical cancer can be stopped. Sir, there are two parts of vaccines. Vaccines are a tremendous boon to mankind. There are vaccines like Hepatitis B vaccine which came to developing countries like India fully 20 years after they were first given in other countries, for various reasons, because they were very expensive, because we could not import them, etc. Sir, we should not now be in a situation where we are not able to get latest medical technology for our poor people just because we are not able to afford these technologies, for various other reasons and for reasons because we do not understand how these technologies play out in our country. So, Sir, this is the background. Sir, as for the screening factor, we are a very young country. Of course, the fact remains. Sir, there are more than 100 types of HPV virus. A vaccine is, apparently, available for only HPV 16 and HPV 18. All the others are not yet protected. Out of these, if two out of five women in the 20 -24 age group are married by 18, if there are 27 million babies per year and 15 per cent of mothers are between 15 and 19 years of age, the greatest risk of having cervical cancer is in that age group. The entire family can be destroyed by the death of that mother or if she is affected by cervical cancer. Sir, Brindayji raised a very important question. Is this a clinical trial? If it is a clinical trial, what are the guidelines? These are basics. Nobody can, possibly, disagree with her. If it is a clinical trial, the most fundamental requisite of a clinical trial is people should not be exploited. If they come from the most poverty-stricken background, or if they are given some consideration for which their bodies are used, it will become akin to selling their kidneys or parts of their bodies. That should not be allowed by the Government. People cannot be exploited by the Government. Therefore, the most fundamental rule of a clinical trial is that our people should not be exploited or used as guinea pigs. If that has been violated, the

Government should take absolutely stringent action against that. But, here, in this case, this vaccine is available over the counter. It is available for the people who are wealthy. It is being licensed by the Government. If I had a daughter, I would have gone to the pharmacy, bought the vaccine and got my daughter vaccinated. So, in a very peculiar inverted way, this is a technology for prevention of cervical cancer. I agree it is not confirmed as to how long it will be efficacious. Whether it will not be efficacious after five years? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Just one minute more, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken the time you had asked for.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: But these are all issues that follow up on every new technology, Sir. We cannot throw the baby out alongwith the bath water. So, the strict paradox, Sir, here is, wealthy people, those who can afford it, can go to Pharmacy and buy this vaccine in Delhi. If you talk about Delhi, I can go and buy the vaccine today. Private doctors are injecting the vaccine to the children who belong to wealthy families. This is what I believe. I would like to ask the Minister, if it was so, a well-intentioned effort by the Government to try and introduce in our public health system, something which was not available for those who cannot afford it, is required to see that the, delivery of this vaccine is possible at that level. ..*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, please allow me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it would be wrong, if ICMR, the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't care and I don't hold a brief for any private NGO or any other organization or any vaccine manufacturing company. I, only care about the children of this country. I want to put my faith in the Government. All these statements were made by ICMR, Central Government and the State Governments. The fact is that it was the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Gujarat which administered these vaccines. All these statements said that those deaths occurred for various other reasons and not because of the vaccine. Were they wrong or were they right? Let the Minister clarify. And I would like to appeal to the House, Sir, to see this thing in perspective to appreciate Government's intention. Sir, this is now available in the public health system of 10 countries, including the U.K. and the U.S.A. Should it be available in our public health system or not? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... It is available in 105 countries...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: One minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: In 103 countries, there is another vaccine. Sir, the Committee has been constituted. So, we should wait. I would not like to question the credibility of a Committee. It is Brindaji's privilege. She has questioned it. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I would say, wait for the Committee's report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you repeating it?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am saying, wait for the Committee's report to come out. Please don't throw the baby out along with the bath water.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, in the olden times, the vaccines were opposed in rural areas and doctors and nurses were driven away. Even those who went for normal vaccines for fever, etc., were treated like that. Doctors and nurses were driven away for years together. Are we going to return to that age, old-age or stone-age? It is a question that we have to consider. People prefer to go to quacks, jadoowalas, tonawalas, but they will never entertain a person who treats with vaccines. I am speaking of broader things because Jayanthiji has covered most of the details and specifics.

With due respect to Brindaji, I would like to mention one thing. The reason why I am specifically mentioning it is because this is the view of many people. If there is anything which comes from the United States, certain Members, including the hon. Member, always object to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you seeking clarification or are you replying to Brindaji? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please seek clarifications.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: If this programme had been coming from China, if PATH had been an NGO from China, would the hon. Member have ever objected to it? This is the question. The hon. Member has to show ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, I am suggesting, please seek the clarifications from the statement.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I am seeking the clarification in the same manner as the Brindaji or Jayanthiji or for that matter any other Member has sought.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means everybody should follow his own rules and not the rules which we have mentioned here. ...*(Interruptions)*... If somebody has not followed it, don't say that 'I am also going to do the same thing.'

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, who seeks clarifications that way? The main speech is submissions. If it is only related to clarification, then it can be done in only one minute. Finish. Whoever sought clarifications made a speech. She had made a speech. Jayanthiji had made a speech. She has also made a speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then it will be free for all. It means, there are no rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: I should not be discouraged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not correct. It is my duty to remind it to every Member. I have been reminding them also and reminding you also that the rules are very clear that once a statement is made by the Minister, one should seek only clarifications and not reply to other Members.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Okay; Sir. Operational research is a widely known term. So, why should anybody object to any operational research done in respect of vaccine? This is the question. The hon. Member is questioning the technical term, 'operational research'. The 'operational research' term is a widely understood term and therefore there should be no objection to that.

Tomorrow, if a drug is found for the treatment of Cancer, what will be our attitude? Are we going to have the same approach, that this should not be experimented in India, that it will come from some other country for which we may have some sort of an allergy? Tomorrow, it may happen that a cure for Cancer is found and if at that time we have the same approach, we would be lagging behind.

Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any policy to decide what type of objections in case of such programmes should be entertained. There should be a policy because nobody has pointed out if any particular guideline or those issued under the Drug Control Act have been violated. So, either it should be shown that a particular guideline has been violated or there should be a policy under which these curbs could be imposed.

Then, Sir, whenever objections are made, bonafides of such objections must be determined. I think the hon. Minister has taken the right decision in the circumstances, but the bonafides of such objections must always be considered. Political motives must also be considered. The society is sought to be divided by referring to tribals.

These are the issues that need to be considered while considering whether a research programme should be brought to a halt. Will the Minister consider these aspects in future?

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे कुछ सवाल करने का समय दिया है। यह बात सच है कि World Health Organization के अनुसार हर साल हमारे देश में 1 लाख 30 हजार महिलाएं cervical cancer से ग्रसित होती हैं, जिनमें से 74 हजार महिलाओं की मौत हो जाती है। इसको रोकना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन इसके लिए हमारी जो बच्चियां हैं, कमसिन लड़कियां हैं, उनको 'guinea pig' के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति क्यों दी गई, इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ? एक बात बताई गई है कि इसके इस्तेमाल से जोड़ों और मांसपेशियों में दर्द, थकान, शारीरिक कमजोरी आदि कुछ साधारण बीमारियां होती हैं। लेकिन जो घटनाएं घटीं, जिनमें चार बच्चियों की मौत हुई, उनसे पता चला कि उनके पाचन तंत्र में गड़बड़ी थी, उनको epilepsy थी, उनका सर दर्द होता था और उनका जल्द मासिक स्राव हुआ है। इसकी जांच नहीं की गई। इसकी जांच करना बहुत जरूरी थी। इसमें हमारा तंत्र क्यों फेल रहा, इसके बारे में हम जानना चाहेंगे? महोदय, ICMR और दूसरी एजेंसियों के द्वारा मानव परीक्षण की अनुमति से पूर्व इस प्रकार की संभावित प्रतिक्रियाओं के बारे में उचित विचार किया गया था कि नहीं, इसके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानकारी चाहूंगा? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इसके पीछे क्या कारण थे - विदेशी कम्पनियों को लाभ देने के लिए या उनकी जांच करने के लिए - क्यों उनको अनुमति दी गई थी? महोदय, एक सामान्य प्रक्रिया है कि किसी भी दवा के इस्तेमाल से पहले इसे clinical trial की कई अवस्थाओं से गुजरना पड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि गार्डसिल ने इस संबंध में केवल एक परीक्षण किया है कि वह भी करीब 100 बच्चियों के समूह पर? क्या यह सत्य है कि इस वैक्सीन को 25-30 वर्ष की आयु की व्यस्क महिलाओं के लिए भी स्वीकृति दी गई थी और वह भी बिना इस आयु समूह के ऊपर परीक्षण किए? अगर हां, तो इन्हें इस पर परीक्षण करने की अनुमति क्यों दी गई? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कम्पनी ने अपने vaccination card "HPV Immunization Card" के ऊपर NRHM का logo लगाया है? अगर हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस logo के इस्तेमाल की स्वीकृति दी थी? अगर दी थी तो क्यों दी थी? इसके बारे में भी मैं जानकारी चाहूंगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि HPV 100 strains में से केवल 4 strains के cervical cancer की रोकथाम में ही मदद करता है? अगर यह सही है तो भारत में 4 strains से ऊपर के cervical cancer से ग्रसित महिलाओं की परसेंटेज बताई जाए और यह भी बताया जाए कि यह वैक्सीन किस हद तक केवल 4 strains तक के cervical cancer को रोकने में मदद कर पाती है तथा अगले कदम सरकार उठा रही है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि इससे जो लोग ग्रसित हुए हैं, सरकार क्या उनकी मदद के लिए कितनी दूर तक आगे गई है तथा उनको आर्थिक रूप से क्या मदद दे पाई है?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, in Western countries where these drugs are manufactured by the multi-national companies are covered by very strict rules and regulations of FDA and because of those restrictions many of the multi-national companies are making poor population of developing countries as their field of experiment. So, we are the guinea pigs for the rest of the developed world from where they come and experiment on us. This is not the first incident. Day before yesterday and today, a mention of Bhopal Gas Tragedy was referred to. Tiwariji mentioned about it. I would mention it again here. At that time when that tragedy took place, there was a study in the Time Magazine that those people who manufactured these pesticides were spraying these pesticides on African children in the rural areas and in Egypt to find out the effect of those pesticides on human beings. So, it is a known fact that these trials were done in India, as Brindaji has mentioned and the Minister also said it in his statement, by a company which is a NGO. Can we allow NGOs in our country to take such experiments on our people? What is the *locus standi* of that NGO? However good they might be, but what is the *locus standi* of that NGO? This is the first question that I would like to ask the hon. Minister? The second thing is that two districts were selected. Why were these two districts selected? Was there any survey done in those districts that there are complaints of cervical cancer in that area? Why were these two particular districts selected?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): It was ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : आप जवाब दे रहे हैं या मंत्री जी देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको कोई एलर्जी हो गई है कि जब भी कोई सवाल मंत्री से पूछो तो आप जवाब देने लगते हैं। You better to have some vaccine for it. एलर्जी के लिए वेक्सीन की जरूरत है। I ask the hon. Minister: Why were these two districts selected? If there is any epidemic, only then we apply vaccine in that area. Was any survey conducted to select them? Why was it not done in Delhi or in any urban area? When anything of that sort is done, only tribals and poor slum children are selected because they don't know anything and their parents don't know anything and they become keep quiet on these issues and become guinea pigs. I also want to remind the hon. Minister that during Rajiv Gandhi's time - don't get allergic, I am saying good things about him - there were five Technology Missions. One of them was on Universal Vaccination. At that time, certain vaccines were used for polio. There was also a cluster of vaccines used for HIV AIDS. It was discovered that they were not effective.

1.00 P.M.

Or, they were harmful. So, they were immediately withdrawn. Now, the Minister has admitted. If he had not understood the bonafide of it, he would not have made an inquiry about it. Definitely, there is a bonafide into it and this is clear from your statement only. So, I will ask the hon. Minister whether he did any survey for this vaccine that in the countries where this vaccine is manufactured - the western countries, there are two companies manufacturing - as to what are the FDA trials over there, what are the reports of clinical trials. Do you have any report of the clinical trial? Do you know what the side-effects are? One hon. Member mentioned that those people, who had been vaccinated, complained about headache or some problems. So, do you have a report? Can you bring it to the Parliament and let the Members of Parliament know that these were the reports of the clinical trials in America, or in Europe, or in those hundred countries where they said that this had been used, or forty countries, where this had been used? What are the reports? Have those reports been studied and compared? When you give a vaccine, you have to try.

The other thing, which I would like bring to your notice, is that without any control, anybody can advertise anything on the television. There was an advertisement on a family planning pill, I-Pill, or some such name was there, which has now been withdrawn because there were complaints about it.

DR. C. P. THAKUR (Bihar): They have introduced again.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: So, these kinds of advertisements are coming on the television, and people are buying those vaccines on the counter; Jayanthiji mentioned about it. Is there any control of the Government over these advertisements or not? Or, anybody can manufacture anything and put it on the counter without even trials.

Sir, I would like these four questions to be answered. I have confined myself to the statement only. I have not taken too much time and I have only pertinent questions. I hope the hon. Minister is very capable and will be able to answer them.

DR. C. P. THAKUR: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important issue. I also thank Shrimati Brinda Karat who has raised this issue of clinical trials in India. I also thank the hon. Minister who has stopped the further trials. I start with the second page of the statement which mentions about the cause of deaths. In one place, it was 'Viral

fever'. So, was this 'viral fever' caused by the same virus of the vaccine? It can be caused. Were viral studies done in this case or not? That has to be clarified. Then, in other place, cause of death is anaemia with malaria. Was it justified that you give this trial vaccine in a case of anaemia? So, these two important causes of deaths have been given.

Sir, when I was the Minister, I also had to face a similar hazardous trial of cancer vaccine in Kerala under the Cancer Treatment Programme. At that time, we made Ethical Guidelines. Now, the Minister is better equipped than I was because he has got a full-fledged Department of Medical Research as a separate Department headed by an officer of the rank of Secretary, Government of India. Now, guidelines relating to clinical trials should be more strictly followed in India.

Then, Sir, India is emerging as a major centre for clinical trials. The one reason is that a trial in India is cheaper than in America. The cost is one-third or something like that. It costs much less here than in America. So, every company, coming up with a new drug, rushes to India. Proper guidelines have been framed. But, have those guidelines been given the shape of some statutory Act or something like that? That has to be made. The guidelines for trial in India should not be less stringent than what it is in America. That should be the motto of the Department. Then, it will be helpful for our population.

Sir, the effect of this vaccine lasts for only four to five years. So, how will it protect our population from cancer? That is another problem. Recently, there was flu, an epidemic. And, there was a news item in the Press that the company, which made this tamiflu and other vaccines, spread this epidemic of flu so that their vaccine of tamiflu could sell in the market. Many such articles were published.

In the morning hours also, the hon. Minister was saying that India is a developing country. Now, stop saying that India is a developing country and behave as if India is a developed country. Whether it is clinical trial or any other trial, it should be done as it is done in any developed country. There are rules, there are ethical guidelines. Now, it can go to a department. It should not be done in a hurry as it was done in this case. It was done very hurriedly but, rightly, it has been stopped.

Regarding cervical cancer, awareness should be spread. Besides the trial of the vaccine, awareness should be spread as to how it can be prevented. There are many other methods of prevention. So, I think, the Government should now formulate very strict principles for doing clinical

trials. This is not the rule that some foreign company comes to India and starts the trial. It should be done in India by an Indian company, Indian people or Indian research institutions. So, all these factors should be standardized. So, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister towards these aspects.

SHRI H. K. DUA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Mrs. Brinda Karat has raised some vital questions about the whole project, which certainly need answer. I would like to know, in brief, has the Government made some enquiries about the antecedents of this NGO. Secondly, has some enquiry been made about the funding of this particular project? Often, it has been seen that the pharmaceutical companies float or assist the kind of research that they want about the products they are selling for profit. Thank you.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): I have two questions arising out of the statement given by the Minister. When this clinical trial - phase 3 is going on and the safety and efficacy is not proved hundred per cent or is not up to the mark, then, why is this type of vaccine being marketed in the Indian markets right from 2008 as an anti-cancer vaccine? They have advertised it as anti-cancer vaccine. It is very much unwanted and it is against the ethics which we follow in our country. My second question is about this foreign-based NGO. Why and how was this chosen to do this work and conduct survey in our country? Thank you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, this is a very important Call Attention. I must thank Brindaji for raising it and bringing it to the notice of the Government. I must also thank the hon. Minister that he has taken action in advance. I think, he had premonition that Brindaji is going to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not that. Anyhow, the Minister has taken prompt action and I thank the Minister for that. However, Sir, being an absolute layman in this regard, I have some doubts. Firstly, he mentioned above clinical trial and operational research. I would like to know the difference between the two, and, therefore, I would like to know whether this vaccine had been put for trials anywhere. He said, 105 countries are using it; more than 100 countries. Whether trials were conducted in those countries, and, if they have conducted trials, well, I would like to know the details thereof.

Another question I would like to know is that, Brindaji herself alleged that these trials were conducted on the tribals only. I would like to know whether it is true. How many districts were put under these trials? And, is there any direction from the Government that the trials should be restricted to the tribals only?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I did not say 'tribals' only. I said, the 'poor people'.

PROF.PJ.KURIEN: Okay. Now, whether these three districts are rural districts or tribal districts? I do not know about the composition. If so, in those districts, was there any discrimination that only the tribals and the poor sections would be put under trial? Is there any such direction given by the Government?

The next question I would like to know is this. Is there any procedural violation by the concerned authorities because the ICMR should know about this, the Director General of Drugs should know about this? Then, as has been mentioned by the hon. C.P. Thakur, during his regime, they have already found some ethical committees. Is there any violation on the part of the ethical committees or the ICMR or the Director General? I would like to know this.

Then, there were some deaths, and you said that those deaths were not due to this vaccination, which has been disputed also. I would like to know whether you will conduct an inquiry on the real cause of the deaths. Or, have you already conducted an inquiry on the real cause of the death?

Lastly, I would like to state that, in any case, no new medicine can be introduced without trials. It is a must. No inventions are there and India has to use those medicines. Is there any guideline in our country with regard to such clinical trials? Is there any law regarding that? If there is no such law as on today, why don't you consider bringing a new law? I conclude by thanking the Minister once again for taking the steps and stopping the clinical trials and also appointing a Committee for inquiry. I thank the Minister for that. But, however, I hope that he will give a reply to all these questions.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first I would like to answer some general questions and may be then some specific ones. This will also cover most of the specific questions put forth by the hon. Members. I think, first of all, it has also been asked here that what this PATH is. So, I would like to mention that this is one of the 200 largest United States Charities which receives funding from foundations, the United States Government, other Governments, non-Governmental organizations, multilateral agencies and individuals. PATH's budget for 2008 was 281 billion US dollars. The Charity Navigator, America's largest independent evaluator of non-profits, awarded PATH its highest rating. This is the background of the PATH. The PATH, an international NGO, as I have mentioned, approached ICMR for conducting a licensure, operational research study

to demonstrate the suitability of vaccine delivery strategy for HPV in 10-14 year old adolescent girls. And to build evidence based vaccine delivery strategy for future introduction of HPV under Universal Immunization Programme and monitoring of adverse reactions and side-effects. Accordingly, an MoU was signed between the ICMR and PATH in February, 2007.

The study would also provide important inputs on wastage of vaccines apart from other things which I have already mentioned, frequency of non-compliance, protocols for temperature monitoring, frequency of stock out of vaccines, and other implementation issues relating to the administration of the vaccine on a wider scale and a large population.

Based on these facts, the ICMR permitted PATH, an international NGO, to carry out this research.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Where are the facts? There are no facts; these are only assertions.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: For your information, I would like to tell you that this is not the only international NGO. There are some other NGOs also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: There are many NGOs working in the country. Are there any other NGOs which have been given permission to conduct clinical trial? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are talking about the MoU with the ICMR. There are two other international vaccine initiatives on HIV/ADS. The International Vaccine Institute, Korea, is working on cholera and typhoid.

The DCGI, the statutory authority, gave the approval for conducting the study in two States, namely, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

As per Schedule-Y of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, Phase-IV, post-market trials are allowed by the licensing authority, i.e., the DCGI for optimizing the drug use.

Phase-IV trials also include additional drug-drug interactions, those responsible for safety study and trials designed to support use under the approved indications, namely, mortality, morbidity studies, epidemiological studies, etc.

Questions have been raised about it. Here I am going to make it clear why I am saying trial as well as study. This can be categorized as epidemiological study which needs to be carried out on a bigger population and a larger number of subjects. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Was there any case of cervical. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you go on interrupting, how will he finish it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me complete. अभी आपने सुना नहीं, आप ध्यान से सुनिए Don't try to find fault before you listen anything.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What did you say earlier?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As I said, Phase-IV trials also include additional drug-drug interactions, those responsible for safety study and trials designed to support use under the approved indications. What are those indications? These are: mortality, morbidity studies, epidemiological studies, etc. This can be categorized as epidemiological study which needs to be carried out on a bigger population and a larger number of subjects.

Now I come to Phase-III clinical trial. Here, you will say that I am saying it study as well as clinical trial. So, in this case, Phase-III clinical trial and bridge study is one and the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that. For any vaccine, which is already operating in any part of the world and which has already got the permission or maybe, is in public health or otherwise - well it is not the only vaccine which we are bringing from outside, there are a number of other vaccines - we are supposed not to do the trial on a large number. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just listen to me. The hon. Member has said that the Indians will be made the guinea pigs. I totally agree that nobody will be allowed to make the Indian children or women or any human being for that matter as guinea pigs. But, I think, you should have been also very much sure before putting that question across that in America, where it is very difficult to find a large number of subjects for trial for various reasons, this trial has been done on 21000 girls and women. I don't find any clinical trial being done in the United States of America before getting the FDA approval on 21000 individuals. So, it is not that somebody

said and somebody started trials here. As I said, at the moment, both these vaccines are being used - one in 115 countries and another in more than 120 countries. At the same time, I would also like to mention that this is in the national immunization programme in the United States, the United Kingdom, etc. and in almost all the developed countries, this is part of the national immunization programme. So, I think, you should not dismiss it totally on the basis of what some paper writes, without going into the history and study. I don't think the Americans would have done this study on 21000 individuals without any preparation and then allow it into the national immunization programme. Now, having been done so by many developed countries, the WHO has also suggested to other countries, which can afford and show whether it is cost effective and where it is prevalent, to also launch it. In so far as our country is concerned, it is very prevalent in our country. I wanted to first read it and then go into all these things. But, I can do mix up of both. In 2006 alone, we had 1,32,000 girls suffering from this disease. Do you know how many of them died? Seventy-six thousand of them died. So, you can see how deadly and how prevalent this disease is in our country. And, every year, the prevalence is increased by additional one lakh cancer patients of this type. So, do you want that if a disease is being increased by one lakh every year, we should hold our hands like this? And, when the entire globe of 115 or 120 countries right from the United States, from North to South, from East to West are making use of it, we say that we will not do it here and we will not do it there because somebody has written something. So many people write so many things everyday. We don't stop functioning. We do function as a democracy. And I assure the House that we will not allow anybody to play politics or gain any extra benefit for doing this. But, I think, if you would have done study on this particular subject that how far this vaccine has already gone across the globe, maybe, you would not have come forward here to raise all these questions.

Now, what is the clinical trial? Let me clarify that. Normally, a drug vaccine is introduced in the market as per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act after it undergoes the clinical studies as prescribed in Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. It involves four phases. So, you should be very clear. Any new drug goes through four phases. Number one, trial for establishing safety and tolerability; number two, trial for effectiveness; number three, trial for demonstrating or confirming the clinical and therapeutic benefit; and number four, trials on a large population after post-market approval. The market approval has been given about two years ago, in 2008, after the third phase was over on

a limited number. In one case it was 100 or something like that and in the other case it was 300. In the case of an imported medicine, which has already been cleared by the respective Governments, you are supposed to do a bridging trial, which is called Phase-III, on a very limited number. It is not done on a large number. Then it is given the market approval. So, it is only after the market approval is given for two years, the fourth phase starts on a large population. This is what we are doing after two years, in the fourth phase, on a large population. We are doing this according to the Act. So, we are not doing anything wrong. Whether the PATH is there or not, somebody has to carry out this exercise of Phase-IV trial in our country on a large population.

Again, I would like to talk about research. We have three types of research. One is basic research; second is clinical research; and third is epidemiological research. The basic research is done in the lab. It is cell based or, maybe, otherwise. The clinical research is done on animals and human beings. The third, that is, this particular research which is going on, is epidemiological research which Madam has mentioned. Epidemiology is a branch of science. Both of us, you and I, are science students. This branch of science deals with the study of causes, which we are doing, distribution and control of disease in population. Now, this research has three further components. One is descriptive research, that is, morbidity, mortality and geographic distribution. So, what we are doing is geographical distribution. If some research is going on in Gujarat, geographically it is one part of the country. If some research is going on in Andhra Pradesh, geographically it is another part of the country. Then, in the descriptive we have taken the urban population, the rural population and the rural population in remote areas. Second is analytical research which involves verifying the risk factors, direct causes, age factor, diet habit and socio-economic status. We have considered all this when we have selected different States. For your information, meanwhile a study was going on, which, I think, no hon. Member has mentioned, in Mumbai, Kolkata, Ghaziabad and other parts of the country, which has, at the moment, come to an end. So, it is not that only the tribal areas or difficult areas have been mentioned.

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : क्या आपने अपने statement में इसे mention कर रखा है?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह आपके statement में mention नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : वह मैं अभी बता रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... जवाब तो मैं आज दे रहा हूँ। कोलकाता और मुंबई जैसे और भी बड़े-बड़े शहरों में यह co-ordination बड़े institutes के साथ चल रहा है, जिसको भी अभी रोक

दिया गया है। मकसद यह है कि इसमें geographical distribution आ जाए, causes आ जाएं, drug habits आ जाएं और socio-economic status पर study भी हो जाए। Epidemiological research का जो तीसरा component है, that is intervention research. That is called operational research. इस research में तीन-चार चीजें हैं, that are: use of vaccination and drugs, counselling of bad habits, counselling of lifestyles. Under epidemiological research - research for morbidity, mortality, risk factors and operational research for feasibility of implementation is undertaken. I would like to make it clear to the hon. Members that the demonstration project in a working model to study the impact of public health and management of a particular illness in this age group is part of the operational research. Shouldn't we think at any given point of time that this has to be introduced as part of the National Immunisation Programme? If a country like the United States, a country like Britain, a country like France or a country like Australia have made it a part of National Immunisation Programme; when this disease is so prevalent in our country, don't you think that we should rise to the occasion and make some efforts also in our country to do more trials? Otherwise, according to the Act, in Phase-IV, we are supposed to do clinical trials on geographic basis, on number basis, on bigger population, to see the morbidity, see other actions and reactions before we take the final step. Shrimati Brinda Karat has rightly talked about the duration of protection. It has been mentioned that this is for two years, three years or four years. I totally agree with you. But we should also keep this in mind that this particular vaccine is hardly four years old. So how can you talk of 20 years, when it is not 20 years old? Had this been 20 years old, anybody would have seen its effect for 20 years. Had this vaccine been 15 years old, then the outcome could have been seen, or you could have said that okay it would last for 13 years or 14 years. The vaccine itself was launched in 2006. I do not know in which month of 2006 it was launched. But it has not completed five years. So it will depend as and when we complete five years or six years or seven years. All the international agencies and scientists, those who have invented this vaccine, definitely, hundreds of them are working on it and seeing the efficacy and longevity of this, to see how long it will last. But at this stage it is not possible to say whether it will last for five years or beyond six years. That will be seen only after five years or six years of the launch of this particular vaccine. Sir, I have too many things. I do not know whether I should. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have an exhaustive reply, then I think there is no need for any clarification.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is a critical issue. I just want to raise...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be pointed.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I am being very pointed. The Minister has made a statement in the House that according to him, a bridge study is the same as a Phase III trial...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: In this case.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: There is no 'in this case or that case'...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: In this case because the trial III for the new drugs is totally different. If the drug is already in use, then, this may not hold good.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Thank you, Ghulamji. You have made my task even easier. There are no exceptions allowed in the present Indian legal framework. I have here the Therapeutic Confirmatory trials, Phase III. It is very clear, "Phase III trials are designed to confirm the preliminary evidence accumulated in Phase II that a drug is safe and effective for use. These studies should be intended to provide an adequate basis for marketing approval."

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are reading for the new drug. You are not reading for the drug which is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Please, I know that. For new drugs approved outside India, Phase III studies need to be carried out to generate evidence of efficacy and safety of the drug in Indian patients when use is recommended in the prescribing information. At present, according to the Clinical Trials Registry of my Government, of my country, not by the American Government or any other Government, there are two trials which are phase III trials. What is the period? The duration is three years. What is the target? One is, five years, and the target sample is 20,000 people. And, today, you are trying to convince this House, and I am very, very sorry that I have to say this to Ghulam Nabiji because of his sympathetic attitude towards public health. He is being misled by his officials. I put this on record. How can safety be proved on 110 subjects, and that too by a study done by the company itself? And the second study, I have it here. You said, "You should have studied it." I studied this entire thing in great detail. And, I can tell you that this is immunogenicity,

safety in humans. And this has been done by whom? One is GARDASIL and the other is Glaxo. They are having a competition amongst themselves as to who is going to capture which market. And where is it? This was not registered in India. This was done by Indians. It was for how many! It was for 354. Sir, only 177 were given the vaccine. The others were given placebos. This is, obviously, what you mean. That is, obviously, to check the immune bodies, whether these are being generated in the body or not. But these cannot be equated with Phase III trial. And I reiterate today that if you want to change the ICMR guidelines, change them; bring it before the House. But we will not accept tiny population studies to say that they are Phase III trials in India. They are not Phase III trials. Therefore, on this, I require the Government to consider this. I do not want to blame the Minister. This is something which is duly being concocted by certain sections here. Therefore, I say, it is very, very clear; Phase III trials have to be done on Indians. We cannot go by other countries, however great they are, however scientific they are. That is the present law. If you want to change the law and you want to change the guidelines, please change it and bring it to the House. But don't try and say that a trial on 110 people is a Phase III trial. It cannot be accepted.

DR. CP. THAKUR: Sir, actually, there are definite guidelines for Phase II and Phase III trials...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Are we going to have further clarifications? Then, all of us can speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: According to the statement of the hon. Minister, it appears to be justified that India should strictly take Phase III trials for this vaccine. It is said that it has been tried in America. Certain drugs which are good in America are not good in other parts of the world. Take the anti-diabetic oral drug. It was used everywhere. Americans did not use it for quite a long time. They said it might be good in England, but it was not in America. They did not use it even after a great pressure. So, for our country, at least, Phase-III and good Phase-IV trials should be conducted, and not very small ones; Americans also do trials but they do very large ones. In a country like India where this disease is very common, I think a new study should be done and the hon. Minister should undertake that study so that it is useful for the whole country.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, as I have made it very clear, each drug has to undergo four trials - first, second, third and fourth-and the third phase depends on whether it is a tried one or a new drug. If it is a totally new drug, not tried in any part of the country, not made available in any part of the country, not given permission by the permitting agencies...

DR. C. P. THAKUR: Sir, this is a new drug.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is not a new drug. It is there in 120 countries. How is it a new drug? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us not open a new debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is not a new drug. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has made it very clear. Now, let us not open a new debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. C.P. THAKUR: It's a new drug.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: A new drug is one which has been invented for the first time by ...*(Interruptions)*... डॉक्टर साहब, आप नया interpretation नहीं निकालिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. C. P. THAKUR: No, I am not arguing.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is so simple. Any drug which is in vogue in 120 countries cannot be a new drug.

DR. C P. THAKUR: No.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We haven't made any new drug here. It is the same. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Look at the rules, Sir. Nowhere is it said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, they are misleading you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: What is happening, Sir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, are they interested in the answer or not? It can't go on like this.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would request my hon'ble friend that nobody can mislead us.

DR. C. P. THAKUR: Sir, it is not a question of debate. The question is whether it is good for our country...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : आप सुनने से पहले जवाब दे रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर : नहीं, मैं जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : कृपया मेरी बात सुनिए। हमारी जो drug दुनिया में जाती है, वे भी यही करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान) अब वह पुराना जमाना नहीं है। हमारे भी बहुत से drugs दुनिया भर में जाते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, just a second.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Your point of view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I will take just a second.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you write to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not yielding.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Just for a second, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding, Brindaji.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, just for one second.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, what is this?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Just for one second, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: All right.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Thank you very much, Sir. Sir, apart from what I read, what it says is, "...to verify that a data generated in Indian population is in conformity with the data already generated abroad." If the data in America is on the basis of 21,000 people, how can you, in India, say we have the same data generated by 110 people, that also through a study not registered in India?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : आप भी वही बात कह रहे हैं, जो बात अभी डॉक्टर साहब कह रहे थे ...(व्यवधान) That is why there is the fourth phase. So, we are in the fourth phase; on 26,000 people. ...*(Interruptions)*

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is why they have put it in the fourth phase. If it is not sufficiently done in the third phase, there is a fourth phase which you have to do on a large population. We have done 14000 and 10000, that is, 24000 trials. I don't know, डॉक्टर साहब, आप कह रहे हैं कि ज्यादा पर कीजिए, पर क्या 24,000 कम है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Calling Attention is over now. Bills for introduction now.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for one hour for lunch.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-five minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at forty-six minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to initiate the discussion on the working of an extremely important Ministry, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Sir, I am quoting from Benjamin Disraeli, "We live in an age where to be young and indifferent can no longer be synonymous. The youth of the nation are the

trustees of its posterity." Youth are the most powerful and potent force in our nation today. The idealism of youth, the power of their ideas, the force of their conviction, the fire of their burning zeal, the might of their determination are all an intense force that can galvanise our nation. And, truly, it has been said that it has always been the youth who have been at the forefront of any revolution, of any change, of any brave and daring ideas. Youth have always led from the front and it is truly always the youth whether you think of foreign youth leaders like Napoleon Bonaparte or our Tamil poet Subrahmanya Bharathi. It was at the very prime of their youth that the greatest achievements, their evolutions were won, were conceived of, and were implemented with all their enthusiasm.

Sir, youth of our country have propelled our civilization forward with their quest for new frontiers with their boundless hope and with their enthusiasm. Thus, our greatest investment and our most anxious efforts have to be directed towards the enormous potential of the youth of our country. We have to invest in their education, employment, health, recreation, sports, art, building up of scientific temper, civil values and, above all, Sir, instill in them a very deep sense of patriotism, a love for our country, secular values, unique diversity, our civilisational and humanistic ethos. If we do it successfully, Sir, we can rest easy in the knowledge that nation building will be constructive and the future safe in the hands of good, dynamic and very mature citizens.

Sir, an important issue that I would like to raise at the very beginning is to bring to the notice of the House something which all of us are very well aware of. India is on the threshold of a unique demographic dividend with persons in the age-group of 15-35 years comprising more than 45 per cent of the nation's total population. In 2010, Sir, this year, the median age of our population will be 25 years as opposed to 45 years in Japan, 38 in Korea and 34 years in China. According to international reports and surveys, our working age population, that is, population between the ages 15-64 is projected to increase from 781 million which is 64 per cent of the total population in 2010 to 916 million which is 67 per cent of the total population in 2020. Thus, the projected addition of 135 million new young people to the workforce in just one decade has important policy implications for our country's economic growth trajectory, competitiveness and social stability.

This is demographic dividend which we can use to convert our nation from the great power what it is today to become the greatest power in the world. But, at the same time, we must always

remain conscious of the fact that these young people, this demographic dividend that we have in our country today is properly nurtured. We should focus upon their education, their employment, their nation-building skill, their health, their nutrition and convert them into a tremendously potent force that will make our country the greatest power in the world. Sir, demographic transition is experienced by every country and it is usually in three stages and in the second stage, in which India finds herself today, is the most useful. It has been found that in that second stage the South East Asian nations which are great economic power, they were at that stage in 1960s, and they used that stage to propel themselves into great economic heights, into great heights of economic achievements. Therefore, Sir, we have to design policies, the entire nation has to design policies to take advantage of this demographic phase and contribute to the economic growth of the nation and also to contribute to various other sectors of development in our country. This is the opportunity, Sir. If we do not seize the moment now today in 2010, the opportunity will be lost for ever and we will not get benefit of our tremendously potent demographic dividend. It is absolutely vital to remember that the benefits of this demographic dividend are not automatic. Simply because we have a nation of young people it does not mean that we will immediately gain the advantage of having so many young people where the entire world has much older population. We need to nurture them carefully at various levels, as I said, with education, with health, with nutrition and the balance between preserving the existing jobs which are not in sync with the current or anticipated structural transformation on the one hand, and creating new livelihood opportunities on the other hand, must be in favour of the latter, Sir. I think the future should be in the hands of the youth and this is something that we should remember. Sir, according to the Economic Intelligence Unit, between 2005 and 2020, we will need to create 142 million jobs, about 30 per cent of the total jobs in the world. Without substantial investment in human capital and development, this demographic dividend will become a demographic burden which we cannot allow. Therefore, we need this integrated package of complementary policies focussing not just on the formal or organised sector, Sir, but also to create a business environment where merit can thrive, entrepreneurship can thrive, business opportunities can thrive because an overwhelming proportion of employment growth and value generation is from small and medium enterprises, from self-employment policies at the Centre and the States, which both the Governments need to facilitate rather than hinder and at any cost this advantage should not be squandered.

Sir, Section 5.2 of the National Youth Policy is devoted to gender justice and I would like to place special importance on this issue. The Minister knows very well and I am sure all my colleagues in the House are well aware of this Youth Policy. But I would just like to mention that special importance should be given to the question of nutrition of young girls, education for young girls, protection for young girls from domestic violence, making sure that these girls get a proper growing up, childhood, education and make sure that all forms of discrimination in respect of the girl child - I am reading from the policy now, Sir, - negative cultural attitude practised against women, discrimination against women at all levels have to be eliminated by all the partners of the Government, by all sections of society, by all elected representatives. I think, the entire nation should stand as one to protect and nurture the girl child who has been so discriminated against until today. The Youth Affairs is a Department which comes under hon. Dr. Gill, but the issues are not confined only to the Ministry of Youth Affairs. It is something which is a crosscutting issue, which cuts all the Ministries in the Government of India, all the Departments in the Government of India, all sections of the society and it involves everybody from Health to Finance to Human Resource Development and it calls for action from every single one of us. Thus it is not the task of one Ministry or even one Government but, I think, an entire generation has to invest in the next generation.

Sir, I just wanted to mention, that when I read about the Nehru Yuva Sangathan, which has 501 kendras, 28 zonal offices and over 3 lakh village youth clubs, the kind of work they are doing - if we read from the Annual Report - is truly inspiring, and I do believe that we should spend more time not just on a day like this where we discuss the working of the Ministry, but I do believe we should spend more time focusing upon the tremendous work that is being done by these youth clubs which channelize the vitality and idealism of eight million young volunteers who work in such diverse sectors as education, training, awareness generation, entrepreneurial development, development of human body, a sense of social obligation through sports and adventure. They are catalysts, Sir, for introducing new ideas, development strategies into wider community. I would like to urge the Minister at this stage, Sir - while complimenting him on the work being done by the Nehru Yuva Kendra - that he should direct them to show greater involvement also in climate change, in environment. I know that it is a very important part of the work being done by the Ministry, as a whole, but the volunteers in the Nehru Yuva Kendras work towards the environment, towards fighting

climate change, the deleterious effects of climate which are found in every village of this country. I believe Sir, that the work that they do will be absolutely seminal, grassroot, and immensely valuable to the entire country and they can do tremendous work in this regard. Sir, I would like to take a minute of your time to talk about youth affairs and sports. We really want to talk about something which is an investment of the country in the future, our investment in the posterity of the nation. But, unfortunately, Sir, today all the televisions are beaming, every morning, every hour, every newspaper, every day. When we talk about sports affairs, something that should be noble, devoted to youth, devoted to nation building, devoted to the pride of the nation has become an object of so much controversy, so much disquiet, and I refer to the goings on of the IPL, of the Indian Premier League. Sir, IPL should have a great deal to do with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Indeed, the hon. Minister has warned, on several times, against the excesses of the IPL, but, unfortunately, Sir, all this was to move away. The result is there for all of us to see. Sports and youth are a heady mix, a cocktail of energy, physical excellence, mental strength, discipline, fair play, and these are the very principles that were subverted by certain people at the IPL and made sports into a business which is broad band, not just a country, but every one of us in the national esteem. Sir, there is a difference. We are told now that the IPL is a baby of the market and market forces cannot be stopped in any way. I beg to differ, Sir. There is a difference between capitalism and chronic capitalism. What the IPL has become - thanks to its blatant and brazen lack of self-regulation - is the worst possible example of corporate governance, and of chronic capitalism. It has betrayed the integrity that guardians of sports and those who attempt to put together as sporting tradition should inspire our youth to strive for, and it, desperately, urgently, needs to salvage its reputation, rescue the mobility of sports from the quagmire of dirty deal-making. Sir, I hope it succeeds because Indian youth and Indian sports certainly deserve better than this. Sir, the reason I mentioned this, Sir, in juxtaposition with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is because I was very much touched by one particular item in the Report of the Ministry of Sports, and that is a remarkable initiative called the 'Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyaan', the PYKKA. This is a national programme, launched in 2008, that envisages the creation of basic sports infrastructure in all of India's 250,000 villages and block Panchayats over a period of ten years.

3.00 P.M.

I would like to repeat. This is a programme that envisages the creation of basic sports infrastructure in every single village of India over a period of ten years. The outlay is humble. Every village, with a population of over 4,500, gets Rs. 1 lakh. The total outlay envisaged is Rs. 1,500 crores for 10 years. And, what is the amount paid by one franchise of the IPL? It is Rs. 1,500 crores for the same ten years! The Abhiyan requires that the same amount of Rs. 1,500 crores is paid out over the entire Eleventh Five Year Plan. The PYKKA will take sporting culture and the rudiments of sports infrastructure deep into our villages and the rural heartland. I congratulate the Government for this initiative. It will encourage adolescent and youth to explore the frontiers of sports, to building physical stamina, to learn how to function and work and achieve within a framework of rules to imbibe the essence of team spirit and collective achievement which are the building blocks of the nationhood. The other - IPL - will make a handful of people rich. But, the IPL grab all the headlines. I would like to say that our colleagues in the media rarely report the PYKKA, or, if at all, it was ever reported in the newspapers by our celebrity-obsessed reporting sometimes. But, I would like to ask every single one in this House today which one does India need more? I don't want one at the expense of the other; both should co-exist. But, all I ask - for all of us and the nation as a whole - is to get our priorities straight.

Sir, if you go through the Annual Report of the Ministry of Sports, another remarkable initiative which I would like to commend and bring to the attention of the House. It is putting up National Playing Fields Association under the Minister himself. Sports and games are integral to our ethos and building healthy population. Even in Mahabharata, written a Millennia ago, the role of sports and teaching young people their dharma and shaping character has been reflected. That is why in every village of our country, every cluster of small houses, every small town there was always an open field where children played, where periodic sports events were held. Now, they are not there, because of urbanization, ugly greed for land, people are grabbing more and more land for their own ends. These playing fields have been allowed to waste and the green pastures of our childhood are now become arid and shorn of grass and there is a loss of, both our natural and socio-cultural habitat. Thus, the National Playing Fields Association of India aims to protect, preserve, promote, develop and improve playing fields in open spaces and other facilities for sports and games and evolve a national policy on playing fields, playgrounds and play pitches, parks and open places. I can only cheer you heartily towards that goal. I hope that you achieve great success.

I would like to make a mention of the Commonwealth Games. But, before that, I will only take a few more minutes. I was mentioning the IPL and comparing it with the PYKKA. Regarding the IPL, I would like to place important concerns before the House and make some suggestions. Sir, there are multilayered conflicts of interests in the professional contracts that have been awarded by the BCCI/IPL officials which hinted nexus between the people who have a conflict of interest. Sir, in many ways, the BCCI/IPL gets a great deal of benefit from State. They chose a team which calls itself 'Team India.' They control huge amounts of money - all investments made by individuals, corporate and taxpaying public. I talk about those receipts which are received by them through sale of tickets, gate receipts, participation and contest, permanent TV viewer-ship which gives them a majority of huge revenue. I understand that Soni Setmax's revised television contract for the next 9 years is worth a massive Rs. 8,700 crores! The BCCI/IPL gets soft leases from the State Governments to build huge cricket stadia. It gets tax exemption under the IT Act, because it says that it puts back ostensibly - please correct me if I am wrong —75 per cent of what it earns back into cricket which is a very vague and ill-defined term. It gets a massive entertainment exemption.

Many State Governments, which do not have money to pay their own employees, are giving huge entertainment tax exemptions. I think, this is something on which the taxpayers absolutely do not have any control. This is something that we have to take extremely seriously. Just, now, we were watching on television. There was an explosion in Bangalore in some stadium. How much do the States spend on security for these events? This is a huge expenditure. All this is borne by you and me. Therefore, we have to take into account that all these issues have a direct impact upon us, the taxpayers. What is the accountability and transparency of these organizations? What is the structure of the leadership of these organizations? I think, we really need to go into all these things in a great detail. I am not referring to only this federation, but all federations. There was a time when Shrimati Indira Gandhi brought in a rule that nobody should be the President of a Federation for more than two terms. Why was that rule changed? Who changed that rule? I would like the hon. Minister to answer it. I don't refer to any single individual. But how can some person be the Chairman of a Federation for forty years! How is it good for sports? How is it good for that Federation? How is that good for the uplift of the country? I would like to ask the Minister to consider that, at least, there are elections to

this Federation, which controls all the games in our country. There should be accountability and transparency. There are financial dealings. Why does the Government not regulate the Federation? Maybe, you don't have the expertise to choose teams. Maybe, federations should be allowed to function Independently. But, in the name of independence, can we allow individuals, the vested interests to continue for forty years? Sir, you are looking at the clock. I will finish in just two-three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No; no, it's alright.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I believe that this is something that we really need to go into in very great details. I am sure that the Government will regulate the Federation and will see to it that nobody develops a vested interest in the Federation and controls that particular sport to the exclusive of everything else.

Sir, so far as the Commonwealth Games are concerned, we are all aware, this is another extremely publicized subject. This is more than just about the Commonwealth Games. We are building infrastructure. We are building Delhi. We are presenting Delhi to the world. We are presenting Delhi, not just as a part of the Commonwealth Games, but also as a place of tourist attraction. We are presenting ourselves as a capital of a nation, which is safe, which is secure, which is free of terrorist threats. We are presenting ourselves as a country that is capable of organizing it well. And, remember we are doing this in the background of China having extremely successfully organized the Beijing Olympics. Therefore, we cannot fail. We have to succeed. Therefore, this should be a benchmark. I know that the Minister and the Government are taking all possible steps to ensure that the Commonwealth Games are a great success. There have been concerns about heritage buildings; there have been concerns about security; there have been concerns about the workers, working at the Commonwealth Games sites. But, above and beyond all that, I believe, that it is important for us to ensure that the Commonwealth Games become a benchmark for all other nations to show that we are a superpower which is capable of conducting the Commonwealth Games or any other international championship in the most safe and secure way and with tremendous organizational and physical infrastructure. Also, when you think of the Commonwealth Games, we have also to think of the Asian Games of 1982. I would like to remember at this point of

time two stalwart individuals, two great Indians. I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention how well the Asian Games were organized by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I would only hope that the Commonwealth Games will reflect India's true glory, without a single blemish to mar the functioning and the organization of the Commonwealth Games. The Asian Games gave us many benchmark sports facilities. And, I am confident that the Commonwealth Games will give us many, many more.

Genuine true sports can never be about corruption and sleaze. I would like to appeal to the Minister to ensure that corruption, sleaze and all other forms - whatever has been reported in the Press - are done away with. Our sports, Indian sports, becomes, once again, a celebration of youth and idealism, of hope and excellence, of testing the limits of human potential, both physical and emotional. Thank you, Sir.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, यह कैसा खेल है कि आज सारे देश में, सारे टीवी चैनल्स पर पूरे खेल की चर्चा है, लेकिन खेल का मतलब यह है कि खेल के पीछे क्या खेल हो रहा है, इसकी चर्चा है। जो भी चैनल लगाओ, वहां आईपीएल ही आईपीएल दिख रहा है। हमारे देश से ओलंपिक मेडल लापता है, यानी हम इसे नहीं पा सकते। एक तैराक, फेल्प्स को अकेले जितने मेडल्स मिले, 100 करोड़ की आबादी के देश को उससे एक-चौथाई मेडल भी नहीं मिले। जहां हाकी खिलाड़ियों को हक के पैसे के लिए आन्दोलन करना पड़ता है, लड़ना पड़ता है, एक केसी मोटी तस्वीर दिखती है, यह मैं आपको दिखा रहा हूं। क्रिकेट सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय है, लेकिन क्रिकेट के विश्व सम्राट सचिन को भारत रत्न देने में आनाकानी होती है और यह भी कहा जाता है कि शर्तें पूरी नहीं हो रही हैं।

यह मंत्रालय खेल मंत्रालय भी है और युवा मंत्रालय भी है, लेकिन जैसा जयन्ती जी ने कहा, हम 40 करोड़ युवाओं की बात कर रहे हैं। 18-35 की उम्र में 40 करोड़ युवा हैं और 40 करोड़ युवाओं के लिए आप सारी स्कीमें इकट्ठा करिए, NSS से लेकर हर स्कीम, आप 40 लाख युवाओं तक भी नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं, यानी 100 में एक युवक के पास भी नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं। तो आप कहां पहुंच रहे हैं? अच्छा, सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिए तो एक ही युवक है, एक ही युवराज है, लेकिन हम तो 40 करोड़ युवाओं की बात कर रहे हैं। उनके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं, इसका जवाब मांगने के लिए आज हम खड़े हैं।

दुनिया में कई जगह हम जाते हैं और YMCA के हॉस्टल्स देखते हैं। वे हॉस्टल्स अच्छे होते हैं, लेकिन आपके यूथ हॉस्टल के बारे में कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि वहां जाकर कोई रह कर दिखाए। इस स्थिति में आपने हॉस्टल्स रखे हैं। आप हॉस्टल भी ठीक नहीं रख सकते, यूथ की बात तो छोड़िए।

जब मैं कॉलेज में था, तो मैं देखता था कि NSS एक अच्छी movement थी। युवाओं को समाज सेवा के लिए प्रेरित करके उनको काम में लगाने के लिए यह एक अच्छी स्कीम हुआ करती थी। आज वह लगभग खत्म के कगार पर आ गई है। मैं हमेशा बात करता हूं, नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, हरेक को आप वही नाम देते हैं, लेकिन वे कारगर नहीं हैं।

मंत्री महोदय, बजट के लिए आपकी जो Standing Committee बैठी है, उसकी सारी सिफारिशें आपको मिली हैं। आप उनमें देखिए कि क्या हो रहा है। और तो और, आप राजीव गांधी जी का नाम रखते हैं, राजीव गांधी इंस्टीट्यूट को deemed university का दर्जा था, आपके कपिल सिब्बल जी ने उसको हटा लिया। कमेटी ने भी पूछा है, "The Committee would like to know why the deemed university status of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute has been taken away by Shri Kapil Sibal." यानी वहां क्या काम हो रहा था, किसलिए उसकी स्थापना की गई थी? मैं एक-एक करके आऊंगा, पहले मैं आपको एक मोटी तस्वीर बता रहा हूं।

अच्छा, आप किस विरासत पर आए। 40 साल के, 50 साल के युवा और खेल मंत्रालय में आपने दोनों विषयों को कभी गम्भीरता से नहीं देखा। अटल जी के आने के बाद तीन चीजें बनीं। एक - यूथ पॉलिसी बनी, दूसरा - स्पोर्ट्स पॉलिसी बनी, जिसका आपकी आज की रिपोर्ट में भी जिक्र भी है...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, अभी तो यूथ पॉलिसी 2001 की बात कर रहे हैं, 2010 में नयी नहीं आई है, तीसरा - मंत्रालय को ज्यादा अधिकार मिलें, ज्यादा बजट मिले, ज्यादा एक्टिविटीज हों, नयी योजनाएं शुरू हों, इसके लिए दिशा निर्देश हुआ। हमारे साथी विक्रम वर्मा जी भी उस समय मंत्री थे और आपको एक ऐसी विरासत मिली, जिससे बहुत अपेक्षा थी। उस मंत्रालय को एक बहुत ही हाई प्रोफाइल बना दिया गया। अब इससे अपेक्षा यह है कि वहां से युवाओं की ज्यादा सेवा हो, स्पोर्ट्स की ज्यादा सेवा हो और आपने यह किया भी है। गिल साहब की एक विशेषता है कि वह सच्चे दिल के आदमी हैं। उन्होंने यूथ एक्टिविटीज और स्पोर्ट्स मंत्रालय की खस्ता हालत को देखकर बहुत सारे विषयों को स्टडी करने के लिए आईआईएम अहमदाबाद को लगाया...(व्यवधान)... तो आपके पहले हुआ होगा ... अच्छा ही किया। लेकिन मुद्दा यह है कि उसकी जो सिफारिशें आईं, उन पर अमल कहां हो रहा है? आईआईएम से हमने अध्ययन तो करवा लिया कि क्या कमियां हैं, क्या दिशा होनी चाहिए, यह मंत्रालय कैसे चलना चाहिए, ये एक्टिविटीज, ये स्कीम्स, ये प्रोग्राम्स कैसे चलने चाहिए और इसके बारे में बहुत सारी रिपोर्ट्स भी आ गईं, लेकिन उन रिपोर्ट्स पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिए कोई सुधार भी नहीं हो रहा है, यही रोना है। आईपीएल के बारे में भी मैं बोलूंगा, लेकिन अंत में बोलूंगा...(व्यवधान)... हां, वही तो चाहिए ना यूथ के बारे में बहुत ही अपेक्षा हो रही है। जैसा मैंने कहा हमारे देश में 40 करोड़ युवा हैं। उनके पास क्रिएटिविटी है, अपार ऊर्जा है, मोटिवेशन है, दुनिया भर में झंडा गाढ़ने की ताकत है, लेकिन हम उनको दिशा कैसी देंगे, यह सब उस पर निर्भर करेगा। अभी जयंती जी ने कहा कि यह हमारे डेमोग्राफिक डिविडेंट की बात है, लेकिन डिविडेंट तभी बनेगा, जब हम उनको स्किल्स से एक्विपड करेंगे, नहीं तो यह नुकसानदेह बनेगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह सब ऑटोमैटिक होगा। हमारी उम्र भले ही 25 साल हो, लेकिन यूथ पॉलिसी के तहत हमारे ही एक सदस्य श्री बलबीर पुंज जी उसके अध्यक्ष थे। उन्होंने यहां तक कह दिया था कि आज हमारा ऐजुकेशन सिस्टम अनइम्प्लॉएबल यूथ तैयार कर रहा है। अनइम्प्लॉएबल यूथ को इम्प्लॉएबल बनाने के लिए जो स्किल्स देने की जरूरत है, वे स्किल्स देने की व्यवस्था टैक्निकली तो एवआरडी के पास होती है, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं होता है। Skill upgradation is a joint mission and one has to work in a mission mode to accomplish that.

हम यूरोप, अमरीका अथवा किसी भी और देश में जाते हैं तो हमें भारतीय मजदूर दिखते हैं। वे वहां काम करते हैं। वहां उनकी बहुत डिमांड है। The ageing-Europe needs more and more Indians but unless they are educated, unless they are skilled, unless they are good mannered, वे वहां नहीं जाएंगे। हमारा कल्चर बहुत अच्छा है, हमारी विरासत बहुत अच्छी है, सिविलाइजेशन बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन जब तक उनको तकनीकी शिक्षा नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इसके बारे में यूथ मंत्रालय से कोई खास एजेंडा नहीं चल रहा है। आपसे उम्मीद है कि इसमें ध्यान देकर आप अवश्य कुछ करेंगे।

दूसरी बात कैरियर गाइडेंस की है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी यह कहा है कि नेहरू युवा केन्द्र की इतनी सारी ब्रांचिज़ हैं, तो हर यूनिवर्सिटी में एक यूथ सर्विस सेन्टर भी होना चाहिए, जहां पर कैरियर गाइडेंस हो कि कौन से कॉलेज में वे लोग जाएं अथवा कौन से कॉलेज की क्या रेटिंग है। हमारे यहां पर कोई पारदर्शी सिस्टम नहीं है कि उन्हें कोई वोकेशनल गाइडेंस देने वाला हो अथवा यह बताने वाला कोई हो वे कहां जाकर अपने कैरियर की शुरुआत करें। यह आज की आवश्यकता है। यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में यूथ के लिए एक सर्विस सेंटर खोलने की यदि आप घोषणा भी कर दें, तो वह निश्चित उपयोगी होगा। जो युवा स्किल्ड होगा, तैयार होगा, पढ़ेगा-लिखेगा, उसको अगर सेल्फ इम्प्लॉइमेंट में जाना है, तो कैपिटल लगती है। मैं जब बैंक में काम करता था, उस समय शायद मोरार जी प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस समय उन्होंने एक योजना शुरू की थी। उन्होंने एक योजना शुरू की थी कि हम in every branch per month two unemployed youths को कर्ज देंगे और उनको तैयार करेंगे, उनको शिक्षा भी देंगे तथा उन्हें गाइड भी करेंगे। यह योजना बाद में बंद हो गई। मुझे लगता है कि जब तक युवकों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में target देकर उनको कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सकते और जब तक हम युवाओं को Self-sufficient नहीं बनाते, तब तक कोई youth policy कारगर साबित नहीं होगी।

सर, नेहरू युवा केन्द्र की आपने क्या दशा कर दी है? हर बार जो proposal होता है उसका 50 परसेंट भी allocation नहीं होता और जितना allocation होता है उसका 50 परसेंट भी खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। हर साल आपका प्रपोजल बढ़ता है, लेकिन outlay कम होता है और expenditure उससे भी कम होता है। आपने तीन साल पहले 130 करोड़ मांगे थे तो 58 करोड़ मिले। पिछले साल आपने 162 करोड़ मांगे तो 69 करोड़ मिले। इस साल आपने 175 करोड़ मांगे और 70 करोड़ ही मिले हैं। इससे काम कैसे चलेगा? कोई बड़ा संगठन है जोकि सारे youth activities का centre बन रहा है और वहां आपने 413 बड़े पद vacant रखे हैं। उन्हें तो कम से कम भरिए। इतनी सारी political vacancies को भरते हैं को कम-से-कम इस administrative agency को क्या हुआ है? आप इन पदों को भरिए। अगर नेहरू युवा केन्द्रों के States specific कार्यक्रम नहीं होंगे तो वे राज्यों में स्वीकार्य नहीं होंगे। इसलिए ऐसे कार्यक्रम होने चाहिए। आपने जो clubs बनाए थे और कल्पना थी कि वे युवाओं के आने के, खेलने के और उनके उठने-बैठने के केन्द्र बनेंगे तो उन clubs को फिर से rejuvenate करने की योजना बनाइए। सभी पार्टियों के जो लोग युवाओं में interest रखते हैं, उनकी बैठक बुलाइए। उस पर हम विस्तार से बात करेंगे।

सर, NSS की भी बात थी। NSS 6 करोड़ युवाओं का कुनबा है जिसमें केवल 30 लाख युवा हैं। NSS हर कॉलेज में क्यों नहीं है? यह 10वीं, 11वीं, 12वीं या plus 2 स्टेज पर क्यों नहीं है? युवा हर जगह जाकर समाज का काम करने के लिए प्रेरित होते हैं, कुछ करना चाहते हैं। आप उन्हें जिस दिशा में ले जाएं, उधर वे जाते हैं। आप इस दिशा में जाने का तय कीजिए। यह भी मेरा आग्रह है।

NDS की जो स्कीम थी, उसका कैसा administration है? सर, इसे कम-से-कम आप तो देखिए। National Discipline Scheme थी। वह 38 साल पहले राज्यों को transfer हुई थी, लेकिन वह आपके साथ ही चल रही है। उसकी 53 करोड़ की liability हर साल बढ़ रही है, वह बढ़ती ही जा रही है। अगर आप एक simple administrative problem को solve नहीं कर सकते तो फिर मंत्रालय कैसे चलेगा और कैसे सारे काम चलेंगे?

खेल के बारे में मुझे दो मुद्दे रखने हैं। सर, अगर चाइना इतने मैडल्स लेने की सोचता है कि अगर हमारे बीजिंग में ओलम्पिक खेल होंगे तो सबसे ज्यादा पदक हम पाएंगे और ऐसा तय करके वह उस पर 10 साल मेहनत करता है तथा उसमें कामयाब होता है। तब हम कामयाब क्यों नहीं होंगे? अब हम कहेंगे कि हमें Commonwealth Games में बहुत पदक मिलेंगे, लेकिन Commonwealth और Olympics की तुलना नहीं है। Olympics में हमें मैडल्स क्यों नहीं मिलते, हमारे खिलाड़ी क्यों नहीं तैयार होते, इस पर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। लेकिन, इस चर्चा में उनके बचपन से ही उनका talent और attitude देख कर, उनके पैरेंट्स को बताकर, उनकी पूरी जिम्मेवारी लेकर और एक तरह से उनकी पूरी फैमिली की जिम्मेवारी लेकर उनको साइंटिफिक प्रशिक्षण देकर उनकी पूरी जिन्दगी का ख्याल रखें तथा यह भी ख्याल रखें कि चाइना ऐसा कर सकता है। अब इसके लिए यह मत कहिए कि वह तो कम्युनिस्ट राष्ट्र है। आपको किसने रोका है? उनके parents तैयार हैं। वे अपने बच्चों को देने के लिए तैयार हैं। बच्चे खेलने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। अगर खिलाड़ी आते हैं तो उनके रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, उनको प्रवास का कोई मौका नहीं है। अगर हॉकी खिलाड़ी आन्दोलन करेंगे तो फिर Olympics के लिए gold medalist कैसे तैयार होंगे? खिलाड़ी तैयार करने की योजना क्या है? यह कागज पर है, लेकिन जमीन पर नहीं है, यह मेरा मुद्दा है। उन्होंने पंचायत, क्रीडा, युवा और खेल की योजना की बात की। उसके लिए पैसे तो कम हैं ही लेकिन infrastructure तैयार करने की वह spirit कहां से लाएंगे? वह spirit जब तक नहीं आती, जब तक हम sports culture को मान्यता नहीं दे देते, उसकी दृष्टि से लोगों को तैयार नहीं करते और उस तरह से समाज के मन को तैयार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम कैसे आगे जाएंगे? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आपको इन दो-तीन बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रख कर सारी schemes लागू करनी चाहिए।

सर, अब Commonwealth Games का बहुत बड़ा आयोजना होगा। मैं आज उस पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि उस पर मुझसे ज्यादा आपने टिप्पणी की है। इस साल होने वाले कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के बारे में गिल साहब की जो टिप्पणियां आयी हैं, अगर वे इकट्ठी करें तो वे ही एक आइना हैं, जिसमें सरकार खुद देखे कि क्या-क्या निगरानी रखनी चाहिए, लेकिन वहां एक अलग मंडल बना है जो आपको पूछ ही नहीं रहा है। एक आईपीएल का

दूसरा खेल चल रहा है। कॉमनवेल्थ का एक अलग खेल है और आईपीएल का एक अलग खेल है। दोनों खेलों के दो अलग-अलग मालिक हैं। आप तो खेल मंत्री हैं, लेकिन दोनों में आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते। ऐसा मत कीजिए, क्योंकि सरकार ने पैसा दिया है। सरकार ने कहा है कि यह जो to be recovered and insecure loan है, यह वापस आएगा या नहीं आएगा, जो फायदा होगा, वह भी तो आपका होना चाहिए। कमेटी ने कहा है कि अगर सरकार के खजाने से पैसा जाता है तो जो surplus तैयार होगा, वह भी क्रीड़ा विकास के लिए सरकार के पास आना चाहिए। इसके बारे में आप क्या करेंगे? इसका जवाब भी हमें चाहिए। वे भी यह मानते हैं कि ऐसा कॉमनवेल्थ में होगा। अगर होगा तो क्या होगा? यह मैं आज ही पूछता हूं नहीं तो बाद में कौन जवाब देगा?

अब आईपीएल की बात आती है। आईपीएल के बारे में सब लोग इतना बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन एक बात मैं नोट कराना चाहूंगा कि हमें उद्यमिता की भी परवाह करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि ग्लोबल ब्रांड भी तैयार हो गया और पैसा भी मिलने लगा, लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हो रहा है? उसके बाद तमाशा हो रहा है। One thing started as a good thing and developed as a global brand. But now, अगर अच्छी चीज़ है तो उसको अच्छे तरीके से conduct भी करना चाहिए। So, it is always the capacity, caliber, conduct and character. All are important. देश आज यही पूछ रहा है कि यह क्या हो रहा है? इसमें लम्बी बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं इतना ही कहता हूं कि चाहे वह बीसीसीआई हो या आईपीएल हो, वे भी public functionaries हैं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि ये कोई प्राइवेट कंपनीज़ नहीं हैं और उन्हें खुद को तुरन्त सुधारना चाहिए।

जहां तक शेयरहोल्डर्स की बात है, तीन के बारे में तो मैं तुरन्त कहूंगा, लेकिन इसके सभी शेयरहोल्डर्स का पता लगना ही चाहिए। उसमें छुपाने की क्या बात है? मैं मांग करता हूं कि आईपीएल में जितने शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं, उनके नाम सामने आने चाहिए, लेकिन अगर शेयरहोल्डर्स के रूप में कुकी ऐडवरटाइजिंग का नाम आएगा तो हमें क्या पता कि यह कुकी ऐडवरटाइजिंग कौन है? उसके पीछे कौन हैं, पर्दे के पीछे कौन हैं, उनके नाम सामने आने चाहिए। अगर किंग्स इलेवन पंजाब, राजस्थान रॉयल्स और कोलकाता नाइट राइडर्स के शेयरहोल्डर्स के रूप में मॉरिशस की इन्वेस्टमेंट कंपनियां आयी हैं तो मॉरिशस रूट से आया हुआ यह पैसा किसका है? जब तक आप यह नहीं समझेंगे तब तक आपको आईपीएल का खेल समझ में नहीं आएगा। इसलिए इसका पर्दाफाश होना चाहिए। आप खेल मंत्री हैं, बाकी न सही, कम से कम यह तो करें तो इसका भी बहुत लाभ होगा और मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि सरकार ऐसा कर सकती है।

मेरे एक मित्र हैं, श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल, वे मंत्री हैं। आज दिन भर इस पर चर्चा चल रही है, फिर भी मैंने बाहर कोई कमेंट नहीं दी, क्योंकि मैं व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता हूं। ये सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर हैं। आप एक बार यह बता दें कि आप सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर हैं या आईपीएल के valuer हैं। आप बता तो दें कि आपने यह नया valuation consultant ...(व्यवधान)... राजीव जी आप जरा बता दीजिए। मुद्दा यह है कि आईपीएल के सीईओ

श्री सुन्दररमण जी से पूर्णा जी को ईमेल आता है, पूर्णा जी से चन्दा भारद्वाज को ईमेल होता है और चन्दा भारद्वाज जी, जो उनके पी.एस. हैं, उनसे तुरन्त श्री थुरुर को ईमेल होता है। आईपीएल का सारा valuation कैसा होना चाहिए, उसमें यह वर्णन है। आप इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का valuation नहीं कर सके, एयर इंडिया का valuation नहीं कर सके, जो काम आपको दिया गया, उसे नहीं कर सके, अब आप दूसरे को क्या सलाह दे रहे हैं? आप ऐसा valuation consultant मत बनिए। मेरी यह मांग है कि अगर एक अच्छी चीज हो रही है, हमारे खिलाड़ियों को न्याय मिलेगा, उनकी ग्लोबल ब्रांडिंग होगी तो उनकी विशुद्धता भी कायम रहनी चाहिए। इसलिए पर्दे के पीछे जो investors हैं, उनके नाम का भी खुलासा होना चाहिए। खेल मंत्री जी, आप पहले elections conduct करते थे। Election के समय हम आपसे कितना डरते थे। आज आपसे न तो आईपीएल वाले डर रहे हैं न ये डर रहे हैं। यह क्या हो रहा है? जिस प्रकार आप Election Commissioner थे, उसी प्रकार इस संबंध में भी अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग कीजिए और इसमें देश भी थोड़ा-सा आपका साथ देगा, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports के कार्यकरण पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले सदस्यों ने बहुत डिटेल् में इसके बारे में बताया है। युवाओं को उत्साहित करने के लिए, जो युवा नीति 2003 में तैयार की गई है, इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं। युवाओं को उत्साहित करने के लिए, युवाओं को प्रेरित करने के लिए, बहुत सारी योजनाएं सरकार लागू करती रही है और बहुत सारी घोषणाएं भी करती रही हैं। युवाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए और उन्हें उत्साहित करने के लिए बहुत सारे संगठन भी तैयार हुए हैं, युवा केन्द्र जैसे 12 संगठन तैयार हुए हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आप जो कोई भी पॉलिसी बनाएं, लेकिन वह पॉलिसी गांवों तक, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों तक, आम आदमियों या आम युवकों तक कभी नहीं पहुंचती है। ये घोषणाएं कागजों पर ही रह जाती हैं, लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप से इनका कोई प्रयोग नहीं हो पाता है। अभी भी देश के 40 करोड़ युवा भूखे हैं, आर्थिक तंगी से ग्रस्त हैं और उनके सामने बेरोजगारी की समस्या है। आज 25 साल का एक जवान, अपने परिवार का पूरा बोझ उठाते-उठाते, 50 साल के बूढ़े जैसा लगने लगा है, यह आज हमारे देश की स्थिति है। जब तक आप उनको आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, उनको सामाजिक तौर पर मान्यता नहीं देंगे, तब तक आप युवा कल्याण के लिए जितनी भी घोषणाएं करें, जितनी भी पॉलिसी लाएं, इनसे कुछ लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, आप देखिए कि आज गांवों में कोई युवक नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि वे माइग्रेट हो गए हैं। वे कहीं डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर बनकर नहीं गए हैं, बल्कि वे unskilled labour के रूप में बाहर गए हैं। वे युवक, गांवों से मेट्रोपॉलिटन सिटी में आते हैं और सिटी के युवा लोग बाहर जाकर जो भी काम मिले, उसे कर रहे हैं। युवाओं को आर्थिक रूप से सबल बनाने के लिए सरकार की कोई पॉलिसी नहीं है तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा में कमियां हैं। आज भी Right to Information, Right to Job, कभी भी युवाओं को प्रदान नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए खाली पॉलिसी बनाने से नहीं चलेगा, इसके लिए सरकार का मंसूबा मजबूत और दृढ़संकल्प होना बहुत जरूरी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम स्पोर्ट्स की बात करते हैं, तो यह बड़ी विडम्बना की बात है कि स्पोर्ट्स को उन्नत करने के लिए आज तक हमारे यहां राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कोई Comprehensive Sports Policy नहीं बनी है। 2007 का एक ड्रॉफ्ट बनाकर रखा है, लेकिन सरकार ने उसको अभी तक लागू नहीं किया है। इसलिए हमें सोचना चाहिए कि हम कैसे स्पोर्ट्स के लिए अच्छा सोच सकते हैं। सरकार ने युवाओं एवं खेलों के लिए जो भी योजनाएं बनाई हैं, ये योजनाएं भी गांवों या पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों तक कभी नहीं पहुंचती हैं। हम साधारण आदिवासी लड़कों को या साधारण गरीब लड़कों को कभी भी खेल के मैदान तक नहीं ला पाए हैं। इसलिए यह सिर्फ पॉलिसी और घोषणाएं बनकर रह गई हैं, इनका लाभ जिनको मिलना चाहिए था, उनको आज तक नहीं मिला।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि राष्ट्र के हर खेल के विकास के बारे में सरकार को जितना चिंतित होना चाहिए था, हर राष्ट्रीय महत्व के खेल के लिए सरकार को जितना चिंतित होना चाहिए था, सरकार उसके लिए उतनी चिंतित नहीं है। हम दूसरे खेलों को उतना महत्व नहीं दे रहे हैं। सरकार सभी खेलों को समान रूप से प्राथमिकता देने में कहीं न कहीं चूक रही है। इस भेदभाव के कारण आज कुछ खेल गांव तक ही सीमित होकर रह गए हैं। ये खेल कभी भी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं। जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर का खेल था, वह भी आज गांव में सीमित हो गया है, क्योंकि इसमें उतना पैसा नहीं होता है। आज कल हम लोग सिर्फ क्रिकेट को लेकर सोचने लगे हैं। क्रिकेट को इतनी लोकप्रियता मिल गई है कि हम लोग क्रिकेट को छोड़कर अन्य किसी खेल के बारे में सोचते ही नहीं हैं। निःसन्देह क्रिकेट एक अच्छा खेल है और लोकप्रिय खेल है। मुझे भी बचपन से क्रिकेट से लगाव है और हम लोग गांव में क्रिकेट खेला करते थे, लेकिन आज यह क्रिकेट एक खेल-खेल नहीं रह गया है, बल्कि जुए का अखाड़ा बन गया है। IPL में जिस तरह सट्टेबाजी हो रही है, इससे यही लगता है कि IPL सीधे-सीधे काले धन के प्रयोग करने का एक माध्यम बन गया है। यह क्रिकेट का जो खेल है, यह हमारी भावना से जुड़ा हुआ है, क्योंकि जब भी दूसरे देश से क्रिकेट मैच होता है, तो हम अपनी भावना से जुड़कर टीवी से चिपके रहते हैं। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? IPL में एक-एक खिलाड़ी की प्रतिभा पर बोली लगाई जाती है, यह क्या हो रहा है? आज क्रिकेट खेल को जिस तरह से divert किया जा रहा है और जिस तरह से इसका मजाक बनाया जा रहा है, यह सरासर गलत है।

महोदय, यह बात सभी को पता है कि कुछ दिन पहले अर्जुन कुमार सेनगुप्त कमिटी की रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसके अनुसार आज भी 77 प्रतिशत जनता की दैनिक कमाई 20 रुपए है। जहां एक ओर देश में बेरोजगारी है और resources की कमी है, वहीं एक-एक खेल में करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला होता है, एक-एक खेल में करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपए की सट्टेबाजी होती है। यह पैसा कहां से आता है? इसका पता लगाना चाहिए कि इसकी फंडिंग कहां से होती है? इतना पैसा कहां से आता है, इस पर गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मैं यह प्रपोज करता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक Joint Parliamentary Committee का गठन किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, IPL में इतने बड़े-बड़े स्टार, बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी, बड़े-बड़े राजनेता involve हो गए हैं कि इनसे इसको पूरा संरक्षण मिल गया है। इन सबके संरक्षण के कारण आज क्रिकेट जुए का अखाड़ा बन

गया है, सट्टेबाजी का केन्द्र बन गया है। लेकिन, सरकार क्या कर रही है? सरकार इसको पकड़ नहीं पा रही है। सरकार इनको ये सब करने की छूट दे रही है। अभी-अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि IPL में टैक्स में छूट है। IPL में सरकारी infrastructure का पूरा प्रयोग करते हैं, लेकिन IPL को करस्टम, आदि में छूट दे रखा है। इस तरह इस खेल को एक business बनाकर रख दिया है। बीसीसीआई इसको कंट्रोल करता है, तो इसमें बीसीसीआई की क्या भूमिका है? यह बात सही है कि बीसीसीआई एक autonomous body है, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं इसकी भी जवाबदेही तो होनी चाहिए? खेल के क्षेत्र में चाहे कोई भी autonomous body हो, कहीं न कहीं उसकी भी जवाबदेही होनी चाहिए। इसलिए इन सबको भी Right to Information Act के तहत लान चाहिए, ताकि कम से कम, कहीं न कहीं इनकी भी जवाबदेही हो। आज हम लोगों ने बीसीसीआई को खुली छूट दे रखी है। हम लोग खेल के अन्य संगठनों को भी स्वायत्ता के नाम पर ऐसी छूट दे रहे हैं कि उनके पास कितना पैसा है और वे क्या कमा रहे हैं, इसका ब्यौरा किसी के पास नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि क्रिकेट जैसे लोकप्रिय खेल को बचाने के लिए सरकार आगे आए।

महोदय, अगर आज हमने सारे राष्ट्रीय खेलों को समान रूप से प्राथमिकता दी होती, तो दुनिया में आज हमारा देश खेलों में सबसे आगे होता। आज दुनिया के खेल जगत में हमारे भारत की क्या ख्याति है? ओलंपिक या राष्ट्रीय खेलों में हम कोई गिनने लायक पदक भी नहीं ला पाते हैं। अगर एक-दो पदक ले भी आते हैं, तो यह भी खिलाड़ियों के अपने प्रयास होते हैं, अपनी मेहनत होती है। वे किसी सरकारी सहूलियत या सरकारी सहयोग से वह पदक नहीं लिया होता है। महोदय, खेलों के लिए युवाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जिस infrastructure की जरूरत है, वह infrastructure अभी तक गांवों में या सभी क्षेत्रों में तैयार नहीं है। इसके लिए हमें जो बुनियादी ढांचा चाहिए, वह ढांचा हमारे पास नहीं है।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी हैं, national players के चुनाव की जो प्रक्रिया है, उस प्रक्रिया में भी selective approach है। वह selective approach न होकर, mass approach होनी चाहिए, जिसका युवा अनुसरण करें और एक healthy competition हो। इस healthy competition के माध्यम से अच्छे से अच्छे, अव्वल दर्जे के खिलाड़ी चुने जा सकेंगे, इसलिए यह जरूरी है।

महोदय, अब कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स होने वाले हैं। 1982 में हमने Asian Games को बहुत अच्छी तरह से सम्पन्न किया था। अब हमारे सामने कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स की चुनौती है। यह हमारे अपने देश के सम्मान का सवाल है। इसको हम सबको सफल बनाना है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इसका जो infrastructure है, ढांचा है, क्या वह तैयार हो गया है? महोदय, मैंने कुछ दिन पहले पढ़ा था कि उद्घाटन और समापन समारोह जिस जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्टेडियम में होने वाला है, उसका निर्माण कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि खेलों की जो पूरी तैयारी है, इसकी ताज़ा स्थिति क्या है, कम से कम वह सदन को बताएं? हमारे अपने

घर में, अपने देश में ये कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हो रहे हैं, ऐसा न हो कि अपने घर में हम एक भी पदक न जीत सकें। अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो यह बहुत शर्म की बात होगी। इसलिए हर खेल को खेलने के लिए ...(समय की घंटी)... कम से कम हर खेल को जीतने के लिए हमने क्या-क्या तैयारियां की हैं, यह भी मंत्री जी बताएं।

साथ ही साथ जो sports policy है, युवाओं की सामाजिक सुरक्षा और आर्थिक सुरक्षा का सवाल है, वह भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए युवाओं को, players को आर्थिक रूप से सबल बनाना है। ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude it now.

श्री समन पाठक : यह भी जिम्मेदारी है। महोदय, हमारी पॉलिसी क्या है? स्वर्ण पदक, रजत पदक और कांस्य पदक के लिए हमने तीन हजार से दस हजार रुपए तक की पेंशन व्यवस्था की है। अगर हम उस खिलाड़ी को आर्थिक रूप से सबल नहीं बनाएंगे, तो समर्पित होकर हम खिलाड़ियों को आगे नहीं ला सकते। साथ-साथ मेरा कहना है कि जहां तक कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स का सवाल है, कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स जल्दी से जल्दी पूरे हों, लेकिन दिल्ली में जो

झोंपड़ियां तोड़ी जा रही हैं, इससे आम आदमी को जो असुविधा हो रही है, इसको भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। कम से कम कॉमनवेल्थ के समय ट्रांसपोर्ट का, बिजली का या पानी का अभाव आम आदमी के लिए न हो। इसको भी देखना बहुत जरूरी है। ये सब बातें कहते हुए और मंत्री जी का अभिवादन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की चर्चा पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह बात सारी दुनिया जानती है कि नौजवान किसी भी देश, किसी भी संगठन की रीढ़ होता है। जहां तक खेल का सवाल है, शरीर की क्षमता और देश का मान बढ़ाने का इससे अच्छा साधन कोई नहीं है। जहां तक भारत का सवाल है - भारत युवाओं का देश है, भारत में 60 फीसदी लोग युवा हैं। सर, आज पूरी सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी बड़े जोर-शोर से कहते हैं कि हम 9 फीसदी विकास दर हासिल करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि बिना युवाओं का सशक्तिकरण किए इस देश के अंदर जो विकास दर सरकार प्राप्त करना चाहती है, वह उसको कभी हासिल नहीं हो सकती है। एक चीज मैं आपके जरिए बताना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं पढ़ा करता था और पढ़ने के बाद जब हम लोग नौकरी की तलाश में निकले तो नौकरी के लिए विज्ञापन देखते थे। विज्ञापन में लिखा होता था कि एक इंजीनियर की आवश्यकता है। उसके नीचे यह लिखा होता था कि एक डिग्री की भी आवश्यकता है। अगर आपको इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में नौकरी चाहिए तो कम से कम किसी भी विद्यालय से आपने इंजीनियरिंग की हो। उसके नीचे यह लिखा होता था कि दस साल का अनुभव चाहिए। तब मैं यह सोचता था कि यह डिग्री मेरे पास है, लेकिन दस साल का अनुभव कंपनी क्यों

मांग रही है? आज मुझे पता चला कि वह अनुभव किसलिए जरूरी है। आज मैं यह बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि सरकार के अंदर जितने मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, उनमें 80 फीसदी मंत्री ऐसे बैठे हुए हैं जिन्हें अपने विभाग के बारे में कोई अनुभव है ही नहीं। यह बात मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के लिए नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ जैसे श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं, लेकिन आज तक उन्होंने किसी मरीज़ को देखा ही नहीं। इसी तरह से कपिल सिब्बल जी मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कभी किसी विभाग में जाकर क्लास ली ही नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No talks, please.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : जैसे हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय में मंत्री हैं, लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि उनकी उम्र 75 साल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी चीज़ मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक इन्होंने कभी गुल्ली-डंडा ही नहीं खेला, कोई अनुभव ही नहीं रहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : ये क्या बोल रहे हैं?

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, वे मज़ाक में बोल रहे हैं।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : मज़ाक नहीं, सही बोल रहा हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): Have the courtesy to listen now. सर, मैंने गांव में गुल्ली-डंडा भी खेला है, बॉक्सिंग भी की है। मैंने सारे खेल खेले हैं। इन्होंने क्या किया है, वह तो मुझे नहीं पता। हां, मेरी उम्र इनसे ज्यादा है और वह भगवान की देन है।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, मेरा यह कहने का उद्देश्य माननीय मंत्री जी को दुख देना नहीं था। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा था क्योंकि नौजवानों का सशक्तिकरण किए बगैर आप विकास दर का टारगेट पूरा नहीं कर सकते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर चीज़ के लिए एक्सपीरिएंस जरूरी है, ट्रेनिंग जरूरी है। आज देश के अंदर ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है और राजनीति में सबसे ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से एक सिपाही होता है, उसकी ट्रेनिंग होती है, एक आईएस या आईपीएस होता है, उसकी भी ट्रेनिंग होती है, तो फिर राजनेताओं की ट्रेनिंग का कौन सा सेंटर है? एक सेंटर होता है, वह होता है कि छात्र संघ से निकले हुए लोग, जो छात्र राजनीति करके आते हैं, वे ज्यादा अच्छे राजनीतिज्ञ साबित होते हैं। लेकिन आज पूरे देश के अंदर हर तरह के चुनाव हो रहे हैं, लेकिन छात्र संघों के चुनाव पर सबसे पहले ताला लगाने का काम सरकार ने कर दिया है। जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी, बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी, इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी - ये सारे के सारे छात्र संघ बंद हो गए हैं क्योंकि अच्छे लोग, पढ़े लिखे लोग अगर राजनीति में आएंगे तो न साम्प्रदायिक एजेंडा चलेगा, न जातिवाद का एजेंडा चलेगा और न ही धर्म का एजेंडा चलेगा।

सर, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस देश के अंदर अपराध और कुटिलता बढ़ रही है। अखबारों में आप पढ़ेंगे कि 20 साल का एक नौजवान आत्महत्या करके मर गया, कोई जहर खाकर मर गया। इसके अलावा

कभी अखबार में पढ़ने को मिलेगा कि रेल से कट कर मर गया, कहीं से 4 नौजवान आए और किसी को लूट लिया। यह दंतेवाड़ा की जो घटना है, वह क्या है? गृह मंत्री जी ने खुद कहा कि देश का 40 फीसदी हिस्सा लाल झंडे के नीचे चला गया। यह जो सरकार बैठी है जिसे इस देश के अंदर सबसे ज्यादा राज करने का मौका मिला, इसने इस देश के नौजवानों के लिए कोई काम, नीति या कार्यक्रम नहीं किया और बेरोजगारी बढ़ने की वजह से आज हमारे नौजवान आत्महत्या जैसा कदम उठा रहे हैं, अपराधों की ओर जा रहे हैं। सर, दूसरे मुझे यह भी कहना है कि जब महिला आरक्षण बिल आ रहा था तो हमारी बहनें लड़ाई को तैयार थीं। आज मुझे बताइए कि यह महिला आरक्षण बिल आप किस लिए लाना चाहते हैं? यह इसलिए नहीं कि महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण हो तो इस देश के अंदर भारतीय जनता पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी या अन्य सारी पार्टियों को सोचना पड़ेगा कि नौजवानों को अपनी पार्टी में ही कम से कम 50 फीसदी आरक्षण देकर उनका सशक्तिकरण कर दें। जब नौजवान इस जगह में आ जाएगा तो युवा नीतियों पर व अन्य कार्यक्रमों पर भी काम होने लगेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disturb please. Please conclude.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को चाहिए कि नौजवानों को या तो रोजगार दे या बेरोजगारी भत्ता दे। आपको सबक लेना चाहिए मुलायम सिंह यादव जी से, जिन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में नौजवानों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया था। आज जब इतनी बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, तो आप लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देकर उन नौजवानों को सहूलियत देनी चाहिए।

सर, जहां तक Commonwealth Games का सवाल है, इसका आज बड़ा हल्ला है। लेकिन हमारे पास खिलाड़ी कहां हैं? इस देश के अंदर पांच हजार ब्लॉक हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे पास अपने नौजवानों को देने के लिए न कोई सामान है और न कोई प्रशिक्षण देने की ही व्यवस्था है। Commonwealth Games क्या हैं? Commonwealth Games सरकार की जेब भरने का साधन हैं। अगर आपको Commonwealth Games की इतनी जिम्मेदारी या इतनी ही फिक्र थी तो पहले से ही तैयारी करनी चाहिए थी। तो इस तरह से हम कौन सा इस देश के अंदर अपने देश का मान बढ़ाएंगे, जब हमारे खिलाड़ी रैंकिंग में सबसे नीचे आएंगे, तो देश का सम्मान कैसे बढ़ेगा। सरकार को चाहिए था कि 10 साल पहले तैयारी करके हम लोग अपने खिलाड़ियों को ब्लॉक स्तर पर, गांव स्तर पर इतना मजबूत कर देते, कोच देते, कोच दे देते तो शायद हो सकता था कि Commonwealth Games कराने का हम लोगों का कुछ मकसद होता। सर, आपके जरिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश के अंदर खेल का मतलब एक हो गया है, खेल हो गया है सिर्फ क्रिकेट। इसके अलावा कोई अन्य खेल ही नहीं है। अभी हॉकी का वर्ल्ड कप हुआ था, जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय खेल है। इसके खिलाड़ी एक-एक, दो-दो लाख रुपयों के लिए वॉक आउट कर देते हैं, मैच से अलग हट जाते हैं, फिर मंत्री जी जाकर उनको मनाते हैं या दूसरे लोग मनाते हैं। इस खेल की इतनी दुर्दशा हो गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पहले गांव की गलियों के अंदर लोग हॉकी खेलते थे। आज क्या हालत हो गई है? क्या

सरकार को नहीं चाहिए था कि हमारे जो राष्ट्रीय खेल हैं या जो हमारे ग्रामीण खेल हैं वह उनको बढ़ावा दे। आज अगर सरकार का जो भी संगठन है- युवा संगठन है या नेहरू युवा संगठन है या स्पोर्ट्स की जो आपने पूरी स्कीम बना रखी है, वह ज्यादातर सरकार के स्पोर्ट्स प्रकोष्ठों के रूप में इस देश के अंदर काम कर रही हैं, खिलाड़ी बनाने का काम नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज तब किसी नौजवान को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है तो यह देखा जाता है कि वह कौन से मंत्री से संबंध रखता है, कौन सी पार्टी से संबंध रखता है, तभी उसको प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। एक नौजवान जाकर कुश्ती के अंदर मैडल लेकर आता है लेकिन उसको पदम भूषण नहीं दिया जाता है। लेकिन क्रिकेट खेलने वालों को तीन-तीन बार पदम भूषण दिया जाता है। यह उपेक्षा है उस नौजवान की जो कुश्ती के अंदर मैडल लेकर आता है और सरकार द्वारा उसको पदम भूषण जैसा सम्मान नहीं दिया जाता है। तो यह आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं आपको यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश में हल्ला है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि जितने भी खेल संगठन हैं चाहे ओलम्पिक संगठन हो, चाहे कोई दूसरे संगठन हों उन सारे के सारे संगठनों के अध्यक्षों के पदों पर ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं जिनका कभी किसी खेल से कोई वास्ता या मतलब ही नहीं रहा, जिनका कभी उस खेल से कोई वास्ता या मतलब ही नहीं रहा। वह सिर्फ इसलिए बैठे हैं, खेल मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि ऐसे जितने भी संगठन हैं, उन्हें भंग कर देना चाहिए और उनको खेल मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत लेना चाहिए। जब तक आप इनको खेल मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं लेंगे, तब तक इस देश के अंदर अच्छे खिलाड़ी उभरकर नहीं आएंगे। मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आज गरीब आदमी अपने बच्चे को डाक्टर और इंजीनियर नहीं बना सकता है, कोई गरीब आदमी अपने बच्चे को मेडिकल के अंदर एडमिशन नहीं दिला सकता, उसी तरह से आज कोई गरीब बच्चा किसी स्पोर्ट्स की राष्ट्रीय टीम के अंदर नहीं आ सकता है, क्योंकि इसमें राजनीति हावी है। मैं अभी मेरठ गया था, वहां पर एक नौजवान बहुत अच्छा खिलाड़ी है, वह मुझ से बोल रहा था कि मुझे राजीव शुक्ल जी से मिला दो। मैंने पूछा कि क्यों, तो वह बोला कि मैं बहुत खेल चुका हूँ और मुझसे अच्छा कोई खिलाड़ी नहीं है, लेकिन मेरी सिफारिश करने वाला कोई नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की टीम के अंदर नहीं चुना जा सकता।

सर, आप कोई ऐसी नीति बनाइए जिसके अंदर पारदर्शिता हो, ईमानदारी हो। ... (समय की घंटी)... जो गरीब खिलाड़ी मेहनत कर रहा है, उस नौजवान को खेलने का मौका मिले।...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कमाल अख्तर जी...।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, अभी मेरे पास चार मिनट बोलने का समय है। सर, आप देखिए चार मिनट का समय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कुछ भी समय नहीं है। यह तो माइनस फोर लिखा है। आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए मौका दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप सुनिए। बोर्ड पर माइनस फोर लिखा है। आप खत्म करिए।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट है। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अंत में गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसी नीति बनाइए और यह जो आई.पी.एल का हंगामा है, यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इसकी जांच करवाए, क्योंकि आज हर आदमी के मन में आशंका हो गई है कि वे खेल नहीं देख रहे थे, वे जो टिकट लेकर गए थे, उससे वे फिक्स गेम देख रहे थे। इसलिए आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि आप इसकी सीबीआई जांच करवाइए और जितने मंत्री और जितने लोग उसमें शामिल हैं, जैसा कि अभी जावड़ेकर जी ने कहा है कि कम से कम इस देश के लोगों को पता चलना चाहिए कि आखिर क्या हो रहा है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... सौ रुपए के टिकट पांच हजार छपे हैं, एक आदमी अगर दो लाख कमाता है, तो उस पर टैक्स है, ये लोग अरबों-खरबों रुपये कमा रहे हैं और इनके ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, That is all.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सारी नम्बर दो की ब्लैक मनी, हवाला का पैसा लगा हुआ है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, please take your seat.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि...।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : ग्रामीण भारत की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए, खेल में काले धन को समाप्त करिए, राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप कम करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाइए और नौजवानों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नीति बनाइए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I have to thank the Chair wholeheartedly and profusely for having called me to speak on the subject on behalf of the AIADMK. As one of the few youngsters in this House of Elders, I was considered to be fit enough and chosen to speak about the Youth and their activities, besides sports.

Sir, coming to the subject proper, it is really gratifying to note that a major segment of the Indian population belongs to the Youth category about whom we are concerned now. Statistically, it is said, more than 40 per cent of the Indian population comes under the Youth sector and as such this segment should have been given special thrust and priority for its growth and development. But, unfortunately, it seems to be a neglected sector. Due weightage and priority do not seem to be given to this sector to the extent required. There are enough justifications for my above-mentioned observation.

Firstly, though India had attained independence 62 years ago and became a welfare State, it took more than four decades to think about youths and to frame a National Policy on Youth and the National Youth Policy, for the age group between 13 and 35, was revised in 2003, and it included (a) youth empowerment, (b) gender justice, (c) interstructural approach and (d) information and

4.00 P.M.

research network.. Though the policy includes 8 key sectors for development of youth and identifies 5 priority groups of young people, I am sorry to reiterate my adverse comment that there has been no perceptible change or improvement or development on the part of the youths due to the national policies in question. Though, it has not worked in ground realities.

One more illustration that I can cite in this connection is the reduction in outlay. Though it is the usual practice of increasing the allocation for the Ministries every year, but in the case of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the allocation has come down. When the last year outlay was Rs. 3,706 crores, I do not know why it has been reduced to Rs. 3,565 crores this year.

If at all there is any promotion, development and training of youth due to the schemes of this Ministry during the 10th and 11th Plans, it is very much marginal, not substantial. Even such grants and developments that are evident here and there, the same is not due to the exclusive effort of the Department or the Ministry, but due to the inherent strength, individual efforts and environment-ensured.

It is very much disturbing to compare the performance of our Indian youths to that of the other countries in games and sports. Our performance and achievements in the Olympics, the Asian Games and other tournaments are very much poor, particularly when we are the second largest in the world in human resources.

A man is said to be complete and fully grown only when there is three-pronged growth of a man, that is, body, mind and soul. Foremost growth of a man is growth of body for which nutritious food and physical exercises are required. Sports activities do a lot for the physical growth and development of human being, particularly youth.

The measures taken to promote sports and games in schools and colleges and rural parts are not adequate. There should be an automatic system to identify the potential hands, even from the early stage, and taken care of continuously, for which necessary infrastructure and incentives are available. In other countries, the prospective player or sportsman is being taken care of even when the child is in womb. In our country, the national welfare funds, awards and rewards for sportspersons are neither adequate nor timely.

We should learn lessons from advanced countries in the field of sports and games. An excellent opportunity has arisen now, thanks to the Commonwealth Games, 2010 to be held in Delhi shortly. Let us wait and see, how far, we have made use of this opportunity.

This is a very important point. It may not be out of bounds here if I suggest that there should be sports/games meant for MPs exclusively every year. This will ensure enough publicity and enable direct involvement of MPs to promote sports and games.

There should be well established pucca R&D wing that could take care of the latest areas of development of youth and sports.

In sports and games, politics and scams should not have any role to play.

Let me conclude with a request to the Minister. I would like to know whether your system, organized structure and manpower could take care of the needs and the challenges ahead. I would also like to know whether there could be a long term planning and short term followed by necessary timeframe for execution. Thank you.

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। अभी इस सदन में खेल और युवाओं की समस्या पर काफी चर्चा हुई है और बहुत सारे विचार भी आए हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में युवाओं का किस प्रकार से शोषण हो रहा है। अभी आया कि इस देश में चालीस करोड़ युवा बेरोजगार हैं, जिनको किसी प्रकार का अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है और वे दिग्भ्रमित हो रहे हैं। वे दिग्भ्रमित क्यों हो रहे हैं? वे दिग्भ्रमित इसलिए हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनको किसी प्रकार के रोजगार का काम करने का अवसर या अन्य किसी प्रकार का अवसर नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस देश का जो कार्यक्रम है, उसमें उन्हें नहीं जोड़ा जा रहा है। युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय क्यों बनाया गया था? यह इसलिए बनाया गया था ताकि युवा शक्ति को इस देश को बनाने में लगाया जाए। इस देश को बनाने में किस प्रकार से लगाया जाए, इस पर युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय द्वारा आज तक क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करें। मैं साथ ही यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वे युवक आज दिग्भ्रमित हो रहे हैं। आज नक्सलवाद पैदा हो रहा है, देश में माओवादी पैदा हो रहे हैं, जिन लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है, वे हथियार उठाने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं। भूखा क्या न करता। जब पेट में भूख लगती है, तो वह हथियार उठाता है, चीनने के लिए लोगों की तरफ जाता है। मंत्री जी उस दिन बोल रहे थे कि यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। युवाओं को एक तरफ लाने के लिए, जो युवा गरीबी से मर रहा है, तृष्णा से मर रहा है, उपेक्षा से मर रहा है, उसको आप किस प्रकार से मुख्यधारा में लाएंगे, इस पर आपका क्या कार्यक्रम है, इस कार्यक्रम के संबंध में आपका स्पष्टीकरण सामने आना चाहिए, ताकि आने वाले दिनों में इस देश में शांति व्यवस्था बने और युवा शक्ति के द्वारा इस देश में शांति व्यवस्था को बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं युवक कार्यक्रम

और खेल मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इसका कार्यक्रम बना लें, ताकि जो लोग दिग्भ्रमित हो रहे हैं, जो काम नहीं पा रहे हैं, जो काम के लिए आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, जो हथियार उठाने पर मजबूर हैं, उन्हें राहत मिले। वे हथियार क्यों उठा रहे हैं, उन्हें हथियार उठाने से रोकने के लिए आपका क्या कार्यक्रम है, आप किस प्रकार से इनको आगे रोकने का काम करेंगे, इस पर भी मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी के माध्यम से आपसे जानकारी लेना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में किस प्रकार से युवाओं को मुख्यधारा में लाया जाएगा और काम दिया जाएगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो क्रिकेट खेल है, मैं क्रिकेट का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, क्रिकेट मैं भी देखता हूँ, यह एक अच्छा खेल है, लेकिन इसकी आड़ में हमारे जो परंपरागत खेल हैं, जैसे कि हॉकी है, कुश्ती है, कबड्डी है, गुल्ली-डंडा है, ये सारे खेल खत्म हो गए हैं। इन सभी खेलों में हम पदक ले सकते हैं, हम घुड़दौड़ में जा सकते हैं, हम तैराकी में पदक ले सकते हैं। आपकी चयन प्रक्रिया क्या है? खेल मंत्रालय में चयन करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है, आप खिलाड़ियों को किस प्रकार चयनित करते हैं? फाइव स्टार होटल में जो स्वीमिंग पूल है, उसमें जो तैरने वाले लोग हैं, आप उन्हें ऑलंपिक में भेज देते हो, लेकिन यहां पर जो फिशरमैन कम्युनिटी का व्यक्ति है, जो बारह मास पानी में रहता है, जो दो-दो, चार-चार घंटे पानी में तैर सकता है, पानी के अंदर रह सकता है, आप ऐसे लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देने का काम, ऐसे लोगों को लाकर पदक जितवाने का काम नहीं करते हैं। अभी कह रहे थे कि ओलंपिक में पदक नहीं मिलता है, एशियाड में पदक नहीं मिलता है। पदक कैसे मिलेगा? आपकी चयन करने की जो नीति है, खिलाड़ियों को चुनने का जो काम है, वह सरासर गलत है। आप खिलाड़ी नीचे से नहीं ले रहे हैं, आप जिला स्तर से, प्रखंड स्तर से, पंचायत स्तर से खिलाड़ी नहीं ले रहे हैं। पंचायत स्तर पर आपका जो शासन चल रहा है, पंचायत स्तर पर आपके जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, मुखिया है, बी.डी.ओ. है, सी.ई.ओ. है, डी.एम. है, जो इस स्तर पर हैं, उस स्तर पर आपने चयन करने का कैसा तरीका बनाया है? यहां पर, जो काम करने वाले हैं, जो भूखे मर रहे हैं, मगर उनमें क्षमता है, योग्यता है, वे काम करने के लिए आगे आ सकते हैं, उनको चयन करने के लिए आपने क्या तरीका बनाया है? हमारे बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, पश्चिम बंगाल में, असम में, जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, उन राज्यों में भी अच्छे-अच्छे खिलाड़ी हैं, लेकिन उनको चुनने का काम आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपकी चयन प्रक्रिया गलत है। आपको उस चयन प्रक्रिया में आगे आना चाहिए और इस चयन प्रक्रिया में यह होना चाहिए कि जो शोषित और उपेक्षित है, जो गरीब है, जो खेलने वाले लोग हैं और केवल गरीबी के कारण छोड़ दिए गए हैं, ऐसे लोगों को चुनकर सामने आना चाहिए, तब जाकर इस देश को पदक मिलेगा। सर, आपको पदक चाहिए, जो फाइव स्टार होटल में रहने वाले लोग हैं, दिल्ली में रहने वाले लोग हैं, बड़े शहरों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, जो कमेटी है, उस कमेटी को पैसा देकर चयनित होकर आते हैं, ऐसे लोगों से पदक लेना है, तो भारत को पदक मिलने वाला नहीं है। हमारे देश में बहुत सारे प्रतिभावान लोग हैं, बहुत सारे प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी हैं। वैसे लोगों को चुनने के लिए आपको प्रखण्ड स्तर से और पंचायत स्तर से उन्हें चुन कर आगे लाना पड़ेगा। खिलाड़ियों को चयन करने की आपकी जो प्रक्रिया है, उस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए। आप प्रखण्ड स्तर से और पंचायत स्तर से वैसे लोगों को चुन कर लाएं, ताकि आने वाले दिनों में हमारे देश को मेडल मिले और हमारे देश का नाम हो सके।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि किस प्रकार आईपीएल में पैसों की लूट हो रही है।...(समय की घंटी)... एक मिनट, सर। यह इस देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। यह जो आईपीएल का संचालन हो रहा है और उसमें पैसों

का बंटवारा हो रहा है, इस देश में आईपीएल के माध्यम से, खेल के माध्यम से जो लूट हो रही है, उससे युवा दिग्भ्रमित हो रहे हैं। अगर एक तरफ लूट होगी, तो दूसरी तरफ युवा हथियार उठाएगा। इसको कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, Prof. Sahani. Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for having given me the time to speak on this issue. We are discussing an issue which is the future and which is related to 60-70 per cent of our population. As I have been given five minutes, I will be very brief.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for having an increased outlay in this Budget. There has been a 16 per cent increase in the Budget. We are talking about bringing a change and having schemes for reaching the common man so that he benefits from these schemes. I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister. Sir, you need to start from the topmost level, which is, the Sports Authority of India or the sports administration or the department where people haven't changed positions for the last 26 years. Restructuring of the administration has to be done, along with the filling up of vacancies. These have not been done for the last 26 years, to the best of my knowledge. It has to start from there. At the same time, the Sports Authority of India, which is the main authority concerned with sports, should be strengthened and empowered. This authority should have the full manpower that it needs. Then only, we can excel in sports and it can also contribute to the all-round development of our youth.

Thirdly, one very important issue is that of coaches and training centres. We need to have a training centre at taluqa level and tehsil level where a minimum of three to five coaches should be appointed from the local vicinity area because students and young people are always attracted to local sports. They should be regularly updated and they should be physically examined every three or five years. They should be regularly updated with the changing methodologies, norms, rules and so on. There should also be an element of accountability in the case of the coaches and officers at every level. I would give an example here. Three or five years back, the national games were to be held in Punjab and a team from Maharashtra was supposed to go. But the athletes came and told me that they were not going to take part in the tournament. When I asked for the reason, the concerned

officer simply replied कि पंजाब में बहुत टंड है। That was the simple reason that he had given. उन बच्चों का नुकसान हुआ। They had to pay the price. अगर ऐसा चलेगा तो यह नहीं हो सकेगा। So, there should be accountability; there should be a specific norm for every coach, and he should be updated at appropriate time.

Sir, my next point, which is very important, is about the talent search programme. My request to the Government is that the talent search programme should be taken up. At every village level, the talent search programme is needed. Through this, select the students, select the youths and mould them in a particular way in the sports they are interested in.

Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short, I would like to give an example of sports equipment. स्पोर्ट्स एक्विपमेंट्स आज हमें मिलते नहीं हैं। We don't get the sports equipment. As we know, the bow and arrow धनुषबाण-जो इंडियन हिस्ट्री से हजारों सालों से जुड़ा हुआ है, आज, I don't think, we get the bow and arrow at the State capitals also. We don't get this equipment there. These sports equipment should be made available, at least, at the district level. ...(Time-bell rings)... So the Government should look into it.

Sir, my last point is about the youth hostels. I think, we have sanctioned about Rs.3.25 crores for this purpose, but only Rs.84 lakh have been utilized. We need these hostels, caretakers, equipments; and the facilities in these hostels should be upgraded and taken care of.

Sir, my last point is about the scheme which the Government has started, like PYKKA and Nehru Yuva Kendra. The funds and manpower is needed for both these schemes which are very good and nicely developed. So, my request is, funds and manpower is needed for these schemes. So, I have nothing more to say on it. I congratulate the hon. Minister for looking after the Ministry very well. Thank you very much.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय यंग है, ऐनर्जेटिक हैं, अपने काम की तरफ काफी ध्यान देते हैं, लेकिन कुछ बातें हैं, जो मैं मंत्री महोदय तक पहुंचाना चाहूंगा। हमारा देश गांवों का देश है और जिस तरीके से गांव से छन कर स्पोर्ट्स के लिए लड़के आने चाहिए, गांव में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। गांव में आज खेलने के मैदान खत्म हो गए हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर भी लोग खेती करने लगे हैं। सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि स्कूल और कॉलेजों के साथ वहां खेल के मैदान भी रखे जाएं। आज घड़ल्ले से प्राइवेट कॉलेज खुल रहे हैं, प्राइवेट स्कूल खुल रहे हैं, लेकिन किसी के पास भी खेल के मैदान नहीं हैं।

आज लोगों को स्कूल और कॉलेज खोलने की परमिशन तो मिलती जा रही है, लेकिन इस तरह की व्यवस्था भी वहां पर हो, इसके लिए हमारे मंत्री साहब एक इनीशिएटिव लें। हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे गांव के लोग जिन खेलों को खेल सकते हैं, जैसे कबड्डी, फुटबॉल है, वालीबॉल है, जो हम लोग गांव में साधारण तरीके से खेला करते थे, आज उनके लिए न तो मैदान रह गया है और न ही उनको प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था रह गई है। पहले इम्प्लॉइमेंट भी होता था, तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल तक जो लोग जाते थे, उनको सुरक्षा मिलती थी, लेकिन वह भी अब बंद हो गया है। आज एक चीज अवश्य आ गई है, वह है आईपीएल का विवाद। खेल आज बड़े लोगों की सट्टेबाजी बन गया है। इसमें काफी लोग इन्वॉल्वड हैं। जो धन्ना सेठ हैं, जिनके पास गलत रकम है, वे इसमें इन्वॉल्वड हो गए हैं। ऐसे लोगों पर नकेल कसने की अवश्य ही कोई उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इस तरह के कानून लाए जाएं, जिनसे खेलों को इस तरह बदनाम होने से बचाया जा सके।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि गांव में रहने वाले 13 से 35 वर्ष की आयु के लोग, जो लगभग 40% हैं, जिनके पास प्रतिभा है, उनके लिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाए कि वे भी इसमें शामिल हो सकें उनके लिए इस चीज की पूर्ण व्यवस्था हो सके।

कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स पहले हमारे एशिया में एक बार क्वालालम्पुर में हुए थे और अब हमारे यहां दोबारा होने जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए होटल सजाए जाएंगे और साथ ही दूसरे अन्य कई प्रकार के निर्माण कार्य होंगे, लेकिन असल में जो किया जाना था, यहां पर जो स्टेडियम बनना था, वह काम अभी तक कम्प्लीट नहीं हो सका है। यह शायद समय से हो पाएगा या नहीं, इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए। तालकटोरा स्टेडियम और जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्टेडियम 31 दिसम्बर, 2009 तक बन जाने थे। इनको पूरा करने की समयसीमा पहली जुलाई, 2010 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। S.P. Mukherjee Swimming Complex के बनने की भी समयसीमा बढ़ाई गई है। इसके अलावा आर.के. खन्ना टेनिस कॉम्प्लेक्स भी तैयार नहीं हो पाया है। ध्यानचंद स्टेडियम 2010 तक तैयार हो पाएगा या नहीं, यह मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इतनी बात कह सकता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसके पीछे लगे हुए हैं। अगर यह बन गया हो तो वह बता दें।

DR. M.S. GILL : Dhyana Chand stadium was ready long ago and we had a world cup match over there.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मैं कुछ दिन पहले चीन गया था। मैंने वहां देखा कि खेल आयोजित होने से एक साल पहले ही वहां सारे स्टेडियम तैयार कर दिए गए थे। हम इसमें इतने पीछे क्यों हैं, जबकि हमें इसकी जानकारी थी? इसलिए, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इस पर थोड़ा ध्यान दें। हमारा अपना खेल हॉकी है। मैं क्रिकेट का विरोधी नहीं हूं, वह जरूर हो, लेकिन इसमें जो सट्टेबाजी हो रही है, उसको जरा कम किया जाए या रोका जाए। इसके साथ ही हमारे जो अपने खेल हैं, जिन्हें हम अपने देश में खेल पाते हैं, उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिस तरह से उनको मदद मिलनी चाहिए, उस तरह से मदद नहीं मिल रही है, इसलिए इसको देखा जाए। IPL-4 के लिए दो नए franchises को जोड़ने की घटना इस खेल में हुई ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं इसको छोड़ देता हूं। मैं इसमें नहीं जाता। मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस खेल में व्यापारी, जुआरी और अंडरवर्ल्ड के लोगों का जो प्रभाव है उसको रोकने के लिए मंत्री महोदय कदम उठाएं।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ बातें संक्षेप में ही कहना चाहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, IPL से 4500 करोड़ रुपए generate होते हैं और सरकार को मात्र 300 करोड़ यानी 10 प्रतिशत भी नहीं मिल पाते हैं, इसलिए इसको देखा जाए। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, इसको भी देखने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सर, मैं पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाके से आता हूं, इसलिए इस बारे में थोड़ा ही जानता हूं कि क्रिकेट अभी प्रमुख खेल जरूर हो गया है, लेकिन ग्रामीण खेलों के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जो बिल्कुल नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस पर जरा विशेष ध्यान दें और IPL को कंट्रोल करने की व्यवस्था करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Mr. Singh. Now, Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy. In the others category, there are nine names and the total time is forty minutes. You can take five minutes.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, thank you. I am associating myself with the present contentious issue of I PL cricket. I do not have the luxury of reviewing the entire Sports Ministry. Sir, cricket is a fascination and combination of patriotism and entertainment. If there is something next to God, it is cricket! It is viewed by masses in India and it can be termed as addiction. Such a game has become a business and it has become a money-spinning event, bigger than the economy of any sector in India.

Sir, till now, the management of cricket was being done without any Parliamentary scrutiny. Even though there is direct and indirect taxation involved, as my senior colleague Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan has said, but, unfortunately, there had been no Parliamentary scrutiny and it is in the private hands. We woke up to the present scam after the resignation of the first UPA Minister and he resigned in shame too.

This IPL related scam is revolving around a coterie of 60 persons which includes politicians, some as Ministers in this House, some as Members in this House, who were involved in this scam. Bureaucrats, cricketers and businessmen are also involved. If we put all of them together, it is only 60 persons who are involved in the huge money transaction and its profit. The Government should not confine itself to petty thinking of fixing those who have fixed themselves in the Government system, Sir. I think a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward as it has been, done in the case of Cricket Australia. It should be autonomous but it should be answerable to the people also. Sir, I

will be brief because I have only two minutes left. This should not be left to the market forces. It should be controlled by the Government but it should be given some autonomy as has been done in the case of Cricket Australia. There is tremendous speculation that black money, ill-gotten wealth which went from India to Mauritius from that route it is coming as investment in the franchises, of course, without the permission of the Government of India. Now some enforcement agency is also investigating. This also should be investigated. I do not say that all the franchises are involved. But there are some franchises, may be two or three, who are involved in this type of investment. This should also be probed.

Sir, the lifeline of this entire IPL is the broadcasting. Even now it is appearing in the Press that Multi Screen Media paid 80 million dollars as kickbacks for getting this contract awarded. Not only this, Sir, it involves millions of dollars. Ultimately, the consumer has to pay the entire money to the companies by purchasing their materials. That means it is people's money who are paying for all these things, for this entire business. I am completing, Sir. I have one minute left and I will complete it within that time. Another part of this game is that there is betting and match fixing in which millions of dollars are involved. It is just like Matka and Satta, Sir. It is operating in India through Dubai also. One of the worst things is that it is controlled by a declared terrorist whose name is allegedly appearing. Sir, Dawood Ibrahim is also involved in it. That means it involves our national security. Wherever we sit before the TV, we see that everybody is having a cell phone. I thought what they are doing. They are betting, Sir, which is ruining so many families in India. Whatever we are subsidising and giving grants to the poor people, the BPL families, it is routed to these Dubai bosses. So, ultimately, one day or the other, it is a threat to our democracy. So, I am requesting the Minister to have a Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe this matter and advise our House for having a Bill which controls this type of scam, Sir. Thank you.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपने मुझे 'Working of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports' पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। जो कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स होने वाले हैं, उसके लिए मैं यूपीए सरकार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। इसके साथ ही, सन् 1982 में राजीव जी और इंदिरा जी के समय में एशियन गेम्स का आयोजन किया गया था। उसी का नतीजा है कि आज यह सरकार सोनिया गांधी और प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह के नेतृत्व में कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स का आयोजन कर रही है। वर्ष 2010-2011 के बजट में आपने sports and youth पर खर्च करने के लिए 492 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं।

नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, भारत स्काउट और इसके अलावा जितनी भी योजनाएं, नौजवानों को फायदा देने के लिए बनाई गई हैं, मैं उनके लिए भी मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। हमारे स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर साहब, जो स्पोर्ट्स को तथा नौजवानों

को आगे ले जाने का काम कर रहे हैं, मैं उनको भी मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। जब तक आप Rural Sports को आगे नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, गांवों में Rural Sports को importance नहीं देंगे, तब तक हालत में सुधार नहीं होगा। हमारे यहां जितने भी स्कूल हैं, चाहे गवर्नमेंट के स्कूल हों या प्राइवेट स्कूल हों, कहीं भी खेलने का कोई ग्राउंड ही नहीं है। जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश में केवल 15 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में ही खेल-कूद का प्रबंध है, बाकी स्कूलों में इसका कोई प्रबंध नहीं है। जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जो urban areas में हैं, वहां तो कोई ग्राउंड ही नहीं है, वहां सिर्फ स्कूल रहता है, वह भी किराए की बिल्डिंग में रहता है और उसमें भी बच्चे पढ़ते रहते हैं, उनको खेलने का मौका कहाँ मिलेगा? अगर खेलना है, तो गलियों में खेलो या सड़क पर खेलो।

हमारे यहां एक ऐसा कानून आना चाहिए कि हर स्कूल के लिए जब भी हम permission देते हैं, तो उस वक्त कितना ग्राउंड है, खेलने के लिए कितनी जगह है, यह सब देखना चाहिए और यदि एक एकड़ या डेढ़ एकड़ की जमीन हो, तो बच्चों को वहां खेलने का मौका मिलता है, चाहे वालीबॉल हो, चाहे कबड्डी हो, चाहे फुटबाल हो, ये सब खेल खेलने का उन्हें मौका मिलता है। आज बच्चों के लिए खेलने का मौका ही नहीं है। हमारे बचपन में तो खुली जगह थी, हम हर जगह खेलते थे, अब तो बिल्डिंग आ गई, बड़े-बड़े constructions आ गए, Specific Economic Zones आ गए, बच्चे कहाँ खेलेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि UPA सरकार को हर गवर्नमेंट को लिखना चाहिए कि जब तक स्पोर्ट्स के लिए ग्राउंड की सुविधा न हो, तब तक स्कूल के लिए permission न दी जाए। हमारे बचपन में पी.टी. टीचर होता था, स्पोर्ट्स इंस्ट्रक्टर होता था, अब तो वे भी नहीं हैं, अब उनका appointment भी नहीं हो रहा है, तो यह सोच कैसे आगे बढ़ेगी?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारी जो फैडरेशंस हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं, एसोसिएशंस हैं, इन तीनों पर ही स्पोर्ट्स की प्रगति निर्भर है। मैं आंध्र प्रदेश में स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर रह चुका हूँ, ये स्पोर्ट्स एसोसिएशंस कैसे चल रही हैं, मैं, जानता हूँ। सालों तक वहां एक ही आदमी, सेक्रेटरी बनकर बैठा रहता है, बूढ़ा हो गया है, चलने लायक हालत में भी नहीं है, लेकिन वह अपने पद को नहीं छोड़ता है। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन एक-एक आदमी 30 सालों तक, 40 सालों तक सेक्रेटरी बनकर बैठा रहता है। इसकी वजह से नौजवानों को आगे आने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। यदि किसी खिलाड़ी को समय पर मौका मिल जाए, तो वह आगे बढ़ता है। हमारे जयपाल रेड्डी साहब यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि हैदराबाद की फुटबॉल इतनी मशहूर थी कि 1956 के ओलंपिक में हमारे हैदराबाद के 7 खिलाड़ी खेले थे - अजीज, जो कैप्टन थे, एंथानी, जो गोलकीपर थे, सलाम, बलराम, हामिद, नूर और मोहित, ये 7 प्लेयर्स हैदराबाद से खेले थे, आज वहां से एक भी प्लेयर नहीं खेल रहा है, वहां फुटबाल ही खत्म हो गई है, जहां देखिए, क्रिकेट ही क्रिकेट है। आज यदि हम छोटा-मोटा फुटबॉल का मैच खेलें, तो हमें sponsors नहीं मिलते हैं और टी.वी. वाले भी क्रिकेट ही दिखाते हैं, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी वगैरह नहीं दिखाते हैं। अब टेनिस का प्रचलन भी हो गया है, लेकिन टेनिस का रैकेट खरीदने के लिए हमारे पास पैसे नहीं रहते हैं। फुटबॉल ऐसा गेम है, हॉकी ऐसा गेम है कि हम स्टिक से काम निकाल लेते हैं और 11 लोग इधर, 11 लोग उधर खेल सकते हैं, बीच में एक एंपायर होता

है, वह चांस भी हमको नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए जो rural sports हैं, जिनको गरीब आदमी खेल सकता है, हमें उनको बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। जो Rajiv Gandhi Tribal Sports Meet हुई थी, मैं विजयनगर के स्कूल में खड़ा था, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि tribal बच्चों में इतना टेलेट है कि मैं बयान नहीं कर सकता। जहां तक रनिंग का सवाल है, उनमें इतना ज्यादा stamina है, लेकिन हम उन्हें encourage ही नहीं करते, आप केवल urban areas में ही encourage करते हैं। गांवों के बच्चों में इतना टेलेट है, मल्लेश्वरी जैसी गरीब औरत, भारत के लिए ओलंपिक में, weight lifting में Gold Medal लेकर आई। इसलिए आप rural sports को encourage कीजिए। आज अगर Tribal Sports Academy बनाकर, 12 साल के जो बच्चे हैं, उनको अच्छा खाना खिला कर और अच्छा sports खेला कर आगे लाएंगे, तो वह talent होगा। हम लोग तब शुरू करते हैं, जब Commonwealth Game होना होता है, तो उसके दो साल पहले से तैयारी शुरू करते हैं, उससे कैसे मेडल मिलेगा? दूसरे देश, छोटे-छोटे अफ्रीकन देश आठ मेडल, दस मेडल लेते हैं, जबकि हमारी 110 करोड़ की आबादी है और उनमें से 40-50 करोड़ नौजवान हैं और हमें सिर्फ shooting में एक मेडल मिला। उसी से हम लोग इतना खुश हो जाते हैं कि उसको टी.वी. पर बार-बार दिखाया जाता है। उसको भी टी.वी. पर ज्यादा दिखा कर खराब कर देते हैं। टी.वी. पर उनका advertisement आता है, वह भी shooting छोड़ देते हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा ही नहीं होता है, तो फिर shooting कैसे होगा? हमारे एम.एस. गिल साहब ने चुनाव आयोग में पूरा systematic बदलाव किया, लेकिन यहां Sports Ministry में आने के बाद ये weak हो गए हैं। यहां पर भी इन्हें जोर लगाना होगा। ये जो Associations हैं, ये autonomous bodies हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एक चुनाव हुआ, उसके बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां Returning Officer आया, Returning Officer ने election declare किया, उसके बाद nomination हो गया और withdraw हो गया, Notification निकल गया, Ballot Paper आ गया। आखिरी दिन हम लोग होटल में मिले तो पुराने President ने बोला कि we are removing the Returning Officer. We came from Delhi as Observer and we become the Returning Officer. एक ही second में सब खत्म कर दिया। मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि सब हाथ में लेकर जैसे इंदिरा गांधी जी ने 1975 में दो regulatory बनाई थी, लेकिन बाद में एनडीए की सरकार ने उसको खत्म कर दिया। एक आदमी तीस-तीस साल, चालीस-चालीस साल तक एक ही पद पर बने रहते हैं, जब कि दो टर्म से ज्यादा नहीं रहना चाहिए। यहां तक कि अमेरिका में भी कोई दो टर्म से ज्यादा राष्ट्रपति के पद पर नहीं रह सकता है। यहां पर तो बुढ़े होने तक बने रहते हैं। IPL में तो आपको पता ही है कि वहां एक-एक खिलाड़ी की बोली लगाई जा रही है। यहां तो फुटबाल अच्छा खेल है, तब भी इसको कोई लेने वाला नहीं है। इससे कोई नौकरी तक नहीं मिलती है और इतना अच्छा खेल होते हुए भी इसको कोई sponsor तक नहीं करता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह autonomous body की दुकान बंद होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए एक regulatory की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। आज नए बच्चों को आगे आने का chance ही नहीं मिलता है। आप चाहे कुछ भी बोलें, लेकिन जब एक आदमी ज्यादा दिन तक सीट पर बैठता है, तो उसका vested interest शुरू हो जाता है। उसके रिश्तेदार, उसके भतीजे, उसकी बहू, आदि सब लोग आ जाते हैं और जो असल प्लेयर होते हैं, उनको चांस ही नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि tribal areas में जहां-जहां

potential है, वहां Sports Academy बनानी चाहिए। जिनके पास potential है, उनको भी मौका देना चाहिए। इसको सिर्फ यहीं से शुरू नहीं कीजिए, बल्कि इसको स्कूल से शुरू कीजिए। इसलिए आप दस साल का प्लान अभी से शुरू कीजिए, तब दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का नाम हो जाएगा। तब हम 20-25 गोल्ड मेडल भी ला सकते हैं, मगर आज जब कॉमनवेल्थ गेम या ओलंपिक गेम होने वाला होता है, तब उसके लिए सिर्फ ट्रेनिंग कैंप होता है। खेल खेलने के लिए जाने से तीन महीने पहले ट्रेनिंग कैंप हो जाता है, उसके बाद फ्लाइट होता है और उसके बाद वापस आ जाते हैं।

जितनी भी autonomous bodies हैं, उनका चुनाव under the supervision of the Central Government होना चाहिए। यह Sports Ministry से होना चाहिए और उसके लिए एक regulatory होना चाहिए। जब Ballot Paper के साथ चुनाव होगा, तभी अच्छे नौजवानों को, अच्छे sportsman को मौका मिलेगा। ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो इसी तरह से चलता रहेगा, अपने रिश्तेदारों का appointment करते जाएंगे और जो talented बच्चे हैं, वे पीछे चले जाएंगे और देश को कोई भी गोल्ड मेडल नहीं मिलेगा। एक जमाने में कबड्डी का खेल भी अपना स्थान रखता था और archery भी नम्बर वन पर था, लेकिन अब वह भी पीछे चला गया है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि rural sports को ज्यादा महत्व दीजिए। इनके पास यह भी रिकॉर्ड नहीं है कि कौन-से associations ने yearly कितने games खिलाए? ये एक tournament कर लेते हैं और हमारे जैसे एक वीआईपी को बुला लेते हैं। कप देखकर हम लोग खुश हो जाते हैं, इसके लिए कोई पेपर वर्क हो जाता है। लेकिन वह क्या कर रहा है, उस पर हम कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

हम उसी में खुश हो जाते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि आप as a chief guest आ जाना और हम चले जाते हैं। वे क्या कर रहे हैं, क्या कुछ कर रहे हैं, टूर्नामेंट करा रहे हैं या मैच करा रहे हैं, हम यह नहीं देखते हैं। आपका ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम.एस. गिल साहब के पास talent है, यू.पी.ए. सरकार को सोनिया जी का सहयोग है, मनमोहन सिंह जी का सहयोग है, यानी sports के क्षेत्र में अब तक जो भी इस देश में चल रहा है, अगर नौजवानों को Gold Medal दिलाना है, तो इसको reconsider करना चाहिए और इसको regulate करके elections should be held under the supervision of the Central Government. With these words, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The next name is Shri M. Rama Jois. Mr. Jois, Shri Manohar Joshi has to catch his flight. Can you speak after him?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Okay, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Joshi, you are yourself a former Speaker of the Lok Sabha. I believe that you are aware of the time constraint.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, thank you very much for having given me this

opportunity. 'Youth affairs' and 'sports' both are my favourite subjects. I am always thinking about the youth of our country only because I come from a political party which is of youngsters. I must also say that my profession is technical education and, therefore, the boys who come to me for studies are also youngsters. I am particularly interested in this subject only because I think that this subject is very near and dear to the hon. Members of Parliament. It is said that 40 per cent of the population in our country is the population of youngsters. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for us that we care for them, we look after them. The future of our country depends on what the young people of our country do. I remember, when I was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, I had kept the Sports Ministry with me only because I always claimed that the sports can change the entire character of a person. Therefore, the sports have been very important to me. Not only this, I had been the President of the Mumbai Cricket Association for four times. Therefore, I came very close to the BCCI. I had also been the Vice-President for four times. I know how these organizations function. As a Chief Minister, I did three things, which I want the Central Government to do. I had introduced a Sports Policy in my State. This Policy contained a number of points. But I will mention only three points, which I specifically want the Central Government to do. First, the sports should be an integrated part of a school curriculum. I think, this is expected in the Central Government's Policy also, but it is, unfortunately, not happening. The second point in my Sports Policy was that every taluka or the tehsil centre must have a playground, with facilities for athletics. The third point was that the incentive was to be given to the schools showing excellence in the sports. I think, these basic points will be useful for the entire young generation, which is interested in sports. Another thing what we did was for wrestling and kabbadi. Here, a number of hon. Members said that these were Indian games and, therefore, the people who excel in these games should be encouraged. They should properly be looked after.

Sir, the National Youth Policy was formulated in 1988. The new National Policy was formulated in 2003. Sir, these policies contain everything. But it is very unfortunate that the implementation of the policies is not being done. That is why problems are increasing. There are organizations for implementing these policies like Nehru Yuva Kendra, about which Mr. Javadekar also mentioned, the National Service Scheme, Bharat Scouts and Guides and others. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has asked for the reports from different universities as to what they have done about the youth affairs.

Sir, secondly, when I come to sports, I think there is not so much of encouragement given to the sports as we expected. For instance, an issue was raised in the House that Sachin Tendulkar, who is supposed to be the world's Best Cricketer, should be awarded 'Bharat Ratna.' What happened to that? Somebody referred to it while speaking and said that some more details are required, then only, Sachin Tendulkar can be considered for 'Bharat Ratna.' Sir, as a matter of fact, we must be proud of it that we have a cricketer like 'Sachin Tendulkar.' The concerned Minister, Dr. Gill, should take personal interest and see that 'Bharat Ratna' is given to him. We have awarded 'Bharat Ratna' to a number of people from different walks of life. Then, why not a person who is the topmost, in the world, in the game of cricket be given Bharat Ratna? I urge upon the Minister to look into it personally and 'Bharat Ratna' be awarded to him. I hope the entire House will agree with me that 'Sachin Tendulkar' deserves it and it should be awarded to him.

Sir, I would also like to mention here that in Olympic Games - a reference was also made by many people - we are still lagging behind. Mr. Bindra got the 'Gold Medal' after many, many years. Sir, after 28 years, he got a medal but that was his personal achievement. Not in any other game, as such, we could get a gold medal. Sir, it is known to everybody that this country is a vast country. There are a lot of intelligent cricketers. But this requires a special study as to why it is not happening. My request to the hon. Minister would be that the scheme of 'Catch them Young' must be taken up in the country immediately. ...(Time-bell rings)... Right from the childhood, if we take a child with us and teach him and if his diet is looked after, then, it is possible to make a good progress and gold medals can come to us in Olympics also. Sir, if I do not speak anything about IPL, my speech will not be complete. Mr. Balasaheb Thackeray, Shiv Sena Chief, has already said that IPL must be totally banned. We must consider whether this can be done. I am saying this because there is a body like the BCCI which looks after the game of 'Cricket.' Why should there be two bodies? They buy cricketers and their income is set by the people. It is gambling. So, they are spoiling the name of the 'Cricket.' I would request the hon. Minister to consider banning IPL for three years. Thereafter, it could be given to proper people and could be run properly. Sir, the trend of glamour girls working as 'cheer leaders' should be stopped forthwith. This is not the culture of our country. Why do you want these ladies to come there and entertain the people? It is the game of Cricket.

Only those who are interested in cricket should come, not those who are interested in cheerleaders who dance and try to attract the people.

Then, regarding Lalit Modi's affairs, what are you going to do? Firstly, he has earned, as said, crores of rupees.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No; no.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: I think, it is absolutely necessary that a CBI inquiry should be immediately instituted against Mr. Lalit Modi. When we read the newspapers, we also get upset that somebody is trying to make money out of the game of cricket, and, therefore, it is necessary to do it. ... (Time-bell rings) ... Let us have a CBI enquiry against him and then the matter will be settled.

Lastly, Sir, these days there are a number of politicians who are connected with the game of cricket. I would not like to mention their names. Shri Pranab Mukherjee has announced a complete enquiry into this matter. Let those enquiries take place. I think that on 26th the BCCI must, as they have said, see that Mr. Modi goes. Mr. Modi has also declared - I read in the Press today - that he is prepared to expose the names of those politicians who have invested the money in it. Mr. Modi must be called and asked who are those politicians or their relatives who have invested money in this game. If this is done, I am sure that things will be set right.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Improving the cricket should be the only aim and nothing else. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Respected Mr. Vice-Chairman, I think, after my entering into Rajya Sabha, I got the first opportunity of speaking on the best subject relating to youths. This is the most important Ministry as the youths really are the wealth of the nation on which the health of the nation depends.

When Jayanthiji initiated the debate, I remembered an instance which happened about 15 years ago. There was a big report in the Press, 'Scarcity of water in Madras.' Then, my daughter, after reading that, asked a question, Madras is on the seashore, where is the question of scarcity of water? Then, I asked her to read further. Then she realized that in Madras, there is a scarcity of pure drinking water, notwithstanding the fact that Madras is on the seashore. That is the fate of our nation today. After Independence, our population has trebled, and now, after 63 years of Independence,

we are over-populated but we are short of men with required qualities. This is the biggest failure of our education and youth programmes. During freedom struggle, selflessness, desire to serve the country, patriotism, purity of character were the hallmark and idealism inspired the youth. But, unfortunately, that is all absent now.

I remember a Hindi song, हम वतन की मौहब्बत पर मर जाएंगे, नाम दुनिया में जाहिर कर जाएंगे। This was the song which was being sung during the freedom struggle. But after the struggle for Independence was over, the struggle for power started and once the struggle for power started, we have forgotten all our national unity. Shri Subramaniam Bharati coming from Tamil Nadu had written a poem, 'O, Bharat Mata, you have got 33 crores of faces, but your heart is one. You speak in 18 languages but your mind is one. It is in Tamil; I have translated it into English. In fact, I have incorporated it in one of my judgments when I was a judge of Karnataka High Court. But unfortunately, after Independence, we have completely forgotten patriotism. पैसा कमाओ, मजा करो has become the main object of life. This is the problem because we thought economic prosperity alone will be good for the nation but, unfortunately, if there is only economic prosperity without character, the nation will be ruined.

Nowadays, there is desire for power, the desire to make more and more money sufficient for even three generations through unethical and shortcut methods, not earning money the hard way. All these and sexual immorality are eating into the vitals of our nation. This is the biggest problem today. People have not realized that temporary pleasures lead to permanent misery. Why have we landed in this situation? Till now, we have had eleven Five Year Plans, with two-three years still remaining. Huge sums of money have been invested. But, as far as the implementation of these Plans is concerned, the problem is that we do not have any fundamental plan for creating men who could implement these plans honestly and efficiently. Swami Vivekananda had said that we wanted men of character and integrity. Unfortunately, we did not prepare a plan for creating youth of high character. We thought that economic progress would serve the nation better. But, unfortunately, it hasn't.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TARIQ ANWAR, in the Chair)

Mahatma Gandhi, considered as a sage of the scientific age, had written a letter as early as on 24th January, 1922, which was earlier published * and subsequently republished on 15th August, 1965 in Hindustan Dainik. I shall read that very important letter. Gandhi had said, "We should remember that immediately on the attainment of freedom, our people are not going to secure happiness. As we become independent, all the defects in the system of election, injustice, tyranny

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

5.00 P.M.

of the richer class, as also the burden of running the administration, is bound to come upon us. People would begin to feel that during those days", that is, even during the British days, "there was more justice, there was better administration, there was peace, there was honesty to a very great extent among the administrators, compared to the days after Independence. The only benefit of Independence, however, would be that we would get rid of slavery and the blot thereof. But there is hope. If education spreads throughout the country, people would develop in their childhood qualities of pure conduct, god fearing, love, swaraj and so on which would give us happiness when we inculcate all those things. Otherwise, India would become an abode of great injustice and tyranny of rulers. Therefore, after Independence, the first priority that should have been given in our educational system, was to develop good character. That has totally been missing. We have created so many educational institutions, with so many degrees like MBBS, BE, post-graduate courses, etc. But one aspect which is common to all the fields is that of creating men of character and integrity. That is absent. That is why we have landed ourselves in this situation in spite of enormous expansion of professional and educational institutions. We have not developed our education in the required manner, including the cultural values. Most of us do not know what is that. 'परित्यजेदर्थं कामौ, यौ स्यातौ धर्मवर्जितौ' which means 'reject wealth and desires which are contrary to morals'. That should have been made a part and parcel of our education system and should have been ingrained in the heart of every individual. Today's youth should have been of that character. Unfortunately, we did not give importance to that. As a result, today, we have corruption everywhere. It has spread like cancer in every part of the body politic of the country. IPL is the greatest example. Making more and more money through unethical means and shortcuts, has become the order of the day. I am reminded of the famous song in Anarkali, 'प्यार किया तो डरना क्या, प्यार किया कोई चोरी नहीं की" Now, people in power say, "रिश्वत लिया तो डरना क्या, रिश्वत लिया कोई चोरी नहीं की" — I have not committed any theft; I have only taken a bribe. ऐसी परिस्थिति हमारे देश में आ गई है।

This is the root cause of moral degradation which has been eating into the vitals of our country. Mahatma Gandhi indicated seven sins which should be eschewed. How great Mahatma Gandhi was this has been quoted in Justice J.S. Verma's Report on Fundamental Duties. Mahatma

Gandhi said that there are seven social sins. One is politics without principles. I think we have achieved that to a great extent. Second is commerce without morality. Third is wealth without work; this is IPL. We get wealth without any effort or work. Fourth is education without character. Fifth is science without humanity. Sixth is pleasure without conscience and the seventh is worship without sacrifice. This should have been made part of our education. Fortunately, Justice Verma has recommended that Fundamental Duties must be made part of our education system. But, unfortunately, by inadvertence or whatever it is, Fundamental Duties were not incorporated in the Constitution originally. It should have been the first Chapter. But without that Fundamental Rights were given. It was only in 1975 that by the 42nd Amendment, Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution. I will read the extract given by Justice J.S. Verma in his Report on Fundamental Duties. It says, "To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institution, the National Flag and the National Anthem; to cherish and follow the ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that we, as a nation, constantly rise to higher levels of education." We have done nothing. The resultant position is that today everywhere it is said 'sons of "the soil." I always say that there is only one soil, that is, the soil of Bharat Mata. We are all one throughout the country. In 1942, Mahatma Gandhi started Quit India Movement. Now the movement which has been started in some parts of the country is 'Split India'. This is the misfortune of our country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: These 40 crore youth are born after Independence. What kind of education we have given to them? All these 40 crore youth were born after Independence but we have never given them proper education. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "industrialise or perish". But, today, because of moral degradation what has happened is 'Industrialise and perish'. This is the situation where we have reached today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: We have got ancient knowledge, but, unfortunately, we don't know what it is. In Upanishads, there is one Chapter which tells us what is the measure of happiness of a human society. It says, "युवस्यात साधु युवाध्यायिकः अशिष्टो बलिष्ठो कुटिष्टः॥ तस्ये यं पृथ्वि वित्तस्य पूर्ण स्यात् स एको मानुष आनन्दः॥" It means that the youth must be highly learned of sterling character, and

then they must be physically fit, devoid of bad-habits. What is the number of youth in a particular nation? That is the measure of happiness. If we ask a chartered accountant or an economist as to what is the happiness of a nation, he will calculate the per capita income and all that. But our Upanishads say that there must be sufficient men of good character. Therefore, Justice J.S. Verma recommended that Article 51A should be made part of our studies and there is also a Report of the National Youth Commission appointed during Mr. Vajpayee's Government. It says "Bedrock of all education should be the inculcation of moral and spiritual values". That is what we have ignored or overlooked. When I see Nehru Yuva Kendra, except good character and conduct everything else is mentioned. It says that Youth clubs enrolled under NYKs work in the areas like education and training, creating awareness, skill development and self-employment, entrepreneurial development, thrift and cooperatives, development of body through sports and adventure... and also through sustained exposure to new ideas and development strategies. For implementation of programme, in the objects of Nehru Yuva Kendras there is no reference to character.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: That is the biggest problem. Therefore, the question is: whither are all youths going? In a survey made by a newspaper in Karnataka about a few years back, they found that 75 per cent of the youths in urban colleges are alcohol addicts, and 60 per cent of the youths in rural colleges are alcohol addicts. Now, by the time - the age of 24 or 25 - when they have to take the responsibility of the nation or the family, substantial majority of the youths will have neither moral character nor physical strength. (Time-bell rings)... Only in NSS, there is some reference to social service. But, it covers only 14,698 colleges, only 8,174 schools and 3,25,000 youths. What is the use? ...(Time-bell rings)... It is just like an oasis in a desert. The sad commentary on our youth programme is that we produce men of knowledge and competence. They are many competent lawyers, competent doctors, competent administrators minus ethics. That is the biggest problem our nation is facing. Therefore, there is a famous saying, "अयोग्यः पुरुषो नास्ति, योजकः सत्र दुर्लभः" - no one is useless, but there are no good planners. But, what is the plan we have made? In the Eleventh Plan, there is no reference to building of character.

There is a difference between the law and cultural values. Law is punitive in character. Only after a man commits an offence, he is punished. But, as far as culture is concerned, it is preventive in character. That is why, it is said that prevention is better than cure. But, unfortunately, we did not take steps for inculcating cultural values which are preventive in nature. As a result, we do not have the sufficient number of youth who have got good character.

As far as sports are concerned, Mahatma Gandhi said, 'swadeshi'. I have got a book, 'My Picture of Free India' written just before Independence. He said, "in every field of our activity, there must be swadeshi stamp." Fortunately, I had an opportunity, though I was very young, to participate in the freedom movement. That impressed me so much that till today, I have not played any videshi game at all, and I began to put my signature in Devnagari from 15th August, 1947. That was the type of influence that Mahatma Gandhi had on youths. We have forgotten all that. That is because struggle for power instead of struggle for freedom has completely ruined us. ... (Time-bell rings)... And, our sports involve minimum use of national resources. Take, for example, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Yoga, Pranayam. They do not require even a single pie. But, what is the amount you require for cricket or any other game? Crores of rupees are required. — That is why, minimum use of national resources and less expensive method should be adopted. That has been our cultural value. But, we have completely forgotten our cultural values. The first condition is that you must reject desires which are contrary to morals. We have forgotten those morals. We are only insisting on earning money and physical enjoyment.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : श्री राजनीति प्रसाद।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Unless we make a thorough overhauling of our educational system and introduce this character building activity, the young generation will not be able to develop good character. So, I appeal to the Government to take steps to inculcate cultural "values in the youngsters so that, at least, after 30 years, we will have a generation of men who are incorruptible, who are honest and who are patriots.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : श्री राजनीति प्रसाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं एक सदस्य के बाद बोल लूंगा।

SHRI G. N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, youth constitutes the most powerful and vibrant section of the society. It is imperative upon any and all progressive and developing societies

to give utmost importance to the aspirations of the youth who happen to be the most volatile section of society too. Youth energy, if harnessed properly, can become the catalyst of change for better, but, if ignored, it may go astray. The issue of youth unrest emerged soon after the Independence, and, for two decades, it was the most favourite subject discussed in colleges and universities. Perhaps we had not imagined that one day the frustrations of youth would lead them to armed rebellion against the State. Naxalism, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, and, now, Maoism! There may be many internal and external factors, but the opportunity for the enemies of nation to fish in troubled waters was provided by our own people. Had we kept our house in order, the history might have been different. To be precise, had we not ignored the aspirations and frustrations of youth, we might not have lost thousands of them to extremism and militancy.

In my State, Jammu and Kashmir, we have peace and stability after nearly two decades. Apparently, terrorism is defeated and the number of militants is reduced to a few hundred, most of them foreigners. But under this apparent peace and tranquility, the attempts of infiltration are not as disturbing as the reports of exfiltration by some teenagers.

In a scenario, where the average life of a militant is not more than a few months, they are not getting refuge anywhere and they are constantly on the run. What lures these innocent children to take the path of assured destruction?

Sir, in Jammu and Kashmir, I have seen little activity of Nehru Yuva Kendras or the Sports Authority of India Training Centres; no Youth festivals; National Sports Talent Hunt - I have not seen; Panchayat Yuva Krida and Khel Centres - I have not seen. We have only two youth hostels, one in Jammu and another in Srinagar. The Srinagar Youth Hostel was till recently under the possession of security forces.

In the Annual Report of the Ministry - pardon me, I had a cursory look - I have seen the mention of 'Jammu and Kashmir' only at two places. One, in the table giving the details of the funds.... Sir, I solicit the attention of the Minister, please. Sir, I have seen the mention of Jammu and Kashmir only at two places in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 2009-10. One in the table giving the details of the funds released for different panchayats to promote sports, and, for Jammu and Kashmir, I found it 'nil'. No funds for any Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat for promotion of sports activities. Another mention is where some money has been given to Amateur Handball Association of

India - 'J&K chapter'. Youth is the most precious asset of the society and any investment in youth is bound to pay highest dividends. Unemployment is the biggest cause of the unrest and frustration among the Kashmiri youth. Their numbers have crossed half-a-million, and, many of them have taken to drugs and are turning into the heaviest liability for the State.

It is not too late to address this problem to formulate an employment package for J&K. We have to be generous in creating employment opportunities and also in providing sports facilities to this troubled State. We have almost no facility for aspiring sportsmen outside the two capital cities of Jammu and Srinagar. I solicit the personal and focused attention of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and, a generous grant for development of sports fields and other facilities in rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir. My State now has the most conducive atmosphere, and, as it always had and shall have the most comfortable weather for all types of sports activities.

Twenty years ago, when many saw J&K slipping away, we were told, 'sky is the limit'. Special employment drives and unrestricted funds for development were offered. Today, when almost everybody is sure that J&K will remain always a part of the country, we ought to be more generous; generous and kind to our own people. Let frustration not lead anyone to destruction anywhere. Thank you.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी। मैं आपका बहुत अधिक समय नहीं लूंगी और न ही उन बातों को दोहराऊंगी, जो मुझसे पहले सब मैम्बर्स बोल चुके हैं, लेकिन सजेशन के तौर पर कुछ बातें अवश्य ही मंत्री जी एवं उनके मंत्रालय के लिए बोलना चाहूंगी।

सर, पहले की तरह इस बार के बजट में भी खेल-कूद विभाग ने काफी पैसे की मांग की है। Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports की जो डिमांड है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद भी देना चाहूंगी कि ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने स्पोर्ट्स के क्षेत्र में कुछ नयी स्कीम्स और योजनाएं शुरु की हैं।

एक आपने Talent Search and Training Scheme की शुरुआत की है, जिसकी आज बहुत जरूरत है। दूसरा, Assistance to National Sports Excellence के माध्यम से स्कूल और कॉलेजिज में गेम्स को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात कही गई है। तीसरा, National Discipline Scheme के माध्यम से आपने युवाओं के अन्दर डिसिप्लिन बढ़ाने की बात की है और National Programme for Youth and Adolescence Development की बात की है। इसमें सबसे अच्छी बात मुझे यह लगी, आपने यह कहा कि एनएसएस को गांव, ब्लॉक और जिलों की तरफ डेवलप

करने की जरूरत है। इसके साथ ही आपने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में एनएसएस की रैगुलर एक्टिविटी के लिए 600 रुपए एवं नार्मल एक्टिविटी के लिए 400 रुपए का स्टाइपेंड और प्लेन एरियाज़ में रैगुलर एक्टिविटी के लिए 500 रुपए एवं नॉर्मल एक्टिविटी के लिए 300 रुपए का स्टाइपेंड देने की बात कही है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आज के समय में नौजवानों और युवाओं को इस चीज़ की जरूरत है।

इसमें मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगी कि युवा और खेलकूद विभाग युवाओं के लिए कुछ कर रहा है, गांव के युवाओं को भी यह महसूस होना चाहिए। अभी तक हम लोग उन्हें यह महसूस ही नहीं करवा पाए हैं। मैं नहीं जानती कि इसमें कमी कहाँ पर है, अवेयरनेस की कमी है या पब्लिसिटी की कमी है। कई बार जब नैशनल यूथ फेस्टिवल होता है, गांव के युवाओं को उसके बारे में पता ही नहीं होता। हां, वे इसके बारे में सब जानते हैं कि टेलिविज़न में कौन सा स्पोर्ट आना है। आज के समय में गांव के बच्चे भी क्रिकेट खेलने लगे हैं, जैसा कि अभी अन्य वक्ताओं ने भी कहा। हमारे क्षेत्र में फुटबॉल इत्यादि खूब खेलते थे, हॉकी खूब खेलते थे, लेकिन आज के समय में कोई भी हॉकी या फुटबॉल नहीं खेलता। गांव में जो बच्चे गाय चराते हैं, शाम को जब वे गाय चराकर वापस आते हैं, तो क्रिकेट की दो लकड़ियां लगा कर क्रिकेट खेलने लगते हैं। आईपीएल ने तो आज देश की औरतों को भी दीवाना बना दिया है कि वे अपने टी.वी. सीरियल्स छोड़ कर आईपीएल देखने लगी हैं। यह सब पब्लिसिटी और अवेयरनेस के ज़रिए हुआ है। पब्लिसिटी से गांव के युवाओं को आकर्षित किया जा सकता है और औरतों को भी इतना अधिक आकर्षित किया जा सकता। जिस क्रिकेट को गांव में कोई समझता भी नहीं था, जब यह उनको इतना अधिक आकर्षित कर सकता है, तो यदि अन्य खेलों को भी इतनी पब्लिसिटी दी जाए, तो लोग उस ओर भी अवश्य आकर्षित होंगे। सजेशन के तौर पर मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगी, चूंकि आप मुझे ज्यादा समय तो देंगे नहीं और घंटी पर घंटी बजाएंगे, इसलिए जल्दी से मैं सिर्फ सजेशंस ही बताना चाहूंगी।

मेरा पहला सजेशन यह है कि क्यों न हम लोग खेलों को रीजन वाइज़ आइडेंटिफाई करें, क्योंकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जिन खेलों को लोग पसंद करते हैं, हो सकता है, हर्स्टर्न क्षेत्रों जैसे, उड़ीसा, बंगाल या अरुणाचल प्रदेश में दूसरी तरह के खेलों को पसंद किया जाता हो और नॉर्थ इंडिया में लोग किसी और तरह के खेलों को पसंद करते हों। यदि आप स्टेट वाइज़ और रीजन वाइज़ इसे डिवाइड करेंगे और जिन क्षेत्रों में जिस-जिस खेल को पसंद किया जाता है, उनके रीजन के खेल-मैदान में उसी खेल को प्रोत्साहन देंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

खेल के मैदान को डेवलप करने के लिए आपने "पंचायत युवा क्रीड़ा और खेल अभियान" चलाया है, जो बिल्कुल नयी स्कीम है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि अभी कुछ समय पहले ही मैं अपने क्षेत्र में स्पोर्ट्स के कुछ दो-चार कॉम्पिटिशन प्रोग्राम अटेंड करने के लिए गई थी। एक प्रोग्राम के लिए तो मुझे ऐसे क्षेत्र में जाना पड़ा, जिस क्षेत्र में माओइस्ट इत्यादि का डर रहता है, जो क्षेत्र बिल्कुल डीप फोरेस्ट में आता है, जहां इंडिया की protected biosphere है और जो 100 प्रतिशत ट्राइबल एरिया है। वहां पर कॉम्पिटिशन में 34 प्लेयर आए थे और मैं चीफ गैस्ट के तौर पर आमंत्रित थी। मैं आपको उस दिन का अनुभव बता रही हूँ कि उस दिन जंगलों के अन्दर से बहुत कुछ

अच्छे, हट्टे-कट्टे लड़के मुझसे मिलने आए। वे लड़के कहने लगे कि हम यहां यह देखने आए हैं कि चीफगैस्ट कौन है। मैंने उनसे कहा कि मेरे हिसाब से तो यहां पर मैं ही अकेली चीफ गैस्ट हूं, क्योंकि और कोई अन्य नेता तो मुझे यहां पर नज़र नहीं आ रहा है। उन्होंने मुझसे काफी बात-चीत की और मेरे बारे में जानकारी भी ली। मैंने उन्हें बताया कि जंगलों में ट्राइबल्स के लिए हम लोग कितना काम कर रहे हैं और बाद में मैंने उन्हें अपना कार्ड भी दिया और उनसे कहा कि आप मेरे घर पर आकर मुझसे डिटेल में बात करो। मैंने उनसे कहा कि हम लोग मिल कर एक डिटेल्ड ऐक्शन प्लान बनाएंगे और फिर ट्राइबल युवाओं के लिए कुछ काम करेंगे।

तो हम लोग वहां गए। इसके दूसरे या तीसरे दिन किसी दूसरी जगह पर खेल का कोई प्रोग्राम था, जहां झारखंड के एक अन्य नेता वह प्रोग्राम अटेंड करने गए। उसी जगह बम ब्लास्ट हुआ और फायरिंग हुई। उसमें वही युवा पकड़े गए और वे अभी जेल में हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लड़के पहले एक फंक्शन में मेरे साथ विनम्रता के साथ बात करते हैं और कुछ काम करने का आग्रह भी करते हैं और दूसरे दिन किसी दूसरे प्रोग्राम में वे ही लड़के जाते हैं और फायरिंग एवं बम ब्लास्ट करते हैं। इसका क्या कारण है? इसको find out करना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। ट्राइबल इलाके में इतनी प्रतिभाएं हैं कि उन प्रतिभाओं को ऊपर लाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। उनके साथ psychological treatment किया जाना चाहिए। हमें उनके साथ ऐसा भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए चाहे ट्राइबल का घर ठीक से न चले, उसका लड़का अच्छा न पढ़े, अच्छा न खेले। उसके पीछे कोई सपोर्ट नहीं होता है, इसलिए वह बेचारा इस complex में पीछे हट जाता है। आज शहर में खेले जाने वाले जितने भी खेल हैं, वे सब बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के हाथ के खेल हैं। मैं खुद भी अपने घर के बच्चों को कहती हूं कि पहले अपना कैरियर देखे, बाद में खेल-कूद देखो। स्वयं मेरा बेटा क्रिकेट टीम का कैप्टन था। मैंने उससे कहा कि यह कैप्टनशिप वगैरह छोड़ो। हमें ऐसा इसलिए कहना पड़ता है, क्योंकि हमारे ऊपर कोई बड़ा व्यक्ति नहीं बैठा है इसलिए कोई उनको push in करके या हाथ पकड़ के ऊपर नहीं ला सकता। ऐसे में वह न तो इधर रहेगा और न ही उधर का यानी उसका कैरियर भी छूट जाएगा और खेलकूद का मैदान भी।

इसमें national integrity की बात भी रखी गई है। National integrity बाकी खेलों के माध्यम से भी अच्छी तरह से हो सकती है। वह ऐसे कि खेल के मैदान में पूरे देश के युवा इकट्ठा होते हैं। अभी-अभी भुवनेश्वर में आपने National Youth Festival आयोजित किया था तो उसमें भाग लेने के लिए पूरे देश के लड़के वहां गए थे। उन्होंने इंटरव्यू में अपने अनुभव बताए। उनमें एक ही लगन थी कि वे इस देश के युवा हैं। उनमें ऐसी कोई भावना नहीं थी कि वे महिला युवा हैं या पुरुष युवा हैं, वे असम से आए हैं, पंजाब से आए हैं या दिल्ली से आए हैं, ऐसी कोई भावना उनमें नहीं थी। उनमें बस एक ही भावना थी कि we have talent, हमें मेडल लेना है, हमें प्राइज़ जीतना है। इसी के लक्ष्य के लिए वे सभी वहां इकट्ठा हुए थे। Basically that is the best sadbhawana. हम लोग युवाओं को channelise करना चाहते हैं, उनके टैलेंट को channelise करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम उसे कैसे बढ़ाएं? यह सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है। केवल कोई स्कीम या पैकेज दे देने से यह नहीं होगा। मेरा यह मानना है, मैं कोई

आरोप नहीं लगा रही हूँ बल्कि मैं जो हकीकत में देख रही हूँ वही बता रही हूँ। आप नेहरू युवा केन्द्र के माध्यम से खेल के बहुत-सारे साधन गांवों तक पहुंचाने का काम करते हैं, आपका department करता है। कई जगहों पर नेहरू युवा केन्द्र का अपना मकान नहीं है और उसके ऑफिस में ऑफिसर या स्टाफ भी नहीं है। उसका जो डायरेक्टर होता है वह दो-तीन districts में एक होता है। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि जब वह किसी प्रोग्राम में जाता है तो उसके साथ ही उसे दूसरे districts के भी प्रोग्राम्स अटेंड करने पड़ते हैं। इस प्रकार वह अपना काम पूरा करने के लिए और रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिए एक दिन में दो-चार प्रोग्राम्स अलग-अलग समय में अटेंड करता है, whether that really encourages the youth. मैं नहीं समझती कि यह एक जिला में युवाओं के encouragement की बात है। युवाओं का encouragement तो तब होता है जब उनके साथ समय बितायें, उनके साथ शेयर करें। जब कोई लड़का जवानी में किसी लड़की से प्यार करता है तो उस समय मां-बाप उनसे कहते हैं कि जो तुम कर रहे हो वह गलत है। युवा negativity को हमेशा पसन्द नहीं करते, इसलिए हमें उनके साथ positivity शेयर करके, उनकी negativity को positivity के माध्यम से निकाल-बाहर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हमारे खेलकूद के विभाग को सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी गार्जियन की तरह लेनी चाहिए। अभी दूसरी पार्टी के एक सदस्य बुजुर्ग होने की या युवा होने की बात कह रहे थे। मैं बुजुर्ग या युवा वाली बात नहीं मानती। यह युवाओं के साथ काम करते हैं। गिल साहब तो जरूर युवाओं के साथ दिल से और लगन के साथ काम करते हैं। युवाओं के साथ काम करते-करते बुजुर्ग भी युवा हो जाते हैं। उसी तरह उनके साथ काम करते-करते आपकी उम्र भी बहुत लम्बी हो तथा आप और भी युवा हो जाएं, मैं सदन के माध्यम से यही दुआ करूंगी। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप भी युवाओं के साथ, basically, rural युवाओं के साथ रहिए और उनके साथ कुछ प्रोग्राम्स share कीजिए। केवल स्टेट के माध्यम से या NGOs के माध्यम से सरकारी प्रोग्राम देने से नहीं काम होगा।

मैं यह कहूंगी कि आज गांव के खेलकूद के मैदानों के infrastructure को ठीक करने की जरूरत है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो पंचायत खेल अभियान कैसे कामयाब होगा? पहले भी जब हमारी सरकार थी तो पंचायत स्तर पर और ब्लॉक स्तर पर खेल के मैदानों को ठीक करने का और उनके लिए कुछ पैसे देने का काम शुरू हुआ था, लेकिन वह बीच में बंद हो गया। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि आज खेल के मैदानों को ठीक करने की डिमांड है। इसके लिए आपने इसमें कुछ पैसा नहीं रखा है। आपको पंचायत स्तर पर, गांव स्तर पर और ब्लॉक स्तर पर फील्ड को, खेल के मैदान को, level के हिसाब से ठीक करने के लिए भी और पैसे रखने चाहिए। उसी के माध्यम से आपको गांवों में youth leadership और personality development के लिए कैम्पस लगाने चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक चीज यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि जिसने ओलम्पिक गेम्स, एशियन गेम्स या कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में गोल्ड मेडल जीता है, उनके लिए आपने अवार्ड अथवा पेंशन जैसी एक अच्छी चीज रखी है। जब वर्ल्ड कप का कोई भी कंपीटिशन होता है तो हम टेलीविजन पर यह देखते हैं कि आज हमारे इंडिया का मेडल तालिका में क्या नम्बर आया? हम सोचते हैं कि एक या दो-तीन मेडल मिल जाएंगे, लेकिन होता यह है कि यह 'Nil' हो जाता है और फिर अंत में यह होता है कि एक ही गोल्ड मेडल मिल पाया। ऐसा भी होता है कि कभी मुश्किल से एक या दो सिल्वर

मेडल ही मिले। इसमें जो पेंशन स्कीम की व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि इसके लिए लोग ही नहीं है तो यह पेंशन कौन लेगा? इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि गांव-गांव और जिला स्तर पर खिलाड़ियों को जो कोच कोचिंग देते हैं, जो जिन्दगी भर खेल से इतना मुहब्बत करते हैं कि वे और कोई काम नहीं करते और केवल खेल को ही विकसित करने की पूरी कोशिश करते रहते हैं, इसलिए उनके लिए पेंशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैंने यह स्वयं देखा है क्योंकि मैं खुद खेल के मैदान से आयी हूँ। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करती हूँ कि उनके लिए भी पेंशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि उन्होंने कोई नौकरी न करके जिन्दगी भर प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से केवल आपकी सेवा की है। वे जिन्दगी भर dedicated to youths and dedicated to sports रहे हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार के जो sportsmen या coaches हैं, जो खेल की कोचिंग देते हैं, उनके लिए भी आपको पेंशन और stipend का बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए।

सर, इस विषय पर और ज्यादा न कहते हुए अन्त में मैं इंदिरा गांधी एन.एस.एस. अवार्ड के बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगी कि एन.एस.एस. अवार्ड तो आप देते हैं, लेकिन आजकल स्कूल्स, कॉलेजज़ और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में एन.एस.एस. खत्म होता जा रहा है। जब हम स्टूडेंट्स थे और पढ़ते थे तो एन.एस.एस. हमारे लिए एक vital point था। एक लड़की होने के नाते जब हम गांव से निकल कर एन.एस.एस. के कपड़े पहनते थे तो हमें ऐसा महसूस होता था कि I am something on that day particularly. आपने यह कहा है कि आज एन.एस.एस. की कमी नहीं है, क्योंकि आपने 11th Five Year Plan में इस साल 29-41 लाख एन.एस.एस. रजिस्टर्ड किये हैं और 12000 स्पेशल कैम्पस भी लगाये हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि एन.एस.एस. को आप केवल शहरी बच्चों में न फैलाते हुए इसमें काम करने की पब्लिसिटी ब्लॉक और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर भी कीजिए। अभी बहुत सारे कम उम्र के बच्चे हैं जो कल युवा होंगे। मुझे यह नहीं करना चाहिए कि आर.एस.एस. "सरस्वती शिशु मन्दिर" के माध्यम से उनको trained कर रहा है, जिनमें से 100 प्रतिशत न सही 25 प्रतिशत तो आर.एस.एस. में काम करते ही हैं। इसी प्रकार, आप गांवों के बच्चों में एन.एस.एस. का इस प्रकार से प्रचार कीजिए कि अन्त में उनमें से 100 प्रतिशत कैडर न सही, 25 प्रतिशत तो एन.एस.एस. में काम करने के लिए रहें।...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आज युवाओं में volunteers बनने का आग्रह खत्म होता जा रहा है। जब राजीव जी ने वोट देने का अधिकार 18 साल की उम्र के लोगों को दिया था तो युवाओं ने कहा कि हमें वोट देने का अधिकार मिल गया है, इसलिए हमें किसी की बात माननी या सुननी नहीं है। ऐसा सोचकर उन्होंने अपनी तरीके से खायी-पीया और वोट दिया जिससे वोटिंग परसेंटेज तो बढ़ गया, लेकिन जो अच्छे लोग चुन कर आने चाहिए थे, वे नहीं आ सके। इस प्रकार, आप युवाओं को कुछ करने के लिए दीजिए। जब उनके काम करने के लिए कुछ होगा, तभी उनके talent को आप canalize कर सकते हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं और ऐसे volunteers तैयार कर सकते हैं जो देश की आपदा और विपदा में सहायक हो सकते हैं। जो एन.एस.एस. से निकले हुए बच्चे हैं, वे देश की एकता और सुरक्षा की रक्षा करने में काम आ सकते हैं।

सर, अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि एक दिन जब मैं आ रही थी तो 14-biosphere में चारों तरफ आग लगी हुई थी। उस समय उस आग को बुझाने के लिए या फॉरेस्ट वालों को उसके बारे में बताने के लिए वहां एक भी volunteer नहीं था। तो देश में हम किस तरह से एन.एस.एस. को डेवलप कर रहे हैं? हम किस तरह से volunteers तैयार कर रहे हैं? किस तरह हम युवाओं का विकास कर देश के काम में लगाने का विचार मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से कर रहे हैं? मुझे आशा है कि आप यह कर पाएंगे क्योंकि आप defence personality से political personality में आये हैं। आपसे यह देश और हम यह उम्मीद करेंगे कि आप युवाओं की तरह दौड़ कर आपके under ये जो स्कीम्स हैं, उनको गांवों तक पहुंचाने का काम करेंगे और युवाओं को देश के काम में लगाने का काम करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस समय मेरा बोलना slog hour में century मारने जैसा काम है, फिर भी मैं प्रयत्न करता हूं। मुझे लगता है कि खेल मंत्रालय में सबसे पहले एक बात निश्चित हो जानी चाहिए कि खेल मंत्रालय आखिर क्या चाहता है। अगर vision में confusion है, तो झंझट है। हम खेल और खिलाड़ी चाहते हैं या पैसे और पावर का खेल चाहते हैं? यह बात आपको बिल्कुल क्लियर करनी पड़ेगी कि आखिर हम क्या चाहते हैं। अगर हम खेल और खिलाड़ी चाहते हैं, तो हममें पैसे और पावर का खेल रोकने की क्षमता होनी चाहिए। अगर हममें यह क्षमता नहीं है, तो फिर उनका गेम चलेगा। दूसरी चीज यह है कि हम खेल खेलने वालों और खेल देखने वालों के बीच में प्रबंधन करना चाहते हैं या सट्टा खाने वाले और सट्टा खिलाने वालों के बीच में शांत रहना चाहते हैं? यह एक बार क्लियर हो जाना चाहिए, अगर यह क्लियर हो जाएगा, तो सदन का जो यह दर्द सुबह से सुनाई दे रहा है कि हम ओलम्पिक में नहीं जीत रहे हैं, हम वर्ल्ड कप में नहीं जीत रहे हैं, हम कहीं नहीं जीत रहे हैं, इसका कारण हमारी समझ में आ जाएगा। हम क्यों नहीं जीत रहे हैं, इसका सीधा सा कारण यह है कि पिछले 63 सालों में इस देश में ढांचागत रचना को जितना बजट मिला है, infrastructure development के लिए जितना बजट मिला है - स्टेडियम बनाएंगे, ट्रैक्स बनाएंगे, जितना विचार इस पर हुआ, उतना विचार खिलाड़ी, खेल, कोच, Physician, Dietician, Psychologist पर नहीं हुआ है। मजे की बात यह है कि मेरे पास एक ऐसे खिलाड़ी का पत्र है, जिसने विदेश से अपने लिए कोच मंगाया, पांच-छह लड़कों ने मिलकर विदेश से एक कोच मंगा लिया, तो उनको नोटिस जारी कर दिया गया कि आपने कोच कैसे बुलाया? आप कोच सप्लाई नहीं कर रहे हैं और यदि हम बाहर से कोच बुला रहे हैं, अपने पिताजी के पैसे से बुला रहे हैं, उस पर आप हमको नोटिस दे रहे हैं! मैं ढांचागत व्यवस्था का केवल एक ही उदाहरण दे रहा हूं और यह उदाहरण सभी जगहों पर लागू होता है। मैं एक फायरिंग रेंज में गया था, मैं उसका नाम नहीं बताना चाहता हूं, उस फॉयरिंग रेंज में 10, 15 और 25 मीटर के 80-80 और 50, यानी 210 शूटिंग रेंज हैं, 20 शूटिंग रेंज, Final के लिए हैं, यानी कुल मिलाकर 230 शूटिंग रेंज हैं। किसी भी वर्ल्ड लेवल के Competition के लिए वह qualified है, उसमें सारी क्षमता है, सारे संसाधन हैं, लेकिन जब से यह बनी है, तब से आज तक केवल 20 लोगों ने ही एक साथ फॉयरिंग की है। मैंने वहां के कोच से पूछा कि आपकी 230 फॉयरिंग रेंज हैं, जो electronically updated हैं, उसमें सारी चीजें हैं, कब एक साथ 230 लोग इसमें फॉयरिंग

करेंगे? उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे लगता नहीं है कि 2050 से पहले ऐसा होगा। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा क्यों है? 2050 से पहले, उस फॉयरिंग रेंज में 230 लोगों का एक साथ फॉयरिंग करना संभव नहीं होगा, क्योंकि तब तक स्पोर्ट्स की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं बनने वाली है। मैंने पूछा कि फिर आपने बनाया क्यों? उन्होंने कहा कि क्या बताएं कि क्यों बनाया, साहब बैठे हुए हैं, ठेकेदार साहब आए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि 50 की रेंज बनानी है, ऐसा-ऐसा करो। फिर ठेकेदार ने कहा कि ऐसा करिए कि 200 की रेंज कर लीजिए, देख लेंगे, 30 को 60 कर लेंगे, मुझे भी कुछ नहीं करना है, बिल्लिंग तो है ही, केवल उसके अंदर रेंज बढ़ानी है।

Sir, your career has been absolutely brilliant, मैं आपको तब से देख रहा हूं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस ढांचागत व्यवस्था के अंदर खर्च करने की जो आदत अलग-अलग संस्थानों को पड़ गई है, जो आपके अंतर्गत हैं - एसोसिएशंस हैं, फैंडरेशंस हैं, अगर वह कम हो, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं यह नहीं कर रहा हूं कि व्यवस्था कम होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां kits की कमी है, kits की quality खराब है, हॉकी की sticks की quality खराब है, ball की quality खराब है। मैं उस ढांचागत व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने की बात कह रहा हूं, जिसके ऊपर कुछ लोग कुंडली मारकर बैठे हुए हैं और सारे सदस्यों ने इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इन कुंडली मारकर बैठे हुए लोगों से आपको ही लड़ना पड़ेगा, आप इस समय लड़ रहे हैं और वाहे गुरु कह गए हैं कि सत्य और धर्म की लड़ाई कभी नहीं हारी जा सकती है, इसलिए अंत में आप जीतेंगे, मैं दावे से कह रहा हूं कि आप जीतेंगे।

लेकिन समस्या यह है कि उससे लड़ना पड़ेगा। हमने इस प्रकार के संस्थान खड़े कर दिए हैं कि उनमें बाद में झाड़ू भी नहीं लगता है। खिलाड़ी को रोटी नहीं मिल रही है, उसको food नहीं मिल रहा है। उसको dietician बता नहीं रहा है और psychologist नहीं है। इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए मैं आपसे विनती कर रहा हूं। शिक्षा मंत्री जी बड़े जोर-शोर से कह रहे हैं कि अनिवार्य शिक्षा करेंगे, अगर आपके tenure में एक काम हो गया, तो इतिहास आपको याद करेगा। आप इस देश के अंदर स्कूलों में खेल को अनिवार्य कर दीजिए। कृपया आप खेल को अनिवार्य कर दीजिए और खेलों के संबंध में एक धारणा हमें दूर कर लेनी चाहिए। हमारे ऋषि-मुनि जो कह गए, हम उनकी नहीं सुनते हैं, बल्कि हम हमारी रानी की सुनते रहते हैं। ऋषि-मुनियों ने एक बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण दिया है, उन्होंने कहा कि तीन प्रकार के व्यायाम होते हैं, टोटल चार होते हैं। पहला, सर्वश्रेष्ठ व्यायाम वह है, जिसको करने में कोई साधन नहीं लगता है। दूसरा, जिसको करने के लिए एक साधन लगता है, एक से अधिक साधन नहीं लगता है, उसको उन्होंने मध्यम श्रेणी का व्यायाम कहा है। तीसरा, जिसको करने में बहुत सारे साधन लगते हैं, लेकिन एक ही व्यक्ति व्यायाम कर सकता है, उसको उन्होंने निम्न कोटि का व्यायाम कहा है। और अंत में उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा व्यायाम जिसको करने में आपको कुछ नहीं करना है, आप सिर्फ लेटे रहिए, जैसे मालिश, इसमें जो करना है, वह सामने वाले को करना है। इस व्यायाम को अधम व्यायाम कहा है। ऐसा ही sports में है। वह खेल जिसको खेलने के लिए आपको कुछ नहीं लगता है, वह श्रेष्ठ खेल है। आप इसे स्थापित कीजिए। इसको आप रिवर्स कीजिए। यह देश

बहुसंख्यक देश है, हम स्विटजरलैंड, डेनमार्क नहीं है, जहां जनसंख्या कम है और संसाधन ज्यादा है, यहां संसाधन कम है और जनसंख्या ज्यादा है, इसलिए हमें देश की तासीर को देख कर खेल निश्चित करने पड़ेंगे। ऐसे खेल निश्चित कीजिए, जिसको खेलने में संसाधन नहीं लगते हैं। कुछ लोग मजाक में कबड्डी की बात बोल रहे थे। अरे हां, आज भी गांव में चले जाइए, वहां किसान घंटों कबड्डी खेलते हैं। मैं अनुभवी हूं, क्योंकि मैं गांव के अंदर जाता हूं। चूंकि आपने अपमानजनक स्थिति खड़ी कर दी, देखिए कितना बड़ा विकलांग देश है, जापान में यदि आपको अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है, तो आप विकलांग नहीं कहलाते हैं, ठीक है, आपको नहीं आती है। चीन में अगर आपको अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है, तो आप विकलांग नहीं कहलाते हैं, आश्चर्य है कि आजादी के 63 साल बाद इस देश के अंदर अगर आपको अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है, तो आप विकलांग कहलाते हैं। इस देश की व्यवस्था को इसके लिए क्या कहूं? देश के जो हमारे खेल हैं, उन खेलों के प्रति अगर आप हमारी दृष्टि ठीक करवा देंगे, तो गिल साहब, आपको इस बात के लिए इतिहास याद करेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप खेल को शिक्षा के अंदर अनिवार्य कर दीजिए।

महोदय, भोपाल की फिजा में हॉकी है, इसलिए अगर आप उसको देश का केन्द्र बना देंगे, तो बहुत ठीक हो जाएगा। मुझे युवाओं के संबंध में थोड़ा ज्यादा बोलना था, लेकिन समय कम है, इसलिए मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि आपने website पर जो definition दिया है, उसको जरा ठीक करना चाहिए। आपने 10 से 19 साल को किशोर कहा है और 13 से 35 साल को युवा कहा है, तो अब ये 13 से 19 साल तक वाले को मैं क्या कहूं? मैंने वर्णशंकर विचार तो सुना है, लेकिन यह वर्णशंकर निर्णय नहीं सुना है। जब दो confused विचार इकट्ठे होते हैं, तो तीसरा confused decision पैदा होता है। यह ऐसा ही निर्णय है। इसके लिए भी हमारे यहां पूर्वज बहुत अच्छा कह गए हैं कि एक दिन से लेकर 5 साल तक के लिए शिशु है, 6 साल से लेकर 12 साल तक के लिए बाल है, 12 से 18 साल तक के लिए तरुण है और 18 से 35 साल तक के लिए युवा है। हमें कभी न कभी एक साल से पांच साल तक के बच्चों के खेल के लिए सोचना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि जब हम खेल के लिए चयन करते हैं, तो 12 साल, 15 साल के व्यक्ति को खेल के लिए select करते हैं, लेकिन कई खेल तो ऐसे हैं, जिनमें 20 साल से आदमी विश्व में चरम पर होता है और 25 साल में रिटायर होना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उस खेल के अंदर stress & strain बहुत होता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इसके संबंध में कोई नीति नहीं है। इसके संबंध में कोई योजना नहीं है। हम बच्चे को at random और accidental संसार में लाते हैं और वैसे ही हम उसको develop कर देते हैं और 15 साल में हम उसको पीक पर करने की कोशिश करते हैं। आप 100 मीटर रेंज के अंदर विश्व championship में 9.1 या 9.2 के लेवल के ऊपर काम करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए आपको day one से करना होगा। इसके लिए जब कभी और विषय आएगा, तो मैं बताऊंगा कि अगर हमको खिलाड़ी चाहिए, तो हमें date of conceive से शुरू करना पड़ेगा कि हमें 25 साल बाद कैसा खिलाड़ी चाहिए, क्योंकि अन्तोगत्वा raw material जैसा होगा, वैसा ही product मिलने वाला है। इसलिए हमें कभी न कभी खेल के संबंध में गंभीर विचार करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम युवा चाहते हैं, तो हमें स्वस्थ युवा खड़ा करना पड़ेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार पिछले चार सालों से 12 जनवरी को, विवेकानन्द जयंती पर एक कार्यक्रम करती है। पूरे मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री माइक से बोलकर सूर्य नमस्कार कराते हैं। जब हमने यह कार्यक्रम शुरू किया, तो लोगों ने कहा कि भगवाकरण हो रहा है, भगवाकरण हो रहा है! क्या दिमाग खराब हो गया

है? सूर्य नमस्कार करने में कैसा भगवाकरण? स्वस्थ शरीर होने वाला है, साधन की जरूरत नहीं है, मैदान में सूर्य नमस्कार होता है। इस देश में सूर्य नमस्कार करना अनिवार्य कर दीजिए, diabetes और heart की आधी प्रॉब्लम से इस देश को अपने आप निजात मिलने वाला है। Average युवा का स्वास्थ्य ठीक करने के लिए, उसके अंदर व्यायाम का स्वभाव बनना चाहिए। हमें स्वस्थ युवा चाहिए। स्वाभिमानी, स्वावलंबी और देशप्रेम से भरा हुआ युवा चाहिए। करीब-करीब सभी सदस्यों ने इसी बात को कहा है। अगर spirit सामने गलत है, अगर Michael Jackson और Madonna सामने है, तो झंझट हो जाएगा। अगर सामने गुरु गोबिंद सिंह हैं, तो आदमी उसके लिए लड़ जाएगा। मेरा कहना है कि आप ठीक आदमी सामने रखिए। आप गलत आदमी उसके सामने रख रहे हैं और जब गलत आदमी रखते हैं, तो गड़बड़ होती है। मैं चुनाव प्रचार करने गया। वहां पर विस्फोट हो गया, कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई, तो किसी ने मुझे से कहा, मैं सामने सरहद पर मर गया। अरे, सरहद पर कैसे मर गया? सरहद पर तो Nirmal Jit Singh Sekhon मरा। सरहद पर तो बाकी लोग गए, वे शहीद हुए। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि मॉडल सामने ठीक रखिए, अगर मॉडल गलत रखेंगे, तो गड़बड़ हो जाएगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अंत में कह रहा हूँ कि रोजगार देने वाला युवा खड़ा कीजिए। युवा नीति बनानी है, तो रोजगार की मांग करने वाला नहीं, रोजगार देने वाला युवा खड़ा कीजिए। नौकरी नहीं, नेतृत्व करने वाला युवा खड़ा कीजिए। नौकरी करने वाला युवा अलग है और अगर नेतृत्व करने वाला युवा हम खड़ा करेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि सब ठीक हो जाएगा।

अंत में एक बात और कह रहा हूँ, जो नेहरू युवा केंद्र के संबंध में है। एक माननीय सदस्या ने ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के संबंध में कहा, लेकिन मैं कह रहा हूँ कि नेहरू युवा केंद्र और एन.एस.एस. को एक बहुत बड़ी threat इस देश में आने वाली है, यानी दिल्ली को जब अपने लिए पानी चाहिए था, तो यमुना गंदी हो गई, गंगा गंदी हो गई और अब रेणुका जी का नम्बर है, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की एक नदी है। पर आप चिंता मत कीजिए, हम देश की सारी नदियों को गंदा कर देंगे, देखते-देखते कर देंगे। इलाहाबाद में कुंभ का आयोजन करेंगे, लेकिन मिनरल वॉटर का पानी पिएंगे, नहाना तो दूर की बात है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर हम जल संरक्षण के मामले में, नदियों के संरक्षण के मामले में, जलाशयों के संरक्षण के मामले में युवा पीढ़ी को लगाएंगे, तो नेचर के साथ communicate करने के कारण उसका मन ठीक होगा। हमें युवक का मन भी ठीक करना है। उसे प्रकृति से प्रेम करना सिखाइए। एन.एस.एस. और नेहरू युवा केंद्र में अगर हमारी कहीं आवश्यकता पड़ती है, तो हमें बताइए, I am ready to share my experience, my efforts and my ability with you. अगर आप इतना करेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि युवकों की नीति भी ठीक बनेगी और खिलाड़ियों के संबंध में भी हम एक दिशा लेंगे, जिससे भविष्य में हम कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स आदि का आयोजन करने में अपना दिमाग बिल्डिंग बनाने में ज्यादा न लगाकर, इसके लिए professional hire करेंगे, जो उस काम को कर देंगे। उस काम को करने की आपको जरूरत नहीं है। हम खिलाड़ियों को खड़ा करने में अपनी शक्ति लगाएं। जब कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स खत्म हो जाएंगे, तब हम हिसाब करेंगे कि

हमने कितने Gold Medal जीते? कॉमनवेल्थ जीतकर हमें यह नहीं समझना चाहिए और मैं हमेशा कहता हूँ कि खेल के मामले में अपनी तुलना पाकिस्तान से मत करो बल्कि चीन से करो। हमारा पड़ोसी राष्ट्र चीन है। पाकिस्तान की क्या कीमत और क्या औकात है? हमें बराबरी करनी है, तो हमारी जनसंख्या और हमारा क्षेत्रफल चीन के बराबर है और अगर हम चीन से compete करेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि competition भी ठीक होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सर, गिल साहब का नाम हमने बहुत दिनों से सुना है। इस देश के नौजवानों, उसके क्रियाकलापों एवं खेल के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)... तो मैं गिल साहब के बारे में कह रहा था कि गिल साहब ने चुनावों में एक फंडमेंटल चेंज किया, उसके लिए हम उनको मुबारकबाद देना चाहेंगे, लेकिन आज जो 40 करोड़ नौजवान हैं, उन नौजवानों को आप एक दिशा देने का काम कीजिए। उनको सही राह दिखाने का काम करिए। सर, हम कभी-कभी सोचते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में अब सभी खेलों को बंद कर देना चाहिए और केवल एक खेल रहना चाहिए जिसमें आईपीएल इनवॉल्व हो। जिसमें एक क्रिकेट खेलने वाला आदमी अगर थोड़े से ज्यादा छक्के मार देता है तो एक दिन में करोड़पति बन जाता है और जो खिलाने वाला आदमी है, वह भी करोड़पति बन जाता है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश में फुटबाल का मैच खत्म हो गया, इस देश में कबड्डी खत्म हो गई, इस देश में पहलवानी खत्म हो गई, इस देश में लुक्का-छुप्पी वाला बच्चों का कार्यक्रम खत्म हो गया, इस देश में गुल्ली-डंडे का खेल खत्म हो गया। इस देश में अब केवल आईपीएल आ गया है। उसमें भी ऐसा आईपीएल कि लोग टीम को खरीद लेते हैं, टीम को खरीदकर उससे मुनाफा कमाते हैं और फिर धोनी बनाते हैं। फिर कहते हैं कि अब हम रांची में नहीं, दिल्ली में या गुड़गांव में बड़िया मकान बनाएंगे। इस तरह से एक बार में खेलने वाले और खिलाने वाले, दोनों करोड़पति हो जाते हैं। इसके बारे में जरूर विचार करना चाहिए। महोदय, हमने आपका स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा कि सबका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। कहा गया वह मैदान, फुटबॉल का ग्राउंट कहाँ है? जब हम गाड़ी से कभी-कभी जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे बच्चे, खेत और खलिहान में, जहां कहीं भी थोड़ी सी जगह होती है, वहां पर फुटबॉल नहीं खेलते, क्रिकेट खेलते हैं। क्रिकेट भी कैसा? वे बांस का बल्ला बना लेते हैं, बड़ा-बड़ा थपड़ा बना लेते हैं, कभी कूट का बल्ला बना लेते हैं और क्रिकेट खेलते हैं। उन्हें देखकर लगता है कि फुटबॉल खत्म हो गया। सर, हम लोगों के और आपके जमाने में लोगों को क्रिकेट का कोई बहुत ज्यादा शौक नहीं था। मैं आज तक क्रिकेट का मैच न टीवी पर देखता हूँ और न फील्ड में जाता हूँ। मुझे उससे ऐलर्जी है। हमारे सभी बच्चे भी उसे देखते हैं। जब टीवी में क्रिकेट का मैच देखते हैं तो उछलने लगते हैं। कभी जब टीम मैच जीत जाती है तो उछलकर वे ड्राइंग रूम में चले आते हैं। जब पूछते हैं कि क्या हो गया तो बताते हैं कि मैच जीत गए। मैं कहता हूँ कि जीतता कौन है, यहां आईपीएल वाला जीतता है, खिलाड़ी थोड़ी ही जीतता है। अगर कोई हारकर आ गया तो उसको उतने ही टमाटर लगते हैं और अगर जीतकर आ गया तो उतना ही स्वागत होता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? जीतो या हारो, यह स्पोर्ट्स है। इसलिए माननीय

गिल साहब से मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, आपके प्रति मेरे मन में श्रद्धा है, आप कुछ ऐसा जादू करिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में खेलों का संदर्भ बने। खेल के बारे में लोगों को ऐसा न लगे कि खेल नहीं है, यह तमाशा बन गया है। यह तमाशा नहीं बनना चाहिए, खेल खेल की तरह होना चाहिए। महोदय, हमें याद है कि सभी स्कूलों में स्पोर्ट्स के टीचर होते थे। आज स्पोर्ट्स के टीचर की कोई बात ही नहीं होती है। अगर टीचर होता भी है तो उनको खेल का मैदान नहीं मिलता है। क्या आपने कबड्डी का मैदान देखा है? कबड्डी खेलने वाले कबड्डी खेलते हैं तो कबड्डी-कबड्डी बोलते हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वह सब खत्म हो गया है, अब कुछ नहीं रह गया है। सर, अभी तो मैंने कबड्डी कहा और आपने घंटी बजा दी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आपको पांच मिनट दिए गए थे, पांच मिनट समाप्त हो गए हैं।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : महोदय, इसके बारे में जरूर विचार करिए। महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से कहिए कि जब आप किसी को स्कूल चलाने का लाइसेंस देते हैं तो वहां पर देखिए कि उनके पास खेल का मैदान है या नहीं। अगर खेल का मैदान नहीं है तो स्कूल चलाने की इजाजत मत दीजिए। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि स्कूलों में खेल का एक पीरियड होना चाहिए। हजारों-करोड़ों नौजवान हमारे यहां सड़कों पर घूम रह हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई आदमी एक तमगा ले आता है, एक गोल्ड मेडल ले आता है तो वह जिन्दाबाद होने लगता है। दूसरी ओर चीन में, जापान में पता नहीं कितने मेडल लेते हैं और उनको कोई देखने भी नहीं आता है। हिन्दुस्तान में अगर एक आदमी को गोल्ड मेडल मिल जाता है तो हमारे न जाने कितने नौजवान हवाई जहाज के पास चले जाते हैं और जिन्दाबाद-जिन्दाबाद करके आते हैं। इसलिए एक माहौल बनाना चाहिए। अंत में मैं यही कहूंगा कि :

नं संभलोगे तो मिट जाओगे हिन्दुस्तां वालों, तुम्हारी दास्तां भी न होगी।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this subject. Sir, India is old by way of tradition and age and young by way of youth population. Sir, as per the statistics, our youth population consists of 40 per cent, i.e., below 15 to 35 years, and 70 per cent below 35 years. So, when one says that the youth population is 40 per cent, i.e., 15 to 35, we cannot construe that the rest of the population is old. So, 70 per cent of the population is below 35. Sir, I don't want to elaborate much as my colleagues have spoken at length. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was, initially, named as the Department of Sports, which was established in 1982, at the time of the Ninth Asian Games in Delhi, and now the Ministry of Youth Affairs concentrates mainly to tap the creative energy in the youth in our country.

Sir, the main thing is, our youth must have the optimistic view that they have wide scopes in this country, their efficiency will be utilized. And so also, they have to think otherwise that 'I have to offer at large to the country'. It is vice-versa. I would like to say that the initiatives of the Ministry of

Youth Affairs and Sports have two objectives, namely, personality building and nation building. That is developing the personality of the youth and involving them in various nation-building activities.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Sir, I would like to say to the hon. Minister and to the other Members in this House that we have the opportunity of interacting with the students in colleges and schools, and the youth. And whenever I come across with them, I have an experience, which I want to share here, because wherever I speak, it is only to a section of the students *i.e.*, a thousand or two thousands, and this forum takes it across the country. Sir, this is my submission to the hon. Minister. Sir, this is the feeling that has been disturbing me for quite a long time. In any function we attend, we find that after the function is over, there is an announcement made that the National Anthem is going to be played, the National Anthem will be played in a tape recorder, and everyone will be standing. Sir, I happened to see the swearing-in ceremony of Barak Obama. Thirteen lakh people were assembled there. In that democratic process, after everything was over, when the announcement came that the National Anthem will be played, all the thirteen lakh people who had assembled there, including those who were on the dais, were singing the National Anthem. I don't know why this thing exists in our country at various places. Sir, this subject may be with the HRD Department, but they may instruct the schools itself that whenever a function is conducted, the National Anthem should be sung by every citizen of this country. Unless and until this sort of feeling is created in the minds of our youth, there is no meaning of doing anything, and I think the results which we want to fetch will be at a far end. Sir, you can interact with the other Ministries, or, you yourself can issue a circular to all the schools and educational institutions that nowhere should a tape recorder be played, and the National Anthem should be sung by everyone in the language spoken in that region. Sir, that is the foremost thing. Sir, this is a humble suggestion to which all the Members here would agree with me that this lack of patriotic feeling has led to many confusions, and when they are not equipped with that feeling, their contribution to the country will not be much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maybe. This is my submission to the hon. Minister, and his submission is to the Chair.

Sir, the Planning Commission's Report said that the National Youth Policy, 2003 which was to replace the National Youth Policy, 1998, envisaged four points, namely, youth empowerment, gender

justice, inter-sectoral approach and information, and research network, and this accords priority to the rural youth, the tribal youth and out-of-school youth, adolescent, especially, ...(Time-bell rings)... Please, Sir, we represent the younger generation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because we have only ten minutes left, and there are three more speakers.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, every time we are arguing for some time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, The youth must be given some time. ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You declare yourself as a youth.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We voice for them. I said at the outset that India is old by way of its tradition and young by way of its youth population. So, we are representing the youth. Sir, because of time constraint, I could not elaborate much. The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is restricted to running campaigns on social issues and organizing sports tournaments. The activities must be elaborate. I would like to second my friend, Shri Pratik, our Minister of State for Sports; he is an assertive person. He has done a lot. The Cabinet Minister has done quite well when he was in the Election Commission. We expect something from him while he holds this Ministry. On that basis, Sir, I would like to know what is the Government's plan of action to encourage and popularize traditional and indigenous sports and games. My friend, Rajniti Prasad played even *Kabaddi* here. So many traditional games are not popularized and...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Cricket is more or less an obsession in the country. I am not against cricket. But the IPL which is going on has not attracted us. If India were playing with any other team, we would have been very much interested in seeing. Now, all the players are playing everyday! I do not accuse anybody. But what about the players of other games? The other players who are so efficient feel neglected and discouraged. They feel that they are not at all getting any sort of encouragement from the Government or from the people. So, the Youth Affairs and Sports Minister should take this fact into consideration.

I have three pointed questions to the Minister. Why do we not have, in our country, a comprehensive law like the advanced countries? Secondly, the regulation which the Government has

6.00 P.M.

stipulated says that there should be a limit for anyone who holds offices of the chairman and the secretary. But, in 2001, the then Government had taken initiative and reviewed that regulation and because of that, a person can be in the office for 2-3 decades and leaves no way for new persons.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, you have taken seven minutes, please conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: There should be transparency in the elections relating to all bodies. Thank you very much. Sir, you must encourage us listening to at least the views expressed. I agree with you. We always cooperate with you about time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I fully appreciate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Considering the views which we are expressing here, if they are useful, kindly consider them. We sit late and always cooperate with you. The views may kindly be taken into consideration.

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के युवाओं के बारे में कुछ कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं, वहां पर हाकी का खेल बहुत मशहूर है और वहां से हमारे बीते दिनों के कप्तान दिलीप टर्की, लाजारस बारला और बहुत सारे हाकी के खिलाड़ी आते हैं, मैं वहां से आया हूं। लेकिन हाकी के मामले में सुंदरगढ़, झारसुगुडा इलाके में एक कहावत थी कि अगर लड़के की शादी होती है, तो उसको दहेज में हाकी का स्टिक दिया जाता है, ऐसी कहावत हमारे उड़ीसा की है। जब लड़के की शादी होती है, तो उसको हाकी की स्टिक इसलिए देते हैं कि जब भी दरकार पड़ेगी, वह हाकी खेलने जाएगा। आप जहां भी जाएंगे, तो देखेंगे कि हर गली-कूचे में लड़के-लड़कियां हाकी खेलते हुए नजर आएंगे। हमारे उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री जी की कोशिश से राउरकेला में एक astro turf बिछाया गया है, लेकिन वह उस एरिया के लिए काफी नहीं है। हाकी हमारे देश का खेल है, हाकी हमारे नेशन का गेम है, अगर उसको बढ़ावा देना है, तो खिलाड़ियों को सुविधाएं देनी होंगी। अभी सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया जी कह रही थीं कि जहां पर खेल पसन्द आता है, अगर वहां पर उस तरह का तकनीकी ज्ञान प्रदान किया जाए, वहां पर खिलाड़ियों के लिए हॉस्टल बनाया जाए, तभी आने वाले समय में हमारे खिलाड़ी ओलम्पिक गेम्स में या अन्य गेम्स में देश के लिए मेडल जीतकर ला सकते हैं, वरना नहीं ला सकते हैं। आज हम पैसे के पीछे दौड़ रहे हैं। हमारे सभी खिलाड़ी सोचते हैं कि आज खेलेंगे तो कल पैसा पाएंगे। कोई भी मेडल के लिए नहीं खेलता है, अगर मेडल के लिए खेलता तो क्रिकेट छोड़कर दूसरे गेम खेलते? आज दूसरा गेम न

खेलकर क्रिकेट इसलिए खेलते हैं कि आज उनको पैसा कमाना है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आने वाले कल में जहां पर आप ग्रामीण स्तर पर खेल खिलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन गांव में जिस समय पर खेल शुरू होना चाहिए, उसके stipulated पीरियड में आपने न तो कोई बाउंडेड पीरियड दिया है और न ही कोई तारीख दी है। इसी कारण जब भी वह खेल शुरू होता है, या तो वहां के खेल अधिकारी बरसात में शुरू करते हैं या फिर गर्मी के सीजन में शुरू करते हैं, जो कि असंभव हो जाता है। इस तरह से जो गांवों की प्रतिभाएं हैं, वे स्टेड में नहीं आ सकती हैं और स्टेड से नेशनल स्तर पर नहीं आ सकती हैं। सेन्टर, स्टेड और गांवों की पंचायत स्तर तक जो कम्युनिकेशन गैप है, सबसे पहले हमें इसको देखना है। यदि हम पंचायत स्तर से लेकर केन्द्र स्तर तक के खेल गांवों में सही समय पर करेंगे, तो हमारी वे प्रतिभाएं भी दिल्ली में आकर अपना खेल दिखा सकती हैं। हमें यह चीज करनी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि पंचायत का जो हमारा खेल का फील्ड है, उसको बनाने के लिए सेन्टर गवर्नमेंट पंचायत को पैसा दे। अगर पैसा नहीं देंगे, तो नहीं होगा। हमारी स्टेड में जो बीजू जनता दल की सरकार है, वह एक-एक ब्लॉक को पचास-पचास हजार या एक-एक लाख रुपया देकर छोटे-छोटे स्टेडियम बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है। आज उन स्टेडियम से अच्छे खिलाड़ी निकल रहे हैं। एक बुधिया नाम का बच्चा भुवनेश्वर में था, जो कि 6 साल का होते हुए 20 किलोमीटर पैदल चल सकता था या दौड़ सकता था। इसी तरह झारसुगुड़ा में भी एक बच्चा है, जो 6 साल का होते हुए 20 किलोमीटर नॉन स्टॉप पैदल चलकर, दौड़कर आ सकता है। इस प्रकार की प्रतिभाएं हमारे गांवों में हैं। हमें उनको उभारना है और उनको उभारने के लिए हमें नई तकनीक का प्रयोग करना है। मैं यही चाहूंगा कि जो हम आज IPL के पीछे लगे हुए हैं, इसको छोड़िए, यह इंडियन पैसा लीग है। यह और कुछ भी नहीं है। महोदय, मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि जिस भी मंत्री व जिस भी अधिकारी का उसमें जितना पैसा लगा है और कौन किस मंत्री का बेटा है, बेटी है, बहू और क्या है, इन सबका सदन में खुलासा करें। हिन्दुस्तान के हर आदमी को यह जानने का हक है कि IPL - इंडियन प्रीमियर लीग, जो उड़ीसा में हो रहा है और भारत में काफी जगहों पर हुआ है, उससे जितना पैसा कमाया है, वह पैसा कहां से आया है? यह आम आदमी का पैसा है। इसके बारे में जानने का हक हिन्दुस्तान के हर आदमी का है कि यह पैसा किसने दिया है और इसमें कौन-कौन मंत्री शामिल हैं? मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि अगर हम अपने रूरल बेस से अपने खेल को उभार सकेंगे, तो आज हम जो बीस-बीस करोड़ रुपए कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं - मैं जावड़ेकर साहब की बात से सहमत हूँ कि अगर हमने पहले से बीस हजार करोड़ रुपया लगाया होता तो आज हमारे हर जिले में एक-एक स्टेडियम होता और वहां से बीस हजार अच्छे खिलाड़ी निकाल सकते थे। हम न केवल कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में अपितु ओलम्पिक गेम्स में भी स्वर्ण पदक ला सकते थे। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. We love cricket but now cricket has become a part of gambling. Allegations have been levelled that there are unholy deals in the bidding in IPL. Sir, BCCI is a private autonomous body with monopoly of controlling the game of cricket which is the richest game in the country. This monopoly should be

ended and the BCCI must be changed. Now the IPL and BCCI have been blamed for lacking transparency and having too many things to hide. The IPL has been given a platform to the youngsters to showcase their talent and also getting a chance of having experience with international cricketers which is indeed a remarkable job done by the IPL. But we should not forget that cricket has been a victim of betting syndicates and match fixing in the past. For the future of the much talented Indian cricketers and the cricket itself, the Government should have some binding in order to have control over sports organisations like BCCI and IPL. What is needed now is the full public disclosure of the deeds of IPL to resolve the entire issue at the earliest taking cricket as a priority.

Now, I come to the North-Eastern Sports activities. Sir, in the North-Eastern region, more particularly in the State of Assam, we need to give 'Top Most Priority', in the field of sports, to events like volleyball, football, hockey, table tennis, swimming archery and boxing. Sir, we have enormous talents in this region. We have the potential, but infrastructure is too little. So, in Assam, we have seen the priority list of Sports Department and it does not include sports like volleyball. We have got SAI centre at Guwahati. They organized North-Eastern games but it rarely includes 'volleyball' and in terms of availability of SAI coach it has only two volleyball coaches. We need infrastructure for indoor volleyball game in places like Barpeta, Nalbari, Pathsala, Bongaigaon which are the boon of volleyball games in Assam, and people are demanding an SAI sub-centre at Barpeta to promote volleyball with provision of sports like football and archery. Sir, I urge upon the Government to seriously consider this matter, and I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into these three points, which is my demand. We must have a sports policy under which 'sports' should be made a compulsory subject in the school and college level. Not only in schools, but at the college level also, it should be included because even at the senior level, they want to relinquish sports. That becomes a problem. So, schools and colleges should be included. There should be a sports ground for every 500 families in rural areas and for every 1000 families, in the urban areas. That should be taken into consideration in consultation with the State Governments. The third point is, inter-school and inter-college sports meet with special incentives to the 'Best Team' and 'Best Player' should be started compulsorily in every State. The fourth point is, in employment, there should be, at least, ten per cent reservation in every Government, public and private sector departments, and if you give this much of incentive to the players, I think, along with cricket, other games will be flourished. Thank you very much.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Thanks to the reach of television and the support of the media that many sports like cricket, football, hockey, and now, even 'Wrestling' and 'Kabaddi' are

catching the imagination of the people. The House would be surprised to know that recently in Punjab we had an International Kabaddi Tournament. For the finals, two lakhs of people showed up in Ludhiana. That is, today the reach of sports. Thanks to television. As a result, some of our sportsmen are now making the kind of money that only film stars used to make earlier. This phenomenon is encouraging our youth to take up sports in a big way. But, unfortunately, it is not percolating down to the village level. The Budgets of the Union Government and the State Governments are pathetically low. What Gill Sahib has at his command is perhaps equal to what this nation will spend on only the opening and closing ceremonies of the Commonwealth Games. If there is no money, how can we create an infrastructure at the villages, how can we encourage our poor children to come up and compete with those who are living in the urban areas? Sir, the results are clear to all. At every competition, India's plight is pathetic. We don't win any medals. We don't have the software while we keep on creating hardware. More money is spent on administrative expenses like 'travel and stay' of our officials in luxury hotels but we don't even take care of the diet of our athletes.

Today, drugs are playing havoc with the youth of our country. In Punjab, especially in the border areas, from where Gill Sahib comes, I am ashamed to say that almost 40 per cent of our youth have fallen prey to the menace of drugs. The world over, the Governments have met this challenge only by unleashing huge sports movements. I would urge the hon. Sports Minister to create a special fund so that, at least, in the border areas, you are able to provide not only infrastructure but also scholarships to young men and women and wears them away from drugs.

Sir, in my humble opinion, we are wasting thousands of crores in hosting the Commonwealth Games. It is a sheer waste of good money. China hosted the Games only after they unleashed a huge sports movement in the country by creating software and the results were there for all to see after the Olympics. We have only been investing in our stadia. For the Asian Games also we had created those beautiful stadia. But, what happened to them there after? Were they used? Yes; they were. They were used only for political rallies, not for sports. Sir, on a daily basis, we are witnessing the scandal and sleaze, associated with cricket. Thousands of crores have been misappropriated with ease. I would not take too much time of the House. I have only five suggestions to make to Gill Sahib.

The first one is, no Minister should be allowed to hold any position in any sports body by law. The Ministers are paid salary by the Government of India to serve the poor people of this nation and not to try and come at Page 3 or Sports Page everyday.

The second one is, that earlier there was a proposal that some federations which are very rich should not be allowed to keep more than Rs. 500 crores in reserves with them. The balance should be transferred to an apex organization, so that that money can be used for promoting other games also in the country. Cricket is not that be-all and the end-all of this nation. We need to promote wrestling, *kabbadi* and all kinds of games which are played at the village level.

I would suggest Gill Sahib to enact a law so that this money comes to a body. I want to say hockey, used to be the pride of this nation. Today, where are we? It is pathetic that we do not make it even to the quarter finals. If money is spent on other games also and thank God we are generating money from cricket - all the other games will flourish as well.

The third one is, sports bodies under the IOA have become a fiefdom for some politicians and crooked businessmen. The Government must clean up their act. Please annul their existing constitutions. Somebody gets elected and for life he controls that organization. Election to these bodies should be restricted only for two terms. But, before dealing with the existing constitution of the Federations - start with the IOA itself, so that we have clean administration there.

The fourth one is, establish a regulatory authority to ensure that all sports bodies work with transparency and that they are not used for private influence peddling or money-making deals.

The last one is, the CAG should be asked to audit the accounts of the BCCI and the IPL for the last three years. Let the report be presented to Parliament and a special court should be constituted to punish those who have cheated this nation.

श्री उपसभापति : सरदार तरलोचन सिंह।

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह (हरियाणा) : सर, मैं बोलने वालों में लास्ट हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप लास्ट हैं और चार मिनट बाकी हैं।

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : सर, इतनी देर इंतजार करने का कुछ तो फायदा मिलना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपको एक मिनट ज्यादा दे देंगे।

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : सर, आपकी हमेशा नवाज़िश रही है। मैं तो लास्ट में बोलने वालों में हूँ।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आज बहुत समय बाद ऐसे सब्जेक्ट पर बहस हुई है, जिसकी देश को बहुत जरूरत है। तमाम ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि स्पोर्ट्स ही ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है, जिससे देश के युवाओं की समस्याओं का हम जो भी हल चाहते हैं, निकलेगा। आप सबको याद होगा कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की वजह से 1982 में इंडिया में एशियन गेम्स हुई और उस वक्त से ही यह sports culture शुरू हुआ। आज इंडिया जो कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स कर रहा है, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ही हमें यह देकर गए। जो भी सरकार आई, उसने यही सोचा कि स्पोर्ट्स को डेवलप करने से देश को क्या फायदा होगा। आज यहां पर जो बहस हुई, वह इसी बात पर हुई कि आगे हमारी long run में क्या पॉलिसी हो। लेकिन मेरी आपसे यह गुजारिश है, चूंकि हम कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स आयोजित करने जा रहे हैं, जो 3 अक्टूबर से शुरू होंगे और हमारे पास बहुत थोड़ा समय है, इसलिए आज जो भी फैसले हों, वे यह देख कर हों कि इंडिया जो यह कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स करवाने जा रहा है, इससे देश को क्या मिलेगा? 1982 के बाद हमारे देश में अब इतनी बड़ी गेम्स हो रही हैं। हमारी efforts यह होनी चाहिए कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेडल्स जीत सकें। हमें खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डा. मनोहर सिंह गिल जी को यह महकमा दिया है, जिन्होंने आज तक जितने भी काम किए हैं, उनके बारे में पूरा इंडिया जानता है। We are all proud of him. हमें इस बात का यकीन है कि जो काम इनके जिम्मे लगा है, गिल साहब इस sports को कामयाब करके देश को credit देंगे। जैसा मैं कह रहा था, आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि Sports Ministry, Indian Olympic Association और Commonwealth Organization Committee एक टीम की तरह काम करें। स्पोर्ट्स में जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, वह इनके कोऑर्डिनेशन से ही हो सकता है। हमें इस बात की भी खुशी है कि हमारे ही एक साथी, श्री भुवनेश्वर कलिता, इंडिया की इस टीम के Chef de Mission बने हैं, जो इस हाउस के मैम्बर हैं। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि यह जो हमारी टीम है, उसमें वे इस हाउस को represent करते हैं।

मैं यहां एक बात और ऐड करना चाहता हूँ, हम सब कहते हैं कि यह achievement कैसे हो। 1974 में ईरान में एशियन गेम्स हुई, जिसमें हमारा देश हॉकी में पाकिस्तान में हार गया। सारे देश में मुर्दनी छा गई। ज्ञानी जैल सिंह उस समय पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री थे। उन्होंने ऐलान किया कि मैं हॉकी को नम्बर वन करके दिखाऊंगा और आपको याद होगा कि 1975 में पंजाब सरकार ने ही इंडिया की हॉकी टीम तैयार की और हम कुआलालम्पुर में जाकर गोल्ड मेडल लेकर आए। यह एक बहुत बड़ी ऐचीवमेंट थी। अगर हर मुख्य मंत्री इसी तरह दृढ़ निश्चय करेगा कि हमें यह करना है, तो हमें जरूर कामयाबी मिलेगी। जिस समय 1974 में ज्ञानी जैल सिंह मुख्य मंत्री थे, पंजाब सरकार इस देश की पहली सरकार थी, जिसने स्पोर्ट्स को इस देश में कम्पल्सरी सब्जेक्ट बना दिया। आज अगर पंजाब कहीं पहुंचा है, तो इसी कारण पहुंचा है कि वहां पर स्पोर्ट्स एक कंपल्सरी सब्जेक्ट है। हमें ये बातें भूलनी नहीं चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहता हूँ। यहां तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टी के लीडर बैठे हैं। जब हम बीजिंग ओलंपिक में जीत कर आए, तो पहली बार हमारे देश का झंडा ऊपर हुआ, तो because of Gold Medal won by Mr. Abhinav

Bindra in shooting. उस वक्त सारा देश खुश हुआ, लेकिन तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज में से केवल एक पॉलिटिकल पार्टी, जिसके प्रधान श्री ओम प्रकाश चौटाला साहब हैं, ने 70 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया और हरियाणा का जो बॉक्सर मेडल लेकर आया था, उसको दिया। उस तरह उन्होंने यह स्थापित कर दिया कि इसमें पॉलिटिकल पार्टी का भी कोई रोल है और पैसा इकट्ठा करके हम उन्हें सम्मानित करें। जब चौटाला साहब मुख्य मंत्री थे, यह पहला स्टेट है, जिसने गोल्ड मेडल लेकर आने के बाद एक करोड़ रुपए इनाम की घोषणा की।

गिल साहब बैठे हैं, एक बात मैं इन्सैंटिव के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज हम क्रिकेट में इन्सैंटिव देने की बात बोल रहे हैं। जहां पर पैसा होता है, लोग वहीं जाते हैं। अभी कुछ समय पहले पंजाब में कबड्डी मैच हुआ, जिसमें जीतने वाले को दो करोड़ रुपया इनाम दिया गया। इससे हुआ यह कि दो दिन लोगों ने क्रिकेट मैच नहीं देखा, पंजाब की कबड्डी देखी। वहां पर एक लाख आदमी बैठे थे। मैं सुखबीर सिंह बादल को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस मैच को organize किया और भारत में इस तरह का शो किया। गिल साहब से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप भी कबड्डी को रिकोग्नाइज कीजिए, कबड्डी को आज तक रिकॉग्निशन ही नहीं मिली, ताकि उनको भी सर्टिफिकेट तो मिला करें।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां हम यह कहते रहे कि पॉलिटिशियन खराब हैं, लेकिन यह भूल जाते हैं कि पॉलिटिशियन्स का स्पोर्ट्स में जो रोल है, उसको भी देखा जाए। किसने क्या कितना काम किया, कितनी ऐफर्ट की, यह हर एक की अपनी डिटर्मिनेशन पर डिपेंड करता है कि वह इसमें कितना काम कर सकता है। मेरी यह अर्ज है कि इस वक्त हमारे देश के सामने केवल Commonwealth Games में मेडल्स जीतने का मिशन हो। गिल साहब, उसके लिए आपने infrastructure बनाया। हम श्री एस. जयपाल रेड्डी जी का भी शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं कि उन्होंने दिल्ली को इतना बढ़िया infrastructure दिया है। यहां कई विश्वस्तरीय स्टेडियम्स बन चुके हैं। इसके लिए CPWD ने बहुत काम किये हैं। So, we are thankful to you and the Minister for PWD, लेकिन, अब Games conduct करने की बात है। इस Games की conduct सारी दुनिया देखेगी, इसलिए अगले पांच-छः महीनों के लिए हमारी सारी efforts Commonwealth Games पर लगे और ये जो बाकी disputes हैं, उनमें हम न पड़ें। आप तमाम sports federations की attention इस तरफ लाएं और किसी दूसरी ओर इसका diversion अभी नहीं करें...(समय की घंटी)... कई कहते हैं कि हम कुछ और strict rules इसमें लागू करें। ये सारी बातें होनी चाहिए। Keep other things pending. आज हमारा एक ही निशाना हो कि हमें sports जीतनी है। Shri Suresh Kalmadi, a Member of Parliament, is the Chairman of Commonwealth Games Committee. वह हमारे I.O.A. के प्रेसिडेंट हैं। We are all working under his dynamic leadership. सारी federations इकट्ठी हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि गिल साहब, कलमाडी साहब और हमारे दोस्त श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता, जो इसके Chef de Mission बने हैं, तीनों इकट्ठा हो कर हमारे लिए मेडल्स जीतने का एक मिशन बनाइए। आप मेडल जीतने वालों की incentive बढ़ाइए। अभी 25 लाख की incentive बहुत कम है, इसलिए कम-से-कम एक करोड़ रुपए गोल्ड मेडल

लाने वालों को, 50 लाख रुपए सिल्वर मेडल लाने वाले को और 25 लाख रुपए ब्रांज मेडल लाने वाले को देने की announcement करें। हरेक स्टेट भी ऐसा ही अनाउंस करे। इसमें एक ही बात हो कि देश का झंडा ऊपर उठे। आजकल कोई जंग नहीं होती। आजकल देश की भावना ऊपर तब उठती है जब किसी दूसरे देश में जाकर हमारा झंडा ऊपर होता है और यह तब होता है, जब हम वहां गोल्ड मेडल जीतते हैं। तो इतने गोल्ड मेडल जीतिए कि पूरे देश का नाम हो। मुझे याद है कि जब 1982 में गेम्स हुए थे तब उसमें एक गेम हुआ था, जिसमें घोड़े वाले खिलाड़ी होते हैं, वह Tent Pegging नामक गेम था। यह पहली बार आयोजित हुआ था। इसमें फाइनल में इंडिया और पाकिस्तान थे। उस समय ऐसा लग रहा था मानो देशों के बीच जंग हो रही हो। उस समय इंदिरा गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं। वह खुद वहां आकर बैठ गईं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जब उसमें सरदार कर्नल बरार ने गोल्ड मेडल जीता तब सारा हिन्दुस्तान खड़ा हो गया। सबने देखा कि हां, यह गोल्ड मेडल आया है। इंदिरा जी ने उसी वक्त ऐलान किया कि यह गेम आगे से पक्का हो। इसलिए गिल साहब, luckily, you are here as the Minister. आपसे यही विनती है कि आपकी सारी अटेंशन इस Commonwealth Games पर लगे और बाकी जो पॉलिसी है, उसके बाद हम फिर House में बैठें और उस पर सब काम करें। हम सब लोग विश करें कि इंडिया इसमें जीते, इंडिया मेडल्स लाए और इंडिया का नाम दुनिया में छा जाए। Thank you, Deputy Chairman *saheb*.

DR. M.S. GILL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have had a very extensive debate. I felt that every Member was keen to participate. All those who participated talked in great detail and with great passion about the overall situation as also on what we are doing or failing to do. I am grateful to all the Members. I have taken note of everything they said, to the extent I could. But I noticed that some major issues emerged in speech after speech, in one way or the other. Therefore, what I am going to attempt is that starting from my friend Shrimati Jayanthi, as I go down, I will pick up some specific issues, talk about them in a more particular sequence. If I miss anything, you are welcome to ask me; I will, certainly, respond to that. I think, I will, probably, end up covering most of what has been urged for consideration. Shrimati Jayanthi started with gender justice. I am, personally, passionately committed to gender justice. Since I have come to the Ministry, everything that I do, like when youth delegations go abroad, or when there is anything to be done for women in sports, I do with great passion. In Hockey, there was a certain situation in which the male players protested publicly and money was found by the Hockey Federation for the men, I requested a Chief Minister, found the money and gave it to the women. So, all I want to say is that I am as passionate as all of you are, perhaps, more passionate. I happen to have three girls, and I am very clear that there is no way but to put girls, in fact, in front of the men. Then, Jayanthi quickly went on to 'Nehru Yuva Kendras.'

That is a major thing which Members have mentioned. I have been in the Ministry for two years. I looked into all the schemes when I joined.

Nehru Yuva Kendra straightaway appealed to me. It is a very old idea, very old scheme and also a very extensive one. About 500 districts are covered. They have a Coordinator but each 122 districts are not covered. I thought that this is the scheme which I must support, carry forward and expand from the routine that they have been doing. You all have referred to it. You have even complimented them. Frankly, I am happy that generally nobody has been severely critical. It is a well known fact that the funds we give to them are a pittance. Yes, somebody mentioned it and I have no hesitation in accepting it. I have often said publically that for a billion people, out of 4 or 5 lakh crores which is the National Budget, what I get is very little. It is not a question of this Government or that Government. All Governments have done the same thing. It certainly could be far more if all the anxieties that you have for doing better in sports are put to rest. I recognize one thing that with 8 or 9 per cent growth over 10 years, India, including the industrialists, now feel that we should also be seen as कि हम भी पहुँचे हैं। अगर चीन है तो हम भी हैं। We should stand up and we should be feeling the pride of being in the front row and therefore they want gold medals; not one; they want 20, 30, 50. But for that, India has to also decide that they will do the necessary basics and the Budget is certainly one of them, and I will leave it at that. But I found that in the Nehru Yuva Kendras, certain things are lacking. I will talk of education and what is required for this. A lot of them have asked for compulsory things in education. I have also asked for them even more passionately and angrily from my friends, Shri Kapil Sibal as well as Shri Arjun Singh, in repeated letters and meetings. I will explain it. But regarding Nehru Yuva Kendras, my effort is to get them more money somehow. I have a target that somehow if I can get through finance and others -- I must have at least a coordinator in every district after 40-50 years of this Scheme. They have nothing; they don't have a jeep; they don't have even a couple of staff to keep the accounts, etc., and it is pathetic. But they still achieve a lot. They are still recognized and they are still thought of kindly. All of you seem to have shown it, and I see it outside also. Now I am looking at various ways to get more funds. One of the thoughts that has come to us is this. Look, my Ministry or my Budget may only have what you have referred to. You know the initial was so much but I got half of it or two-thirds of it due to problems of funds. But I thought that 8 or 10 of the major social Ministries of the Government of India like the Ministry of Rural

Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Programmes like HIV, etc., all have a lot of money - - you are all aware of it - - and they all have to show to the Parliament that something is achieved in the field. I have the cadre and I have the link. My chaps can go around easily and propagate awareness regarding HIV or the need for educating children or youth or propagate programmes for social welfare. Somebody talked about environment. Well, Sir, for cleaning Ganga, we have already gone to Jairam Ramesh and if he has to show something done for Ganga, then, we can help him. Everybody has been trying it for the last 10-15 years and I have the staff who can all go there and that will include the NSS also. I have the people to send out. But I need the money and I think they are quite happy to give me. I am expecting this year to pick up Rs. 15 or 20 crores from other Ministries to do a variety of programmes. So, rest assured, I will do whatever I can to make the Nehru Yuva Kendras better, to support them, to get them more funds. They are an organization for the field. Please forgive me. Don't feel angry. But today, even political parties face difficulty in finding field workers, and here there is a cadre, pretty good, the NSS, of which I heard a lot of good messages. I feel very passionately about them also and I am trying everything I can within my limits to see how I can expand it and support them. So, about the Nehru Yuva Kendras, I have clearly said what I wanted to say, and about NSS also I can say right now that when I came, I saw them in the Republic Day Parade. They come for the Parade.

They bring two to three hundred people there, like the NCC. I have been in the NCC. It is a matter of great pride for a boy from Punjab to be chosen to be in the contingent, and there are two to three hundreds of them who march. I know the Armed forces and I can say that NCC and my NSS marches are better than the Army or the Police. You always focus on the Police, such as Delhi Police and others. They are good, but mine are better. And I went to their camp. I think no Minister has ever been to the NSS camp. I went to their camp to see if they were being looked after, whether they got good food, whether I could do better for them, and I am determined to do it in every way.

The Commonwealth Games have come. I have said that among the 30-35,000 volunteers, there have to be so many from the NSS, there have to be so many from the NCC, there have to be so many from the States; there have to be, incidentally, so many from the North-Eastern States, not just Delhi students. You know the problems they have in Delhi. So, I have tried for both these organizations and I want to share with you my intentions. That is important, and not giving you figures to show whether I have achieved or not achieved.

BCCI and IPL came up very quickly, and I have heard everybody, even my friend from Assam. आसाम का तो BCCI से या IPL से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। As yet you have no cricket in Dibrugarh, certainly not One day matches or T20 matches, but I find they are all passionate. May be you have it in Guwahati.

Now, it is a fact that the IPL is very much on the public radar and we are all watching it very carefully as much as we can. But IPL, as far as I am concerned, is there. They are being looked into in great detail. It has franchisees, which is, teams owned by eight people now and it may have two more in the future. It was created out of the BCCI. But as Sports Minister, I have a link with the BCCI. The BCCI promotes sport. Cricket is one more sport. It was my favourite game. I have played quite a lot of it. Even though, I never really go to the IPL matches personally, I do follow what is going on. Individual matches now are getting too many and too boring. But I always keep track of what is going on in Test Cricket and important matches. So, BCCI, as Members have said, and I think all of you have said, broadly, it is time it answered to India. I will be honest with you. Looking at the Ministry, long before I came - in the decades; certainly in the last 10-15 years, when they got suddenly rich and got very big - the situation has been that in a the passivity of the Ministry, they have implicitly taken over everything to do with cricket. They send a national team; it is the India Team. It is not like the MCC Cricket once upon a time in England which used to be 'MCC' going to Australia. This is 'Team India'. They are very proud to say it. They make selections and, yet, there are questions now being raised by people. There is a gentleman who is the Chairman. I have known him as a cricket captain and as a fine batsman. But how can he have interests as a brand ambassador for one team and also be the selector and many other things? Everything is mixed up. But they do select the team even today. But, at the same time, no matter how passive the Ministry may have been, they have always come to us to get permission to go on tours, abroad. Last year, after the unfortunate happening in Mumbai, in a moment of passion, I gave an angry statement and it killed the tour of Pakistan by the Indian team. Therefore, to say that we will remain like this, perhaps, after I have heard all of you, and I am hearing the country, I have to think. I had, four-six weeks ago, gone on a programme with one of the TV channels done by one of our very prominent TV personalities and I said there, and I repeat it in the House, that about the BCCI, the question of a conflict of interest is there. You cannot be the controller of the game, be the rule maker, the rule changer and be registered under the Societies Act of Tamil Nadu. Everyday TV is now spouting it out and they have changed certain rules, sometimes for the IPL teams.

You cannot be the regulator, the controller of cricket and also the owner of teams which you are creating. Prominent persons in the Board are owners; it is in public knowledge. That is a question. I was very clear about it and I said it openly. All of you have talked of money that they have. Mr. Gujral has come up maybe with a very far-out suggestion. Is there a case for the Government and the Parliament to take all the huge surplus and use it usefully, or, any amount of surplus created is for them to share as profit? It's a question. These matches are for two months, last year they were for one month and the next year they will be for three months because two or three more teams will come up. There are concessions from every State, perhaps by the Government of India also, I cannot say. They are letting off tax; Chief Ministers are letting off tax. I don't name States, but I know how difficult are the finances in my own State. But if you go and check, you will find that all of them let off large amount of tax. In my reading of the working of the democracy in the world, the President of America or the Prime Minister of England cannot let off tax what is voted by the Congress or by Parliament. They have to collect it. We have a deficit. All of you say so and we say so. We need more money for worthwhile programmes. All of you and I myself said so that sportsmen still need more, for this and that. All that should be done on a much greater scale if you are ever going to win even five medals. So, we need money. I feel that it should be collected and there should be no let off by anybody. Now for two months you had trouble and every day you are troubled. Bangalore incident happened long after my interview and my forecast, if I can call it that. What did I say? I said, most of the Police in 10 or 20 large cities for two months, next year three months -- sit in a stadium every night till 2'o clock, guard them or just watch the match like others. Is that okay for the security of the country? It's a question. As I understand, you have to charge for it from people who are benefiting commercially. Sir, from the knowledge that I have, and I think I am not wrong, I learnt that the country does the best for the security of all of us whatever the situation is. If somebody feels more threatened and he needs a constable in England, he gets one but he pays for it. I have said that also and I don't mind repeating it that in stadiums drink and sports cannot go together. Football fans from England used to create trouble all over Europe when their teams play there. I have checked it and people told me, who incidentally met me, that in the European Football League or in England to make sure that there is no violence and trouble, drink is not allowed in stadiums. Besides this, a kilometer or two kilometer around for the whole day or earlier, no drink is allowed to avoid any gang marching

up and down Paris or some other city after they have had too much of beer. I think these are questions we need to look into. All of you have said and talked of various ways of what should be done; you have also talked of a lot for overall sports.

I am advised that France has it, Australia has it, America - I was surprised - has it. It does not mean that Government takes control and takes over. No, I am not interested in that. But, there are certain basic regulations, which all of you have been speaking about, that is, elections. Reference has been made to my past. I have already said many times in the case of this new Hockey India, which is being created, that three things have to be done, which I thought had to be done in the Commission. Number one, there has to be a clean, clear, acceptable voter list known to everybody in the country and the State. All federations, ultimately, are about only 30 people voting themselves in, and ten of them, or five of them, or seven of them, become office bearers. So, there has to be a clean electoral roll. In my view, it is the sine qua non of all fair elections. Second, there should be an independent Returning Officer. In the case of hockey, I publicly said this. I proposed a retired Judge. I said, in the Delhi High Court, where cases have been going on, that you appoint your choice of a High Court Judge, somebody outside the IOA and the Federation. So, there has to be an independent man. Third, there should be secret ballot. There should not be people arriving suddenly nobody knows who the voters are. This was going to happen last year and we stopped it. Suddenly, they sit down and they say by voice vote, that so and so is elected, or, nominated there and then. We have said, and we have made it known to all federations, that there has to be this kind of a clean, clear system which should be transparent, acceptable not to me, but to India because India, in democracy, is aggressive. So, this is all I can say regarding making of a regulatory law for sports in general. Some Cabinet colleagues have said to me for months and months, "Why don't you think of some draft not in relation to what is now happening in cricket but otherwise?". So, I will think about that. I will think about whatever way the Ministry has to lose its passivity *vis-a-vis* cricket. More than that, I cannot say anything. I have to think of it.

A lot has been talked about how necessary it is to have sports effectively in rural India if we are ever going to get anywhere. I am a villager. I still have links in Amritsar. I still have every link in Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh. I have a piece of land and I may not cultivate or get much out of it, but I go there to feel better because when I am out of Delhi and I am out somewhere in rural India, its more

fun. I have just been to Coorg for two-three days. Yes, what Jayanthiji said, and, I think, most of you said the same, and you are generous that the PYKKA is a pretty good scheme and it is useful to work on. What is the Scheme? In simple English, it is promotion of sports in rural India, the six lakh villages. What is its outline? The States will choose the villages and panchayats. They will choose the panchayats. I won't. We have already done about 30,000. They will choose and send us. We will give them a lakh of rupees for the ground. We will give them more money for sports equipment and some other things. Now, I have contacted the Rural Development Minister, Mr. Joshi, to link this scheme with NREGA. They have a lot of money and they are spending it on works in the villages. I said that when you are spending money on works in a village, why don't you spend some on my playground. That will make Rs.1,00,000 into Rs.2,00,000 or Rs.1,50,000. He has agreed. Orders have been issued and that is happening. It has upgraded my ability and the amount of money I give because I want to do more. If I am able to get through the Government next year, I will give more. But, this way, I have added to it *via* Mr. Joshi, and they have co-operated.

Then, everybody says, and I just heard it loud and clear in Coorg, where they have the most fantastic tournament, that there are three centres of hockey in India currently. One is Sundargarh and the tribals of Jharkhand and Orissa. They are dispersed over there. I am fully aware of them. I know the Tirkeys and Varkeys and the Arjan Hallapas. I keep close touch. I make sure that they are not neglected here. If we went for the Baton Rally in London, I made sure that some of them were there and not other people.

I like to do that. The second is Punjab. Still, a lot of your players come from there. The third is Coorg, and, they are only 150 or even less people, and, they are 800 clans like the Scottish, and, 214 clans are fielding clan teams and playing passionate hockey, which I went and inaugurated. Each time, one clan like the Grewals or the Gills, or, the Sandhus, makes the arrangement. They built a beautiful stadium of bamboo, tyres, etc.; done up the ground, and, for twenty days, there was this tournament with 214 teams playing and playing, and, there were big prizes of five lakhs, six lakhs. They are passionate about hockey. Lots of Indian hockey, past and present is from Coorg. Hallapa is from there. There are others. So, PYKKA, I want to help. Hockey, I will help, I am very clear on that. I will do what I can do. Sundergarh, I do not forget. My view from long past has been clear and I have said it even in the election business when I could go on TV, that in my view, the best people in India, if I can put it like that way, Sir, are the hill people and tribal people; others come later. No offence. ...*(Interruptions)*... With regard to Bhopal, we have built a big centre there. Bhopal has a history; Obaidullah Cup. I want to revive those old Cups of hockey. There are three, four Cups. One in Kolkata, one in Mumbai, and, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मंत्री जी, आप झांसी को भूल गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. M. S. GILL: Don't do this because then, I won't be able to speak. No, no. This is not right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री गंगा चरण : आप बुंदेलखंड के हैं, लेकिन झांसी को भूल गए हैं।

डा. एम.एस. गिल : मैं कहां का हूँ, यह तो मुझे भी नहीं पता। इस बात को छोड़िए। आप मुझे सुन लीजिए, मेरा तार टूट जाएगा। आप मुझे बाद में मिल लीजिएगा। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। मेरा तार टूट जाएगा तो फिर मैं बंद ही कर दूंगा और मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

Coming to the Playing Fields Association of India, I created it a year ago. I was aware that in England there is a Playing Fields Association of England. The Duke of Edinburgh is the patron and head of it. I was interested in it. I was shocked that though they already have so many playing grounds - which you will find when you go there - still, they want to see that more are made because they need them. I got their material, I copied it, and, I have created only a structure. I have created the national one with appropriate people. I have sent a draft to every State. Some States have already registered. I met the Duke of Edinburgh; I called on him when I went there for the 'baton', to get his support and to make propaganda. The Duke also says, "I am with you on it". To protect, preserve and expand playing fields—these are my words taken from somewhere—is the fundamental thing, and, India has lost them, Delhi has lost them. I go on writing letters even to the hon. Prime Minister on why these playing fields are going; all over Defence Colony or some other places, where there is open ground, quickly, the PWD builds their huts or their office. All of us do it. So, where are these kids going to go in India? It is a grave problem, and, that is only an indication of my effort to go that way.

Mr. Javadekar talked about a number of things. I have got the points. Youth Hostels - I won't go into numbers; there were about 70 when I came. I saw, frankly, they needed much doing. About nine of them were not complete, not carrying on, with funds missing, or, not able to come up. It was, as you know, the lingering construction which we have in the Government, in all departments; now, what we have done is that we have pushed it, found the funds somehow and completed them. There are two or three in their last stages of completion. Then, I looked at all the hostels. They do get located sometimes by reasons other than appropriateness of a hostel for youth. I looked at them,

and, I think, some ten or twelve of them, were absolutely no use to us. I am making arrangements to give them away either to the States or to some of our own Government bodies. With respect to others, I have made sure that we complete them. I am giving everyone of them five lakh rupees for repair. I went to Puducherry. They have got the most fabulous hostel. It is on the sea. It is a big property. Somebody gave it. It is there. But, the Manager, God bless that old lady, was sitting in the hostel and was not getting out. Nobody had ever painted it and it was a mess. Yet, foreigners, white people, were staying in it because you get a bed for twenty rupees. These are tourist places and you can't get them at this amount. I have been to Cochin and all over and I have seen them. We have straightened them out. That old lady, I think, has left finally. Elsewhere also, wherever somebody was sticking, he left. People who are too old, we have got rid of them saying, "Thank you very much. Now you do something else". I have made a simple formula. Every hostel will have a manager who is an ex-serviceman from Army or Air Force or Navy, not only from the Armed Forces. Some retired Major, Captain, Subedar Major is okay with me. They will not stay in the hostel. The old ones were staying there. They used to take over most of the hostel for the family. So, nobody is staying there. I have changed their payment system. I will give neat and clean so many rupees a month. I will choose a local man for the Jaipur one and a local man for the Cochin one or Puducherry. For Puducherry, we are choosing. He will cycle from his home where he is in retirement. He will get good money from me and he will sit there and look after it. In other words, we have straightened them out. We are repairing them; we are cleaning them up. I go personally because I like to do it. So, I hope I will have them working. But they are a very good institution. I also found, I will share with you honestly, I don't like to keep things, that there are a number of other hostels which have been casually sanctioned. There are no funds, no idea, nothing. I won't go into anyone anywhere till I am ready to go. But where I go, I must go and build it. I will try and help those who deserve it.

With respect to skill training, in the Nehru Yuva Kendra scheme, one of the things we have done is, officers and my Vice-Chairman, who are non-official appointees, well educated young men, gone around the Ministries. We are doing skill training. We linked to the Labour Ministry and other Ministries. So, proper training and certificates are being given. We have already taken three States and about 64,000 people. They will get proper certificates which are recognized anywhere. Therefore, there is worth something to get a job. We will certainly spread this. I can assure you that we will.

Now, regarding education and why do we get less medals. When I first came, I went to the national meeting - I forget what they call it - of the education people, the entire national conference in

Delhi. Mr. Arjun Singh was then the Minister. I took part in that. I spoke there. Now, I went with Mr. Sibal. I spoke publicly. I have written in January-February and now again to Mr. Sibal. What am I asking? I was so happy to hear that what you are asking I seem to have got a similar thought. I have written to him in plain language that, Sir, please do not recognize any school or sanction any, private or public, till it has some kind of a play ground. Number two, there must be one period in the day of games. The Indian child is oppressed by his elders, parents and us. The load of books, I have often thought, is in no proportion to the weight of the child. I wish Mr. Jaitley would assist me; I have always been keen on going to the Supreme Court and challenging this over-burdening of books and curriculum and घोटबाजी on the children of India. It doesn't happen anywhere else. I have said with respect, and I repeat, that the current Indian policy on education is hostile to sports promotion. So, you can't ask me for medals when no child gets even 45 minutes to walk around in a little ground. थोड़ा टांगें तो खेल लें because सारा दिन पढ़ना है और घर जाकर होम वर्क करना है। Then, they go to tuition because it's all a question of jobs and opportunities and trying to get there.

I want that every day there should be a games period in school. This should be compulsory. This is what all of you are saying. Why will you not give consideration of 5-10 per cent in recruitments, and in admissions in universities and up the ladder? One hon. Member said that it should be ten per cent for sports. Devarman is a new tennis find. Jeev Milkha Singh and others went to America and got sports scholarship from universities. They pay for them not because they are all world champions for America. They pay for them because they are good enough for universities. They say, "Why not? He is a sportsman. We will pay for him." Why can't we do this in our universities? Why can't we give them five per cent marks for admission in universities? It is nothing. Naturally, all mothers and parents say, 'Don't go to play, even if it is just for one hour.' They tell them to sit inside and read books. It is as difficult as that. But I will keep on trying to see if I can get somewhere.

There was a scheme for which many Ministers and States showed interest. Even here I heard about it indirectly. I hear all the time MPs asking money from the Centre either for a badminton court or a small playground. In the past, there was a very fine scheme where we offered the States 75 per cent of the amount and asked them to pay 25 per cent of it. In the Eastern States or where the terrain was difficult, the ratio was 90:10 and something was built according to their need. It was a very popular scheme. Everybody loved it. In 2005, unfortunately, while reviewing the schemes of the Planning Commission, an idea was to reduce its schemes. It got pushed away. Since then, I have had many all-India meetings with Ministers. I believe in them. I have written very strongly about it. After hearing my Joint Secretary. I am happy to say that perhaps I am getting Rs.150 crore. Maybe because I wrote personal and passionate letters to Montek and others. If I get that, then I will start assisting these infrastructure efforts which States want so badly.

On Padma Shri for Sushil Kumar, I want to make one thing very clear that the Padma Awards are given by the Home Ministry. Yes, we do recommend as a Ministry. We apply our professional knowledge. I think our integrity to recommend names is clear. Leaning to one game or particular individuals at certain time, I hope I have not done it in the last two years. We try it. But the decision is theirs. The decision is taken by the Home Ministry. It is okay whatever it is. Of course, I have tried to urge the Home Ministry that if names come directly as they are entitled to, then in all fairness, they must consult me and take my views. They can say that they have received these names directly; they are sports persons. They can ask for my views. They can take my view and reject it. But that is where it rests. I assure you that I am fully aware of this wrestler's value and what I could do or could not do for him.

On competitions, I got a very strong message in Coorg also. And you have also said the same thing that you cannot pick up talent unless you have competition in schools and above in the whole of India. Then you will suddenly find topmost boys like they do in Subroto football. I compliment the Air Force for it. I gave them a lot of money this year. I went there and saw the tournament and distributed prizes to encourage football. They bring 1,500 people from Andaman and Laccadives. This is the way you pick talent. Then the Air Force gives them scholarships and keep them at Bal Bharti. I compliment them for their efforts. I am definitely very clear about it. We are not just picking them up. We must have a strongly supported national competition of schools. Out of that, some talent will come. I am very clear about that. First it should be started at school and then at best during the three years of undergraduate studies at college. Nadal, tennis player, came at 19 and by the time he is 21 he is already down the slope. I can quote others.

So, going beyond that is meaningless. And I am doing everything. I have put the university sports association and school boards in the A-grade and I am trying to support them. I am thinking all the time as to how can I do more.

Then, I come to sports authority and coaching. It's our fundamental body. They had about 800 coaches long ago when it was started. Now, they have about 1400 because of retirement or death. बेचारे चले गए! I found that they are spread all over India, as much as we can spread that number for a billion people. Now, obviously, in the first place, we need to have far more. We need to have 3000 or 4000. I am trying to add the first 100 somehow. The goal for me is clear if I can do it. But, worse than that, I found that they had come in and they never got one promotion in their lives and were about to

7.00 P.M.

drop off the ladder. They got retired. How can you work if you get nothing and don't get any incentive all your life? We promoted somehow. रिकार्ड निकालकर, देखकर 300 have been promoted and then, the next 200. This year, we will do more. Yes, we need coaches; we need more coaches; we need better coaches. I am also sending them abroad. I am picking them up and sending them to Hungary and elsewhere for refresher courses. Many of them are not of the quality.

Then about pensions, incentives and Arjuna and Dronacharya Awards, I have practically doubled - from Rs.3 lakh to Rs.5 lakh or Rs.6 lakh. The prize by 300 or more universities was Rs.3 lakh to Rs.5 lakh. I have taken it up to Rs.10 lakh to Rs.15 lakh. I try, but, I can do it within my limits. I got an interesting one here, the shooting range. Sir, the answer to that is, the shooting range has been built for world championship which the National Rifle Shooting Association was going to hold, but, later could not or did not. We just held the Commonwealth shooting. And, these are basically for the Commonwealth Games. They are lavish facilities and they can be for any world cup, as all the foreigners are now seeing, for shooting whenever we want. That is why, perhaps what you saw or what somebody told you is there. Sir, I don't think, I have left out anything and I should not hold on to you here. मेरे ख्याल से सारा कुछ तो बोल दिया है। Of course, Mr. Gujral's suggestions are very logical and strong. I will simply digest them. I am very grateful to you. All of you have taken so much of interest. I can assure you that I will do the best I can. ...*(Interruptions)*... IPL के लिए जोशी जी भी बोले थे। The question is very simple. What is currently before the Press and on television are all matters on which the Finance Minister has comprehensively made comments. It is not the Sports Minister's area. It is the area of that side. And, I think he has given all the from all angles and aspects. So, we will all have to wait for the report. My link, as I said, is with BCCI which I have explained extensively.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : क्रिकेट IPL में नहीं आता?

डा. एम.एस. गिल : मैंने समझा दिया कि उसका लिंक *via* BCCI है। I have said it. These are all suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suggestions have been made and I am sure we will all go into them. Thank you very much.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its sitting held on the 22nd April, 2010, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
Consideration and passing of the Pesticides Management Bill, 2008.	Three Hours.
Consideration and return of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010 — relating to Demands for Grants (General) for 2010-11.	Three Hours
The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010 — relating to Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2007-08.	(May be discussed together)
Consideration and passing of the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2009, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Four Hours

The Committee also recommended that the Private Members' Business (Bills) scheduled for Friday, the 30th of April, 2010 may be advanced to Tuesday, the 27th of April, 2010, to enable the House to take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 23rd April, 2010.