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Thursday
29 April, 2010
9 Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 29th April, 2010/9th Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*481. The Questioner (Shrimati Viplove Thakur) was absent.

Expansion of Telephone Services in Himachal Pradesh

*481. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for expansion of telephone services in the country including Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made in the urban and rural areas of the country, including Himachal Pradesh, during the last three years and the current year?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Sir, the target for expansion of telephone services of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in its licensed area of operation including Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The achievements made by BSNL in the urban and rural areas of the country, including Himachal Pradesh, during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Similar details on Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in its licensed area of operation in Delhi and Mumbai are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Target for expansion of telephone services of BSNL, overall and Himachal Pradesh Telecom Circle

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Type of services	BSNL					Himachal Pradesh				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Wireline connections	5.24	-16	-45	-27	-10	0.10	-0.26	-0.73	-0.47	Circle wise expansion plans are formulated on annual basis.
2	WLL connections	10.47	18	30	15		0.20	0.45	0.53	0.30	
3	GSM mobile connections	84.28	120	180	200	220	1.80	0.97	1.53	1.70	
4	Broadband connections	10.47	15	25	75	50	0.07	0.17	0.22	1	
	Wireline	10.47	15	25	35	30	0.07	0.17	0.22	0.31	
	Wireless	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0.69	

Achievement of telephone services in respect of BSNL during last 3 years

(Figure in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Type of Services	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Wireline connections	-12.50	-9.36	-21.86	-11.39	-10.67	-22.06	-7.35	-7.81	-15.16
2	WLL connections	1.42	8.80	10.21	1.75	6.80	8.55	0.98	6.14	7.12
3	GSM mobile connections	58.14	29.66	87.80	64.76	40.26	105.02	106.08	59.86	165.94
4	Broadband connections			10.55			15.25			18.19 (wireline)
										11.69 (wireless)

Achievement of telephone services in respect of Himachal Pradesh during last 3 years

Sl.No.	Type of Services	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Wireline connections	-8640	-34022	-42662	-8515	-29570	-38085	-3993	-18602	-22595
2	WLL connections	882	29725	30607	2237	7756	9993	-270	-4754	-5024
3	GSM mobile connections	-51070	101865	50795	99080	146057	245137	174221	215385	389606
4	Broadband connections			8421			16038			15523 (wireline) 21021 (wireless)

Note : Current year (2010-11) achievements are not given as the achievements of the network expansion are compiled on monthly basis.

Statement-II

Target & Achievement of telephone services in respect of MTNL during the 11th five year plan

S.No.	Items	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	2011-12
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Target
1.	Net new connections including WLL & Cellular connections	700K	542.876K	950K	845.870K	1000K	535.052K	1000K	>1000K
2.	Net Switching Capacity including capacity for WLL & GSM	950K	767.338K	1000K	1000K	1000K	1069.736K	1000K	1900K
3.	TAX/Tandem /Next Generation Network	100K	35.10 K	72K	77K	-	-	64K	100K
4.	Deployment of Digital Line Concentrators (DLC/Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplex (DSLAM) ports *	500K	77.93 K	500K	413.150K	500K	285.302 K	500K	500K
5.	Optical Fiber Cable (in Fiber KM)	60,000	43,057	80,000	36539	120,000	35377.56	120,000	200,000

* Target of DLC/ DSLAM ports includes Metro Ethernet³ for the year 2007-08 & 2008-09.

Target of DSLAM ports includes Fiber To The Home (FTTH) ports for the year 2009-10.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI : Sir, what is the reason that the target is not achieved as per the 11th Five Year Plan and what steps are going to be taken to achieve the target?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, it is not clear whether the hon. Member is asking about the particular State or the national target. The main question relates to the situation in Himachal Pradesh and I would like to state that up till now the BSNL has 11,90,000 mobile connections in Himachal Pradesh and we are planning to add 1,70,000 connections in the current financial year. We are also looking to add mobile towers in the hill State of Himachal Pradesh. BSNL has also expansion plans all over India which will entail establishing and radiating of almost 10,000 towers all over India. We are not only meeting our targets in terms of our tele-density but we are doing much beyond that. As the hon. House is aware, the number of mobile subscribers in India has gone up exponentially. In the last month, we have added 20 million new mobile subscribers in India.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the hon. Minister only referred to Himachal Pradesh, but it is related to the entire country. My supplementary is related to the cancellation of tender floated for 9.3 crore mobile connections by BSNL. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Himachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: No, Sir. The question is: Whether Government has fixed any target for expansion of telephone services in the country including Himachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, go ahead.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Isn't the cancellation of tender floated for 9.3 crore mobile connections by BSNL a proof that the Government has paved the way for the smooth expansion of corporate houses depriving BSNL, a Government public undertaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... It was only after the union threatened continuous strike, Government agreed to allow only 3 crore connections.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, it is true that the tender which was floated by BSNL was scrutinized by other agency like CVC. Since BSNL is a Government PSU, the floated tender must be well within the norms of finance and other aspects. It was scrutinized and subject to the scrutiny some queries were asked. It was discussed in the BSNL Board, which is an independent body and we cannot interfere in that. The Board took a decision that this tender may be deferred. It does not mean that the entire growth of BSNL is completely faltered. We have already met the trade unions. Interim purchase arrangement has been made. We will ensure that there will be no halt in the growth of BSNL.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल सड़क मार्ग और रेल मार्ग का कितने प्रतिशत मोबाइल सेवाओं से कवर हो गया है?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the overall tele-density in Himachal Pradesh is better than the national average. सर, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में tele-density है, वह लगभग 23 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है और जो अर्बन इलाके हैं, वहां 100 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है। ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो हमारे टार्गेट्स थे, हमने उनको मीट किया है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में टोटल 17495 inhabited गांव हैं। उनमें से 17300 गांवों को टेलीफोन फेसिलिटी से जोड़ा हुआ है और शेष 195 गांवों को हम इस वित्तीय वर्ष में जोड़ देंगे।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि आने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में हम 29 नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने जा रहे हैं और हम हिमाचल प्रदेश में 300 नए टावर स्थापित करेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ जहां पर भी इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश में दूर संचार की कमी है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए हमारा विभाग काम करेगा।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : महोदय, मैंने रेल और सड़क के बारे में पूछा था।

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: The question actually related to overall teledensity in the State. अगर माननीय सदस्य हमसे स्पेसिफिक जानना चाहते हैं, तो सूचना प्राप्त करके हम आपको दे देंगे।

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: It is a very important question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your question.

Disputes over telecom towers

*482. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of disputes on telecom towers between telecom operators and the urban/municipal authorities;

(b) if so, whether in view of such disputes; Government has decided to formulate a telecom tower policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the State Governments have been directed to follow the guidelines in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) Mobile Towers are being installed by the Telecom Service Providers based on siting clearances issued by Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Department of Telecommunications. However, before installation of towers, Service providers have to obtain necessary clearances from concerned Municipal Authorities/local bodies. State Governments/Municipal Authorities have formulated their own policy for grant of permission for installation of tower. Many Telecom Service Providers/ Infrastructure providers have approached the respective High Court to set aside orders of the State Government/local bodies regarding charging of exorbitant levy and other issues.

(b) and (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has started pre-consultation process on "Telecom Towers and Related Issues" on 5th February, 2010, for seeking stakeholders' comments. Based on the inputs received from stakeholders, TRAI is contemplating to float a consultation paper on the issues pertaining to telecom towers. Further, no direction has been issued to State Governments in this regard.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : चेयरमैन सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि urban municipal authorities और telecom operators में कोई विवाद है, जो कि टावर हटाने और गिराने से संबंधित है, जिससे फोन सर्विस में बाधा पड़ती है तथा फोन सर्विस में डिस्टर्बेंस आती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विवाद के समाधान के लिए सरकार ने क्या फैसला लिया है? क्या दिशा-निर्देश तैयार किए हैं और क्या सरकार उनको ऊपर सही तरीके से लागू कर रही है?

श्री सभापति : एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सर, एक ही सवाल है और इसी से संबंधित है कि क्या भारत सरकार व राज्य सरकारें उन दिशा-निर्देशों को लागू कर रही हैं?

श्री सचिन पायलट: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, मैं उसके उत्तर में सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मोबाइल सर्विसेज की सेवाएं हैं, वे देशभर में बहुत व्यापक रूप से फैल रही हैं। भारत सरकार लाइसेंस देती है, उसके पश्चात् जो मोबाइल ऑपरेटर्स हैं, वे अपनी जरूरत के हिसाब से मोबाइल टावर्स स्थापित करने के लिए, जो केन्द्र का Department of Telecommunications है, permission मांगते हैं। हमसे जो परमिशन मिलती है, उसकी एक कमेटी है SACFA - Standing Advisory Committee on Radio Frequency Allocations. और सर, हम उनको इस कमेटी के माध्यम से परमिशन देते हैं, ताकि जो aviation hazards हैं, उनपर वर्क आउट कर सकें। दूसरा line of sight और तीसरा electro-magnetic interferences हैं, जो proposed नेटवर्क से

इन्टरफेयर न करे, हमारा परमिशन देना इतने तक ही सीमित है। जब हम लोग परमिशन देते हैं, तो उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा जाता है कि जो local authorities हैं, राज्य सरकारें हैं, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज़ हैं, उनमें परमिशन हासिल करने के बाद ही वे वहां पर टावर स्थापित करेंगे। यह बात सच है कि कई प्रदेशों में कई जगहों पर विवाद हुए हैं और लगभग बीस ऐसे केस हैं, जो High Court में लंबित हैं, लेकिन हमारी तरफ से Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) ने एक कंसलटेशन चालू किया है, ताकि सब स्टेक होल्डर्स से सुझाव लेने के बाद एक वर्किंग पेपर आएगा और उसके पश्चात् हम लोग उस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सर, पहले मानव जीवन का एक नारा *रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान* था। अब रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान के साथ टेलीफोन भी हो मेहरबान हो गया है। अब टेलीफोन ज्यादा जरूरी हो गया है।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सर, यह सवाल से ही संबंधित है। मेरी डायरी नहीं है, मैं तो सवाल कर रहा हूँ कि टेलीकॉम लगाने का क्या क्राइटेरिया है? आप गांव व देहात में जाकर देखें, तो वहां जो टॉवर लग रहे हैं, उनकी वजह से पड़ोसी सारे दिन इस चिंता में रहते हैं कि पता नहीं यह टॉवर कब गिर जाए। क्योंकि उन्होंने उनका कोई क्राइटेरिया फिक्स नहीं किया है, ताकि ये टॉवर will have to be earthquake resistant हों, जिसके अंदर हर ख्याल रखा गया हो, उसकी roof concrete हों, तो इसका कोई क्राइटेरिया फिक्स नहीं है। किसी की छत के ऊपर टावर लगा देने से उसके पड़ोसी को तो चिंता है, लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार ने कोई क्राइटेरिया फिक्स नहीं किया है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है। इन्होंने लिखा है कि many telecom service providers/infrastructure providers have approached the respective High Courts. इसलिए राज्य सरकारें और local authorities तो अपना criteria fix कर रही हैं, लेकिन ये क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह डिपार्टमेंट local authorities और राज्य सरकारों से हट कर क्या कर रहा है? वे तो सीधे हाई कोर्ट जा रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट का क्या रोल है और इन्होंने क्या criteria fix किया है?

श्री सचिन पायलट : सर, मैंने अपने जवाब में पहले भी कहा था कि particular mobile tower कहां पर लगाना है, उस जगह को चिन्हित करना भारत सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : यही तो सवाल है।

श्री सचिन पायलट : सर, इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता रहा हूँ कि टावर कहां स्थापित करना है, इसका निर्णय कंपनियां लेती हैं, लेकिन जो permission होती है, वह चाहे local body हो या municipality हो, वह सब permission local authorities और State Governments देती हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो NDMC, MCD और नोएडा का क्षेत्र आता है, वहां पर structural stability certificate जिनसे मिल सकता है, वह IIT है, CRBI है, IIT रुड़की है और National Council for Building Materials, फरीदाबाद है। इन स्थापित institutions से ये लोग अपना structural stability certificate ले सकते हैं, लेकिन यह जो मुद्दा है, वह operators और local state body/authorities के बीच में ही है। हम लोग अपनी तरफ से उनको सिर्फ SACFA clearances देते हैं, लेकिन कहां पर टावर स्थापित होगा, इसकी जिम्मेदारी operator और State authorities की रहती है।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया। Please resume your place. प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि कहां टावर लगेगा, यह तय करना local authorities या State Governments के अधिकार क्षेत्र की बात है। हम लोगों ने कई बार विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों और मैगजींस में पढ़ा है कि जो टावर्स लगे होते हैं, उनसे कुछ ऐसे radiations निकलते हैं, जो सेहत के लिए नुकसानदायक होते हैं, खास तौर से बच्चों के लिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्कूलों में टावर लगा दिए गए हैं, कॉलेजों की buildings के अन्दर टावर्स लगे हैं, जिनके radiations से आशंका है कि बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य पर adverse असर पड़ेगा, इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों या local bodies को कोई guidelines दे रही है या इस पर कोई विचार कर रही है?

श्री सचिन पायलट : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने सदन में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इनको सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर WHO के माध्यम से देश और दुनिया भर के mobile service areas में अनेक studies हुई हैं। मोटे तौर पर यह परिणाम निकल कर आया है कि सामान्य radiations के interface exposure से ऐसे कोई harmful symptoms सामने नहीं आए हैं, लेकिन इस पर बहुत लम्बी research और बहुत व्यापक काम होना है। उस पर अभी किसी तरह का स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण सामने नहीं आया है। लेकिन जो license conditions हैं, उनमें International Committee on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection की जो guidelines है, उसको Telecom Commission ने accept किया है। हम लोगों ने operators को निर्देशित किया है कि अपने टावर्स के अन्दर एक specific absorption rate का self-certification देकर उस absorption rate का आप प्रमाण दें, ताकि सब लोगों को जानकारी हो कि यहां पर radiation उस level से नीचे है। यह हम लोगों ने किया है। इस साल के अप्रैल में ही हमारे विभाग ने दोबारा इस parameter को और tight करके एक Government order किया है, ताकि सब लोग, including BSNL, self-certify करें और audit करके लोगों को बताएं कि यहां पर radiations उस level से कम है।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : सर, मैं तो प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी के प्रश्न को इस नाते से आगे बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने WHO की चर्चा की। Telecommunication engineers and technicians की कई expert reports छपी हैं। उन्होंने specifically कहा है कि 100 मीटर के एरिया में waves and radiations बहुत असर करती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन रिपोर्ट्स के आने के बाद 100 मीटर का जो एरिया मैंने बताया है, उसके बारे में उन्होंने किसी special agency से study करवायी है? अगर करवायी है, तो उसकी रोकथाम के लिए उन्होंने क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, the Government is aware that there are some media reports which express concern in some areas and some apprehensions that radiation being carried by the BTS is considered harmful. The matter has been referred to the Health Ministry. An apex body like the ICMR and other institutes are involved in this. It was also referred to the WHO. I must be fair and

categorical before the House that these are all news items available in the media. It was referred to the WHO and the Health Ministry of our country. No medical inference has been drawn so far, either domestically or internationally, which says that this radiation is injurious to health. In spite of that, because of security and other reasons whether it is airport or defence colony or military installations, we have the rules which say where BTS should not be installed.

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, the Minister has rightly said that there are some guidelines to issue licence for towers in connection with radiation impact. My question is this. What is the mechanism in the Department of Telecom to enforce these guidelines? Have you noticed any violation from any part of the country? You have mentioned the guidelines which ensure minimum level of radiation. I would like to know whether any such violation has come to your notice.

श्री सचिन पायलट : जैसा कि आप सभी जानते हैं there are lots of towers all over India. We have asked the service providers to do self-certification and self-auditing of declaring themselves what the radiation levels are in each specific tower. We have within the Department Term cells and we are auditing up to 10 per cent of the tower sites by surprise checks and making sure that all operators are following the norms. If at all any higher radiation level is observed, then punitive action will be taken.

Auctioning of spectrum

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has placed on its website the intention to auction spectrum in 700 MHz band for the mobile TV services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the Mobile TV services being a luxury item the reasons for Government not stopping the wastage of precious spectrum on such a luxury item, when the world over Governments are auctioning 700 MHz spectrum for 4G services; and
- (d) the plans for auctioning 700 MHz spectrum for 4G services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A RAJA):
(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) TRAI has issued a pre-consultation paper to identify the issues involved in introduction of 4G services such as allocation & pricing of spectrum for such services and issues related to licensing. Various stake holders have given their views/comments at the pre-consultation stage which are being analysed by TRAI for preparation of consultation paper.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : सभापति जी, स्पेक्ट्रम का विषय काफी चर्चा में रहा है। मैं इस पुरानी चर्चा पर न जाकर, इस विभाग के आगे बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास 700 मेगाहर्ट्ज बैंड में कितनी मात्रा में स्पेक्ट्रम उपलब्ध हुए? इस बैंड में स्पेक्ट्रम रखने वाले विभाग कौन से हैं और उनके पास कितना स्पेक्ट्रम मौजूद है? क्या इन विभागों से खाली स्पेक्ट्रम लेने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और इसकी समय सीमा क्या है?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, there are various bands available in the field of spectrum. There is some confusion in the minds of the people, the media, and some other people. There is nothing wrong in it. Spectrum is divided into various categories - 1G, 2G, 3G, and 4G. Even 5G may come. The rules are being governed by the International Telecommunication Union which identifies the frequencies. These are the various bands which can be used. 1G is being used by military, paramilitary forces, including the police on wireless. This is one way voice. 2G spectrum has been identified periodically by the ITU. Accordingly, we are having National Frequency Allocation Plan. A committee is there to identify which band can be used for which purpose.

Now this 700 MHz band is not with the Department of Telecom. It is being used by the Broadcasting Ministry. The bands are being identified for other services. Of course, we are the custodian of all spectrums. We have a Wireless Section in the Ministry. But many bands are being used by other agencies. This 700 MHz band will not come for auction now. In future, during the course of any coordination, we will decide how much spectrum can be auctioned and how much spectrum can be brought for the utility of the common public.

श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण सिंह : क्या सरकार ने ब्रॉड बैंड के लिए 700 मैगा हर्ट्स का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन करवाया है ताकि ब्राडबैंड उपलब्ध कराने के काम में तेजी लाई जा सके? अगर 3G spectrum की तरह इसकी भी नीलामी की जाए, तो इससे भारत सरकार को 80,000 करोड़ रुपये राजस्व की प्राप्ति हो सकती है। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है और क्या वह इसकी नीलामी करेगी?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, the question is whether there is a need for use and utility or there is a demand. Of course, this country wanted to go for 3G. Already, India has been waiting for eight years when compared with the international community, more specifically the developed countries. We

identified the frequencies, that is, spectrum for 3G. The auction is going on. The House would be happy to know that auction is held in an open manner. The e-auction has been conducted where passwords are given to the operators to bid every day unless and until the demand and supply coincides at one point. It is going to be completed in one or two days. So, the question of need of 700 or 800 or 900 MHz does not arise now. If it is necessary, there is the National Frequency Allocation Plan in consultation with the other Ministries. Suppose they are using that band, it will be back to the Ministry for usage.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, I would like to ask hon. the Minister: Whether the Doordarshan and the Ministry of Defence are likely to relinquish spectrum? If so, has any date been set for that?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, I think that I may not be a competent person to say whether Doordarshan is going to release the spectrum or not. I think, there may be some discussion going on within the Broadcasting Ministry. I am not aware of it. If the hon. Member needs any specific information, I will collect the information from the other Ministries and pass it on to the hon. Member.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, whenever we speak of spectrum or allied deals, we are very shaky and sensitive. Sir, as far as this issue is concerned, the hon. Minister is able to explain this way and that way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will there be transparency and accountability in matters of such deals in such a way that there could be a clear-cut transparency and accountability because much has been talked and spoken about spectrum? ...*(Interruptions)*... How to ensure transparency and accountability in all such deals?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, the question is incomplete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was very firm and clear. Today also, I am firm and clear that in the procedures followed for the allocation of spectrum, more specifically for 3G, everything is transparent. It is open to all to criticize, even open to scrutiny. That is why, I am submitting, with all my sincerity, whether it is individual ignorance or institutional ignorance, it is common. I have to answer it. I am answering it. The Government will react on that. There is no question of lack of transparency.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we are yet to bear the load of 2G and we are seeing 4G. Mr. Minister, I would like to clarify one thing. You said that everything is transparent. I wish to make it very clear that even the Prime Minister's Office has taken objections to that. Let's leave it at that. Don't make such tall claims. But, basically, my question today is this. You conceded that your

Ministry is the custodian of spectrum and the spectrum is a scarce national resource. I hope you know that. Would you like to share with the Parliament as to whether you have done some homework as to how much spectrum is available for allocation? Transparent mechanism will come thereafter. Lot of questions are being raised as to the manner in which allocations are being done. Why I am saying so is because consultation paper is already part of the answer, about 4G as well. There were consultation papers, consensus and other 'c' papers. Therefore, I am trying to ask from you: Would you kindly share with the House today as to whether you have got any statistics of how much spectrum is available for allocation so that the country is able to know about it?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, the availability of spectrum in total is available in the Ministry in the name of the National Frequency Allocation Plan. The question is, some of the spectrum is used by other agencies. It is a matter of coordination from time to time. Today, it may not be available. Tomorrow, it may be available from other Ministries. When I assumed charge, I think I have the right to say, I am the first Minister to put the availability of spectrum on website. Whether it is 2G, 3G, 4G, etc., everything has been put on the website before auctioning. Of course, there are some areas, even within the Government, when I had put 3G spectrum, available with me, on website, Ministry of Defence came up with an argument that they have some areas as intersections and we cannot give it. That is different. That is a healthy discussion which is going on between the two Ministries. But it is transparent and I put it on the website. It was not on the website. Maybe, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad does not have access to the website. It is not my fault ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If you are so transparent, then ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankar Prasadji, this question is over. Q.No. 484.

राजस्थान में ऐतिहासिक स्थलों का संरक्षण

*484. श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आमेर स्थित ऐतिहासिक किले के जलकुंड को तोड़कर दर्शक दीर्घा बनाई गई है, हवा महल के गुंबद के कलशों पर लगी सोने की पालिश खरोंची गई है तथा महल के अन्दर आबंटित दुकानों में एयरकंडीशनर लगाने के लिए किले की दीवार तोड़ी गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (सी.ए.जी.) के उस प्रतिवेदन की ओर गया है जिसमें इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि राजस्थान में कुछ अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्थलों के संरक्षण के संबंध में लापरवाही बरती जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. नारायणसामी): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) अम्बर किला केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है बल्कि इसका संरक्षण राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। राजस्थान सरकार के पुरातत्व और संग्रहालय विभाग द्वारा की गई सूचना के अनुसार किले के भीतर स्थित जलकुंड प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा था क्योंकि इसे भरने के लिए पानी उपलब्ध नहीं था। अतः राज्य सरकार ने पर्यटकों के लिए ध्वनि और प्रकाश कार्यक्रम हेतु इस टैंक को दर्शक दीर्घा के रूप में विकसित करने का निर्णय लिया था।

तांबे के कलश जिन पर मूल रूप से सोने की परत चढ़ी थी तथा जो हवा महल के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी मुहारों पर रखे गए थे, भली-भांति परिरक्षित नहीं थे। धूप, बारिश तथा धूल में लम्बे समय तक रहने के कारण सोने की परत की आभा तथा चमक समाप्त हो गई थी। किले के भीतर पक्षियों की बीट तथा बन्दरों के उत्पाद से भी कलशों तथा उनकी बाहरी सतह को नुकसान पहुंचा। वर्ष 2007 में राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत कलशों के पुनरुद्धार तथा परिरक्षण का कार्य शुरू किया। योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कलशों को न केवल संघटित तथा मजबूत किया गया बल्कि सोने के पत्तरे का प्रयोग करते हुए जहां तक संभव था, मूल रूप के अनुसार इसकी बाहरी सतह का पुनरुद्धार किया गया। कलशों में मूल रूप से प्रयोग की गई लोहे की छड़ों को बदलकर जंग रोधी लम्बी स्टेनलेस स्टील की छड़ें लगाई गईं।

राज्य सरकार के संबंधित विभाग के अनुसार दुकानों में एयर कन्डीशनर लगाने से किले की दीवार को कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्र सरकार ने हवा महल तथा राजस्थान के अन्य स्मारकों के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट में दी गई टिप्पणियों को देखा है तथा सुधारात्मक उपायों के लिए वह इस मामले को राजस्थान सरकार के साथ उठा रही है।

Conservation of historical places in Rajasthan

† *484.SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a visitor's gallery has been constructed by destroying a reservoir in the historical fort of Aamer, gold polish has been scratched from the urns of Hawamahal's dome and the fort's wall has been demolished for installing air-conditioner in the allotted shops inside the palace;

(b) whether Government has paid attention to the report of Controller and Auditor General (CAG) in which it has been mentioned that a lack-luster approach is being adopted in conservation of some other historical places in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Amber Fort is not a centrally protected monument but protected by Rajasthan State Government. As per the information furnished by the Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Rajasthan, the water reservoir located within the fort was not under use since there was no water available for storage. The State Government had thus taken a decision to develop the tank into a viewers gallery for the sound and light show for the tourists.

The copper urns, originally gold-plated and placed at the eastern and western facades of Hawa Mahal were in bad state of preservation. Long exposure to sun, rain and dust had taken away the luster and sheen of the gold-plating. The birds droppings and menace of monkeys within the fort had also added to the damage caused to the urns and their external surface. In 2007, the Government of Rajasthan had taken up restoration and preservation of the urns under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under the schemes the urns were not only consolidated and strengthened but the external surface was restored using gold foil as per original to the extent possible. The iron rods used originally in the urns were replaced with non-corrosive long stainless steel rods.

According to the concerned department of the State Government no damage has been caused to the fortification wall to accommodate air-conditioners in the shops.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has taken note of the observations made in the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in regard to preservation of Hawa Mahal and other monuments of Rajasthan and is taking up the matter with the Government of Rajasthan for corrective measures.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से राजस्थान एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश है। वहां पर बहुत सारी सम्पत्तियां, इमारतें तथा भवन पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व के हैं। कालान्तर में वहां पर पर्यटन के विकास के लिए उन इमारतों का एक और बड़ा महत्व, कॉमर्शियल महत्व, उभर कर सामने आया। मेरे द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्न का जो जवाब यहां आया है, उससे एक बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है जो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं। भारत सरकार, प्रदेश सरकार या निजी क्षेत्र की स्वामित्व वाली ऐसी सम्पत्तियां, जो पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व की हैं उनके मूल स्वरूप को बदलने, परिवर्तित करने या उनमें स्ट्रक्चरल बदलाव करने के लिए क्या कोई नियम बने हैं और ऐसे नियम कितनी अनुमति देते हैं तथा किन शर्तों पर अनुमति देते हैं? इसके बारे में कृपा करके वह हमें बताने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very valid question. Sir, there are two types of protected monuments. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, the Central Government declares certain monuments as protected monuments. So far, we have declared 3675 monuments as centrally-protected monuments. The Central Government has a right to preserve, maintain and conserve those monuments to keep their original identity. There are other provisions available under the State's Act. States are also protecting certain monuments. Delhi is protecting certain monuments. The question pertains to Rajasthan. I would like to mention that there is an Act which is known as the Rajasthan Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act, 1961. So far, 225 monuments have been identified in Rajasthan which are to be protected by the State Government. The question being a State subject, primarily pertains to the State because this is not coming under the purview of the Central Government. Since the Tourism Ministry is giving money to the State Government for the purpose of preservation and maintenance of those monuments, therefore, I will have to answer that question because the Government of India is contributing the money. The hon. Member asked whether there are rules governing them. The rules were framed in 1968 under the Rajasthan Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act. Therefore, the primary duty of those authorities is to preserve the monuments and then go for renovation if it is required. It is there. But, Sir, the audit observations have come. We are getting in touch with the State Government because we cannot directly interfere with the State Government because it is the duty of the Culture Department of the State to preserve those monuments. The hon. Member has raised a very valid question because the original identity of those monuments has to be maintained. I also agree with that. But even then, since it has been brought to our notice, I cannot go there and do it on my own. It should be a joint inspection. If the State Government refers the matter to the Central Government, we can go and guide them.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : श्रीमान्, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न तो आपके आदेश के अनुसार पूछ ही लूंगा। परन्तु, मैं एक बात आपको बता दूँ कि मैंने जो पहला प्रश्न पूछा था, उसके जवाब में यह आया कि आमेर के किले में एक जलकुंड था, जिसे बाद में बदल कर वहाँ लोगों के बैठने का इंतजाम कर दिया गया। वह जलकुंड समाप्त कर दिया गया। जब आप यह स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों के नियम वहाँ structural बदलाव करने पर प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं तो फिर यह बदलाव कैसे कर दिया गया? उस बदलाव को रोकने के लिए आगे आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? यह मेरे प्रश्न से संबंधित है।

अब मैं आपके आदेश के अनुसार दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ लेता हूँ कि क्या यह सरकार की जानकारी में है कि पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व की बहुत सारी सम्पत्तियाँ जो निजी क्षेत्र की हैं, इन दिनों बड़े-बड़े कॉरपोरेट हाउसेज के द्वारा खरीदी जा रही हैं और खरीदने के बाद उन सम्पत्तियों को मनमाने तरीके से, बिना सरकारी

नियमों का कोई ध्यान रखे, उनमें मनमाने परिवर्तन और तोड़-फोड़ किये जा रहे हैं और व्यापारिक कारणों के लिए उनका उपयोग किया जा रहा है? क्या आपने अथवा राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से आपने ऐसी कोई जांच करायी है कि ऐसी कितनी सम्पत्तियों में बुनियादी तौर पर खरीद की गयी, कितने की खरीद हुई? उनका जो मूल स्वरूप है, उसको परिवर्तन करने के लिए नियमों का पालन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है या आगे आप करने जा रहे हैं? कृपया बताएं।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, as regards second part of the question, which the hon. Member wanted me to clarify, in the reply itself, we have made it very clear that the tank has been made as viewers' gallery because no water was available for storage, and for the sound and light show, for the tourists to sit there, It has been made as an arrangement. Sir, since it has now been brought to our notice, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : साहब, माफ कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaturvedi, let him finish, please.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मान लीजिए, अगर पुरातात्विक महत्व के मंदिर में पूजा नहीं होती है तो क्या उसको तोड़ कर वहां पर नाच का चबूतरा बनवा देंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Satyavrat Chaturvedi, let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अगर पानी नहीं है तो न सही, लेकिन पानी न होने के कारण उसका स्वरूप तो नहीं बदला जा सकता? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him finish. We cannot discuss this.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I am not justifying. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not justifying. I am submitting, Sir, because it is not under the Central Government; it is a State-protected monument where the Central Government cannot have any powers to say anything. If the State Government wants, we have to go. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since the issue is being raised in the House, we will approach the State Government, and we will tell them to act accordingly. Sir, in the reply itself, I have mentioned: "The Central Government has taken note of the observations made in the CAG Report, and the Central Government will get in touch with the State Government for any kind of further action." I have mentioned in my reply. In part (c) I have mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, in second part, what the hon. Member has asked is a very larger issue. He is saying that the corporate houses have been given some of the historical places. I need a separate notice for that so that I may be able to reply in detail because I cannot answer in an arbitrary manner a very larger issue that the hon. Member has raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, इसमें आप इनको यह निर्देश दें कि मैंने तो प्रश्न पूछा ही है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, the discussion is over. Shri Motilal Vora.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : ये उसकी जानकारी मंगवा कर हमको पहुंचा दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motilalji. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: That is not a part of the main question. ... (Interruptions)...
Corporate houses is a part of the main question. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : उन्होंने कह दिया है कि वे information जमा करेंगे। आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : इसके लिए अलग से प्रश्न पूछने की क्या जरूरत है, ...(व्यवधान).... यह तो इसी का हिस्सा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : श्री मोती लाल वोरा जी।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आमेर का किला एक बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक महत्व का किला है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को कहा है कि राज्य के जो स्मारक हैं, उन्हें केन्द्र सरकार समय-समय पर अनुदान देती है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह तर्क समझ से परे है कि आमेर के किले में जो जलकुंड था, उस जलकुंड में पानी न होने के कारण उसे दर्शक दीर्घा बना दिया गया। यह एक अजीब और ताज्जुब की बात है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार को अनुदान देती है, धनराशि देती है तब उसको पूरा अख्तियार है कि इस प्रकार के ऐतिहासिक महत्व के जो स्मारक हैं, उनका पूरी तरह से संरक्षण किया जाए।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि CAG ने ऐसे बहुत से monuments के बारे में सवाल किये हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात की जानकारी देंगे कि Comptroller and Auditor General ने किन-किन स्मारकों के बारे में इस प्रकार की टिप्पणी की है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Comptroller and Auditor General has made an observation that actually it was a tank of 18th century; there was no water available; there was a fountain; it was not used; and, therefore, it has been used by the State Government for light and sound show. That is the report that has been made. I submit, according to the Act, and even as per the Rajasthan Government's Act itself, it has to be preserved. Under the rules also it has to be preserved. Therefore, I submitted to this august House that we would get in touch with the State Government and see to it what corrective measures are to be taken for the purpose of restoring it to its original

identity. That is all what I can say. Since it is a matter concerning the State and the powers are vested with the State Government, we can't directly interfere unless and until the State Government wants us to give advice through the Archaeological Department for the preservation of the monuments by the Central Government.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the criterion for deciding as to which of the monuments should come under the Central Government and which should remain under the State Government is. Is it on the basis of age or chronological age ? What is the criterion ?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, any monument or archaeological site, which is more than 100 years old, comes under the purview of that Act. It has been taken care of by the Central Government. So far, we have declared 3,675 big monuments, archaeological sites and other natural things. There are 22 UNESCO approved monuments also. They are also being protected. As per the provisions of the Act, any kind of construction should not be made within 100 metres of the protected area, which is prohibited area. The regulated area is beyond 200 metres where if anybody wants to do anything he has to get permission from the authority or the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India. That is the position. In the case of other monuments, the State Governments have got their own Acts which relate to monuments of less than 100 years. It is for the State Government to preserve them. There are 3,700 odd State protected monuments. As far as Rajasthan is concerned, there are 225 State protected monuments.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, Aamer Fort may be more than 100 years old. So, how is it protected by the State Government?

SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Sir, I will confine myself to the main question which relates to the water tank. There are water tanks in many historical places and religious places. They have got aesthetic value and they have got sometimes sanctimonious value. What I am saying is that when there is a water tank already in existence, there must be a source from where the water came there. That water source might have dried out. We can find out whether that water source can be revived. If that source can't be revived by any method, we must find out whether water can be pumped into the water tank so that the aesthetical value or the historical value of the site can be preserved.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, a specific question has been asked about the tank. The tank is called Kesar Kayani. The water came from Maota. That is the location. The water came from there. Since the water source dried it is not possible for the water to reach the pond. So, alternative

arrangement had to be made for the purpose of preservation of the tank because naturally the water could not reach there. Therefore, it was done. As I already told, it has got an aesthetic value. It is an 18th century tank. It has to be preserved. I entirely agree with the hon. Member on that. I reiterate that we will get in touch with the State Government of Rajasthan to ensure that the observations made in the CAG report are implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 485.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Tourism, Transport and Culture. You are repeatedly ignoring my request to put a supplementary. I just want to put a question, with your permission, Sir. I know that you made this rule of three supplementaries. But I am requesting you to violate that rule to allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not violating any rule.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, don't violate it. But please permit me to put a question. There is a basic problem with the Aamer Fort. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had visited it. The basic problem with the Aamer Fort is that this Fort has virtually been privatized. You actually have a private operator conducting everything there. They are taking decisions about how the monuments should be reconstructed. When the Parliamentary Standing Committee went there, there was a film shooting going on. The film shooting was going on inside the Fort. When we raised the objection saying that they were actually damaging the Fort, the answer was 'no'. Later the damage happened. One of the walls crumbled and the Rajasthan High Court had to intervene.

Now what is the policy of the Government with regard to the question of PPP, Private-Public Partnership so far as the ancient monuments, either State or the Centre, are concerned? Is there any guideline that the Government has that these ancient monuments cannot be handed over for commercial purposes to private companies?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an observation, not a question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on the Aamer Fort, he can

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made an observation. It will go on record. But it is not a question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, on this Aamer Fort, the Minister can give a reply...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a separate listening to it. Question No. 485.

*485. The Questioner **Shri Bhagirathi Majhi** was absent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any supplementaries?

SARDAR SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Yes, Sir.

Culture developing centres opened abroad

*485. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been spending huge funds for promoting our Indian culture at different Centres in various countries;
- (b) if so, the total number of this kind of culture centre that have been opened abroad and the total amount being spent on their activities per month/year/centre, name-wise details thereof;
- (c) if so, the total number of administrative officers/directors/any other individuals who are privately appointed by the department and the criteria adopted for appointing them, since these centres were opened abroad;
- (d) whether deputed artisans/singers/yoga gurus are getting the same facilities like administrative officers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) ICCR has embarked on an ambitious expansion plan for effective projection of India's soft power abroad. This plan includes opening of 15 new Cultural Centres in different parts of the world. Government of India has allocated additional financial resources to ICCR for this purpose.

(b) At present, ICCR maintains 26 Cultural Centres in different parts of the world. Out of these, five were opened in financial year 2009-10. Systematic efforts are also being made to strengthen our existing Cultural Centres. A list of Cultural Centres and budgetary allocation for each of these Centres during 2009-10 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Total number of officers appointed in administrative positions as Director/ Dy. Director to man Indian Cultural Centres abroad at present is 29. Appointments are largely made from the ranks of ICCR and MEA officials and some individuals are also inducted from outside. These appointments are made on the basis of merit of the candidates, with the approval of President, ICCR and Foreign Service Board.

(d) and (e) ICCR deputed experts in Indian classical dance and music, yoga and Hindi as teachers at Indian Cultural Centres abroad. They are provided similar facilities as administrative officers in our Missions abroad.

Statement

List of Cultural Centres and budgetary allocation for each centre

(A) List of existing Indian Cultural Centres

1. The Nehru Centre, London (U.K.).
2. Indian Cultural Centre, Berlin, Germany.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre, Moscow, Russia.
4. Indian Cultural Centre, Astana, Kazakhstan.
5. Indian Cultural Centre, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
6. Indian Cultural Centre, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
7. Indian Cultural Centre, Kabul, Afghanistan.
8. Indian Cultural Centre, Colombo, Sri Lanka.
9. Jawaharlal Nehru Indian Cultural Centre, Jakarta, Indonesia.
10. Sub-Indian Cultural Centre, Bali, Indonesia.
11. Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture, Port Louis, Mauritius.
12. Maulana Azad Centre for Indian Culture, Cairo, Egypt.
13. Indian Cultural Centre, Durban, South Africa.
14. Indian Cultural Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa.
15. Indian Cultural Centre, Georgetown, Guyana.
16. Mahatma Gandhi Institute For Cultural Cooperation, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago.
17. Indian Cultural Centre, Paramaribo, Suriname.
18. Indian Cultural Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
19. Indian Cultural Centre, Tokyo, Japan.
20. Indian Cultural Centre, Suva, Fiji.

21. Sub-Indian Cultural Centre, Lautoka, Fiji.
22. Indian Cultural Centre, Kathmandu, Nepal.
23. Indian Cultural Wing, Beijing, China.
24. Indian Cultural Centre, Bangkok, Thailand
25. Indian Cultural Centre, Abu Dhabi, Dubai.
26. Indian Cultural Centre, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

(B) Budget for Indian Cultural Centres

S.No.	Name of Centres	Budget for 2009-10 (Figures in Lacs of Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	ICC, Georgetown	135.00
2.	ICC, Paramaribo	155.00
3.	IGCIC, Port Louis	220.00
4.	JNICC, Jakarta	
5	Cultural Centre, Bali	294.00
6	JNCC, Moscow	393.00
7.	Tagore Centre, Berlin	205.00
8.	MACIC, Cairo	145.00
9.	TNC, London	380.00
10.	ICC, Tashkent	134.00
11.	ICC, Astana	165.00
12.	ICC, Johannesburg	70.00
13.	ICC, Durban	72.00
14	MGICC, Port of Spain	175.00
15	ICC, Colombo	70.00
16	ICC, Kuala Lumpur	204.65

1	2	3
17.	ICC, Dushanbe	70.00
18.	ICC, Suva	130.00
19.	Cultural Centre, Lautoka, Fiji	
20.	ICC, Dhaka	160.01
21.	ICC, Tokyo	238.92
22.	ICC, Beijing	179.00
23.	ICC, Kathmandu	148.62
24.	ICC, Kabul	70.00
25.	ICC, Bangkok	83.09
26.	ICC, Abu Dhabi	07.01
Total		3994.76

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढींढसा : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो 26 सेंटर खोले हैं, उनमें से कुछ कंट्रीज़ में दो-दो सेंटर दिए हैं, जब कि वे छोटी कंट्रीज़ हैं और जो बहुत important countries हैं, जैसे, यूएसए, कनाडा, आदि, वहां पर कोई सेंटर नहीं है, तो यह जो सेंटर खोले जाते हैं, इसके लिए उन्होंने क्या criteria रखा है? चूंकि इस देश में बहुत-से cultures हैं और बहुत languages भी हैं, इसलिए मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कुछ states के cultures का ही प्रचार किया जाता है या सभी states के cultures को इकट्ठा रखा जाता है?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, we have 26 Cultural Centres in the world as of today. Now, 15 more are being opened. Yes, there are Cultural Centres that are coming up in Washington and the other countries that Shri Dhindsa has mentioned. Sir, five have been opened this year and another 15 will be opened later. In some countries where there is more activity and more Diaspora, we have sub-centres. We have three sub-centres so far which are existing.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, unfortunately, the message in the world still is that India is a country of snake-charmers, beggars and astrologers. These Cultural Centres are doing a lot to change the image of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider using such Centres as one-stop-library of classical and folk Indian music, subtitle cinema, prints of modern and classical Indian paintings and modern Indian literature in translated form and the local language of that country to engage a target group in the host countries.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that these Cultural Centres are doing very good work in promoting the Indian culture abroad. There are not only dance and music programmes, we have lectures, talks, seminars, conferences, etc., not only in the cities where they are located but also in the other cities in the same country. There are regular screenings of Indian films and we do have cultural troupes with the help of teachers and local students that stage performances throughout the country so that we can take our very rich heritage and culture to all parts of the countries where the Cultural Centres are existing.

श्री विनय कटियार : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश बहुभाषी और बहु-संस्कृति वाला है और उन्होंने जो 26 सेंटर्स खोले हैं, क्या वहां पर वेद, पुराण, गीता, कुरान, गुरुग्रंथ साहिब, महापुरुषों, आदि के विषयों में भी कहीं कोई जानकारी दी जाती है? जिनको हम अपने देश में पूजा का ग्रंथ मानते हैं, विदेशों में researchers इन पर रिसर्च करके काफी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। तो इन केंद्रों पर क्या इन विषयों की जानकारी भी देने की कोई व्यवस्था है? अगर नहीं है, तो क्या आप और धन allot करते हुए इसका विस्तार करेंगी?

श्रीमती परनीत कौर : सर, मैं कहना चाह रही हूँ कि एक activity जो इन cultural centres में है, वह है कि हम अपनी भाषा में प्रोग्राम रखें। वहां के ICCR के माध्यम से विश्व में एक हिंदी चेयर भी हमने रखवाई है, जो हमारी संस्कृति में सब कुछ सिखाते हैं। योगा क्लासेज और जो हमारे कल्चर की क्लासेज हैं, उनमें हम सब सिखाते हैं।

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, मैंने कुछ और पूछा था। सभापति जी, जो हमारी संस्कृति का अंग है, हमारे जो धार्मिक ग्रंथ हैं, मैंने तो उनके विषय में प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या इसके साथ-साथ कहीं उनका भी अध्ययन होता है? क्या इस दृष्टिकोण से भी आप अपने देश की संस्कृति को विदेशों में देने का काम करेंगी? इसको फैलाने का काम करेंगी? कल्चर में डांस हो रहा है, यह तो हम लोग जान रहे हैं, लेकिन इस डांस के अलावा भी कुछ हो रहा है या नहीं?

श्रीमती परनीत कौर : यह जो आपने सवाल किया है, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अपने देश के संबंध में हम जो lectures करवाते हैं, seminars करवाते हैं, उसमें हम यह सब्जेक्ट दे सकते हैं कि इसके साथ हमारी जो दूसरी संस्कृति है, उसको लोग जानें। इसके अलावा जो हिंदी चेयर्स हैं, संस्कृत की चेयर्स हैं, यह भी हम वहां सिखाते हैं।

Cyber Espionage

*486. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that crucial data has possibly been lost to Chinese hackers who attacked computers at the Ministry of Defence, External Affairs and National Security Council Secretariat and also of some independent Defence analysts;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether a top cyber security expert of the Ministry of IT was sent to Toronto to meet the researchers who apparently proved that the computers had been hacked; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken to check such cyber espionage?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government is aware of a report titled "Shadows in the Cloud - Investigating Cyber Espionage 2.0" published by the group of researchers from the Munk school of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, Canada.

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

(c) Minister of State for Communications and IT led a delegation to USA and Canada to explore the possibility of collaboration in the area of Information Technology including cyber security. The delegation which included Director General, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) also visited university of Toronto and Munk School of Global Affairs and interacted with the team of researchers in the said school. The Director of the Research Group which brought out the report "Shadows in Cloud" was also part of the team of Munk School of Global Affairs that interacted with the Indian delegation.

(d) The Government has taken several measures to detect cyber attacks/espionage.

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

2. The Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism. For implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

3. The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001.

4. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems. CERT-IN has already empanelled a number of penetration testing professionals through a stringent mechanism of selection to carryout audits.

5. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is continuously strengthening the security of the network operated by them and its services by enforcing security policies, conducting regular security audits and deploying various technologies at different levels of the network to defend against the newer techniques being adopted by the hackers from time to time.

6. The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with hacking and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, essentially, this is a competitive race between the ingenuity of the hackers and the quality of our response mechanism. So, notwithstanding the measures listed out in Part (c) and Part (d) of the reply, which the hon. Minister has furnished, I would like to know what additional measures the Government contemplates because in spite of all these measures, there has been a breach. What additional measures does the Government contemplate to stay ahead of this competitive race?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, this question is of utmost importance. As the technological advances are taking place, as the world gets more digitized, rules and engagements, especially, in such areas are changing very rapidly. I would like to assure the hon. Member, through you, that the Government is very alive and very much aware of these challenges that are coming up in front of us. The I.T. Act of 2000 was amended in 2008, and on 27th October of last year, the Amendment was notified, as per which Section 70 provides that any organization, whether private or Government, if it is notified as a protected system, then, any breach of that is liable with a ten-year imprisonment and is a non-bailable offence. Besides that, I would like to state for the reference of the hon. House that the Government of India's guideline is that any critical or any sensitive information is not to be put on any systems that are interfacing with the internet. So, all critical Government agencies, Government of India Departments, have their own internal networks, and we are all updating our system, our protective mechanism, our firewalls, so as to ensure that we are able to offer a secure cyber space, not just for our citizens but also for our Government agencies. There are incidents of cyber crime, identity theft and espionage, and various attempts are always going on. But we are well aware and actively working towards ensuring a secure cyber space in India.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I will not push the first supplementary which I have put because in spite of all the measures this breach has taken place. Let me come to my second supplementary.

In reply, a mention has been made of the visit of the Minister of State to the United States and to Canada. Is the Minister sanguine that our practices meet the best international benchmarks in respect of trying to avert such cyber crimes and what is the quality of the enforcement of international conventions and international agreement to prevent the occurrence of cyber crimes?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, it is a fact that I had gone to the United States and to Canada and I had met with people at the Munk School of Global Affairs, Toronto, on which the hon. Member has based his question. I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that the Government was well aware of this report before it became public. It was published in The New York Times and, subsequently, in sections of media in India. We were aware of this. We were already in contact with the institution and, at all times, we are taking protective measures to ensure that such crimes do not happen. As a matter of fact, the authenticity and legitimacy of the claims made by such reports are still under investigation. I would like to point out that in February, 2010, there was an Inter-Ministerial Group Task Force set up precisely for this, which involves 13 Government agencies. I can also assure the House that India is not only an IT super power in export services, but we also have some of the best practices that have emanated from our Government agencies and certain 24x7 response teams. So, we are not only doing safeguarding but also proactively ensuring that the end-users are using the best practices to ensure that systems, whether private or public, remain safe and secure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. I am coming to other questions. Please be patient. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be patient.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, I have a very simple question. I have seen your reply. The question is, whether because of Chinese hackers, datas of National Security Adviser and the Ministry of External Affairs have been lost. You have talked of an investigation; fine! But I would like to know if the data has been lost or not. That is the first part of my question.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the answer clearly states that the Government and all its various agencies are checking the authenticity of the claims that have been made in the report that was published in a section of the media as the matter is quite sensitive and under investigation. Until the investigations are over, it would not be proper on my part to reply to this question.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Government is aware that crucial data has possibly been lost to Chinese hackers through their attack on the computers of Ministries of Defence and External Affairs and the Secretariat of the National Security Adviser. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that his reply is very vague. It doesn't say clearly, under what circumstances did the Chinese hackers launch their attack. What measures have you taken? What does the report say? You said that you were aware of the report. Is that a fact or not?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, many countries including India face a continuous threat from individuals and organizations which, through the cyber space, have the capacity of inflicting harm disproportionate to their conventional strength. It is a global challenge and India is also facing these challenges. I would like to state that the report that has been published in the newspapers makes certain claims. Now, Sir, there are many individuals and entities which are making multiple claims. It is for us to ascertain whether these claims are authentic. Obviously, anybody who writes a report would claim that the report is genuine. But it is for us to have an internal assessment. Sometimes some items and articles are marked 'important', 'secret', etc. But we have to undergo the process of ascertaining whether these facts and documents are genuine or not. We also have a crisis management plan countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism. We are continuously having workshops. We have been doing capacity enhancement and training of all people who interface with the computer networks. As I said earlier, there is a guideline by the Government of India that all sensitive matters that are important security matters, etc. are not to be put on systems that are interfacing with the Internet, in general.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस प्रकार की जासूसी के विषय हैं, जो प्रमाणित भी हो रहे हैं, क्या वे सरकारों के द्वारा किसी नियंत्रण में आते हैं? क्या विदेश मंत्रालय के माध्यम से सरकारों के साथ में उठाए जा सकते हैं - विशेषकर चीन के संबंध में? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उठाए गए हैं? कृपया यह बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री सचिन पायलट : सर, हम लोग निरन्तर सम्पर्क में रहते हैं, दुनिया भर में ऐसे देश चाहें वे आधुनिक हों या विकसित हों, जहाँ-जहाँ हम लोग आपस में समन्वय करने के अवसर ढूँढते हैं और निश्चित रूप से साइबर अटैक और साइबर क्राइम इस तरह के जो अपराध होते हैं उन पर हम नाना प्रकार के सहयोग एक दूसरे को देते रहते हैं। बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं जो भारत से मदद मांगते हैं कि वे बैस्ट प्रैक्टिसिज वहाँ पर इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकें। जो बाकी देश हैं उनके साथ हम समन्वय और सम्वद हमेशा निरन्तर जारी रखते हैं और विदेश मंत्रालय और भारत सरकार के जो बाकी मंत्रालय हैं, हमारा आई.टी. का मंत्रालय है, हम सबकी एक कमेटी बनी हुई है और समय-समय पर एक दूसरे के साथ सम्वद करके हम लोग कोशिश करते हैं कि ऐसे अटैक और इस प्रकार के इंसेंट्स भविष्य में न हों।

Ground water for drinking

*487. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ground water in more than a third of Indian districts is not fit for drinking;
- (b) whether it is a fact that ground water is one of the key supplies and dependence on ground water has been increasing over the years; and

(c) whether the inhabitants of the national capital would get drinking water free from fluoride contamination, salinity and high iron content?

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

Statement

(a) The analysis of ground water samples collected by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has revealed that quality of ground water in some isolated pockets of the country is contaminated and not fit for drinking.

(b) The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission on Water Resources for XI Five Year Plan (2007-2012) in its report has indicated that irrigation potential created from ground water has increased from 6.50 million hectares during Pre-Plan period to 47.05 million hectares upto March, 2009. At present, about 85% of the rural drinking water requirement has been assessed to be met from ground water sources.

(c) As per the report of Delhi Jal Board (DJB), 85% of drinking water requirement of National Capital is met from the surface water and its quality is as per the prescribed norms. The remaining 15% is met from underground water sources and in this segment, the problem of fluoride contamination is encountered in Delhi in certain places.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, at the outset, through you, I would like to register my protest, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your supplementary. We are running out of time.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, the answer given to my question is very vague and it is not very specific. The Government has tried to evade the answer. That is my protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make an observation. Ask the question.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, my question was a pointed one. My question was, whether it is a fact that more than a third of Indian districts have problem of drinking water, *i.e.* uncontaminated water. So, the answer is not given. In reply to my question, it is stated that the Central Ground Water Board, CGWB collected certain samples from somewhere and they have now come to the conclusion that in some isolated pockets of the country the ground water is contaminated and not fit for drinking. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the efforts being made by the Government to provide fit drinking water to all the districts of the country.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, with utmost respect, I fail to understand how the hon. Member considers my reply to be evasive. Sir, the question says, and I am sure, he means, when he refers to a district, when he says that more than a third of Indian districts, the entire district. Sir, the actual answer to the question is this. There are more than 600 districts, and there are more than 16 lakh habitations in the country. So, it could be that in a particular district only one village may be affected. So, I am sure, Sir, the entire House would not like to treat that entire district as to be affected by it. Therefore, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the actual way of assessing it is number of habitations. Sir, a habitation means not just the villages. A habitation means a group of 20 houses or a population of 100 people. Going by that criteria, Sir, from 16,58,000 habitations in the country, the habitations affected are about 11 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please. Put it very quickly because we have very little time.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, my second supplementary is this. It is said that, at present, 85 per cent of the rural drinking water comes from groundwater sources. But, everybody knows the fact that today there is a shortage of drinking water all over the country. Now, the water is supplied to all these segments, as the hon. Minister has mentioned, by water tankers. There are no permanent sources of drinking water available in the rural areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the efforts being made by the Government to provide pure drinkable water to all the villages and habitats.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, actually it is the responsibility of the State Governments and the local bodies to make arrangements for supply of water there. But, if you were to ask me the statistics, I can provide that; the dependence on the ground water is more than what he, in fact, feels. But, the Department of Rural Water Supply in the Ministry of Rural Development also undertakes and provides good bit of assistance from the Government of India to various State Governments for the purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Airport near borders

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than one airport has been constructed in Tibet near our borders with the help of China;
- (b) if so, in what manner it would hamper our security; and
- (c) whether this matter has been brought up before Government of Tibet and China in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in Tibet including airport facilities at Lhasa, Qamdo, Nyingchi, Ngari and Xigaze. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas, in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centre

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

- (a) the objectives of District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC);
- (b) whether District Disability Rehabilitation Scheme is under revision;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the measures taken to strengthen DDRCs;
- (e) whether there is any proposal to open DDRCs in each district to solve the problems of the disabled persons expeditiously; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) District Disability Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to provide rehabilitative support to persons with disabilities through:

- Survey and identification of persons with disability;
- Awareness Generation for encouraging and enhancing prevention of disabilities, early detection and intervention, etc;
- Assessment of need of assistive devices, ³²provision/fitment & repair of assistive devices & follow up;

- Therapeutic Services;
- Facilitation of issue of disability certificates, bus passes and other concessions and facilities for persons with disabilities;
- Referral and arrangements for surgical correction of disabilities through Government and Charitable institutions;
- Arrangement of loans for self employment, through Banks and other financial institutions;
- Counseling of persons with disabilities, their parents and family members;
- Promotion of barrier-free environment;
- To provide supportive and complementary services to promote education, vocational training and employment for persons with disabilities

(b) to (d) Revision of the Scheme of the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres is under consideration in view of the need for enhancement in its financial parameters.

(e) and (f) In addition to the 199 DDRCs already approved, it is proposed to set up 100 new DDRCs in the unserved districts during the remaining two years of XIth Five Year Plan period, of which, 50 are proposed to be set up in the current financial year.

E-district projects in IT sector

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

- (a) whether Government is launching E-District projects in I.T. sectors in some States;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) the real benefit to the people and the country from such projects; and
- (d) the funds allocated and spent on the programmes, over the period State wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) E-District Pilot Project is being implemented in 40 districts of 15 States. The details of funds allocated and spent as also number of districts State-wise, is given in the Statement (See below). District pilot project has not been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh. eDistrict projects

focus on high volume citizen centric services and makes Government Services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated and spent with number of pilot districts

S.No.	State	No. of Pilot Districts	Amount approved (Rs. Lakhs)	UC Received (Rs. Lakhs)
1	Assam	2	656.63	496.67
2	Bihar	4	1422.06	0
3	Haryana	1	331.65	0
4	Jharkhand	1	319.69	40.12
5	Kerala	2	599.01	127.08
6	Madhya Pradesh	5	1619.5	394.21
7	Maharashtra	3	1022.42	97.98
8	Mizoram	1	315.88	40.08
9	Orissa	2	615.8	40.08
10	Punjab	2	600.11	71.43
11	Rajasthan	2	642.41	0
12	Tamil Nadu	6	1475.6	377.73
13	Uttar Pradesh	6	1891.84	1459.74
14	Uttarakhand	1	279.04	40.08
15	West Bengal	2	579.44	73.55
TOTAL :		40	12371.08	3258.75

Improvement of ground water situation

*491. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which his Ministry has succeeded in recharging the wells and improvement of ground water situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Artificial Recharge of Groundwater through Dugwell Scheme;

(b) to what extent the recharged water helped in increasing the productivity and expansion of agricultural acreage; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and subsidy content under the above scheme for the State of Andhra Pradesh in the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Government of India approved a scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" with a total outlay of Rs. 1798.71 crores. During the years 2008-2010 funds amounting to Rs. 1536.75 crores were released to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for grant of subsidy to the beneficiaries and implementing agencies of the States for taking up Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities etc.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted any proposal for grant of subsidy to beneficiaries identified in the State under this scheme.

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

(c) An allocation of Rs. 355.83 crore including Rs. 298.87 crores as subsidy to beneficiaries, was made for State of Andhra Pradesh.

Compassionate appointments in CWC

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

(a) the number of cases of compassionate appointment that are lying pending in the Central Water Commission (CWC); and

(b) whether the cases are under active consideration or not?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) There are 88 requests seeking compassionate appointments in the Work Charged Establishment and 43 requests in the regular Establishment of Central Water Commission.

(b) The cases of compassionate appointments are considered as per provisions contained in Department of Personnel and Training's O.M.No. 14014/6/94-Estt.(D) dated 09.10.1998 and compassionate appointments can be made upto a maximum of 5% of vacancies falling under direct recruitment quota in group 'C'/'D' posts. Accordingly, the cases of compassionate appointments in respect of Work-Charged employees are considered, as per Government of India rules/guideline, by the various field offices of Central Water Commission. In respect of requests for compassionate appointments in the regular Establishment, the cases are examined and finalized by the Central Water Commission (Headquarters) on the basis of Government of India rules/guidelines and the Screening Committee convened for the purpose. The requests are considered and dealt with as per established procedure.

Revision of notified land rates and ground rent

*493. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing notified rates of land use for allotment and determination of ground rent of leased properties are in consonance with current market rates;

(b) whether there is a need to revise them upwards in line with real estate price movement, as already done by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) for land transactions in MCD area; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The land rates for Land & Development Office's (L&DO) land are concessional in comparison to market rates. Land allotment through L&DO is generally done to meet the requirement of Central Government department/organizations, State Governments, Para-statal bodies, religious, social and educational institutions and recognized political parties on temporary or leasehold basis. The present formula for determination of ground rent by L&DO for leased land for Delhi is based on a decision communicated by the Government on 6th December, 1983 and circulated on 18th January, 1984 wherein various issues including the determination of letting value of land on the basis of market value were considered.

The existing notified rates of land used for allotment and determination of ground rent of leased properties by Delhi Development Authority are determined under Nazul Rules with the approval of Central Government and are notified as pre-determined rates (PDR). The basis for determination of PDR includes cost of development, cost of acquisition, cost of money, etc.

The market land rates reflect the commercial value of land and are always higher and cannot be compared with the rates notified by the Government for allotment of land on temporary or leasehold basis. Upward revision of concessional rate/PDR and ground rent cannot be commensurate with the real estate price.

Regular/Deputationist officers in CBI

†*494. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of regular category officers and the ones on deputation in the CBI;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of officers on deputation is more than the number of regular officers;
- (c) if so, whether the impact of its repercussion on the functionality of CBI has been assessed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2010, the number of regular category officers and officers on deputation in CBI is as under:-

Grade	Departmental		Deputationist		Total	
	Sanctioned	Available	Sanctioned	Available	(Sanctioned)	(Available)
Executive	2281	1791	1853	1856	4134	3647
Legal	221	143	26	2	247	145
Technical	79	50	76	11	155	61
Ministerial	1297	1256	147	14	1444	1270
Canteen	70	53	0	0	70	53
Total :	3948	3293	2102	1883	6050	5176

(c) and (d) Induction of officers on deputation from outside the CBI brings in experience and exposure in dealing with investigation of complex crimes. These officers also improve the coordination and interaction with State Police, which is important for successful investigation of cases. This system works to the mutual advantage of CBI and the States since the officers who have worked in the CBI on deputation acquire advanced skills in investigation, and make significant contribution to the investigating machinery of the State Police forces on their return.

Reprocessing of fuel

†*495. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government has finally decided on the agreement regarding reprocessing of atomic energy fuel received from America;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of the agreement;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (d) by when the final agreement on this is likely to be reached?

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

(a) to (d) Article 6(iii) of the Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, *inter-alia*, states that India agreed to establish a new national reprocessing facility dedicated to reprocessing safeguarded nuclear material under IAEA safeguards. Article 6(iii) of the Agreement calls for consultations on arrangements and procedures within one year.

In March 2009 the US responded to India's request invoking Article 6(iii) of the Indo-US agreement on Arrangements and Procedures confirming that the first round of formal consultations, would commence no later than 3 August 2009 and that final agreement on Arrangements and Procedures is to be reached no later than 3 August 2010. The text has been finalized in the last round of negotiations held from 2-4 March 2010. Before signing the Arrangements and Procedures, necessary approvals are required to be obtained.

Unified access service licences

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Unified Access Service Licences (UASL) have been issued to companies without ascertaining the actual ownership of the companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints in this regard;
- (d) if so, the names and promoters of the companies which had been issued licence; and
- (e) the penal action being taken in the matter by Government on these companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) The Unified Access Services (UAS) licences are issued in terms of the extant Guidelines dated 14.12.2005 for grant of UAS Licences and based on the information/certificates/undertaking submitted by the applicant companies alongwith their

applications. Government has received complaints for violation of substantial equity clause of the said guidelines by the following companies who obtained UAS licences in year 2008:

- (i) M/s. Loop Telecom Limited
- (ii) M/s. Swan Telecom Pvt. Limited and
- (iii) M/s. Datacom Solutions Pvt. Limited.

Details of equity structure of above companies as informed by the respective company prior to issue of Letter of Intent on 10.01.2008 for grant of UAS licences were as under:

- (i) Equity structure of M/s. Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd. as on 12.12.2007:

S. No.	Name of promoter/partner/ shareholder	% Equity
1.	M/s. BPL Mobile Communication Ltd.	51.24%
2.	M/s. BPL Communication Ltd:	48.76%
3.	M/s. BPL Mobile Communication Ltd. and Mr. Subramaniam	0.00%
		(few shares)

- (ii) Equity structure of M/s. Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd. as on 04.01.2008:

S. No.	Name of promoter/partner/ shareholder	% Equity
1.	Tiger Traders Pvt. Ltd.	90.10
2.	Delphi Investment Ltd.	9.90

- (iii) Equity structure of M/s. Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd. as on 12.12.2007:

S. No.	Name of promoter/partner/ shareholder	% Equity
1.	Jumbo Techno Services (P) Ltd.	25.99
2.	Oswal Fertilizers & Chemical Ltd.	10.00
3.	Videocon Industries Ltd.	10.00
4.	Videocon International Electronics Ltd.	54.00
5.	Others	0.01

These complaints were examined by the Government and presently no violation of substantial equity clause of the said guidelines have been found.

Recommendation of National Knowledge Commission

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Culture is in the process of working out an Implementation Plan for the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposed development of modern libraries across the country; and

(d) the period by which the recommendations would be implemented?.

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

(b) Based on the National Knowledge Commission's (NKC) recommendations, the Ministry of Culture has proposed to set up a National Commission on Libraries. The NKC recommendations regarding library sector are given as under:

1. Set Up a National Commission on Libraries
2. Prepare a National Census of all Libraries
3. Revamps LIS Education, Training and Research Facilities
4. Re-assess staffing of libraries
5. Set up a Central Library Fund
6. Modernize library management
7. Encourage greater community participation in library management
8. Promote Information Communication Technology (ICT) application in all libraries
9. Facilitate donation and maintenance of private collections
10. Encourage public- private partnerships in development of library and information services

The proposed National Commission on Libraries (NCL) is to implement the recommendations of NKC and to oversee the development of the library and information sector in the country.

(c) Details of development of modern libraries across the country are yet to be finalized.

- (d) No time frame has been decided for implementation of the recommendations as yet.

Insurance cover for metro passengers

†*498. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an internal study conducted by the Delhi Metro, it has been revealed that 78 pillars do not meet security parameters and Metro services are being run by providing support to them with iron pillars;

(b) if so, the sites where iron pillars have been erected to support them; and

(c) whether any scheme to provide insurance cover to the passengers travelling in Metro is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has clarified that no pier has been strengthened by providing iron pillars. A total of 59 piers have been strengthened by fattening pillars with concrete and reinforcement as an abundant pre-caution.

(b) The details of locations where these pillars have been strengthened are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) DMRC has taken insurance cover for the Delhi Metro passengers from one of the insurance companies listed with the Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA).

Statement

The details of locations of pillars strengthened by DMRC

(a) **Contract BC-9 (Mundka corridor)**

Cantilever pillar Nos. 6, 7 & 47

(b) **Contract BC-12-13 (NOIDA corridor)**

Cantilever pillar Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 89 & 139

Cantilever pillar No. S-1

(c) **Contract BC-10 (Anand Vihar corridor)**

Cantilever pillar No. 124

(d) **Contract BC-7 (Inderlok-Mundka corridor)**

Cantilever pillar Nos. 11, 13, 14, 15, 27, 76, 101 & 106

(e) **Contract BC-20 (Qutab Minar-Gurgaon corridor)**

Cantilever pillar No.33

Cantilever pillar Nos. 192, 193, 203 & 204

(f) **Contract BC-25 (Badarpur corridor)**

Cantilever pillar Nos.33, 34, 54, 60

Cantilever pillar Nos.56, 65, 66, 67 & 68

(g) **Contract Airport Line**

Cantilever pillar Nos.17, 18, 19, 23, 55, 59, 157, 158, 237, 238, 241, 13, 20, 24, 25, 58, 62, 159, 162, 206, 236 & 68

Indian borders in foreign publications

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

- (a) whether any research has been made on foreign publications depicting Indian borders;
- (b) if so, the names of the publishing countries;
- (c) whether these have been compared with the maps of Survey of India; and
- (d) the difference, therein and the efforts being made to resolve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) No such research has been undertaken on foreign publications.

As and when any map depicting Indian borders wrongly / inaccurately is brought to the notice of Ministry of External Affairs, the matter is taken up with the Survey of India who, in turn, examines external boundaries as depicted *vis-a-vis* the approved international boundary of India. If the depicted boundary is not in conformity, the matter is referred back to Ministry of External Affairs, in case the publisher is located outside the country, for corrective measures through diplomatic channels. In case the publisher is located within India, the matter is referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Survey of India.

Illegal immigration in country

*500. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is aware of illegal immigration being done by Protector of Emigrants (PoE) offices in various parts of country with the nexus of POE officials and travel agents;
- (b) whether Government has received any complaints against such irregularities; and
- (c) if so, the action taken against these officials and travel agents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAV): (a) to (c) Complaints are received from time to time alleging instances of illegal emigration by certain unscrupulous Recruiting Agents in collusion with some officials of the offices of Protectors of Emigrants. In such cases, appropriate disciplinary action is taken against such erring officials. Similarly, action under the provisions of the Emigration Act & Rules, is taken against the Registered Recruiting Agents. In the cases of Unregistered Agents, involved in sending workers abroad, FIRs are filed with the police authorities concerned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Chairperson of NAC

3685. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Advisory Council (NAC) is going to be formed with Ms. Sonia Gandhi as its Chairperson;
- (b) if so, whether Government would consider conferring the rank of a Cabinet Minister to the Chairperson; and
- (c) if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):
(a) The Government constituted the National Advisory Council (NAC), on 03.06.2004, which however ceased to exist with effect from 31.03.2008. The Government has since constituted the NAC again on 29.03.2010 with Smt. Sonia Gandhi as its Chairperson.

- (b) The Chairperson, NAC holds the rank and status of a Union Cabinet Minister.
- (c) Does not arise.

Radiation leakage in Mayapuri

3686. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the incident of radiation leakage at a scrap market in Mayapuri Phase-II, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps that are being taken for better treatment of the victims;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The Government is aware of the incident of discovery of radiation sources in the scrap market in Mayapuri, Delhi. Experts from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), other units of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have surveyed the area and recovered all the exposed radiation sources. After recovery operations, the area was surveyed again to ensure that elevated radiation levels do not exist. Seven persons who have been affected by radiation were admitted to various hospitals in Delhi and the doctors from these hospitals are in continuous communication with the medical officers of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai. One person died in hospital on 26.04.2010.

(c) and (d) As a first step, the recovered sources were examined at Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS). Preliminary examinations have revealed that the sources have not been fabricated in India. Further investigations are underway to identify the origin of the scrap which contained these sources.

Radiation exposure in Delhi

3687. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people with symptoms of radiation exposure have fallen ill recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether radioactive waste, Cobalt-60 was detected at a shop of scrap dealer in Delhi;

(c) if so, whether the Scientists from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Narora Atomic Power Plant have tried to sanitise the place where radioactive waste was lying; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and responsibility fixed by Government for this negligent attitude?

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

(a) So far a total of seven persons have reported to various hospitals in Delhi with symptoms showing signs of exposure to radiation. One person died in hospital on 26.04.2010.

(b) Radioactive material, Cobalt-60 sources were detected at a few scrap shops in Delhi.

(c) and (d) The scientists from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have conducted surveys of the metal scrap shops in Mayapuri Industrial area where in the first person, dealer of scrap, was found with suspected radiation exposure symptoms. In this survey a total of 8 sources were detected and safely removed in shielded containers. Subsequently, three more sources were recovered from the same area. Subsequent radiation surveys carried out have confirmed the area to be safe from radiological safety considerations.

The recovered Cobalt-60 sources were sent to Narora Atomic Power Station for examination and to identify their origin. Preliminary examinations indicate that the sources have not been fabricated in India. Further investigations are in progress to identify the origin of scrap which contained the sources.

Capacity utilisation factor of nuclear reactors

3688. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilization factor in respect of nuclear reactors which were functioning during 2008 and 2009;

(b) the electricity production profile of our nuclear power plants, plant-wise, during 2008-2009;

(c) whether any consignment of uranium has been received from countries with whom India entered into agreements consequent upon lifting the three -decade-old sanctions on India's nuclear commerce; and

(d) the projections of import of uranium during 2010?

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

(a) The capacity factor of nuclear power reactors in operation during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 was 50% and 61% respectively.

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

(c) Yes Sir. The uranium received from different countries is as given below:

- France - 300 MT of natural uranium
- Russia - (i) 120 MT of natural uranium during 2009 and 30 MT of natural uranium in March 2010
- (ii) 58 MT of enriched uranium for Tarapur 1 and 2 Light Water Reactors.

(d) The projections of import of uranium during 2010 are as given below:

- Kazakhstan - 300 MT of natural uranium
- Russia - 210 MT of natural uranium (30 MT already received in March 2010)

Statement

Performance of the nuclear power plants for the year 2008-09 & 2009-10:

Sl. No	Unit	Rated Capacity (MW)	Generation in MUs	
			2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Reactors fuelled by Imported Uranium				
1	TAPS-1	160	1007	1199
2.	TAPS-2	160	1349	1251
3.	RAPS-2 ¹	200	-	950
4.	RAPS-5 ⁴	220	-	301
5.	RAPS-6 ⁵	220	-	3
Total		960	2356	3704
Reactors fuelled by domestic Uranium (operated at maximum 70% of Full Power)				
6.	TAPS-3	540	1923	2787
7.	TAPS-4	540	2030	2754
8.	RAPS-3	220	1156	1277
9.	RAPS-4	220	1303	1143
10.	MAPS-1	220	732	938
11.	MAPS-2	220	785	1108
12.	NAPS-1	220	741	818

1	2	3	4	5
13.	NAPS-2 ²	220	-	-
14.	KAPS-1 ³	220	259	-
15.	KAPS-2	220	954	1068
16.	KAIGA-1	220	1157	1011
17.	KAIGA-2	220	1079	1111
18.	KAIGA-3	220	452	1112
Total		3500	12571	15127

Shut Down for techno economic assessment on continuation of operations

19	RAPS-1	100	0	0
	NPCIL	4560	14927	18831

Notes:

1. RAPS-2 restarted operations from 01.09.2009 after Enmasse Feeder Replacement (EMFR)
2. NAPS-2 shutdown for Enmasse Coolant Channel Replacement (EMCCR) 18.12.2007.
3. KAPS-1 shutdown for EMCCR from 01.07.2008.
4. RAPS-5 started commercial operation from 04.02.2010.
5. RAPS-6 started commercial operation from 31.03.2010

Nuclear Security Summit

3689. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Security Summit Washington 2010, having the presence of 47 countries, combination of raw material owners to end users on 'Nuclear Security' has laid any road map to achieve the purpose of Summit; and

(b) if so, in what manner India could use this Summit to show its capability in 'Nuclear Security' while pursuing the policy of 'Nuclear energy for Peace'?

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

(a) and (b) 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit was a personal initiative of US President Barack Obama who in his Prague speech of April 2009 described nuclear terrorism as the most immediate and extreme threat to global security. The focus on combating nuclear terrorism is consistent with our concerns on terrorism and clandestine proliferation. Strengthening nuclear security is also consistent with India's interest in the safe and secure expansion of civil nuclear energy.

During the Summit, Prime Minister underlined our plans for developing 35000 MWe of nuclear energy by 2022 in the context of India's three-stage programme as well as newly opened opportunities for civil nuclear cooperation with the international community India's concerns on clandestine proliferation and the danger of nuclear material and technical know-how falling into hands of non-state actors were also underlined. The Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan of 1988 remains the most comprehensive and elaborate proposal to move toward a nuclear weapon free world and we remain committed to it. The danger of nuclear terrorism makes early elimination of nuclear weapons a matter of even greater urgency. At the summit, Prime Minister announced the establishment of a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership in India. This is a logical step after the opening up of international civil nuclear cooperation.

The Summit outcome contained in a Communique and a Work Plan is aimed at fostering political commitment on nuclear security and follow up action in forums such as International Atomic Energy Agency.

Utilisation of CIRUS research reactor

3690. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any study for perspective and future utilization of Canada India Research U.S. (CIRUS) research reactor at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The CIRUS reactor commissioned in the year 1960 has been extensively utilised in various areas of research. As per the separation plan agreed with USA, CIRUS reactor will be kept in permanent shut-down state by December, 2010.

Radiation incident in Mayapuri

3691. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was an incident of radiation leak from Cobalt 60 in Mayapuri in the NCT of Delhi;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the extent of casualty/injury caused by the radiation leak;
- (d) whether there was any violation of safety norm, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what effort have been made to stop the recurrent of such incident in future?

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

(a) and (b) On the afternoon of April 7, 2010, an intimation was received by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) office from Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, Delhi stating that one person, aged 32 years, owner of a scrap shop in Mayapuri Industrial Area, New Delhi had been admitted in the hospital on April 4, 2010. The message stated that the patient had symptoms indicative of suspected exposure of radiation. The AERB was asked advice on the matter. The AERB officers visited the scrap shop of the patient immediately with radiation detection equipment and identified the radiation source as Cobalt-60, used mainly in industry for radiography and in tele-therapy for cancer treatment. Subsequently, scientists from AERB, Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC), Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) conducted surveys of the area and identified 8 radioactive sources. These sources were placed in lead shielded flask and were sent to Narora for further examination and safe disposal. In a subsequent survey in neighbouring areas, two more radioactive sources were recovered from one nearby scrap shop. In another incident, a small Cobalt-60 radiation pencil was recovered from the owner of another scrap shop in the same market after he was admitted to hospital. All the sources were safely transported in shielded flasks to Narora. The radiation sources recovered are being examined at Narora to determine their origins.

Further survey of about 800 shops revealed that a small patch of soil was slightly contaminated with Cobalt-60. The soil up to a depth of few cm was removed to bring down the radiation field. Subsequent radiation surveys have confirmed that, the area is safe from the considerations of radiological safety.

(c) A total of 7 persons with radiation induced symptoms have so far been reported in various hospitals of Delhi. Doctors from hospitals are in continuous communication with the medical officers of Medical Division of BARC, Mumbai. One person died in hospital on 26.04.2010.

(d) and (e) Possession and use of all radioactive sources such as Cobalt-60 requires licence from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. Also, replacement of Cobalt-60 also requires consent of

AERB which is granted on the basis that the used Cobalt-60 source is returned to the original supplier and the owners of the sources are under obligation to ensure safety and security of the sources.

The preliminary investigations carried out so far indicate that the sources found in Mayapuri Scrap shops are not fabricated in India. It is possible that these sources have come to India along with some imported scrap. Though there is a requirement that exporting countries have to certify that the scrap being exported does not contain any radiation material, there are instances when radioactive material has found its way to India along with the scrap.

In order to prevent such incidents following measures are being taken:

1. The Government of India had set up a National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in 2005. The NDMA has raised and trained four battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for responding to radiological emergencies. Also the DAE established eighteen well-equipped Emergency Response Centres at different parts of the country for preparedness and response to any radiological emergency in the public domain.

2. A variety of Radioactive Material Detection equipment are being installed at various Border points - seaports, airports and landports. The detection capabilities have been aimed as per international guidelines and specifications (Mega Port Initiative complaint) to detect a variety of radioactive substances emitting gamma rays and neutrons. In addition, portable equipment are being procured for use by National Disaster Response Force of NDMA and by Emergency Response Teams of the DAE for radiation detection. Capacity is being created for inspection of trucks/containers passing on the road (vehicle monitors), portal monitors inspect personnel at entry/exit and handheld detection equipment for close scrutiny including Isotope identification.

Limits of radiation from mobile tower

3692. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a nexus between the private traders of mobile towers and the authorities in the erection of towers indiscriminately in and around living urban areas;

(b) whether Government is aware that the radiation emanated from such mobile towers will be highly harmful and injurious to human health; and

(c) the mechanism to monitor each and every tower that the radiation produced is within the permissible limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the Department of Telecommunications has no information about any nexus between the private traders of mobile towers and the authorities in the erection of towers.

(b) A committee was set up 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 Radio Frequency (RF) exposures from Mobile Base Stations". Further, several studies have been conducted in different countries, under the aegis of World Health Organization (WHO) and none of these studies prove that the emissions from the mobile phone towers/networks are causing harmful effect on human beings.

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines, adopted by Telecom Commission states that epidemiological studies on exposed workers and the general public have shown no major health effects associated with typical exposure environments. The studies have yielded no convincing evidence that typical exposure levels lead to adverse reproductive outcomes or an increased cancer risk in exposed individuals.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all the Access Service Providers to implement the ICNIRP Prescribed limits / levels of radiation norms on Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) exposure by Base Transceiver Stations (BTSS) *vide* letter dated 4th November, 2008 and 8th April, 2010. The Telecom Enforcement, Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT have been advised to monitor the BTS sites for prescribed radiation limit.

Essar Group

3693. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Essar Goup which is having substantial stake in Vodafone and is also illegally holding stake in Loop Telecom for which UASL has been issued;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the promoters of Loop Telecom and Essar Group are the same set of people; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the DoT to cancel the licence of Loop Telecom and forfeit the licence fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) M/s. Loop Telecom Limited has stated that neither the Essar Group has substantial equity (10% or more) in Loop Telecom nor does it control any of Loop Telecom, or any of its parent companies, BPL Communications Ltd., or Santa Trading Pvt Ltd. Loop Telecom is in full compliance with the requirements under the UAS Licenses, including the substantial equity clause. As on date of application by Loop Telecom for the UAS Licenses, the Essar Group held no direct equity interest in Loop Telecom. It had an indirect equity interest in Loop Telecom of less than 9.99% as permitted under Clause 8 of UASL guideline. The remaining equity interest in Loop Telecom was held by their promoters, the Khaitan Group through their investment/holding companies including Santa Trading and BPL Comm.

Vodafone Essar has stated that the Essar Group of companies holds 33.01% of the equity share capital of Vodafone Essar through three entities. Under the DoT guidelines and the license conditions, 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 same service. 'Substantial equity' herein means "an equity of 10% or more". To enable certifying the compliance in this regard to the DoT, they have obtained confirmations from their shareholders regarding compliance of these conditions. Accordingly, they believe that there is no violation of any of the provisions of law with respect to the shareholdings in their Company.

(c) Complaints on allegation of substantial equity clause of UAS licence agreement in the matter were examined by the Government and presently no violation of substantial equity clause have been found.

Bailout package

3694. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether BSNL has demanded a bailout package from Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken on the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Sir, no proposal on bailout has been received by the Department of Telecommunications from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).

Network of Bharat Sanchar Nigam

‡3695. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Bharat Sanchar Nigam's network is reaching areas across borders also which is a breach of security as well as laid down norms of Telephone Regulatory Commission;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the norms laid down by Telephone Regulatory Commission and the method whereby Government ensures that all telecom companies are working according to norms laid down by Telephone Regulatory Commission; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

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

(c) and (d) As per the existing guidelines of the Government, the signal emanating from base station, cell site or Radio transmitter should fade out when nearing or about to cross international border and become unusable within a reasonable distance across such borders. These modifications have also been incorporated in the license conditions of the mobile telecom companies for its compliance. In case of violations/complaints, these are checked by the Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of Department of Telecommunications.

Telephone exchanges in Himachal Pradesh

3696. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing capacity of many telephone exchanges in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh is insufficient;

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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has any proposal to expand the capacity of those telephone exchanges in the country;

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

(e) the time by which is likely to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, there is no capacity constraint in any of the exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country including Himachal Pradesh.

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

Role of Department of Posts for UIDAI

3697. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Department of Posts has offered its help for the implementation of Unique Identification Database Authority of India (UIDAI) in verifying the data of citizens;

(b) whether the Department of Posts has a huge database of more than 20 crore saving bank account holders all over the country that would come handy in the citizen verification process of the UIDAI in rural areas; and

(c) if so, Government's response in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. However, Department of Posts has offered to be a logistics partner for Unique Identification Database Authority of India (UIDAI).

(b) Yes, Sir. Department has a database of 20.64 crore account as on 31.3.2009 under the Post Office Saving Bank Scheme. The Department of Posts is not aware of the requirement of UIDAI in this matter.

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

Disinvestment in Telecom PSU

3698. SHRI A ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Disinvestment has written to Department of Telecommunications seeking to know the listing plan for 54 BSNL and keen to see at least 10 per cent disinvestment of Government stake in the company in the coming fiscal year;

(b) whether the top level committee has suggested 30 per cent disinvestment in the Telecom PSU and BSNL board also agreed to go for 30 per cent disinvestment in two/three stages, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes Sir. BSNL Board has also agreed to the proposal of 10 per cent disinvestment.

(b) and (c) 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 which includes recommendation for disinvestments of 30% of equity shareholding of BSNL in stages at the appropriate time, say after fundamental changes have been made to enhance enterprise value. The recommendations of Pitroda Committee were deliberated in the 126th Meeting of BSNL Board on 10.03.2010 and BSNL Board reiterated the disinvestment of 10 per cent stake.

Surrender of licence by Telecom Operators

3699. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

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

(a) whether there is any provision for surrender of licence and refund of entry fee paid by the telecom operators in case a telecom operator wishes to opt out of certain circles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any company has opted for surrender of licence in the past and the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, Unified Access Service and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Licence conditions *inter-alia* stipulates that "LICENSEE may surrender the LICENCE, by giving notice of at least 60 Calendar days in advance. In that case it shall also notify all its customer of consequential withdrawal of SERVICE by sending a 30 Calendar days notice to each of them. The LICENSEE shall pay all fees payable by it till the date on which the surrender of the LICENCE becomes effective. The effective date of surrender of Licence will be 60 Calendar days counted from the date of receipt of such notice by the licensor."

The Entry Fee paid by the LICENSEE prior to signing of the Licence agreement is non-refundable.

(c) M/s Bharti Infotel Limited surrendered their Basic Service Licences for Haryana, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Delhi service areas in 2004. M/s.Bharti Infotel also surrendered their UAS licence in Madhya Pradesh service area after migration from basic service in 2004.

Commemorative stamp

3700. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether a commemorative stamp on former Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy will be issued;

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

(c) whether Government would give more befitting honours to such a great leader of masses in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The competent authority has approved the proposal for issue of commemorative postage stamp on Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy on 2nd September, 2010 on his first death anniversary.

(c) and (d) Proposals for issue of commemorative stamps when received from proponents, are placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee/competent authority for consideration/approval.

Quality of mobile signal

3701. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

(a) whether quality of mobile signal of BSNL and MTNL is unsatisfactory and there is frequent breakdown in mobile communication system in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether signal failure and call drop are now a common feature among the mobile service providers and they charge customers even when they are not able to convey any message;
- (d) the details of complaints received during last three years in this regard, State-wise; and
- (e) the concrete corrective steps taken/will be taken to address the issue so that consumers don't suffer?

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 the service providers against the Quality of Service benchmarks laid down by TRAI, through the quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) and monthly congestion reports submitted by the service providers. As per the Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) for the quarter ending December 2009, BSNL/MTNL Cellular Mobile Telephone services are generally meeting the benchmarks for network related parameters in Uttar Pradesh (East & West) and Delhi Service areas as given below:-

Parameters Met by BSNL/MTNL	Service Areas UP (East), UP (West) & Delhi
BTS Accumulated downtime [Benchmark $\leq 2\%$]	Met
Call Set-up Success Rate [Benchmark - $\leq 95\%$]	Met
Stand-alone Dedicated Control Channel (SDCCH) Congestion [Benchmark - $\leq 1\%$]	Met
Traffic Channel (TCH) Congestion [Benchmark - $\leq 2\%$]	Met
Call Drop Rate [Benchmark - $\leq 3\%$]	Met
Worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) rate [Benchmark - $\leq 5\%$]	Met
Connection with good voice quality [Benchmark - $> 95\%$]	Met
Parameters Not Met By BSNL/MTNL	
Worst affected BTSs due to downtime [Benchmark $\leq 2\%$]	BSNL -UP-E (2.62%)
Point of Interconnection (POI) Congestion (No. of POIs not meeting the benchmark) [Benchmark $\leq 0.5\%$]	BSNL -UP-W (1)
Worst affected BTSs due to downtime [Benchmark $\leq 2\%$]	MTNL -Delhi (7.8%)
Point of Interconnection (POI) Congestion (No. of POIs not meeting the benchmark) [Benchmark $\leq 0.5\%$]	MTNL -Delhi (4)

(c) to (e) Call drop is primarily caused due to inadequate coverage and interference etc. Call drop can happen at any point of time after the call is established. In cases where the call has dropped call charges are levied to customers upto the duration of the call and rounded to the pulse rate as per his tariff plan. Some of the telecom service providers have certain tariff plans with per second pulse. In the case of per second plan the charges are levied for the actual duration of the call in seconds.

In the Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009 dated 20th March 2009, the benchmark for call drop rate has been made more stringent which is <2% as against 3% earlier. There are pockets/localities where call drop could be a problem due to insufficient coverage interference etc. To address this issue, TRAI has specified in these new regulations a parameter called "% of worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (Call drop)" enabling the monitoring of the network at cell level by the service providers.

TRAI has been monitoring the performance of service providers against the benchmark for various quality of service parameters through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers.

TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Cellular Mobile Services through an independent agency. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through this agency. The results of these audit and survey were widely published for public/Stakeholders knowledge.

TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

Collaboration in the area of cyber security

3702. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has proposed collaboration with the US in the area of cyber security especially on confronting the dangers posed by the cyber terrorism;

(b) whether this issue came up during discussions with the Minister of State for Communications and Information technology of both countries;

(c) whether the talks focused on taking the India-US economic and technological collaboration to the next level through joint innovation;

(d) if so, the outcome of discussions held and whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) Minister of State for Communications and Information Technology led a three member delegation during March 25 - 30, 2010 to United States and Canada to explore the possibility of collaboration in the area of Information Technology including cyber security and cyber terrorism. The delegation also participated in "Wharton India Economic Forum" at Philadelphia and attended Canada-India Business Council meeting at Toronto. The discussions were focused on exploring joint R&D programme, exchange of information and experts for capacity development in the area of cyber security and problems being faced by IT industry related to issues of visa. India and US agreed to identify the areas of cooperation and explore the possibility of cooperation in those areas under the aegis of Indo-US Working Group.

Spectrum beyond licence conditions

3703. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the spectrum beyond licence conditions was awarded to some of the mobile operators;

(b) if so, the excess spectrum allotted to each operator in various circle across India with dates on which it was allotted;

(c) whether any fixed charges were paid by these operators for this spectrum above the licence conditions;

(d) if so, the amount of fixed charges paid by the operators in each circle for the excess spectrum; and

(e) if not, the action taken by Government so far to recover the excess spectrum or else impose penalty on these operators for hoarding excess spectrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the conditions stipulated in the Service Licence Agreement, additional spectrum beyond the initial spectrum is also considered for allocation after ensuring optimal and efficient utilization of the already allotted spectrum, taking into account all types of traffic and subscriber criteria evolved from time to time. However the list of allotment of spectrum to the GSM operators is given in Annexure. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 23].

(c) to (e) No upfront charges are levied for allotment of 2G spectrum to the mobile operators, however, spectrum usage charges are levied as a percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). Current annual spectrum usage charging rates are given in the Statement.

Statement

Current Annual Spectrum charging rates

(A) 2G Spectrum charges with effect from 1st April 2010

Amount of GSM spectrum	Amount of CDMA spectrum	Spectrum charges as a percentage(%) of Adjusted Gross Revenue
Upto 2x 4.4 MHz	Upto 2x 5.0 MHz	3
Upto 2x 6.2 MHz	Upto 2x 6.25 MHz	4
Upto 2x 8.2 MHz	Upto 2x 7.5 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

(B) 2G Spectrum charges prior to 1st April 2010

Amount of GSM spectrum	Amount of CDMA spectrum	Spectrum charges as a percentage(%) of Adjusted Gross Revenue
Upto 2x 4.4 MHz	Upto 2x 5.0 MHz	2
Upto 2x 6.2 MHz	Upto 2x 6.25 MHz	3
Upto 2x 10. MHz	Upto 2 x 10.0 MHz	4
Upto 2 x 12.5 MHz	Upto 2 x 12.5 MHz	5
Upto 2 x 15.2 MHz	Upto 2 x 15.0 MHz	6

Equity in licence

3704. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing licensee in one circle cannot hold more than 10 per cent equity in other licensee;

(b) if so, whether DoT found any violation in the Unified Access Service Licences (UASL) issued in any of the new entrants; and

(c) if so, the names of the companies which had violated the licensing conditions and the action taken by DoT in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Sir, The Unified Access Services (UAS) licences are issued in terms of the extant Guidelines dated 14.12.2005 for grant of UAS Licences and based on the information/certificates/undertaking submitted by the applicant companies alongwith their applications. The said UAS licence guidelines *inter-alia* stipulate that '*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. "*

Government has received complaints for violation of substantial equity clause of the said guidelines by the following companies who obtained UAS licences in year 2008:

- (i) M/s. Loop Telecom Limited;
- (ii) M/s. Swan Telecom Pvt. Limited; and
- (iii) M/s. Datacom Solutions Pvt. Limited.

These complaints were examined by the Government and presently no violation of substantial equity clause of the said guidelines have been found.

Number of landline and mobile, company-wise

3705. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all villages of India are connected with telephone, if so, the total number of landline and mobile connections, company-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that private companies are giving better service than the MTNL and BSNL and many top executives of MTNL and BSNL are going in these private companies, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Out of 5.93 lakh inhabited villages as per Census

2001, 5.69 lakh villages have been provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility as on 31.03.2010. A statement indicating company-wise number of landline and mobile connections, which have been provided in the rural areas as on 28.02.2010, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are providing various telecom services which are comparable with services being provided by other service providers. There are no reports that top executives of BSNL and MTNL are leaving these organisations to join private companies.

Statement

*Company-wise rural telephone connections land line+mobile
(WLL+GSM) as on 28.02.2010*

S.No.	Name of the Company	Landline	WLL	GSM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bharti Airtel	0	0	46490905	46490905
2	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	136199	12393620	0	12529819
3	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	7180	475328	0	482508
4	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	41768	11714	0	53482
5	Loop Mobile	0	0	0	0
6	Aircel	0	0	13395989	13395989
7	Reliance Telecom Ltd. + Reliance Communication Ltd.	1060	15289593	5223737	20514390
8	Vodafone Essar	0	0	32845554	32845554
9	Idea Mobile Communications	0	0	28719323	28719323
10	S-Tel	0	0	191579	191579
11	Uninor	0	0	1121591	1121591
	Private Total (1-11)	186207	28170255	127988678	156345140
12	BSNL	9807647	4881144	19422285	34111076

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	MTNL				
(i)	Delhi	0	0	0	0
(ii)	Mumbai	0	0	0	0
	Total MTNL	0	0	0	0
	PSU Total (12-13)	9807647	4881144	19422285	34111076
	All India Total (1-13)	9993854	33051399	147410963	190456216

Standard of telephone services

3706. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that till today the Internet, Broadband, 3G, ISD callers of MTNL and BSNL service are not up to the standard and even BSNL and MTNL top executives are also using services of private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are making all efforts to provide satisfactory services and are meeting most of the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks set by TRAI. Further, BSNL and MTNL top executives are using service connections, which are provided by BSNL and MTNL for discharging their official duties.

Landlines operated by BSNL

3707. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of landlines being operated by BSNL in the country, giving State-wise figures;
- (b) the respective annual revenues of BSNL in 2009-10, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the rate of growth is showing negative trends in Andhra Pradesh and other States;
- (d) the reasons for the decline of BSNL when other telecom companies are on the ascend; and
- (e) the steps proposed to improve efficiency and public dealing of BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the total numbers of land line subscribers (including wire line & WLL) of BSNL up to February 2010 is 3,37,82,275. The Circle/state wise break up is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The respective annual revenue of BSNL (including wire line & WLL) upto February 2010 is Rs.8196.10 Crores. The Circle/state wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The decline in BSNL in the landline segment is mainly due to shift of land line customers towards more convenient mobile services, substitution of additional phone in households by personal mobile phones and because of reduction in number of calls, being made from land line telephone due to shift of voice traffic to more convenient mobile phones.

(e) Following steps are being taken to improve efficiency and public dealing of BSNL.

(i) Improvement in quality of services, quick redress of customer's complaint, improvement in quality of human resources, improvement in sales and marketing strategies etc., Improvements in quality of services are being ensured by close monitoring of break downs and other interruptions in services.

(ii) There are more than 4000 Customers Service Centers (CSCs) to provide single window interface for all the customers related activities bringing down the processing time and thus will significantly enhance the customer satisfaction levels. 200 Automated payment kiosks are planned to be installed in CSCs for accepting bill payments, both through cheques and cash for convenience of customers. Toll free numbers for booking the Village Panchayat Telephone (VPT) complaints has been opened in the circles to improve the quality of service and customer satisfaction.

(iii) Provisioning of several value added services including broadband services, IPTV services and video conferencing services.

(iv) All out efforts are being made for modernization of wire line network like induction of new IP Based Next Generation Network (NGN) switches and availability of latest Calling Line Identification (CLI) phones.

Statement

*Circle/State-wise details of landline subscribers including
wireless & WLL BSNL (as on February, 2010)*

Sl. No.	Circle/State	Working DELs up to Feb 2010 (land line & WLL) circle/state wise(as per MIS report)	Annual revenue circle/state wise up to Feb 2010 (as per Fin report) (Amount in thousand) Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	A&P	26878	90860
2	A.P.	2356080	6672114
3	Assam	432281	792908
4	Bihar	1232180	1215810
5	Chhattisgarh	360889	612250
6	Gujarat	2156445	6612021
7	Haryana	884861	2323551
8	Himachal Pradesh	440092	902542
9	J&K	327673	893826
10	Jharkhand	519006	977986
11	Karnataka	2520808	7421162
12	Kerala	3943155	9796836
13	Madhya Pradesh	1728202	2781762
14	Maharashtra	3250026	9897244
15	NE-I	261884	503146
16	NE-II	183550	307034
17	Orissa	809985	1190843
18	Punjab	1376175	3457062
19	Rajasthan	1780160	3914094

1	2	3	4
20	Tamil Nadu	2348718	6481064
21	Uttaranchal	366133	901262
22	UP(East)	1856878	2047109
23	UP(West)	1196826	2791369
24	West Bengal	1026018	1802105
25	Kolkata TD	1355309	3599470
26	Chennai TD	1042063	3975613
TOTAL		33782275	81961043

CAG's report or awarding of UASL

3708. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received the CAG report on the process of awarding Unified Access Service Licences (UASL) to 8 companies in 2008;
- (b) the names of the 8 companies cited in the said CAG's report;
- (c) whether a specific response has been given to the negative findings of the CAG;
- (d) whether Government will cancel or re-negotiate the contracts with beneficiary companies to remove the stigmatized and flawed award process; and
- (e) the steps proposed to implement a level playing field to maximize revenues?

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

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

Prosecuted persons

3709. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who have been prosecuted under the Section 67 of IT Act, 2000, where keeping, uploading downloading of obscene photographs or SMS is an offence year-wise from 2005 to 2008;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Department of Information Technology for cyber mal-functioning from 2005 to 2008; and

(c) whether any sophisticated mechanism has been developed to detect piracy or unlawful transfer of funds from banks account holders which have online operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) maintains the national crime data, As per the NCRB information, the number of persons arrested from 2005 to 2008 for obscene publication/transmission in electronic form under Section 67 of IT Act, 2000 is as follows:

Year	Number of persons arrested
2005	125
2006	81
2007	86
2008	90

(b) The number of cyber incidents (cyber mal-functioning) handled by the Department of Information Technology from 2005 to 2008 is given below.

Year	Number of incidents handled
2005	254
2006	552
2007	1237
2008	2565

(c) The cyber space has unique characteristics - it is borderless, virtual in nature and anonymous. These factors add to the complexities of crimes committed in/through cyber space. Therefore, the mechanism to detect the piracy or unlawful transfer of funds from bank account holders which have online operations is not merely dependent upon technology but involves People, Processes and Technologies (PPT). Government has taken initiatives in this regard on all the three aspects. The key initiatives are:

(i) Government agencies, NASSCOM officials, police and various other law enforcement agencies are committed to enforce copyright laws and eradicate the menace of software piracy. Government has been supporting anti-piracy campaign of NASSCOM which includes (i) Strict

implementation of Code of Conduct for member companies of NASSCOM, (ii) Distribution of brochures and stickers explaining about "Software Piracy and the Law; (iii) Anti Piracy Billboards, Hotline for piracy complaints.

(ii) As trust in an electronic transaction is based on the underlying standards and stringent procedures that are followed, Information Technology Act has specified standards for digital signature. These standards are regularly reviewed by the office of Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) in the light of those adopted internationally.

(iii) To enhance the hassle-free use of web- based applications, CCA is working with various web browser developers/ publishers to embed India PKI Root CA certificate in their browser for websites validation so as to prevent incidents of phishing.

(iv) Banks have adopted 'two factor authentication' for all on line transactions. An additional authentication is introduced by the Banks for online purchases through credit cards.

(v) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) not only acts as a 24x7 referral agency for security incidents but also facilitates early warning & response as well as information sharing and cooperation for effective security incidents prevention and protection.

Corruption in the country

3710. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that corruption has enter into the vitals of our national life posing a potential thrust to our economy;

(b) whether Government proposes to appoint a national committee to go into the causes of corruption and to suggest remedies to make India corruption-free; and

(c) if so, the details with time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) It is a general perception that corruption distorts the rule of law and weakens institutions of governance. It also hurts economic growth and wastes national resources.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal of the Government to appoint a national committee. However, the Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against

Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

Foreign telecom companies

†3711. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many foreign telecom companies want to enter and invest in India;
- (b) if so, whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is planning to make these foreign companies its strategic partner;
- (c) if so, whether the far-reaching impact on country upon arrival of these companies has been considered and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether arrival of foreign companies in the field of communications is beneficial to the country?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Telecom sector requires huge capital investment for roll out of services, induction of new technology and improvement of quality of telecom service Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) brings in capital and technology, which are essential for qualitative and quantitative growth of the communications sector.

Bidding of 3G spectrum

†3712. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispute of bidding 3G spectrum is still unsolved but the process of bidding 4G services has been initiated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per the schedule indicated in the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) issued on 25/2/2010, the auction of 3G spectrum has started on 9/4/2010.

TRAI has issued only a pre-consultation paper in February, 2010 to identify the issues involved in introduction of 4G such as allocation & pricing of spectrum for such services and issues related to licensing. Various stakeholders have given their views/comments at the pre-consultation stage which are being analysed by TRAI for preparation of consultation paper.

Rajasthan Gram Panchayat with broadband connectivity

3713. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats in State of Rajasthan provided with broadband connectivity;

(b) by when all the Gram Panchayats would be provided with broadband connectivity;

(c) whether it is a fact that Universal Service Obligation Fund also planned to provide some funds for broadband connectivity in villages; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Out of 8370 Gram Panchayats in the State of Rajasthan, 2946 Gram Panchayats are broadband enabled through wireline/wireless broadband technologies.

(b) It has been planned to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats by May 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is provided subsidy support of Rs. 1500 crore for rural wire-line broadband connections to individual users and Government institutions like Gram Panchayats, Higher Secondary Schools and Public Health Centres. The subsidy is being provided for broadband connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), computer/computing devices and setting up of kiosks for public access to broadband services.

Spam/ unsolicited e-mails

3714. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the numerous spam/unsolicited E-mails that people are received from their various internet connections each day;

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

(c) steps Government propose to take to penalize such companies/call centres that follow such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the spam/unsolicited E-mails that people are receiving on Internet.

According to an International report on Internet Security, approximately 88% of e-mail traffic, worldwide, amounts to spam. Largely compromised computer systems known as spam bots are responsible for generating majority of spam mail traffic. The spam traffic originating from India is only 4% of total spam e-mail messages generated worldwide.

(c) The Information Technology Act 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 with effect from 27.10.2009. Section 66A of the Amendment Act provides for punishment for sending spam or unsolicited E-mail messages from communication services. The Act is applicable to whole of India and the cases relating to this Section can be lodged at Policy Stations all across the country.

Expansion plan of BSNL

3715. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a tender for expansion plan of BSNL is pending;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact than Central Vigilance Commission has its reservation on this tender; 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) Sir, the tenders for procurement of GSM equipment under phase VI was floated by the four zones of BSNL on 01.05.2008. The tender was floated for 25 million lines each by North, West and South zones and for 18 million lines by the East zone to 4 meet requirements spread over three to four years.

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

Mobile towers in Himachal Pradesh

3716. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the mobile towers installed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) / Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) across the country especially in Himachal Pradesh remained non-functional;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and
- (c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Most of the mobile towers installed by BSNL and MTNL across the country including Himachal Pradesh are functioning properly. The mobile services provided by BSNL and MTNL are comparable to the Quality of Service provided by private mobile telecom operators.

Project arrow

3717. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced scheme namely Project Arrow for modernization of post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the post offices which have already been covered under the said scheme; and

(c) the time by which all the post offices of the country particularly Himachal Pradesh are likely to be modernized under the said scheme?

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

(b) Project Arrow has been launched with objective of modernizing the post offices and make visible, tangible and noteworthy differences in the post offices operations that matter to "Aam Aadmi". It was launched initially on proof of concept basis in 50 post offices in Phase I. After the successful completion of the Phase I it was implemented in 450 post office in Phase II and in 500 post offices in Phase III across the country including the rural areas. Project Arrow aims at comprehensive improvement of the core operations of the post office as well as the ambience in which postal transactions are undertaken. The details of post offices covered under Project Arrow Phase-I, II and III are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 24]. 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.

(c) 14 Post offices have already been covered under Project Arrow in Himachal Pradesh. Due to budgetary constraints, only 500 Post Offices across the country are being modernized and upgraded in every financial year. In view of this, it is not possible to say by when all the Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh would be covered under this Project.

IT parks in tier-two locations

3718. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was developing I.T. parks in tier-two locations in some States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the parameters adopted therefor;
- (d) the response received so far especially from Andhra Pradesh compared to other States in tier-two locations; and
- (e) the funds earmarked and spent so far, State wise, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India has set up STPI centres across the country. A total of 51 STPI centres are already operational in the country including six STPI centres in Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Warangal and Kakinada. The State wise list of STPI centres is given in Statement-I (*See below*). A list of approved new STPI centres for Tier-II & Tier-III locations, which are at different stages of implementation, is given in Statement-II (*See below*). There is no pending proposal from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

As per policy for setting up a new STPI centre, on receiving a proposal from the State Government, STPI jointly with the State Government concerned conducts a feasibility study to evaluate the export potential and commercial viability of the proposal. As per current policy, the State Government has to provide 3 acres of land, 10,000 sq. ft. of built up space and Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 Crore to STPI. After approval of the new STPI centre, DIT/STPI provide a seed capital of Rs 50 lakhs. Since of late STPI has been contributing the seed capital from its own internal accruals, no funds have been earmarked by DIT for setting up of new STPI centres during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

List of STPI centres set up across the country till date

Sl.No.	States	STPI Centres
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2		Tirupati
3		Vijayawada
4		Vizag

1	2	3
5		Warangal
6		Kakinada
7	Assam	Guwahati
8	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11	Jammu & Kasnmir	Srinagar
12		Jammu
13	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14	Karnataka	Bangalore
15		Hubli
16		Mangalore
17		Manipal
18		Mysore
19	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
22		Nagpur
23		Nasik
24		Navi Mumbai
25		Kolhapur
26		Pune
27	Manipur	Imphal
28	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
29		Rourkela
30	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
31	Punjab	Mohali
32	Rajasthan	Jaipur

1	2	3
33		Jodhpur
34	Sikkim	Gangtok
35		Chennai
36		Coimbatore
37	Tamilnadu	Madurai
38		Tirunelveli
39		Trichy
40	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
41		Lucknow
42		Noida
43		Allahabad
44	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
45	Kolkata	
46		Durgapur
47	West Bengal	Kharagpur
48		Siliguri
49		Haldia
50	Bihar	Patna
51	Meghalaya	Shillong

Statement-II

The list of approved new STPI centres under various stages

Sl.No.	States	STPI Centres	Status
1	2	3	4
1	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Construction work awarded to CPWD
2		Bhopal	Land is allotted but the request is pending with the State Government for providing developed land.
3	Tripura	Agartala	No land allotted so far

1	2	3	4
4	Mizoram	Aizawl	No land allotted so far
5	Gujarat	Surat	Centre approved
6	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Center approved but State contribution is not received so far
7		Dhanbad	Center approved but State contribution is not received so far
8	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Centre approved but no land allotted so far
9		Agra	Centre approved but no land allotted so far
10	Karnataka	Gulburga	Centre approved but no State contribution in terms of land and aid is received so far
11	Goa	Goa	Centre approved but no land allotted so far
12	Orissa	Berhampur	Centre is ready for operations

Massive drop of profits of BSNL

3719. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BSNL recorded a massive drop of 80 per cent in its profits during last year;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of its market share in mobile segment that has fallen to the hands of private sector;

(d) the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is an enquiry on equipment procurement;

(f) whether there has been employees pressure to go for professional management merit based approach to promotions and to do away with redundant performance mechanism; and

(g) if so, the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. BSNL has recorded 80.90% decline in net profit during the year 2008-09 in comparison to the year 2007-08, details of which are furnished below:

Net profit for 2007-08	Net profit for 2008-09	Percentage of decline
3009.39 crores	574.85 crores	80.90

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

(c) BSNL is losing market share to private operators in the mobile technology segment. The percentage market share of BSNL in GSM Mobile of last three years and current year (Upto 28.02.2010) are given below:

As on	Percentage market share in Mobile technology
31.03.2007	22.59
31.03.2008	18.82
31.03.2009	16.20
28.02.2010	14.93

(d) The decline in market share of BSNL in Mobile segments is due to fierce competition with numerous private Telecom Service providers viz. Bharti, Reliance, Vodafone, Tata and Idea etc. and entry of several new operators in Mobile services.

(e) Sir, tenders for procurement of GSM equipment under phase VI for 93-million-line was floated by the four zones of BSNL on 01.05.2008. The tender was floated for 25 million lines each by North, West and South zones and for 18 million lines by the East zone to meet the requirements spread over three to four years.

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

(f) and (g) No, Sir. However, BSNL is already following performance/merit based promotion policy for its Senior Executives.

Broadband in rural areas

3720. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target set for augmentation of rural tele-density, widening of broadband coverage in rural areas and setting up Sewa Kendras at Panchayat levels, etc. under the Bharat Nirman Programme, launched by Government in 2005;

(b) the details of implementation thereof, State-wise at the conclusion of five years of its launching showing the cost budgeted *vis-a-vis* incurred actually, year-wise;

(c) whether Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) have reviewed implementation of the programme during any of these years; and

(d) if so, observation made, if any, by CAG about its implementation, utilization of allocated funds etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Augmentation of rural tele-density, widening of broadband coverage in rural areas and setting up Sewa Kendras at Panchayat levels were not part of the Bharat Nirman Programme, launched by Government in 2005. Under Bharat Nirman Programme, launched by the Government in 2009, the targets of achieving rural tele-density of 40% by 2014, broadband coverage of all 2,50,000 village panchayats and setting up of Bharat Nirman Common Service Centres at panchayat levels by 2012.

Bharat Nirman Programme-2005 provides for provision of Village Public Telephone (VPT) in 66,822 villages with the subsidy support of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), which was subsequently revised to 62,302 villages. A statement indicating the State-wise details of implementation of this programme at the conclusion of five years of its launching is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) does not provide specific budget allotment for broadband and tele-density. The Scheme for Common Service Centres is being implemented on public-private partnership model with Government of India providing only revenue viability gap funding.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Year wise detail of Bharat Nirman VPTs provided during the years (2005-06 to 2009-10)

Circle	Total No. of VPTs awarded as per USO tender (Revised)	No. of VPTs provided during 2005-06	No. of VPTs provided during 2006-07	No. of VPTs provided during 2007-08	No. of VPTs provided during 2008-09	No. of VPTs provided during 2009-10	Total VPTs provided up to 31.03.10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	675	407	190	68	10	0	675
Assam	8775	3185	5117	352	118	3	8775
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1564	42	668	740	97	17	1564
Gujarat	4097	2209	1144	691	13	40	4097
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1000	234	572	64	94	36	1000
Jammu and Kashmir	1753	239	873	231	125	76	1544
Karnataka	0	800	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	11854	7477	4088	238	31	20	11854
Chhattisgarh	3509	1711	1143	471	36	122	3483
Maharashtra	6275	2830	2555	538	53	294	6270
North East -I	1672	44	147	249	130	776	1346
North East-II	1535	37	187	511	121	661	1517
Orissa	4122	0	515	1037	1368	1202	4122
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	11924	5913	3996	1283	627	101	11920
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	3547	359	1087	715	201	1144	3506
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62302	81687	22282	7188	3024	4492	61673

4G Technologies

3721. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TRAI proposes to bring out a consultation paper on introducing 4G technologies; and

(b) if so, by when this consultation paper is likely to be released?

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

(b) TRAI has issued a pre-consultation paper to identify the issues involved in introduction of 4G such as allocation & pricing of spectrum for such services and issues related to licensing. Various stakeholders have given their views/comments at the pre-consultation stage which are being analysed by TRAI for preparation of consultation paper. Efforts are being taken by TRAI to bring this consultation paper at an early date.

WLL phone network

3722. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the services made available in Odisha under telecom facilities,

(b) the number of villages in which WLL Phone Service has been made available in Odisha;

(c) the number of villages still to be linked with WLL phone network; and

(d) the time by which the WLL facility is likely to be provided in all the villages of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing landline, Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) and Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) telecom services in Odisha.

(b) Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) service is available in 43,222 villages in Odisha. Out of this, 29,492 villages have been provided with WLL Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility.

(c) 4307 villages are yet to be linked with WLL facility.

(d) At present, BSNL does not have any plan to cover more villages on WLL network due to techno-commercial reasons.

Security clearance on all network equipments

3723. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecom has made it mandatory for all telecom operators in the country to get security clearance on all the network equipment;

(b) whether in pursuance of this decision, Government proposes to set up a Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre to address the security concerns associated with suspect vendors;

(c) whether this proposed testing and certification agency will be modelled after the China Information Technology Certification Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The centre for Telecom Testing and Security Certification is one module of the proposed scheme for Centre of "Communication Security Research & Monitoring", after a thorough study.

Canadian cyber authority team

3724. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) whether the recent revelations by a Canadian Cyber Security team include deep penetration into Indian Security establishments including National Security Council, Military Intelligence Wings and even the Prime Minister's Office by Chinese cyberspy network code named Shadow network;

(b) whether the Shadow network is reported to have caused theft of documents from Indian missions abroad-Kabul, Moscow, Dubai, Islamabad, Kandahar etc.; and

(c) whether the Canadian cyber sleuths based at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs have in hand more damaging reports for India?

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

The said report brought to light certain documents that have been perceived to be stolen from embassies abroad. An agency of the Government has been investigating such types of attacks by adversaries for some time. An investigation had already been launched into the matter prior to the reports that appeared in the media. The agency is working in close coordination with various agencies and service providers to identify reportedly affected computer systems, their locations and thereafter sanitizing them. The investigation will enable a comprehensive view on the subject to deal with the threats to be worked out.

(c) The concerned Government agency is in close contact with the researchers who had prepared the report.

Decline in revenue of Department of Posts

3725. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp decline in the revenue earning of the Department of Post during 2008-09 and 2009-10 as compared to corresponding period of previous years;

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

(c) whether to augment the Postal network Government has set up franchisee postal outlets in the country;

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

(e) the criteria fixed for setting up of franchisee postal outlets in the country; and

(f) the extent to which increased in mail/registered mail along with the revenue has been registered in the country by setting up of such outlets during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. The Revenue earning of the Department of Posts has not declined during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 as compared to the corresponding period of previous years. Instead, it has been in increasing trend.

(b) The details of revenue earned by the Department of Posts are as under:-

Year	Revenue earned	Increase over previous year	%age of increase
2005-06	5023.49		
2006-07	5322.44	298.95	5.95
2007-08	5494.9	172.46	3.24
2008-09	5862.33	367.43	6.69

Revenue earning of the Department up to Feb. 2010 is Rs. 2810.44 crore from the Postal Operation. The remuneration of Savings Bank and Savings Certificates payable to the Department from the Ministry of Finance is to be adjusted at the closure of the financial year. Thus the revenue for the year 2009-10 at the end of the March 2010 after inclusion of *SBCC remuneration would be higher than the previous year 2008-09.*

(c) Yes, Sir. Franchisee outlets are additional points for provision of basic postal facilities in urban areas where it is not possible to open a regular post office. In this scheme, only specified counter services are franchised, whereas transmission and delivery of mails along with savings scheme is not franchised.

(d) Number of franchisee outlets in the country as on 31.03.2009, State/Union Territory - wise, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) Unlike departmental post offices/Gramin Dak Sewak post offices, there are no prescribed norms for opening of franchisee outlets. Applicants for franchisee need to submit an application in a prescribed proforma. The selected franchisee signs a memorandum of agreement with the Department. Criteria for selection have been fixed considering the need to select persons with the capacity to manage and market a range of products. The criteria for selection of candidates are as below:

(i) Only individuals are eligible for appointment

- (ii) Age: Above 18 yrs. No upper age limit.
- (iii) Educational qualifications: 10+2 standard or 12th class pass of a recognized University or Board of School Education or Board of Secondary Education.
- (iv) Preference:
- Postal pensioners
 - Those able to provide computer facilities.
- (v) Premises: Appropriately located and accessible premises, properly maintained with suitable display of approved signages.
- (vi) Applicants should be willing to make the necessary investment for the conduct of the business and be able to provide a simple business plan comprising details of how the premises will be run, what the opening hours would be, investments proposed market conditions, proposal for marketing products, awareness of customer base, role in local community, budget, finances etc. Two references from respectable persons of the locality where the franchisee is proposed to be located would also be required to establish character antecedents of the applicants.
- (vii) A business plan would be prepared taking into account the anticipated minimum level of business /revenue worked out by the Divisional Head for the specific franchisee.
- (viii) Security deposit: The security deposit to be provided by the franchisee would be based on the maximum possible level of financial transactions likely to be undertaken by the franchisee in a day. The minimum security deposit would be Rs. 10,000/- in the shape of a performance bank guarantee.
- (ix) Selection: Would be made by a Committee comprising the Heads of the concerned divisions and a neighbouring division, based on a report from the assistant superintendent /sub-divisional inspectors.
- (f) Details of business transacted/revenue generated by franchisee outlets during the last three years is as follows:

S.No.	Items	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Till Dec. 2009)
(i)	Sale of stamps and stationary(in Rs.)	6,64,37,687	32,59,37,875	10,28,92,752
(ii)	No. of regd. Letters booked	3,84,833	12,70,643	19,26,181
(iii)	No. of speed post articles booked	1,86,886	6,29,313	10,91,744
(iv)	No. of Money Orders booked	45,977	48,35,324	94,886
(v)	No. of PLI transactions	2,678	5,561	10,606

Statement

Number of Franchisee Outlets as on 31.03.2009

S.No.	Circles	No. of Franchisee Outlets
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	136
2	Assam	3
3	Bihar	45
4	Chhattisgarh	3
5	Delhi	38
6	Gujarat	42
6.1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
6.2	Daman & Diu	0
7	Haryana	17
8	Himachal Pradesh	3
9	Jammu & Kashmir	19
10	Jharkhand	12
11	Karnataka	6
12	Kerala	0
12.1	Lakshadweep	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	69
14	Maharashtra	60
14.1	Goa	2
15	North East	
15.1	Arunachal Pradesh	0
15.2	Manipur	0
15.3	Meghalaya	4

1	2	3
15.4	Mizoram	0
15.5	Nagaland	5
15.6	Tripura	2
16	Orissa	35
17	Punjab	20
17.1	Chandigarh	3
18	Rajasthan	62
19	Tamil Nadu	97
19.1	Puducherry	0
20	Uttarakhand	35
21	Uttar Pradesh	129
22	West Bengal	1
22.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
22.2	Sikkim	0
TOTAL		850

Landline telephones in NER

3726. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of landline telephones in the NER, State-wise;
- (b) the number of telephone exchanges likely to be opened in the NER; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The State-wise number of landline telephones in North Eastern Region (NER) and the details of the number of telephone exchanges to be opened in the NER, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Statewise number of landline telephones and landline exchanges in NE

S.No.	Item	North East-I				North East-II			Total		N E	Region
		Assam	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Tripura	Total	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Nagaland	Total	Sikkim	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)=(a+e+i+j)
1	Status of Landline telephone connection as on 31.03.2010 (Nos.)	3,07,725	64,848	55,075	79,519	1,99,442	48,582	32,661	45,604	1,26,847	17,443	6,51,457
2	No. of telephone exchanges likely to be opened during 2010-11	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4

Tax benefits to tele service providers

3727. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunication (DoT) has asked the Ministry of Finance that the tax benefit given to tele service providers under the section 80-1A of the IT Act be extended from the present 15 years by another five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As a part of Budget recommendations 2010-11, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) had recommended tax benefits under section 80-1A of the IT Act to telecom sector like infrastructure sector. For connecting rural and remote areas and taking broadband to masses, huge investment is required including expansion of the telecom network. Telecom reduces the need to travel and thus is a substitute for hard infrastructure. Telecom sector, therefore, needs to be treated at par with other infrastructure sectors like ports, roads, power, etc. where 100% tax holiday is available for 10 consecutive years in a block of 20 years.

(c) This recommendation does not figure in Budget announcements of Year 2010-11 of the Government.

Venture fund in IT related firms

3728. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL which has about Rs. 35000 crores in cash reserves is examining the option of using part of this to create a private equity or venture fund which will invest in technology and IT related firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether setting up a venture fund was a part of point formula suggested by three member panel;

(d) whether the proposal to create a venture fund has been approved by DoT and Ministry of Finance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Sir, the three member panel has suggested setting up of BSNL venture fund to invest and/or acquire small appropriate technology companies with strategic values to encourage local innovation, local manufacturing and new business opportunities.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Regulation of tower business

†3729. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is framing a policy to regulate the tower business of telecom companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the telecom companies are arbitrarily doing the installation work of tower; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has started pre-consultation process on "Telecom Towers and Related Issues" on 5th February, 2010, for seeking stakeholders' comments. Based on the inputs received from stakeholders, TRAI is contemplating to float a consultation paper on the issues pertaining to telecom towers.

(c) and (d) Mobile Towers are being installed by the Telecom Service Providers based on sitting clearances issued by Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT). No arbitrariness is observed by DoT in installation of towers cleared by WPC. However, before installation of towers, Service providers have to obtain necessary clearances for concerned Municipal Authorities/local bodies.

Dubious links of BSNL officials with Chinese firms

3730. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some top officials of the BSNL are having dubious links with Chinese firms;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether BSNL has decided to award a multi-million contract to a Chinese telecom;
- (d) if so, whether the views of various intelligence and security agencies have been sought before awarding any contract to Chinese firms; and
- (e) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. BSNL has not come across any such information.

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

Maintenance of ancient and historical buildings

3731. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ancient and historical buildings want maintenance now a days in nation;
- (b) the planning of Government for saving such buildings; and
- (c) whether separate budgetary provisions for this work is declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Conservation of centrally protected monuments is a continuous process and yearly programmes are drawn by the circles and branches of ASI for structural conservation, chemical preservation and environmental development as per their requirements and based on the resources available.

A provision of Rs. 127.90 crores had been made for conservation, preservation and environmental development besides day to day maintenance of centrally protected monuments during the financial year, 2010-11.

Recognition of historical cities as cultural

3732. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning measures to quickly devise the required steps that should be taken to recognize the historic cities as cultural in each State;
- (b) if so, the details of the sites identified for the purpose; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to protect these historical sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (c) There is no provision under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 either to declare or recognize any historic city as cultural heritage in the States. However, under the provisions of section (4) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, individual monuments/sites which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and have been in existence for not less than 100 years may be declared by the Central Government as of national importance through notification in the Gazette of India.

Permanent Director in National Library - Kolkata

3733. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no permanent Director in National Library - Kolkata;
- (b) if so, for how long this post is vacant and the reason therefor; and
- (c) the planning of Government to fill up the vacancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No Sir. A regular Director has joined in the National Library, Kolkata on 17th April, 2010.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Ocean development activities

3734. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified areas for coordinating and promoting ocean development activities in the country including Gujarat State is mapping of resources which can be commercially exploited;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also undertaken any survey along the Indian Coasts including Coastal Belt of Gujarat; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Government has taken up the work on survey and mapping of various / marine resources. The Ministry of Earth Sciences is⁹³ implementing a programme on Studies on Gas

Hydrates Exploration and Technology Development. This includes mapping of possible locations of gas hydrates. The mineral exploration in the offshore areas of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India is carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) under the Ministry of Mines. The exploratory surveys and mapping of marine fishery resources in offshore waters of EEZ of India are carried out by the Fishery Survey of India (FSI) and Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE), an attached office under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) including the EEZ off Gujarat coast. Further, the marine biota is sampled by Ministry of Earth Sciences towards development of potential drugs from sea. The Ministry of Earth Sciences is also carrying out work on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination Technology (LTTD) for generating freshwater from sea including the survey and mapping of suitable sites for setting up the desalination plants in Islands communities at Lakshadweep.

(d) Yes, Sir. The major outcomes in the course of survey carried out so far along the Indian Coasts including coastal belt of Gujarat are given in Statement.

Statement

Major outcomes of marine survey

The major outcomes of marine survey are as under :

(i) Based on the analysis of multichannel seismic data, two gas hydrates sites of 100 km x 100 km have been identified in Krishna - Godavari (KG) and Mahanadi basins for detailed survey under the programme on studies of gas hydrate exploration and technology development, implemented by Ministry of Earth Sciences.

(ii) As a part of a programme on Marine Living Resources implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, qualitative information on deep-sea fishery of Indian EEZ along the 200-1000 meters depth contours have been gathered. Similarly, comprehensive information on the marine benthos of the shelf and slope areas (upto 1000 meters) of the Indian EEZ have been generated under the programme.

(iii) During the course of carrying out systematic seabed mapping along with survey, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) under the Ministry of Mines has delineated occurrences of mineral resources in the EEZ of India including the territorial waters and oolite & calcareous sands, high grade lime mud occurrences and phosphatic sediments off Gujarat coast.

(iv) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Earth Sciences has set up a Low Temperature Thermal Desalination Technology (LTTD) plant generating 1 lakh litre of fresh water per day for island communities at Kavarati, Lakshadweep by using the temperature gradient between the sea surface water and deep sea water.

National Mission on Monsoon

3735. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps that had been taken by his Ministry to set up the National Mission on Monsoon;
- (b) whether Government has made any study about the failure of the current models which were hitherto followed for forecasting the monsoon; and
- (c) if so, whether with the establishment of National Mission on Monsoon, the handicap of the current model could be overcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has proposed National Mission on Monsoon to develop most representative and advanced dynamic model framework for India for forecasting monsoon rainfall and its variability in various space and time scales.

On 16th January 2010, National level consultation meeting was organized with experts working in the atmospheric and oceanic modeling. Experts from the MoES units, viz. India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) etc., also participated in the meeting to finalise the scope, identification/shortlisting of suite of models, activity schedule, roles of various participating groups, time frame, etc. for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) alongwith implementation mechanism.

- (b) Yes Sir.
- (c) The accomplishment of accurate medium and long range prediction of the monsoon rainfall along with associated variability (interannual and intraseasonal) is a highly challenging task scientifically. At present no dynamic model, globally, has a proven track record of accurately predicting the summer monsoon rainfall and its variability. The National Mission on Monsoon envisages developing India specific dynamical model framework that would outperform the existing suite of models available today.

Nuclear agreement between US and Pakistan

3736. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent strategic talks between the US and Pakistan which included civil nuclear agreement between them on the lines of Indo-US civil nuclear agreement;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken/proposes to take up this with the US;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) 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 that they are focused on helping Pakistan meet its energy needs by other means.

Shifting of Afghan policy

3737. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is shifting its Afghan policy by agreeing to talk to Taliban; and

(b) if so, the details and also reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Discussion during Minister's visit to China

3738. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the External Affairs Minister visited China, recently;

(b) if so, the main point discussed between the two countries;

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussions held with Chinese and agreement reached between the two countries;

(d) whether China and India have agreed to jointly make efforts to improve the border dispute between the two countries;

(e) if so, to what extent the Indian delegation got a good response from the Chinese Government; and

(f) if so, to what extent all the differences between the two countries have been removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) At the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Minister, External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited China from 5 to 8 April 2010. During the visit the two leaders discussed the entire gamut of bilateral, regional and global issues, including cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and educational fields. The two sides agreed to impart greater content and depth to the Strategic and Cooperative Partnership between India and China. They also agreed to further consolidate and strengthen bilateral ties and enhance people to people contact between the two countries. The two countries signed the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Establishment of the Direct Secure Telephone Link between the Prime Minister of India and the Chinese Premier. The two leaders reiterated that pending a resolution of the Boundary Question, the two sides will continue to maintain peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas. During the visit, EAM attended a reception to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China. On 7 April 2010, EAM inaugurated the Festival of India in China.

Army base in POK by China

3739. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is planning to establish army bases in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and North West Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has lodged any protest with Government of Pakistan;

(d) if so, the response from them; and

(e) whether Government has taken all possible steps to counter offensive from China-Pakistan combined forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government is not aware of any such plan. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Declaration of war against India by Hafiz Mohammed Syed

3740. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hafiz Mohammed Syed, mastermind of Mumbai attacks on 26/11 and head of an organizations banned by UN has openly declared war against India from Pakistan and Indian media has video recorded his active deliberation in his headquarters near Lahore;

(b) if so, whether Government has brought these facts to the notice of the UN body for taking appropriate action against Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Government has seen such media reports.

(b) to (d) As a consequence of major diplomatic steps taken bilaterally and internationally, the United Nations Al Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee listed under Security Council Resolution 1267, individuals and entities based in Pakistan, including Hafiz Saeed and leaders of Lashkar-e-Tayyaba. The Jamaat ud Daawa was also listed as an alias of the LeT.

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.

Cultural festivals in China and France

3741. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is all set to organize cultural festivals in China and France this year;

(b) whether the festival of India in China and France would showcase Indian culture including art, music, cuisine and fashion, etc.;

(c) whether these events are in response to the immense upsurge of interest in Indian culture and history throughout the world;

(d) if so, to what extent these measures have helped in improving the tourism between these countries; and

(e) if so, to what extent this has also helped in spreading Indian culture in France?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) is coordinating Festival of India in China as well as Festival of India in France called Namaste France in 2010-11. These festivals were formally inaugurated in Beijing and Paris on April 7th and April 14th 2010 respectively.

(b) Yes. It will be ICCR's endeavor to showcase diverse forms of Indian dance, music and theatre. ICCR would also coordinate events such as Indian Food Festivals, Indian Film Festivals, Fashion Shows, Tourism Road Shows and exhibitions of paintings and Indian antiquities being organized by other Ministries / Departments.

(c) and (d) Due to the emergence of India as major economic and knowledge hub, there has been a growing interest in Indian culture and civilization. These two festivals aim to satisfy the curiosity and to further enhance this interest. Indian Festivals abroad help create awareness about India, its culture, its history, architecture and culture leading to a substantial increase in tourism for us.

(e) Presenting the dynamic and ever-evolving culture of India, the 15 month long Indian Festival in France will bring to the doorsteps of French people a comprehensive package of Indian culture including dance, music, literature, theatre, painting, sculpture, cinema, gastronomy, fashion, yoga and Ayurveda. The Festival began with an exhibition on indigenous art and Folk / Tribal dances and is scheduled to end with an exhibition of paintings by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore whose 150th Birth Anniversary will be celebrated next year.

Outsourcing of passport/visa work

3742. SHRI P. R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether visa, passport processing is being outsourced to private agencies;

(b) the number of countries where outsourcing is being practised; and

(c) whether there is a plan to outsource police verification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) Visa services have been outsourced in 50 Indian Missions and Posts located in 31 countries so far. Out of these, 31 countries, Passport services also have been outsourced in 6 countries. Visa services are being outsourced in four more countries.

(c) No.

Attack on religious places in Australia

†3743. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether religious places of Sikhs are being targeted now in Australia after the fatal attacks made only on the Indians, so far;

(b) whether Government has urged Government of Australia to be more strict in the matter now; and

(c) if so, the details of the assurance given to Government of India by Australia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) There is no evidence of targeting of Sikh religious places in Australia. So far only one case of arson in a Gurudwara in Cranbourne, near Melbourne on 13 Jan., 2010 has come to our notice. Police investigations are still going in the case but preliminary indications are that it may be a case of teenage vandalism, rather than a specific attack on a religious place.

(b) and (c) The High Commission of India, Canberra as well as the Consulate General of India, Melbourne have taken up the matter both at the federal as well as state level, including the Ministers, senior officers and the police authorities besides, the Australian Foreign Office, and impressed upon them that such attacks cannot be allowed to happen and the authorities should take stringent measures to stop these attacks as well as to apprehend the culprits. The High Commissioner of India in Canberra visited the Gurudwara on 17 Jan., 2010. Australian authorities have been fully apprised of the gravity of the situation. Both at the state as well as the federal level, they have reassured their commitment to ensure safety and security of the Indian community and properties and that crimes motivated by hatred or prejudice will not be tolerated. They are making efforts to meet our concerns.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Encroachment of Hindu religious land in Pakistan

3744. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per reports appearing in press, land mafias of Pakistan have encroached the lands owned by Hindu Temple of Shri Krishna and Gurudwaras in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of India has brought this illegal encroachment of land owned by Hindus and Sikhs to the notice of Pakistani authorities; and

(d) if so, the necessary action taken in this regard by Pakistani authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government has seen reports in the press regarding encroachment of land owned by Temples / Gurudwaras in Pakistan.

(c) and (d) The matter of reported sale of land was taken up with the Government of Pakistan which refuted the veracity of such reports and stated that it is committed to the protection of minorities.

Indian contribution to United Nations budget

3745. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contribution paid by India to United Nations budget during each of the last three years;

(b) the basis of such contributions being made to United Nations;

(c) whether Government proposes to reduce the Indian contribution in view of the financial health of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Contribution by India to the UN Regular budget and the UN Peacekeeping budget during the last three years are as follows:

		Figures in rupees (crores)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
i.	UN Regular Budget	32.57	53.74	52.79
ii.	UN Peacekeeping Budget	26.95	30.02	36.55

(b) Member states of the UN are obligated to contribute to the UN budget which is calculated on the basis of Scale of Assessments. This was last decided by the UN General Assembly in 2009. According to this scale, India's rate of assessment to the UN regular budget for 2009-2012 is fixed at 0.534 % of the total budget. Contribution to the UN Peacekeeping budget is also based on this scale of assessments with adjustments made for its capacity to contribute to peacekeeping operations.

(c) to (e) It is mandatory for every UN member state to contribute its share to the budget. As such, there is no proposal to reduce India's contribution below the scale of assessment determined by the UN.

Relaxation of SAARC norms

3746. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether relaxation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) norms can boost Asia's economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action plan prepared for each country for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Relaxation of SAARC norms in the areas of trade, travel, transportation and visas, among others, can boost regional economic growth. However, such relaxation of norms have to be agreed to by all SAARC Member States.

(b) SAARC Member States have taken several important steps in this direction. These include the conclusion and implementation of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), and the recent decision under SAFTA requiring SAARC Member States to work towards pruning of their existing sensitive lists by twenty percent; the desire expressed by the SAARC Ministers of Transport to increase connectivity in the region, including through agreements in motor vehicles and railways; and periodic review of SAARC visa arrangements, including SAARC visa exemption scheme for businessmen/industrialists, journalists, senior academics and other identified categories, by SAARC Home Ministers at their meetings.

(c) India has shown willingness to shoulder asymmetrical responsibility for promoting trade in the SAARC Region by, *inter alia*, unilaterally pruning its sensitive list for the SAARC Least

Developed Countries (LDCs) from 744 to 480 items under SAFTA, thereby granting them greater access to the Indian Market.

(d) SAARC is pursuing the creation a regional Free Trade Area in South Asia through the implementation of SAFTA. Similarly, SAARC Charter Bodies have approved regional perspective plans in other areas such as agriculture, roadmap for South Asian Economic Union, etc. However, SAARCs mandate does not extend to developing individual country plans.

Al Qaeda hunting for nuclear bombs

3747. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US President had recently warned that Al Qaeda was on hunt for nuclear bombs;

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

(c) whether this aspect was discussed in the recent conference held in USA; and

(d) the action plan that is being prepared in association with the US President?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. At a Nuclear Security Summit held on 12-13 April 2010 at Washington D.C., the US President Barack Obama said that terrorist networks such as Al Queda have tried to acquire materials for a nuclear weapon.

(b) Speaking at the Summit, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said that India is deeply concerned about the danger of nuclear explosives or fissile material and technical know-how falling in to the hands of non-State actors.

(c) and (d) The Summit adopted a Communique and a Work Plan which are aimed at fostering political commitment on strengthening nuclear security and follow up action in forums such as the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Indian embassies in China

†3748. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of embassies working in China;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the list of Indian Non-Governmental Organisations therein;
- (c) whether these organisations have gone there independently or with the consent of Government of India or that of China; and
- (d) the name of the works these organisations are engaged in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The diplomatic representation of India in China comprises of the Embassy of India, Beijing and its Consulates General at Hong Kong, Shanghai and Guangzhou. There are no Indian Non-Governmental Organisations working in China.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Issuing of passport for Haj

3749. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that prominent separatist leaders are being issued passports for visits to different countries including Pakistan;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that passports are denied to many persons desirous of performing Haj on the ground that they are related to a low rung separatist political worker or a dead militant or even a surrendered militant; and
- (c) if so, the rationale behind this policy and whether Government contemplates any change in this policy to provide travel documents to all aspirants for Haj pilgrimage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) No. Haj passports valid for eight months for Saudi Arabia only were issued to Haj pilgrims without any police verification, provided there was nothing adverse against the persons in the system.

(c) If a person applies for ordinary passport in the normal course, the application is subjected to usual police verification. However, if application is recommended by the Haj Committee on the basis of draw of lots among Haj pilgrim applicants, the application is processed without police verification. During 2009, almost all Haj pilgrims whose names were recommended by the Haj Committee were issued Haj passports.

Indo-China pact on hotline

3750. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and China have signed pact on hotline recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the MoUs signed, so far;
- (d) the implementation status thereof; and
- (e) the objectives of such pact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) During the visit of the External Affairs Minister to China from 5-8 April 2010, the two countries signed the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Establishment of the Direct Secure Telephone Link between the Prime Minister of India and the Chinese Premier. Such a link will enable the two Prime Ministers to maintain direct, telephonic contact on matters of importance to both countries.

Using of missions abroad to curb terrorism

3751. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the country in recent years, virtually ignoring the importance of using its Missions abroad to constantly focus attention on global implications of cross border terrorism;
- (b) whether it would be wise to change this lackadaisical approach but to go all out to make others felt this grave danger; and
- (c) whether the country is capable of handling it successfully from its strength, competency and resource in every way in case, it takes a serious deliberate decision to curb Pakistan originated terrorism and infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) In recent years, the Ministry of External Affairs and its Missions abroad have raised, and continue to raise, the issue of cross border terrorism in order to focus global attention on this menace. As part of this active effort, this issue is also raised at the highest levels of bilateral and multilateral dialogue, including most recently by the Prime Minister at the Summits in Washington DC (12-13 April 2010) and Brasilia (15-16 April 2010).

(c) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, 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 Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. Suitable steps have been initiated to establish the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre. As a part of steps to counter terrorists' threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) is also envisaged. Closer cooperation and easy flow of vital intelligence between various states & central intelligence agencies have also been ensured.

Indo-Bangladesh talks

3752. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether during the Indo-Bangladesh talks held recently at New Delhi, an interim agreement has been reached on the issue of Teesta river water sharing;
- (b) if so, the facts and the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also insisted on shorting out certain other technical issues;
- (d) if so, the facts and details thereof; and
- (e) to what extent have the recent talks between the two countries helped resolve outstanding issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise, in view of reply (a).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) led by Ministers of Water Resources from both sides has met in New Delhi and held 37th meeting of JRC on March 17-20, 2010. Two sides discussed all issues of bilateral cooperation in water resources including sharing of water of common rivers, river bank protection works, drinking water supply to sabroom town of south Tripura & minor irrigation schemes proposed on river Feni, co-operation in flood forecasting, etc.

During the JRC meeting, the Bangladesh side proposed to have an early agreement on interim sharing of Teesta river waters during dry season (October-April) and presented a draft on interim sharing arrangements for consideration. In this regard, the Indian side suggested that principles on sharing of Teesta water based on joint hydrological observations, to assess the total water availability in the river, may be decided first to arrive at mutual understanding on the sharing of water and presented a draft statement thereof. After discussion, it was agreed that the Secretaries (Water Resources) of both the countries would examine the aforesaid documents towards an expeditious conclusion on interim agreement and have further discussions on other outstanding issues to resolve them in the spirit of mutual cooperation as reflected in the Joint Communique issued during Bangladesh Prime Minister's Visit to India.

Extradition treaties with countries

3753. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to sign extradition treaties with a number of countries in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently signed any extradition treaties in the past few months; and

(d) if so, the benefits, if any, that have accrued from such extradition treaties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) It is the policy of the Government of India to conclude Extradition Treaties with as many countries as possible. India has already initiated Extradition Treaties with Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Morocco, Nepal (New Treaty) and Vietnam, to be signed in the near future.

(c) and (d) India has signed Extradition Treaties with Malaysia in January 2010 and Saudi Arabia in February 2010 in order to ensure availability of fugitive criminals for trial in India.

Germany's assurance for cooperation

3754. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Germany has assured cooperation to India in a wide range of areas;

(b) if so, whether any agreements have been entered into with Germany during the recent visit of President of Germany to India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) During the visit of the German President Dr. Horst Koehler to India from 1-7 February, 2010, discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest took place. No Agreements were signed during the visit of the German President.

Practice of stapled/dual visa by China

3755. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry expressed the concern to China on their practice of issuing stapled visas/dual visa policy for Kashmiris during the recent China visit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The matter of China issuing stapled visa to Indian citizens from the State of Jammu and Kashmir was raised during the visit of External Affairs Minister to Beijing in April 2010. It was conveyed to the Chinese side that such visas are not considered valid for travel out of the country. India's position that, there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity was once again clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. The Chinese Foreign Minister said that China's position in this regard has been consistent and has not changed.

Loans from HUDCO to ASSOTECH-SUPERTECH (JV)

3756. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: 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 rate of interest and the original time period for which HUDCO had sanctioned the loans to ASSOTECH-SUPERTECH(JV);
- (b) whether HUDCO requested Supertech Infra Ltd. to prepay the loan of 100 crores;
- (c) whether HUDCO has conveyed to ASSOTECH-SUPERTECH (JV) to prepay their loan in view of the misleading information submitted to obtain loans; and
- (d) if not, reasons therefor as the loan is likely to become NPA due to gross violations of constructions in green areas by the JV by frequently changing the sanctioned plan to construct more towers in areas meant originally for parks?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 100.00 crores to M/s Assotech-Supertech JV for residential project at Pant Nagar, Distt. Rudrapur (Scheme No. 19409). The details are as follows:

Original Time Schedule for Construction (Moratorium)	2.5 year
Original Time Schedule for Repayment	2.5 year
Total repayment period (including moratorium/ Construction period)	5 year
Original rate of interest (floating) on first disbursement	11.75 %

HUDCO'S rate of interest on various disbursements varied from 11.75% p.a. (floating) to 15.00% p.a (floating).

(b) No Sir. HUDCO has not requested M/s Supertech Infra Ltd. to prepay the loan of Rs. 100.00 crores sanctioned by HUDCO for its project at Haridwar (Scheme No. 19226). However, M/s Supertech Infra Ltd. has prepaid the entire released loan to HUDCO through consortium of UCO bank & PNB in the month of January 2010 on its own.

(c) No, Sir. HUDCO has not asked M/s Assotech Supertech JV to prepay their loan of Rs. 100.00 crores for, their project at Pant Nagar Distt. Rudrapur (Scheme No. 19409) HUDCO is reportedly not aware of any misleading information furnished by M/s Assotech - Supertech JV.

(d) Since the borrower (M/s Supertech Infra Ltd.) has prepaid the entire loan alongwith interest in respect of Scheme No. 19226, HUDCO loan is not an NPA.

In respect of Scheme No. 19409 of M/s Assotech Supertech JV, the project is still in progress and repayment of HUDCO's loan has not yet commenced as per agreed schedule. Hence, the question of the loan becoming NPA at this stage, does not arise.

In both the projects (Scheme No. 19226 & 19409), HUDCO has sanctioned / disbursed the loan, based on layout & building designs duly approved by the statutory planning authority viz. State Industrial Development Authority (SIDA).

Creation of housing infrastructure in Jharkhand

3757. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target for creation of housing and infrastructural facilities under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in all over the country especially in Jharkhand State;

(b) whether any assessment is made under this mission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No physical targets were set for the States/UTs for the creation of housing and infrastructural facilities under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the country but on the basis of average costs and total financial outlay, it was estimated that 1.5 million houses with basic amenities could be targeted. State-wise financial allocations in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) were fixed by the Planning Commission. So far as the State of Jharkhand is concerned, the details are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

State	Mission Period ACA Allocation		Total ACA committed		ACA released		Slum houses approved	
	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP
Jharkhand	351.09	136.00	251.59	87.98	44.70	41.12	12226	7868

Assessment of the implementation of BSUP and IHSDP is made on basis of Quarterly and Monthly Progress Reports, National, Regional and State level reviews, field visits by officers from Central Government and JNNURM Monitoring Cell, including experts. Further, Third Party Inspection and Monitoring agencies undertake inspection of projects and send assessment reports covering quality and other aspects. 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.

Indians languishing in jails

3758. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian citizens are languishing in jails in Gulf countries for want of valid documents;

(b) whether Government is aware of the existence of manpower agencies in the country duping gullible job aspirants;

(c) if so, the measures Government has taken to curb such activities; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to assist the Indian citizens imprisoned in the gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Indians reported to be in jails of Gulf countries are generally on account of visa violations, traffic violations, reported run away by the sponsors, besides those serving sentences awarded to them by courts. Some of them who do not have a valid passport and are required to be deported on completion of their terms of imprisonment are detained pending issue of passports by the nearest Indian Mission /Post, after verification of their national identity.

(b) and (c) Sometimes, complaints are received against the manpower recruitment agencies for overcharging, sending workers against wrong work categories, lower salaries than promised etc.

In such cases, action is taken against such erring registered agents under the Emigration Act, 1983. Whereas, in the cases of unregistered agents, cases are filed with the Police Authorities.

(d) Embassy officials visit the Indian citizens in jails, legal advice is provided, their families are informed, emergency certificates are provided after due process.

Referring of complaints to CVC

3759. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Act, 2003, complaints falling within the ambit of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against certain categories of offices of the Central Government, Central Public Sector Enterprises etc., are to be mandatorily referred to CVC for investigation;

(b) whether Government has effected any change(s) in the said provision of extant law;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons/rationable behind the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Central Vigilance Commission under Sections 8(1)(c) and 8(1)(d) of the CVC Act, 2003, is empowered to inquire or cause an inquiry to be conducted into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 either on a reference made by the Central Government, or on its own in respect of certain categories of officials specified in Section 8(2) of the CVC Act respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Restructuring of UPSC

3760. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to restructure the UPSC (Union Public Service Commission) of India;

(b) if so, the time schedule fixed therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The existing structure of the UPSC serves its functional requirements.

Vacancies in CBI

3761. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the CBI has vacancies ranging from 10 per cent to 60 per cent at different ranks of its primary investigating wing;
- (b) whether as a result of this, it is being forced to cut back on the number of cases it handles which is causing delays in the trial of cases;
- (c) the details and reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the criminal lawyers are being hired as prosecutors on a short term basis to fill the existing gaps; and
- (e) the steps Government plans to take to fill up these vacancies in the long term?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) As on 31.12.2009, vacancy position in various grades in CBI was as under:

Cadre	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
Executive	4078	3639	439
Legal	230	146	84
Technical	155	64	91
Ministerial	1428	1334	94
Canteen Posts	70	59	11
Total	5961	5242	719

Occurrence of vacancies and filling up of the same as per stipulated Recruitment Rules are ongoing processes. With effective use and deployment of existing personnel, the vacancies have not affected the performance of the CBI adversely.

(d) In order to overcome the shortage of Law Officers in CBI, a Scheme for contractual appointment of Law Officers for CBI has been notified. It enables CBI to engage Prosecuting officers on contract basis for a period up to 5 years.

(e) It is the endeavour of the Government to fill up the vacancies at the earliest and accordingly has taken several steps which, *inter-alia*, include:

- Grant of Special Incentive Allowance @ 25% of Pay up to the level of Senior Superintendent of Police and @ 15% for officers above that rank to attract officers on deputation.
- Amendment and rationalization of recruitment rules for various posts from time to time to meet the changing requirements of the CBI.
- Decentralization of induction of officers upto Inspector level on deputation.
- Diversion of 77 posts of Deputy Superintendent of Police from deputation quota to promotion quota, as a one time measure in relaxation of Recruitment Rules to expedite filling up of these posts.

Condition on Indian administration globally

†3762. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even at world level, position of Indian administration is being considered to be very pitiable;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that it is necessary to bring transparency and accountability in administrative control of the country;

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

(e) whether Government is considering/taking steps in this direction?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Right to Information Act, 2005 has been enacted to ensure transparency and accountability in Government working. Further, for preparing a detailed blueprint for revamping the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

public administration system, the Government of India had set up the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) on 31.08.2005. The Commission has completed its work on 30.04.2009 and submitted fifteen reports. The Commission has suggested various measures to achieve a proactive, responsive, accountable, sustainable and efficient administration at all levels of government. The accepted recommendations contained in the Reports are at various stages of implementation in the Government of India.

Orders of High Court for CBI probe

3763. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reaction of Government to the recent Supreme Court judgment that High Courts can order a CBI probe without the consent of the State concerned;
- (b) to what extent the judgment makes difference to the existing procedure; and
- (c) its impact on the Centre-State relations *vis-a-vis* the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Government have noted the judgement of the Constitutional Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17.02.2010 in the case of State of West Bengal & Ors. Vs. Committee for Protection of Democratic Rights, West Bengal & Ors., giving finality to the stand earlier taken by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as various High Court(s) that they have inherent powers to order investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) under Article 32 and Article 226 of the Constitution respectively.

- (b) This makes no change to the existing procedure as stipulated in the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
- (c) Does not arise.

Amendment in RTI Act

3764. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to amend the RTI Act so as to bring the clear number of State Information Commissioners in the Act itself on their geographic basis to rule out delay and inaction by the State Governments to appoint adequate number of required Information Commissioners;
- (b) whether Government is also considering to establish any monitoring mechanism to oversee the implementation of the RTI Act to ensure its effective implementation; and

(c) by when Government is likely to bring forward the amending RTI Act before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Right to Information Act, 2005 provides that the State Information Commission shall consist of the State Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary. No amendment of this provision is under consideration.

(b) The Act has an inbuilt system of monitoring of the implementation of the Act. It provides that the Central Information Commission and the State Information Commissions shall prepare reports on the implementation of the provisions of the Act each year which are to be laid before each House of the Parliament or each House of Legislature, as the case may be.

(c) In view of the reply to para (a) above, the Question does not arise.

Supervisory power of CVC over CBI

3765. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has any supervisory jurisdiction over Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) if so, the exact nature of CVC in this regard;

(c) in what cases the power has been exercised by CVC since the year 2003; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) The Central Bureau of Investigation derives its power to investigate cases from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 as amended by Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

As per Section 8(1) read with Section 26 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, the functions and powers of the Central Vigilance Commission shall, *inter-alia*, include:-

(i) to exercise superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in so far as it relates to the investigations of the offences alleged to have been

committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or an offence with which a public servant specified in sub-section (2) may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be charged at the same trial;

(ii) to give directions to the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the purpose of discharging the responsibility entrusted to it under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

(c) and (d) After the enactment of CVC Act, 2003, the Central Vigilance Commission is exercising general superintendence over DSPE (CBI) in so far as it relates to investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. For this purpose, CVC holds regular review meetings with the Director, CBI at monthly intervals to review the progress and outcome of the cases investigated by the CBI. The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, prohibits the CVC from issuing any directions to the DSPE, *i.e.* CBI to investigate or dispose of any case in a particular manner.

Protection of whistle blowers

3766. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India still does not have a law to protect whistle blowers, who expose wrong doing, fraud, corruption or mismanagement in any organization;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) in what manner Government plans to protect whistle blowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Government has issued a Resolution dated 21st April, 2004 providing for a machinery for acting on complaints from "whistle-blowers". The Central Vigilance Commission has been authorized as the Designated Agency, to receive written complaints or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or of misuse of office by any employee of the Central Government or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.

(c) The Resolution provides for adequate mechanism to protect whistle blower from victimization.

Tenders participated by Kendriya Bhandar

3767. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tenders participated by Kendriya Bhandar during the last 2-3 years Branch/State-wise and the number of tenders bagged by it;
- (b) whether Kendriya Bhandar did not participate in all the tenders/quotations/bids of CPWD, Delhi;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken to participate in all the tenders/quotations/bids floated by CPWD Delhi henceforth; and
- (e) whether CVC Instructions are not being followed in the matter of posting out the staff working at sensitive posts for more than 2-3 years and steps taken to post them to non-sensitive posts forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The details of tenders in which Kendriya Bhandar participated during the last 2-3 years Branch/State-wise and the number of tenders bagged by it is given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Kendriya Bhandar deals with the supply of stationery items of office consumption, furniture etc. Therefore, it has not been able to participate in all the tenders/quotations/bids of CPWD, Delhi because the same are generally works contracts. However, Kendriya Bhandar is participating in the enquiries/bids received from various CPWD Divisions for supply of items dealt with by it.

(e) Posting out the staff working on posts, as per CVC guidelines, is being normally done in Kendriya Bhandar, except when the management is of the view that in the interest of the organization particular employee is required to be retained further. Transfer/posting of personnel is also carried out as and when required in view of any complaint received against employees after undertaking investigation as required under relevant rules for any default on their part.

Statement

Details of Tenders participated and bagged by Kendriya Bhandar during the last 2-3 years Branch/State-wise

S.No.	Name of Region/ Branch/State-wise	Number of Tenders participated in the last 2-3 years	Number of Tenders Bagged in the last 2-3 years
1	2	3	4
1	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	63	35
2	Kolkata (West Bengal)	35	31

1	2	3	4
3	Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	88	77
4	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	148	104
5	Bangalore (Karnataka)	33	22
6	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	28	24
7	Visakhapatnam (AP)	58	54
8	Cochin (Kerala)	30	21
9	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	35	29
10	Ghaziabad (UP)	40	22
11	Lucknow (UP)	12	8
12	Gwalior (MP)	103	66
13	Chandigarh	9	9
14	Fraidaabad & Gurgoan (Haryana)	29	28
15	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	48	29
16	Mussoorie & Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	36	31
17	Delhi	241	146
Total		1036	736

Controversies on the divergent estimates of poverty

3768. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether to set at rest the controversies on the divergent estimates of poverty by group of experts and committees, Government has decided to fix the poverty line based on the criteria suggested by the S.D. Tendulkar headed task force;

(b) whether a new survey for identifying below poverty line households is underway and if so, whether the methodology for the survey will be based on recommendations made by N.C. Saxena Committee and eminent economists like Jean Dreze and others; and

(c) whether Government's earlier estimates on poverty level was based on an outdated poverty line and commodity basket dating back to 1970s?

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

(a) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India to estimate poverty in the country. The methodology for estimation of poverty is reviewed from time to time and accordingly, the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December 2005. The Expert Group submitted its report on 8th December, 2009 and the Planning Commission is seized of the recommendations.

(b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census through States and UTs to identify the BPL households in the rural areas. Before conducting the next BPL Census, the MoRD had constituted an Expert Group (Saxena Committee) to recommend suitable methodology to identify the BPL households in the rural areas which submitted its report in August 2009. Before finalizing the methodology based on the recommendations of the Expert Group, the MoRD has sought the views of experts and other stakeholders.

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

Investment by private sector

†1769. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is need for investment by private sector to fulfill the requirement of building basic infrastructure of the country;

(b) if so, the private sector capital investment estimated to be required in this area during Eleventh Five Year Plan and the amount of capital from indigenous and foreign private sectors separately required therein; and

(c) the percentage of this private sector capital out of the capital investment of Government sector?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages total investment of Rs.20, 56,150 crore in infrastructure of which Rs. 6,19,591 crore is expected to come from private investment.

Reports of various committees regarding BPL

†1770. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether BPL population reported by various committees on BPL constituted by Planning Commission and Ministry of Rural Development is far more than the present population living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the estimated population figure reflected in each of the reports;

(c) whether the present figures given by the Planning Commission have proved unreliable and the allegation levelled against Government for fudging poverty related figures holds good;

(d) the report Government is relying upon and taking action, accordingly;

(e) whether the estimation of Tendulkar Committee is logical; and

(f) the time-frame by which Government would implement the recommendations of Saxena Committee?

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

(a) to (f) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India to estimate poverty in the country. The methodology to estimate poverty has been reviewed from time to time. Since the year 1997, the poverty has been estimated on the basis of the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Number and Proportion of Poor (Lakdawala Committee) which was constituted in the year 1989. In December 2005, an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar was constituted by the Planning Commission to review the methodology and it submitted its report on 8th December, 2009. The recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee include a number of changes in the estimation of the poverty along with redefining the poverty line. Based on the new methodology, it has been estimated that 37.2% population of the country was living below the poverty line in the year 2004-05 as against the official

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

estimates of 27.5% based on Expert Group methodology. The two sets of poverty estimates are based on different methodologies, hence are not comparable. The Tendulkar Committee has also specifically acknowledged this fact in their report.

While the estimations of poverty in the country is done by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census through States/ UTs to identify the poor families in the rural areas who could be targeted under its various programmes. The BPL Census is generally conducted in the beginning of a five year Plan. In this context, the MoRD had constituted an Expert Group (Saxena Committee) with the mandate of recommending suitable methodology to identify the BPL families in the rural areas. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August, 2009. While making recommendations regarding the parameters for identification of BPL families in the rural areas, it has also been suggested that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be raised to 50%; however, estimation of poverty was not included in the terms of reference of this Expert Group. The MoRD is seized of the recommendations of the Saxena Committee and views of all the stakeholders are to be taken into account by them.

Development of basic infrastructure

†3771. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the need for development of basic infrastructure is primary for development of the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (c) the sectors included by Government that require construction for development of this basic infrastructure; and
- (d) whether the priority of these sectors has also been fixed, if so, the order of these sectors, priority-wise?

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

(a) The fast growth of the economy in recent years has placed increasing stress on physical infrastructure such as electricity, railways, roads, ports, airports, irrigation, urban and rural water supply and sanitation, etc. all of which already suffer from a substantial deficit from the past in terms of capacities as well as efficiencies in the delivery of critical infrastructure services. The pattern of inclusive growth of the economy projected for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, with GDP growth

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

averaging 9% per year can be achieved only if this infrastructure deficit is overcome and adequate investment takes place to support higher growth and an improved quality of life for both urban and rural communities.

(b) In view of the above, the Eleventh Five Year Plan has projected an investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore for development of infrastructure.

(c) The infrastructure sectors includes highways and roads of all kinds including rural roads, railways, air and water transport, irrigation, electric power, telecommunications, water supply and sewerage.

(d) The projected investment in various sectors over the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is as given below:

S.No.	Sector	Eleventh five year plan projected investment (Rs. in crore.)
1	Electricity (incl. NCE)	6,66,525
2	Roads and Bridges	3,14,152
3	Telecommunication	2,58,439
4	Railways (incl. MRTS)	2,61,808
5	Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	2,53,301
6	Water Supply and Sanitation	1,43,730
7	Ports	87,995
8	Airports	30,968
9	Storage	22,378
10	Gas	16,855
Total		20,56,150

Capital investment by private sector

†3772. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to continuous increase in the amount of capital investment by private sector in construction of different areas of basic infrastructure for development of the country, this industry has taken form of a profitable industry;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that share of this industry in the Gross Domestic product of the country has also increased; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(a) and (b) There is no data to suggest that investment by private sector in construction of different areas of basic infrastructure for development of the country is linked to profitability of this industry.

(c) and (d) Over the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 (April to December) the share of this industry to GDP has gone up from 7.75 % to 8.11%, an increase in 0.36% only.

PPP model

‡3773. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by State Government of Uttar Pradesh to Central Government on the basis of discussion held on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in the meeting of Chief Secretaries and Finance Ministers of the States held on 25th March, 2010;

(b) whether it is a fact that all of these proposals were sent as per the norms of PPP Model but sanction has not been accorded to these till date;

(c) if, so, by when the sanction will be accorded on these proposals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. Planning Commission has not received any Public Private Partnership (PPP) proposals from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh after 25th March, 2010 for appraisal and sanction.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Special package for development of Bundelkhand

3774. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Central Government to provide special package for development of States and norms which States are required to meet for special package;

(b) whether it is a fact that honourable Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has demanded a package of Rs. 80,000 crores for the development of Bundelkhand and other backward region of the State;

- (c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) There have been proposals from various States like Bihar, Goa, Uttar Pradesh for different types of assistance. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested sanction of a Special Area Incentive Package for Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand regions seeking exemption from Central Excise and Income Tax, a capital subsidy on investment for the region and proposals for assistance of about Rs. 80,000 crore for bridging critical gaps in development. Government of India generally does not release any State-specific special financial packages. However, State-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/ schemes under Annual/Five-Year Plans. Nevertheless, considering the hardship faced by the people due to consecutive rainfall deficiency since 2004-05 in the Bundelkhand region comprising seven districts of Uttar Pradesh (Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba) and six districts of Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Panna, Sagar and Tikamgarh), the Govt. of India has approved a special package for implementation of drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand envisaging an investment of Rs. 7266 crore to be implemented over a period of 3 years starting 2009-10. The share of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 3506 crores and Rs. 3760 crores for their respective Bundelkhand regions. To meet the gaps in availability of financial resources and provide a thrust to the implementation of drought mitigation strategies an Additional Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 3450 crore has been envisaged for the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Census data

3775. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the census data to be collected in 2011 will include women's household work for calculation of GDP;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) does not come under the purview of Population Census, which is undertaken decennially. The GDP is estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, based on the methodology contained in the CSO's publication of 'National Accounts Statistics Sources and

Methods, 2007' and brochure on 'New Series of National Accounts Statistics, Base Year 2004-05'. The GDP data is released by the CSO on a quarterly and annual basis. As per the methodology, women's household work is not considered as a production activity in the System of National Accounts and, therefore, is not included in the GDP.

Multipurpose networking of waterways

3776. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accepted in principle to conserve the flood water by having a multipurpose networking of 'waterways' to use for irrigation, power generation, navigation and afforestation in every State mitigating climate change; and

(b) if so, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan which are the States that follow this principle such as Bihar and Tamil Nadu and amount allotted for the same?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Water Resources formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources development in the year 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. The link proposals firmed up by the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under NPP envisages additional irrigation benefits of 25 million hectare from surface water, 10 million hectare by increased use of ground water and generation of 34000 MW of power apart from benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking water supply, fisheries, salinity reduction, pollution control etc. NWDA has identified 30 links for preparation of Feasibility Reports, 16 under Peninsular component and 14 under Himalayan component.

As regards intra State river links, prefeasibility reports of 9 intra state links have been completed by NWDA. They are 2 links of Maharashtra, 3 links of Jharkhand, 3 links of Bihar and 1 in Orissa. One link of Tamil Nadu has been taken up. The funding for preparation of prefeasibility/feasibility reports for intra state links by NWDA is being made through the Central Sector Scheme "Investigation of Water Resources Development Schemes" of Ministry of Water Resources. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan Rs 260 crore has been allocated for this scheme.

Regulatory Reforms Bill

3777. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposed Regulatory Reforms Bill mentioned in the Hon'ble Prime Minister's speech during the recent conference on infrastructure on 23 March, 2010; and

(b) by when this Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

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

(a) and (b) A draft Regulatory Reforms Bill has been placed in public domain for eliciting views and opinions on the nature and extent of legislative action necessary for reforming the regulation of key infrastructure services.

Per capita income and annual growth rate

3778. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are backward on the basis of their per capita income and annual growth rate;

(b) if so, the average per capita income and annual growth rate estimated in these States during the last five years;

(c) whether the development of these States on a priority basis is necessary for the balanced growth of the nation; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) to (d) The Per capita income of the North Eastern States measured in terms of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product and percentage Growth of Gross State Domestic Product for North Eastern States and All India at Constant (1999-2000) prices is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (See below).

The North Eastern Region of the country forms an area of low per capita income and major growth requirements. The development process had been hampered due to sensitive geographical location, natural calamities, political evolution etc. Growth in social infrastructure through National programmes is being complemented by development of physical and economic infrastructure. The development efforts of the State are being supplemented in order to minimize certain distinct geo-physical and historical constraints. The special initiatives taken by the Central Government for development of North Eastern States are: i) declaration all North Eastern States, including Sikkim, as Special Category States; ii) 10% mandatory earmarking of funds by Central Ministries for development of North Eastern States iii) Creation of Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) to ensure speedy development of infrastructure by way of filling the existing infrastructural gaps (economic and social) in the region by making funds available from the pool; iv) Creation of North Eastern Council(NEC) and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for special attention to the development of this region; v) ¹²⁷Announcement of special packages for socio-economic development of North Eastern States from time to time.

Statement-I

*Per capita net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000)
prices for North Eastern States and All India*

		(Rupees)					(% Growth over previous year)				
Sl.No.	State/UT	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-09	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arunachal Pradesh	19339	18179	20458	21582	22475	11.53	-6.00	12.54	5.49	4.14
2	Assam	13946	14419	14894	15526	16272	1.98	3.39	3.29	4.24	4.80
3	Manipur	14334	14663	14941	15667	16508	7.06	2.30	1.90	4.86	5.37
4	Meghalaya	17595	18870	20185	21597	23069	5.62	7.25	6.97	7.00	6.82
5	Mizoram	18904	18616	19220	19750	20483	1.88	-1.52	3.24	2.76	3.71
6	Nagaland	17269	17008	17129	NA	NA	-0.29	-1.51	0.71	NA	NA
7	Sikkim	19332	20777	22277	23684	25257	6.46	7.47	7.22	6.32	6.64
8	Tripura	19825	21524	21706	22493	NA	6.85	8.57	0.85	3.63	NA
	All India	19331	20868	22580	24295	25494	5.63	7.95	8.20	7.60	4.94

Source: For Sl.No. 1-8 - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India -

Central Statistical Organisation

Statement-II

Percentage growth of Gross State Domestic Product for North Eastern States and All India for the last five years at constant prices (1999-2000)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16.46	(-)4.86	12.69	3.74	NA
2	Assam	3.74	4.94	6.97	6.06	6.04
3	Manipur	9.70	4.61	3.73	6.77	7.13
4	Meghalaya	7.11	6.08	5.34	5.20	NA
5	Mizoram	4.15	2.38	5.51	5.54	6.44
6	Nagaland	6.65	5.22	NA	NA	NA
7	Sikkim	7.72	8.94	7.15	7.40	8.00
8	Tripura	8.14	9.09	8.43	NA	NA
9	All India	7.47	9.52	9.75	9.01	6.70

State-wise estimates of BPL people

3779. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest State-wise estimates of people living Below Poverty Line; and

(b) the details of the poverty line adopted for removing the poverty still persisting in the country?

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

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

urban areas. The latest poverty estimates based on 61st Round NSSO Data have been released for the year 2004-05 wherein the poverty line adopted at all-India level is Rs. 356.30 per capita consumption per month at 2004-05 prices for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 per capita consumption per month for urban areas. State-wise estimates of number and percentage of people below poverty the year 2004-05 is in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise estimates of number and percentage of people
below poverty line in 2004-05*

(Based on URP Consumption)

S. No.	States/U.Ts	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	126.10	15.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03	17.6
3	Assam	55.77	19.7
4	Bihar	369.15	41.4
5	Chhattisgarh	90.96	40.9
6	Delhi	22.93	14.7
7	Goa	2.01	13.8
8	Gujarat	90.69	16.8
9	Haryana	32.10	14.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	6.36	10.0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	5.85	5.4
12	Jharkhand	116.39	40.3
13	Karnataka	138.89	25.0
14	Kerala	49.60	15.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	249.68	38.3
16	Maharashtra	317.38	30.7
17	Manipur	130.95	17.3

1	2	3	4
18	Meghalaya	4.52	18.5
19	Mizoram	1.18	12.6
20	Nagaland	3.99	19.0
21	Orissa	178.49	46.4
22	Punjab	21.63	8.4
23	Rajasthan	134.89	22.1
24	Sikkim	1.14	20.1
25	Tamil Nadu	145.62	22.5
26	Tripura	6.38	18.9
27	Uttar Pradesh	590.03	32.8
28	Uttarakhand	35.96	39.6
29	West Bengal	208.36	24.7
30	A&N Islands	0.92	22.6
31	Chandigarh	0.74	7.1
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.84	33.2
33	Daman & Diu	0.21	10.5
34	Lakshadweep	0.11	16.0
35	Pondicherry	2.37	22.4
	All India	3017.20	27.5

Unused allotted amount

†3780. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various Ministries are unable to even spend the amount allocated by Cabinet Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has issued any directives to Ministries who had not spent this amount; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) and (b) The total Plan allocation *vis-a-vis* expenditure of all Central Ministries/Departments during the last four years is given below:

Plan allocation and Expenditure (Rs. Cr.)			
Year	B E	A E	AE as % of BE
2006-07	1,72,728	1,69,860	98.34
2007-08	2,05,100	2,05,082	99.99
2008-09	2,43,386	2,75,235*	113.09
2009-10	3,25,149	3,15,175	96.93
		(RE)	

BE = Budget Estimates; RE = Revised Estimate;

AE = Actual Expenditure

Source: Expenditure Budget Volume-I of different Years,

* Provisional Actual Expenditure

The utilization of budgetary allocations for all Central Ministries/Departments has ranged between 96.93 to 113.09 per cent during the last four years (2006-07 to 2009-10).

(c) and (d) Planning Commission reviews both physical and financial performance of Central Ministries/Departments in the half yearly review meetings and Annual Plan discussions. The corrective measures are suggested for effective utilisation of resources, if required.

DNA profiling of Data Bank

3781. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has circulated a draft bill for incorporation of a set up for a DNA Profiling Data Bank to various concerned Ministries/Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received the comments so far;

- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the time by which Government will finalize the DNA Profiling Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Draft Bill having provision for establishment of DNA Data Banks both at the National and State level was circulated to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Bureau of Police Research & Development, Central Bureau of Investigation, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Defence, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law & Justice, Directorate of Forensic Science. The comments have been obtained. The Draft Bill has been revised based on the comments received. The Draft Bill is being sent to all the States for their comments.

(d) The comments received from the various Ministries/Departments have *inter alia* referred to the scope of the Draft Bill; provisions for confidentiality of information and penalties for misuse or abuse thereof; size, composition and tenure of members of the DNA Profiling Board, its powers and functions, and administrative support therefore; data sharing between the National and State DNA Data Banks; approval norms for DNA Profiling laboratories; and procedures for expungement of records from the Data Bank.

(e) Since the finalization of Draft Bill involves further consultation with the State Governments followed by Cabinet approval etc., no specific time frame can be indicated at this stage.

Plasma Technology

3782. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has developed Plasma Technology to incinerate bio-medical waste;
- (b) if so, whether Government has conducted any study for the implementation of Plasma Technology in health care institutions; and
- (c) whether Government has made any impact assessment of the introduction of this new technology to tackle the problem of bio-medical waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Department of Science and Technology has supported the development of Plasma Technology to incinerate bio-medical waste. It has, through a Facilitation Centre for Industrial Plasma Technologies (FCIPT), Institute of Plasma Research,

Gandhinagar, facilitated installation of five demonstration systems of Plasma Technology in healthcare institutions at Goa, Hyderabad, Agartala, Gurgaon and Ahmedabad. The scientific data on exhaustive emissions measurements gathered so far have been submitted to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to seek their approval for this technology.

Population of beggars in metro cities

†3783. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the population of beggars is on the rise in metro cities like Delhi in spite of the steps being taken to rehabilitate them;
- (b) whether Government is working on any plan to remove the beggars from Delhi before the start of Commonwealth Games; and
- (c) the details of the amount spent on such schemes during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No statistical data is available to indicate that the population of beggars is on the rise in the metro cities like Delhi.

(b) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that it has undertaken the following action in this regard:

(i) Awareness Generation against begging through different media so that public desists from giving alms. Temple Committees, Gurudwaras Prabandhak Committees and Railway Authorities have also been requested to help in anti begging campaign.

(ii) On the directions of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, letters have been issued to Chief Secretaries in well as Directors of Departments of Social Welfare of 10 states to co-operate and co-ordinate in repatriation and rehabilitation of beggars to their native states.

(iii) Regular raids are being conducted by the 13 anti begging teams constituted under Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 and to decentralize the work of Beggar Courts, two beggar Mobile Courts have already become operational.

(c) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the expenditure incurred during last five years under Non-plan schemes for implementing beggars related programmes are as follows:

Year	Amount (Appr. in lakh)
2005-06	Rs. 695.01
2006-07	Rs. 858.79
2007-08	Rs. 941.53
2008-09	Rs. 853.10
2009-10	Rs. 1078.28 (tentive)

Culture Centre in each State

3784. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding 'Culture Centre' in each State and also out of India for propagating the art, paintings and literatures associated with ancient Indian culture; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to inform the youth of the country and in particular the college students to make them aware about the composite culture of Indian society; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCC) with their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Nagpur, Thanjavur, Allahabad, Kolkata and Dimapur with a view to preserve, promote and disseminate the folk/traditional arts of the country. The member States of the respective Zonal Cultural Centres are as at Statement-I (*See* below). Outside India, 24 Indian Cultural Centres and 2 sub centres of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) are functioning at various places. A list of these 26 centers is at Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government supports organizations like Society for Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY) and Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) that work for sensitizing Indian youth about the composite culture of India. Besides, the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Culture, operates a number of programmes such as lecture-demonstration series, training of teachers in cultural manifestations, running of cultural clubs in schools, community and extension feedback programmes etc., which help in raising awareness of our composite culture amongst the youth.

Statement-I

*The details of the member States of the seven
respective Zonal Cultural Centres*

Sl. No.	Name of the centre	Headquarters	Member States
1	North Zone Cultural Centre	Patiala	Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Chandigarh
2.	West Zone Cultural Centre	Udaipur	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Union Territory of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3	South Zone Cultural Centre	Thanjavur	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
4	South Central Zone Cultural Centre	Nagpur	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
5	Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre	Kolkata	Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
6	North Central Zone Cultural Centre	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand and NCT of Delhi.
7	North East Zone Cultural Centre	Dimapur	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Statement-II

*List of the Cultural Centres located at various places out side India
under the Indian Council for Cultural Relations*

1. The Nehru Centre, London, United Kingdom
2. Indian Cultural Centre, Berlin, Germany
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre, Moscow, Russia
4. Indian Cultural Centre, Astana, Kazakhstan
5. Indian Cultural Centre, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
6. Indian Cultural Centre, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
7. Indian Cultural Centre, Kabul, Afghanistan
8. Indian Cultural Centre, Colombo, Sri Lanka
9. Jawaharlal Nehru Indian Cultural Centre, Jakarta, Indonesia
10. Sub-Indian Cultural Centre, Bali, Indonesia
11. Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture, Port Louis, Mauritius
12. Maulana Azad Centre for Indian Culture, Cairo, Egypt
13. Indian Cultural Centre, Durban, South Africa
14. Indian Cultural Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa
15. Indian Cultural Centre, Georgetown, Guyana
16. Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Cultural Cooperation, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago
17. Indian Cultural Centre, Paramaribo, Suriname
18. Indian Cultural Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
19. Indian Cultural Centre, Tokyo, Japan
20. Indian Cultural Centre, Suva, Fiji
21. Sub-Indian Cultural Centre, Lautoka, Fiji
22. Indian Cultural Centre, Kathmandu, Nepal

23. Indian Cultural Wing, Beijing, China
24. Indian Cultural Centre, Bangkok, Thailand
25. Indian Cultural Centre, Abu Dhabi, Dubai
26. Indian Cultural Centre, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Demands for more deaf schools

3785. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Gujarat and other several State Governments have demanded setting up of more deaf schools, district-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of these schools proposed to be set-up in Bharuch-Surat-Mehsana-Rajkot and Amreli during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the funds allocated for the purpose in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The Ministry provides grant-in-aid to NGOs working for the welfare of Persons with disabilities under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for running various projects, including Special Schools for the deaf. Funds are not allocated to State Governments under the scheme.

Jobs for reserved categories in private sector

3786. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the public sector has been reduced to a great extent in the face of Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation (LPG) and the new economic policy having very little scope for giving jobs to reserved categories such as SC, ST, OBC, etc.; and
- (b) if so, whether Government would make a constitutional provision to give jobs to reserved categories in the private sector as a measure of social justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Reservation is provided in Government services for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

- (b) Government has been encouraging affirmative action in private sector through voluntary action and there is no constitutional provision being contemplated in this regard.

National Association for older persons

3787. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state : whether Government is taking steps to set up a National Association for older persons as directed by the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Reported incidents of atrocities against SC/ST

3788. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total reported incidents of atrocities as per official data of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) under the SC and ST (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during 2001 to 2007;

(b) the number of cases under the said act during the same period; and

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that as per the NCRB 67 per cent of crime during 1992 to 2000 and 64.9 per cent of crime during 2001 to 2007 were not registered under the SC and ST (POA) act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, total number of cases of offences of atrocities under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the period 2001 to 2007, was 77320.

(c) The NCRB, has informed that they have not made any claim/comment in this regard.

Plan expenditure earmarked for dalits

3789. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan expenditure for 2010-11 (BE) as per Union Budget;

(b) the entitlement towards Special Component Plan (SCP) for details from the above amount; and

(c) whether it is a fact that allocation was less than percentage of population of SC as on the year of budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Budgetary Support to the Central Plan Outlay for 2010-11 is Rs. 280599.99 crore.

(b) and (c) As per the Guidelines of the Planning Commission issued on 26.12.2006, Central Ministries/Departments should earmark the funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) at least in proportion of scheduled castes population to the total population of the country. As per information available, a large number of Central Ministries/Departments are not earmarking funds under SCSP as per Planning Commission guidelines. However, 21 Ministries/Departments have earmarked funds for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2010-11 as per details in Statement-21 of the Expenditure Budget-2010-11 (Volume I).

Loans to backward classes

3790. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides loans to backward classes for pursuing general/professional technical education or training under 'New Aakash Scheme';

(b) whether NBCFDC also provides financial assistance for project linked training for upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills to eligible members of Other Backward Classes living below double poverty line under the scheme;

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise the guideline of the scheme to raise the income ceiling to Rs.2.25 lakh so that more number of beneficiaries are able to avail the benefits; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides loans for professional and technical courses through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) to eligible members of backward classes studying at graduate and post graduate levels under Educational Loan Scheme "New Aakash". The NBCFDC also provides financial assistance to SCAs for project linked training for upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skill to eligible members of backward classes.

(c) and (d) Revision of guidelines is considered whenever required.

Financial security for old age persons

†3791. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 14 crore people in the country are passing through financial security crisis as they are still not covered under pension;

(b) if not, the facts thereof:

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of financial security, the life of these people will become hell as their monthly income is only around Rs. 3,000/- and their old age would not allow them to take up any kind of work; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the scheme prepared by Government for providing financial security to them this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) There are no official sources to confirm that 14 crore old aged persons in the country are passing through financial crisis as they are still not covered under pension scheme. As per 2001 census the number of old age persons in the country was 7.7 crore only. Based on the Planning Commission's estimate of poverty ratio of 27.5% for 2004-05 and the population figures of Census of India, the estimated number of BPL persons of 65 years or higher under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is 157 lakh. Under IGNOAPS financial assistance is provided to BPL persons who are of 65 years old or more. The rate of Central Assistance under the scheme is Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary and State Governments/UTs have been urged to contribute another Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary. The present coverage under IGNOAPS is 163 lakhs.

Further, Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 seeks to provide financial security, shelter, medical care and protection of life and property of senior citizens. The Act also provides *inter alia* for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives and penal provisions for abandonment of senior citizens.

Space science deal with US

3792. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that India has entered into a space science deal with the US in last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely implication thereof?

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

(a) to (c) No, Sir. However, India has signed a Statement of Intent with other space-faring nations including the US to work on the concept of establishing a robotic network on the surface of the Moon called as International Lunar Network, for conducting detailed scientific investigations on the Moon.

This is an international cooperative effort and will not constitute any binding commitments on the participating nations.

Difficulties of foreign private satellites

3793. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign private satellites are facing difficulties in running their operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to resolve all the issues in a time bound manner?

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

(a) No, Sir. There are no complaints received by the Government in this regard.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Achievements in space research

3794. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements in space research during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has fixed any target to achieve the 'space vision 2050';

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) the amount allocated and spent for the space research during each of the last three years?

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

(a) The major achievements in space research during the last three years (April 2007- March 2010) are as below:

- Successful launching of India's first Lunar Mission Chandrayaan-1 and detection of traces of water, ice and hydroxyl molecules on the lunar surface based on the scientific data obtained from Chandrayaan-1, which is a major discovery in planetary science having tremendous implications in planning future long term lunar and planetary explorations.
- Successful launching of TEN satellites in a single mission of PSLV C9 -Cartosat-2A satellite (an advanced cartographic satellite); IMS-1 satellite (for natural resource management applications) and eight nano satellites from Universities of Canada, Europe and Japan.
- Successful launch and operationalisation of RISAT-2, a Radar Imaging Satellite with the capability to take images of the earth during day and night as well as cloudy conditions and ANUS AT, first experimental communication satellite built by an Indian University onboard India's PSLV C12.
- Successful launch and operationalisation of OCEANSAT-2 satellite onboard PSLV C14, for Ocean and Coastal studies.
- Application of space technology for societal benefits in the areas of rural development, Health-care, Education, Agriculture, Natural Resource Management and Communication infrastructure through programmes of Tele-education, Tele-medicine, Village Resource Centres, location of potential zones of drinking water based on satellite data, advisories of fishermen on potential fishing zones, Disaster Management Support programme, etc.

(b) and (c) No Sir. However, the Government have drawn-up a long-term plan / 'Vision 2025' for Space Research Programme identifying the goals, Programme Directions and technology requirements upto 2025. The Programme encompasses development of advanced launch vehicle systems including critical technologies for re-usable launch vehicles and Human Space Flight Programme; developing capabilities in Space communications towards meeting the developmental needs in the areas of education and literacy, health-care, rural development and disaster management support; Introduction of Satellite Navigation based positioning services, Augmenting earth observation systems with enhanced imaging capabilities for natural resource management applications; and undertake front ranking research in the areas of Space science, Astronomy and Planetary exploration.

(d) The amount allotted and spent for space research during the last three years is as below:

	(Rupees in Crores)		
	Budget allotted in BE	Budget allotted in RE	Actuals
2007-08	3858.80	3290.09	3278.00
2008-09	4074.07	3499.04	3493.57
2009-10	4959.04	4167.04	4158.03
			(Provisional)

Total number of yatri niwas

3795. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of yatri niwas being opened in hill areas of India;
 - (b) the target and how much has been achieved for the construction and operation of yatri niwas, State-wise;
 - (c) if so, the next targets for Government for the next two years;
 - (d) whether Government is planning any Commonwealth Games centric yatri niwas plans;
- and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) Development of tourist infrastructure is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

The scheme of the Ministry of Tourism for providing financial assistance for construction of yatri niwas has been discontinued from the 10th plan onwards. However, financial assistance for construction of budget accommodation is provided under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits to North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir and for eco-tourism projects where private sector investment is not forthcoming or not possible. The name of budget accommodation units is decided by the concerned State Governments.

Scheme drafted for security of tourists

3796. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the safety and security of tourists, her Ministry has sent a scheme for setting up of tourist facilitation and security organizations in various States to the Planning Commission for approval;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme drafted by her Ministry and sent to the Planning Commission for approval;

(c) whether the safety and security of tourists, particularly foreign tourists, is at stake in the absence of any dedicated security force; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken in the past few months to provide safety to tourists, particularly at popular tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Safety and security of tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, Ministry of Tourism has, however, advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/UTs. Some States have deployed tourism police, in some form or the other.

In addition, based on deliberations with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the Ministry of Tourism had drafted a scheme of Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs for setting up of Tourists Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) comprising primarily, Ex-Servicemen, for providing safety & security to tourists and forwarded the same to the Planning Commission for 'in principle' approval.

Development of Vaishali as tourist spot

3797. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to develop Vaishali as a tourist spot to attract more tourist there and earn revenue as well;

(b) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Bihar State Government has also submitted any such proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following tourism projects in Vaishali in Bihar in the 10th and 11th plan:

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl.No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned
10th plan		
1.	Improvement of Abhishek Pushkarni at Vaishali (2002-03)	0.75
2.	Construction of different projects at Vaishali under the Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda project (2005-06)	1.17
11th plan		
1.	Development of Vaishali (Kolhua) (2008-09)	3.89

Travel advisories in view of terror attacks

3798. PROF. ALKA BALARAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recent terror attacks by Maoists and terrorists in several parts of the country, a large number of foreign countries have issued travel advisories to their citizens to restrict visiting India;

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

(c) whether the terrorists and Maoists attacks have directly affected the growth of tourism sector in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to promote the growth of tourism sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Various Countries issue travel advisories from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while traveling to areas in the country which are temporarily disturbed. The

Ministry of Tourism through its overseas offices and in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian missions abroad takes up the matter regarding lifting of travel advisories as and when issued by different countries to avoid any adverse impact on tourism to the country.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to counter the impact of such incidents and to promote tourism to the country. These include liberalizing the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme for service providers promoting India, organizing Road Shows in important tourist generating markets overseas, arranging familiarisation tours to India for international travel trade and media representatives to keep them updated on safety/security conditions in the country. To create confidence amongst foreign tourists visiting India the Ministry of Tourism has regular interactions with the international travel industry and media through the Indian Missions and Indiatourism offices overseas.

Tickets for heritage site

3799. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide one ticket for as many as 14 heritage sites situated in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of heritage sites included from Andhra Pradesh in the above package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Archaeological Survey of India has introduced specially designed entry tickets on World Heritage ticketed monuments and other centrally protected ticketed monuments in the country *w.e.f.* 3rd Dec. 2009. These tickets are for single entry to any of these monuments but can be purchased from any of the ticketed counters across the country. These specially designed entry tickets are in seven categories and there are eight ticketed monuments in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the jurisdiction of Hyderabad Circle of Archaeological Survey of India.

Houses in Sainik Farm Area

†3800. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the present number of houses constructed in Sainik Farm area of Delhi, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any plan to regularize the house of Sainik Farm by taking development amount from hundred of residents residing in this area for providing them the basic amenities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that as per survey got conducted by it in 2008 as part of MCD's efforts to create database, 1650 addresses/buildings were found in the Sainik Farms area, most of which are residential in nature.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Revised Guidelines 2007 issued by Government and Regulations notified by Delhi Development Authority in 2008 for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi do not relate to unauthorized colonies inhabited by affluent sections including Sainik Farms.

Hike in property price

3801. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the affordable homes remain a distant dream;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the property prices have increased by 35 per cent in the last couple of month; and

(d) the steps taken to check the property prices?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate and affordable shelter and take enabling measures.

However, the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP)- 2007 seeks to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society and associate multiple stakeholders for realizing the goal of 'Affordable Housing for All'.

(c) and (d) The data of rise and fall in the price of property is not maintained by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

However, in order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies/apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is drafting a Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200____, taking into account comments/ suggestions received from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers, etc. on the first draft put on the website of the Ministry.

Poor quality of maintenance work by CPWD

3802. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts awarded (civil) for the last three years, till January, 2010 by the CPWD Service Centre, Peshwa Road, New Delhi and names of contractors, amount, work allotted and period, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to poor quality of maintenance work, broken window chhajja of Sector D, Mandir Marg, Type-II colony are damaged in rainy season and dark spots have surfaced on outer walls of these quarters;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of quarters where white wash/paints is due but are not carried out for the last three years, specially quarter Nos. 500 to 700; and

(e) by when work in quarters are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) At few places, window chajjas of Sector-D, Mandir Marg, Type-II quarters have been damaged. Due to non-availability of funds in the year 2009-10, repair works could not be started. This work is planned to be completed in the year 2010-11 subject to availability of fund.

(d) From quarter No. 500 to 700 of Sector-D, Mandir Marg, there are approximately 80 quarters in which white-wash/paints has not been carried out for the last three years.

(e) Work of white wash/painting is in progress and is likely to be completed in the next three months.

Statement

Details of contracts awarded (Civil) for maintenance works by CPWD Service Centre, Peshwa Road, New Delhi.

Name of Work	Name of contractor	Agreement No.	Amount
1	2	3	4
Year 2007-08			
Special repair to residential quarters at Sector-I, Sector-II, D-Sector and MS Flats, Peshwa Road, New Delhi dg. 2007-08. (SH: Replacement of damaged unserviceable door shutters of rooms WC bath garages and mumty etc.).	M/s Aqua Purification System	33/EE/HD/07-08	502693
Upgradation and maintenance work inside the vacant residential quarters at Sec-I, II, D-Block and MS flats at DIZ Area under 4H Sub-Division, CPWD, New Delhi.	Sh. Shahbuddin,	44/EE/HD/07-08	1429895
S/R to Residential Quarters at Sector-I, Sector-II and M.S. Flats at Peshwa Road, New Delhi. (SH: Replacement of wornout/damaged window at I, II and D-Sector, DIZ Area, New Delhi.	Sh. Parkash Chowdhary	46/EE/HD/07-08	497259
Year 2008-09			
P/F Concentina wire on B/Wall for raising the height at 'D' Sector, Mandir Marg, 255 No. Type -C Qtrs Sector-1 and 124 Nos. Type-4 M.S flats, Peshwa Road, New Delhi.	Shri Birdi Chand	13/EE/HD/08-09	884734

1	2	3	4
Provision of F.R.P Chajjas on window at 124 Type-IV, M.S flats, Peshwa Road, New Delhi.	M/s V.B. Engineer	30/EE/HD/08-09	267921
Special rapair to 124 Type-IV, M.S. Flats Peshwa Road, New Delhi. Dg. 08-09 (Sh:- Replacement of damaged steel windows)	M/s Jagraj Supplies & Services	45/EE/HD/08-09	230918
A/R & M/.O 255 Nos.Type-C & 124 Type-IV M.S.Flats Pashwa Road, New Delhi dg 08-09 (SH:- cement Plaster, white wash & distempering,, Painting etc.	Sh. Mohmad Irshad	48/EE/HD/08-09	26700
S/R to 124 Type-IV M.S Flats Peshwa Road New Delhi dg 08-09. (SH:-Repairing of open area, replacement of damaged Kota stone at main entrance floor, sewer/waste line, door shutter of garbage dumping area and renovation of toilet of common hail at A & B block.)	Sh. Mohmad Irshad	77/EE/HD/08-09	513483
S/R to 124 Nos. Type-IV, M.S. Flats, Peshwa Road, New Delhi dg 2008-09. (SH:- Repairing of roof over A-7/8, A-7/7, A-7/1.)	M/s S. S. Construction	95/EE/HD/08-09	384999
S/R to Type-II quarters at Sector-D, Peshwa Road New Delhi.(SH:-Water proofing treatment.)	M/s V.B. Engineers>	96/EE/HD/08-09	1253074

1	2	3	4
Year 2009-10			
Upgradation of occupied residential quarters in 255 Nos. Type-C quarters, Sector-I and 124 Nos. Type-IV, M.S. Flats, Peshwa Road, DIZ Area, New Delhi under 4/H Sub-Division dg 09-10. (SH:-Provision of Security door for main entrance.)	M/s Pragati Construction	29/EE/HD/09-10	955480
Upgradation of 255 Nos. Type-C quarters, Sector-I and 124 Nos. Type-IV, M.S. Flats, Peshwa Road, DIZ Area, New Delhi under 4/H Sub-Division dg. 09-10. (SH:- Provision of loft tank inside the quarters.)	Sh. Irfan Ahmad	32/EE/HD/09-10	821110
A/R & M/O to residential quarters at Sector-D, Peshwa Road new Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH:- Cement plaster, white washing distempering and painting etc.)	Sh. Irfan Ahmed	56/EE/HD/09-10	477807
A/R & M/O to residential quarters at J-Block Service Centre No. 242 & 243 under 1/H Sub-Division, CPWD, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH:-Cement plaster repair, white washing distempering and painting etc.)	M/s Shakeel Ahmed	57/EE/HD/09-10	1100325
A/R & M/O to 255Nos. T-C Qtrs, 124 Nos. T-IV M.S. Flats Pehwa Road, DIZ Area New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH:-Cement Plaster, White washing distempering and painting etc.)	Sh. Irfan Ahmed	62/EE/HD/09-10	541121

Upgradation of 255 Nos. Type-II & 124 Type-IV quarters at Service Centre No. 249 under H-Division, CPWD, New Delhi dg. 09-10 including electrical installation work. (SH:- (A) Renovatiion of Kitchen, toilet, replacement of flooring etc. in 51 Nos. Type-II and 25 No. Type-IV quarters.) (SH:- (B) Rewiring & upgradation to E.I. & Fans in 51 Nos. Type-II & 25 Nos. type-IV quarters.)	M/s Krishan Murari Sharma & Sons	67/EE/HD/09-10	8230970
Water Proofing of roofs, provision of shade for cooking area and Misc. repairing works Community Centre, Peshwa Road, New Delhi.	Sh. Dilshad Ahmed	70/EE/HD/09-10	396777

Details of work done by CPWD.

3803. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the work done by CPWD during up-gradation of Government accommodation type-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the said work not being started in CGH complex, Vasant Vihar;
- (c) whether Government is aware that due to dispute and lack of understanding between Civil Division, Electrical Division and the contractor the up-gradation of quarters has been halted and the allottees have made to suffer due to this; and
- (d) if so, the action Government has taken in this regard and by when the up-gradation of all the vacant quarters would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The upgradation work is carried out as per the prescribed guidelines issued *vide* O.M.NO.11014/1/2008-W.3 dated 14.3.2008 and O.M.No.11014/1/2009-W.3 dated 12.10.2009. A copy each of the said OMs are given in Annexure [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 25].

(b) The upgradation work was started in CGH Complex, Vasant Vihar in September, 2008. The upgradation work is carried out in phased manner subject to availability of funds. At present upgradation work at CGH Complex, Vasant Vihar is in progress and so far 104 quarters have been upgraded.

(c) and (d) In order to streamline the upgradation work, Government has decided to call the composite tenders both for civil and electrical works.

The upgradation work is planned to be completed over a period of 5 years subject to availability of the funds and houses falling vacant during the period.

Metro Rail system in country

3804. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are proposals for the development of Metro Rail system in various cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of proposals pending with the Ministry for approval, State-wise and city-wise details; and

(c) the status of work on the projects already given clearance, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of Metro Rail proposals received by the Ministry of Urban Development, which have been processed are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the project	City	State	Project cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar- ISBT to Vaishali	Ghaziabad	U.P.	320
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk	Faridabad	Haryana	2028
3	Delhi MRTS Phase III	Delhi	Delhi	24,418
4.	Kochi Metro Rail Project from Alwaye to Petta	Kochi	Kerala	2991.5
5.	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	12132

(c) The status of work on the projects already given clearance with details are given in statement.

Statement

Status of work on the projects already given clearance

Project	Total length (km)	Total cost (Rs. in crore)	Status/ completion date
1	2	3	4
Delhi MRTS Phase-I		10571	
Shahdara to Rithala	22.00		31.3.2004
Vishwa Vidhyalaya to Central Secretariat	11.00		3.7.2005
Barakhamba Road-Cannaught Place-Dwarka	22.80		11.11.2006
Barakhamba Road-Indraprastha	2.80		

1	2	3	4
Extension of Line 3 into Dwarka Sub-city	6.50		1.4.2006
Total	65.10		
Delhi MRTS Phase-II		8605.36	
Vishwa Vidyalaya-Janakpuri	6.36		4.2.2009
Central Secretariat -Qutab Minar	12.53		30.6.2010
Shadhadara-Dilshad Garden	3.09		4.6.2008
Indraprastha-New Ashok Nagar	8.07		10.5.2009
Yamuna Bank-Anand Vihar ISBT	6.17		6.1.2010
Inderlok-Mundka	18.46		3.4.2010
Dwarka Sector-9 to Dwarka Sector-21	2.76	275.00	30.9.2010
Qutab Minar-Arjan Garh-Sushant Lok (Gurgaon)	14.47	1581.00	30.6.2010
New Ashok Nagar -Sector-32 (Noida)	7.00	827.00	12.11.2009
Central Secretariat-Badarpur	20.01	4012.00	30.9.2010
Airport Express Link from N.D.Rly.Station to Airport	19.50	3076.00	30.9.2010
Dwarka Sector-21 to Airport	3.50	793.00	30.9.2010
Total	121.92	19169.36	
Bangalore Metro Rail Project	42.3	8158.00	Bangalore Metro Rail Project is being implemented from January, 2007 and the approved completion date is September, 2012. The physical as the end of

1	2	3	4
			March, 2010 is 22.54%. As at the end of March, 2010 the expenditure on the project is Rs.2267.57 crore.
Mumbai Metro Rail Project	146.50	2356.00	Mumbai Metro
Line-			1: Varsova- Andhehri- Ghatkopar- Corridor (11.07 km):- 55% overall work is completed so far and as per Concession Agreement the target date of commissioning the system is March 2012.
			Mumbai Metro Line-II: Charkop- Bandra- Mankhurd Corridor (32 km):- The Concession Agreement for this Metro Line

1	2	3	4
			between GoM and SPV (Mumbai Metro Trans- port Private Limited) was signed on 21.01.2010. The target date of commissio- ning is 2013-14.
Chennai Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	45.046	14600.00	Targeted for completion in 2014-2015
Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	18.65	4874.58	Targeted for completion in 2014-15.

Proposal for medium sized cities

3805. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finalizing any proposal or Act or Commission for building medium sized cities to avoid traffic congestion, pollution, high noise levels, lack of basic amenities in urban cities;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) whether Government is fixing a growth limit of cities even class-wise also, if found necessary;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Government is not fixing a growth limit of cities as the process of urbanization is driven by demographic and economic factors.

JNNURM in Rajasthan

3806. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the budgetary allocations made for various cities/schemes, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and their implementation in Rajasthan;
- (b) the achievements thereof and schemes completed;
- (c) if there is any delay, reasons therefor and cost escalation thereof;
- (d) the number of projects sanctioned under the scheme during the current year;
- (e) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to ensure proper implementation of the schemes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The overall 7 year allocation for Rajasthan under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) is Rs.598.69 crore. In addition, in 2008-09, an additional amount of Rs.100 crore for the city of Jaipur and Rs.50 crore for the city of Ajmer -Pushkar has been allocated under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). A total of 14 projects have been sanctioned in the State at a total cost of Rs. 1290.16 crore. The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed is Rs.777.43 crore, out of which Rs.379.08 core has been released. Execution of most of these projects is behind schedule. Details of projects and reasons for delay in project execution are given in Statement-I and II (See below). Any cost escalation is to be borne by the States.

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

(d) No project has been sanctioned under UIG of JNNURM for the State of Rajasthan during the current year *i.e.* 2010-11.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The implementation of projects and reforms is monitored in the following manner:-

(i) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM), the Govt. has made the provision for setting up Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMA) at the State with the mandate to visit and review the project at the pre-construction stage, construction stage and commissioning and post construction stage. The reports of IRMA are examined by the technical appraisal agencies as well as by the State Governments. The State Governments are required to ensure corrective action and provide comments on the report to the Ministry. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) reviews the observations of IRMA and also considers the same while releasing the 2nd and subsequent installments for approved projects.

(ii) A system of Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) is in place to monitor implementation of projects and reforms.

(iii) Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission every month. The representatives from select States/UTs are asked to attend these meetings with a view to review and expedite the implementation of the Mission.

(iv) Every year a meeting of the State Secretaries of Urban Development is held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) where the implementation of the Mission is reviewed.

(v) There are Regional Review Meetings by Secretary (UD) for different regions of the country.

(vi) The status of reforms and project implementation of the already sanctioned projects of a State/UT is considered by the CSMC at the time of sanctioning of a new project or any second or subsequent installment of funds.

Statement-I

Details of Projects and Reasons for Delay in Projects in Jaipur

S. No.	Name of City	Name of Project	Completion Target (in month/year)		Reasons for delay
			Scheduled	Likely	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jaipur	BRTS-Phase 1 Package 1 (7km)	Sept, 08	Sept' 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-routing in light of proposed metro/mono rail project Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections
2		BRTS. Phase 1 Package 2 (19 km)	Oct, 09	Dec' 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-routing in light of proposed metro/mono rail project* Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections
3		BRTS Pkg. IIIA & IIIB (East West Corridor)	Jan, 11	June '11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-routing in light of proposed metro/mono rail project Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections
4		Urban renewal of 161 Chowkdi sarhad in word	Oct. 08		
		Delay due to Parliamentary/	No58 of walled city		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept' 10

Assembly/ULB

1	2	3	4	5	6
5		Revitalization of walled city of Jaipur phase 1	June,10	June '11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender • Revision of DPR for including work of facade improvement & conservation of 3 bazars in walled city • Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender
6		Solid waste management to Jaipur city	Dec, 08	Sept ' 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in allotment of land of sanitary land fill & purchase of machinery • Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections • Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender
7		Sewerage system for Jaipur city phase 1	March. 10	Dec, 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in award of work of 2 no. STP & non availability of land in 1 pkg.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections • Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender
8		Sewerage system for Jaipur city phase II	March, 09	Dec' 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in allotment of land for Delavas STP • Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB election • Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender premium amount by ULBs in project account
9		Conservation & propagation of Panna Meena Baodi	March, 09	June, 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow Progress of work • Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections • Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender premium amount by ULBs in project account

Statement-II

Details of projects and reasons for delay in Ajmer-Pushkar

S. No.	Name of City	Name of Project	Completion Target (in month/year)		Reasons for delay
			Scheduled	Likely	
1	Ajmer-Pushkar	Ajmer -Pushkar Bisalpur Transmission water supply	Dec, 08	June ' 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in clearance of land for laying pipe line in forest land by forest department • Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections
2		Ajmer - Pushkar drinking water supply transfer and distribution	Dec, 09	Sept ' 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in permission for Railway Crossing • Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections • Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender
3		Urban renewal of Dargah area	March. 10	Sept ' 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow Progress of work • Delay due to Parliamentary/ Assembly/ULB elections • Non deposition of full proportionate ULB share & tender
4		Sewerage system of Ajmer-Pushkar	Sept ' 10	Dec ' 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in according approval for re-appropriation of sewerage & storm water drainage project.
5		Storm Water Drainage for Ajmer-Pushkar	Feb, 11	Dec ' 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in according approval for re-appropriation of sewerage & storm water

Community toilets sanitation programme

3807. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the community toilets sanitation programme which was launched in 2006 is funding construction of toilets at the public places; and

(b) the fulfillment of targets of construction, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Scheme for "Implementation of Community Toilets and Sanitation" was launched in January, 2006 by Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) and seeks to fund construction of Community Toilets in Schools / Institutes / Hospitals / Busy market places / Bus stands / Railway Stations/ Slums etc. and Sanitation facilities for the benefit of floating population and the public in general.

HUDCO's grant assistance is available to State Govt, nominated agencies, Corporate Sector agencies, NGOs, CBOs, Charitable Trusts / Institutions. The ceiling cost of Water Closet (WC) / Bath is Rs.40,000/- each (excluding the cost of land) under the scheme. HUDCO makes available a maximum subsidy of Rs.20,000/- (50%) and the matching share Rs.20,000/- is to be borne by the implementing agency from its own sources, or from Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD) / Member of Legislative Assembly funds etc. HUDCO's funds would be released only after agency invests its share of Rs.20,000/-in the project.HUDCO may extend loan at its prevailing financial pattern to the agency depending upon financial viability of the project under HUDCO's infrastructure guidelines and 'Action Plan' schemes, where the costs exceed Rs. 40,000/-

The scheme is a demand driven scheme and no state-wise targets are fixed. So far 22 schemes have been sanctioned with HUDCO Grant assistance of Rs. 483.00 lacs and loan has been sanctioned in 4 schemes for Rs. 50.33 lacs for construction of 2464 WC/ Bath. Till date HUDCO has released Rs. 208.10 lacs as grant and Rs. 24.33 lacs as loan amount to the implementing agencies. State-wise details are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Scheme Sanctioned Under Implementation Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme (Sajha Swachhata Abhiyan)

(Rs in Lacs)

State/UT	Name of Scheme	Implementing Agency	Project Cost	Agency/ Other Share	Subsidy Sanct	Subsidy Released	Loan sanction	Loan Released	WC/Bath Sanctioned	Units Under Progress	Units Completed	Physical Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	Const of 2 Nos. Toilet Blocks at GACL, Ropar (Scheme No. 18777).	Sulabh International	16.16	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.16	3.46	30		30	Completed
	Sub Total		16.16	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.16	3.46	30		30	
Haryana	Implementation of Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme at Bus Stand, Jhajjar Haryana (Scheme No.18933).	Sulabh International		4.760	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	12	12		
	Construction of 8 toilet complexes at Sites in Ambala Haryana (Scheme No. 18825).	Sulabh International	75.29	21.09	20.40	20.40	35.00	17.50	102		102	Completed (All the blocks inaugurated). Six additional WC / Bath sanctioned.
	Sub Total		75.29	25.85	22.80	20.40	35.00	17.50	114	12	102	

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Chandigarh	Const. of Public Toilet at Transport Area, Sector-26, Chandigarh (Scheme No.18969).	Sulabh International	11.45	4.08	4.00	4.00	3.37	3.37	20		20	Completed
	Sub Total		11.45	4.08	4.00	4.00	3.37	3.37	20	0	20	
Gujarat	Construction of Toilets blocks (109 WC & 51 Bath) at Alang Ship Breaking yard and other various ports areas in Gujarat State by GMB (Scheme No. 18903).	Gujarat Maritime Board	65.69	35.60	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	160			
	Implementation of Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme for 1 Site at Ahmedabad (Scheme No. 18926).	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	7.44	5.04	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	12		12	Completed
	Construction of 1341 (1123 +218) Toilet seats in 125 locations in 51 Nagarpalika in 20 Districts of Gujarat	Gujarat Municipal Finance Board	776.7	508.5	268.20	115.00	0.00	0.00	1341	378	963	
			167		(Scheme No. 18927).							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Implementation of community toilets and sanitation complex at Lal Darwaja, Near Municipal Swimming Pool, Ahmedabad, Gujarat (Scheme No.19002).	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	7.85	4.85	2.8	2.8	0.00	0.00	14		14	Completed
	Sub Total		857.68	553.99	295.40	120.20	0.00	0.00	1527	378	989	
Karnataka	Grant for Construction of 4 nos. of Community Toilets at 2 places in Harihar, Dist. Davangera, Karnataka & 2 places in Quthbullapur, Dist.-Rengareddy, Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No 18928) Subsidy restricted to Rs.2.40 lacs.	M/s. Toilets & Toilets Pvt. Ltd.	7.28	5.3	2.60	2.40	0.00	0.00	13		12	Completed
	Sub Total		7.28	5.3	2.6	2.4	0	0	13	0	12	

Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Pay & Use Toilet complexes at 5 places under Implementation of Community Toilet and Sanitation Programme at Kukatpally District Ranga Reddy Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No. 18929).	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	28.74	21.74	6.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	30	0	20	Completed
	Grant for Construction of 4 nos. of Community Toilets at 2 places in Harihar, Dist. Davangera, Karnataka & 2 places in Quthbullapur, Dist-Rengareddy, Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No. 18923).	M/s. Toilets & Toilets Pvt. Ltd.	8.52	5.3	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	13		13	Completed
	Proposal for Const, of 2 Community Toilets in Kadapa, Kadapa Dist Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No. 18982).	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	15.39	11.59	2.6	0.0	0.00	0.00	13		12	Compliance to awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cont. of 15 nos. Community Toilets in Hyderabad (Scheme No. 19053).	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	73.98	56.78	17.2	0.0	0.00	0.00	86		33	S/L not issued.
	Const. of Community Toilets at 2 Location in Hyderabad for MC Hyderabad on BOT basis (Scheme No. 19057).	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	9.38	7.18	2.2	0.0	0.00	0.00	11			S/L not issued.
	Const. of 2 Community Toilets (Chittor Bus Stand and Bangalore Bus Stand) at Madanapalle, Chittor District, Hyderabad (Scheme No.19207).	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	10.84	7.64	3.2	0.0	0.00	0.00	16		10	S/L issued by HRO on 22/05/07
	Sub Total		146.85	110.23	33.8	6.6	0.00	0.00	169	0	88	
Madhya Pradesh	Cont of Pay & Use 14 nos. Community Toilets Complexes in Indore (Scheme No.19017).	Municipal Corporation Indore	166.6	116.60	36.4	18.2	0.00	0.00	182	7 complexes out of 8 are in progress.		The amt. of work done at sites is Rs.25.00 lacs
	Sub Total		1706.6	116.6	36.4	18.2	0	0	182	0	0	

Rajasthan	Implementation of Community Toilets & Sanitation of 2 Sities at Jodhpur, Rajasthan (Scheme No. 19028).	Katiyar District Sulabh Souchalaya Sansthan	28.17	18.17	3.6	3.4	0	0	17	17	Completed
	Implementation of Community Toilets & Sanitation of 2 Sities at Jodhpur, Rajasthan (Scheme No.19029).	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	26.1	18.1	2.6	2.6	0	0	13	13	Completed
Sub Total			54.27	36.27	6.2	6	0	0	30	0	30
Bihar	Grant Assistance for Const. of 8 Community Toilet Complex at Purnea Town (Scheme No.19114).	Adarsh Rahua Vikash Sassthan	56.4	30.80	25.6	0.0	0.00	0.00	128		work is yet to started.
Sub Total			56.4	30.8	25.6	0	0	0	128	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kohima	Const. Of 75 Units Community Toilets under Niausa CD Block Loding Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh (Scheme No. 19187).	Niausa CD Block Loding Under Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner Cum Chairman, DRDA, Khonsa, District Tirap.	30.00	15.00	15.0	7.5	0.00	0.00	75		44	
	Sub Total		30.00	15.00	15.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	75	0	44	
Himachal Pradesh	Construction of Public Toilets at Bus Stand, Theog, Shimla (Scheme No. 19175).	Sulabh International	11.43	2.03	1.6	0.0	7.80	0.00	8			Documentation Pending
	Sub Total		11.43	2.03	1.60	0.00	7.80	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	
Chattisgarh	Construction of 8 nos. of Pay & Use Toilet Complexes under Community Toilets & Sanitation Scheme at Bilaspur (C.G) (Scheme No. 19294).	Municipal Corporation, Bilaspur	119.60	86.00	33.6	16.8	0.00	0.00	168	0		
	Sub Total		119.60	86.00	33.60	16.80	0.00	0.00	168	0	0	
		Grand Total	1553.01	992.15	483.00	208.10	50.33	24.33	2464	390	1315	

Upgradation of vacant quarters

3808. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of vacant quarters upgraded in R. K. Puram, Laxmibai Nagar, PK Road, Peshwa Road from January, 2007 to March, 2010, stating quarter number, date of vacation, date of contract given for upgradation, expenditure incurred on each quarter;
- (b) details of upgraded quarters and handed over to allottees;
- (c) time-frame fixed for upgradation of quarters, type-wise;
- (d) if so, details of contractor who have not completed upgradation of quarters and contractors blacklisted who have not completed upgradation in stipulated period;
- (e) whether Chief/Supdt. Engineer has paid surprised checks of upgradation of quarters, date of inspection, quarter number, locality-wise separately; and
- (f) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of drinking water in Government quarters

3809. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute shortage of drinking water in Government quarters under CPWD jurisdiction, especially in sector-2 of Gole Market, particularly Block Nos. 49 to 55;
- (b) whether drinking water supply has been suspended to one time daily, instead of twice a day, *w.e.f.* 29 May, 2009;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) steps taken by Government to restore normal water supply, twice a day, to affected areas immediately?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) There is shortage of supply of drinking water in this areas due to inadequate supply of water by NDMC particularly in summer season.

Water supply had to be suspended from twice daily to one time daily from May-June, 2009 to till date in Block No.49 to 55, Kali Bari Marg due to short supply of water from NDMC/Delhi Jal Board.

(c) There is shortfall of about 40% of water supply received from NDMC including from tubewells.

(d) NDMC has been requested by CPWD to increase the water supply.

Urban development in Odisha

†3810. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of the State Government is pending with the Centre for urban development in Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) No project proposal for Urban Development is pending for the Mission Cities under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the State of Odisha. Twelve Projects for various cities in Odisha are pending under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM as per details given in Statement (*See below*). State of Odisha has almost exhausted almost its 7 year allocation of Rs. 181.79 crore. These 12 projects therefore cannot be considered for release of funds under UIDSSMT.

Statement

Details of twelve projects pending under UIDSSMT of NNURM

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Town	Sector	Cost of the project (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Orissa	Balesore	Water Supply	1564.12
2.	Orissa	Barbil	Water Supply	1740.32
3.	Orissa	Baripada	Water Supply	3059.00
4.	Orissa	Belpahar	Water Supply	3156.53

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Orissa	Berhampur (PH-2)	Water Supply	3200.00
6.	Orissa	Brajarajnagar	Water Supply	3136.59
7.	Orissa	Chhatrapur	Water Supply	626.42
8.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Water Supply	2962.30
9.	Orissa	Jatni	Water Supply	3150.92
10.	Orissa	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3196.11
11.	Orissa	Keojhar	Water Supply	3161.20
12.	Orissa	Khurda	Water Supply	2837.45
TOTAL 12				31790.96

Reduction in slum population

3811. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether is a fact that due to the efforts made by Government, the slum population in the country has reduced now from 41.5 per cent in 1990 to 28.1 per cent; and

(b) if so, the new strategies that are proposed to be made and implemented to further reduce the slum population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. UN-Habitat Report entitled "State of the World's Cities 2010/2011 -Bridging the Urban Divide" has revealed that India has been successful in improving the lives of slum dwellers, having helped 59.7 million of these out of dire conditions since the year 2000. Slum prevalence fell from 41.5 per cent in 2000 to an estimated 28.1 per cent in 2010, a relative decrease of 32 per cent.

The Government 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 for 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 cities that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

Road from Nangloi to Bawana

†3812. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irrigation canal from Nangloi to Bawana Industrial area *via* Karala is being used as thorough fare as it has dried;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration to construct a road from Nangloi to Bawana in place of this canal;

(c) if so, by when this road would be constructed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (b) above.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

Solid waste plant in Dundahera

3813. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware, that in August, 2005, Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam selected residential site in Dundahera, which was notified as residential area by GDA for solid waste plant with mala fide intention to receive 100 per cent grant from Government;

(b) the reasons for sanctioning funds for project when false project report was submitted by GNN to Government as Khasra No.937/1 and 937/2 mentioned in report do not belong to village Chipaniya in revenue records;

(c) whether Governments guidelines clearly stipulated that buffer zone should be maintained between residential and dumping ground areas; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, whether enquiry into omissions/commissions of GNN would be initiated, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The land at Dundahera village was a non-residential area at the time of sanction of the scheme as per Master Plan 2001. Subsequently as per Master Plan 2021, it was declared residential. However, on 21.10.2009, the use has once again been changed from residential to non residential for the purpose of construction of landfill under the Solid Waste Management Project.

(b) As reported by the Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation, Khasra No.937/1 and 937/2 belong to Dundahera village as per revenue records and the same is in possession of Nagar Nigam, Ghaziabad.

(c) Buffer zone shall be maintained between residential and sanitary landfill as per Municipal Solid Waste Rules-2000.

(d) Does not arise.

Khasra No. 874 in Dindarpur village

3814. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: 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 the 6th September, 2007, 6th December, 2007, 23rd July, 2009 and 26th November, 2009 respectively and state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the registration of General Power of Attorney with respect to Khasra No. 874 in Dindarpur village was done in the office of Sub-Registrar, Janakpuri in the year 1998, in favour of several people by dividing Khasra No. 874 into small plots;

(b) the action Government propose to take to compensate registered Power of Attorney cases which were registered before 2005;

(c) the methodology of compensation in such cases where people are already residing and have made ration cards/voter ID/taken electricity connection on Power of Attorney basis; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that as per the record available with them the registration of General Power of Attorney in respect of Khasra No. 874 of village Dindarpur have been done by the office of Sub-Registrar, Janakpuri in the year 1998.

(b) As per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the record of the land to be acquired is obtained from the concerned Sub Division and Naksha Muntzamin (schedule) is prepared for distribution of compensation to the recorded owners as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. As per the provisions of the said Act, if any objection/claim is received from the attorney holder/registered attorney holder, then under Sections 30 & 31 of the said Act the same is referred to the Court of Additional District Judge (ADJ) to decide the share and entitlement of the compensation.

(c) and (d) GNCTD has further informed that the affected persons can file claims/objections for receiving the compensation against the land for which compensation is to be paid. As per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 ADJ is to decide the entitlement for the compensation under Sections 30 & 31 of the Act.

UIDSSMT projects in Andhra Pradesh

3815. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of projects received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT);

(b) details of the project proposals accepted by his Ministry;

(c) whether it is a fact that money relating to some of the projects are pending for release;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the money is going to be released for the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) 103 projects were submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

(b) Of these 103 projects, funds for 84 projects with an approved cost of Rs.2453.34 crore involving central commitment of Rs. 1985.93 crore have been sanctioned so far. 02 projects of Tirupathi have been released funds under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 49.35 crore when it became a Mission city.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Funds for 17 projects approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) have not been released including one project at Macherla which is yet to be technically cleared. The details of the 17 projects are at given in Statement (*See below*). Funds cannot be considered for release as the State of Andhra Pradesh has already exhausted its seven year Mission allocation under UIDSSMT.

Statement

List of Projects under UIDSSMT

Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Town Name	Scheme	Appvd Cost	Date SLSC	Cen. Share	1st inst	MoA RECD (Yes/No)
1.	Bapatla	WS	1466.00	2-Aug-07	1172.80	586.40	YES
2.	Gadwal	WS	3281.00	2-Aug-07	2624.80	1312.40	YES
3.	Kadapa	WS	2923.00	21-Jul-06	2338.40	1169.20	YES
4.	Kamareddy	D	1508.00	2-Aug-07	1206.40	603.20	YES
5.	Khammam	WS	3220.00	22-Feb-09	2576.00	1288.00	YES
6.	Machlipatnam	D	5565.00	23-Jan-07	4452.00	2226.00	YES
7.	Mandapeta	D	2178.00	2-Aug-07	1742.40	871.20	YES
8.	Nandyal	S	6683.00	2-Aug-07	5346.40	2673.20	YES
9.	Narsaraopet	WS	1164.00	21-Jul-06	931.20	465.60	YES
10.	Nizamabad Phase-2	S	7520.00	22-Feb-09	6016.00	3008.00	YES
11.	Proddutur	S	2973.00	21-Jul-06	2378.40	1189.20	YES
12.	Sadasivpet	WS	3203.00	2-Aug-07	2562.40	1281.20	YES
13.	Tadepalligudem	S	4960.00	2-Aug-07	3968.00	1984.00	YES
14.	Tandur	WS	4690.00	22-Feb-09	3752.00	1876.00	YES
15.	Vikarabad	D	2000.00	22-Feb-09	1600.00	800.00	YES
16.	Vizianagaram	WS	3234.00	22-Feb-09	2587.20	1293.60	YES
17.	Macherila	WS	1658.00	2-Aug-07	Yet to be Technically Cleared		

TOTAL : 17

WS: Water Supply

D: Drains

S: Sewerage

Underground Drainage facilities under UIG Project

3816. SHRI. R. C. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of providing underground drainage facilities to the un-served areas of various cities in the country under Urban Infrastructure and Governance Projects, State-wise;

(b) the approved cost of the projects; and

(c) by when the project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) State-wise details of 110 projects approved on underground drainage facilities for various Mission cities including unsewered areas, under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 9 Projects have been completed. In the case of 34 projects, no financial progress has been reported. The remaining 67 projects are at various stages of implementation.

Statement

Statewise details of projects under JNNURM

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Rs.in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (In Zone in catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14)	14881.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage System in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15)	25125.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serilingampally Municipality	20038.00

1	2	3	4	5
4	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage System in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	743.00
5	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	949.00
6	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Board Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareswarapet etc.	1985.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakha - patnam	Providing Sewerage System in Old city area of Vishakapatnam	3708.00
8	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakha - patnam	Providing Sewerage System to Central Part of Visakhapatnam city	24444.00
9	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	6922.00
10	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	1135.00
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	3681.26
12	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	10692.01
13	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of West AUDA	23541.00
14	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area	7765.00
15	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	1098.00
16	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	1193.00
17	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	1509.00

1	2	3	4	5
18	Gujarat	Surat	Secondary Seweage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	1322.47
19	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	3437.00
20	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	2128.00
21	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage and Sewate Treatment System for New East Zone Areas	11065.73
22	Gujarat	Surat	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	3063.43
23	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage System for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	18404.35
24	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	10514.93
25	Haryana	Faridabad	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad	10383.00
26	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	12923.00
27	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.	13292.00
28	Karnataka	Bangalore	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage System	17675.00
29	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	1500.63
30	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	1876.36
31	Kerala	Cochin	Sewerage Scheme for Central Zone covering six Divisions and Wards 51, 54 and 56 (No. 43, 49, 50, 56) of Kochi	7841.00

1	2	3	4	5
32	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Sewerage Schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation	21541.00
33	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	30717.00
34	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	7801.00
35	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	7081.00
36	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	36447.00
37	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for Thane	14956.79
38	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	33142.27
39	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System Project-Phase II for Thane	14009.00
40	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System Project-Phase III for Thane	4181.00
41	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage for Part of KDMC	16963.35
42	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	4025.00
43	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North - Zone-II	4889.00
44	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North - Zone-III	3931.00
45	Maharashtra	Nanded	Underground Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	4093.00

1	2	3	4	5
46	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I	14846.00
47	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	11938.88
48	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage System (Phase-II) for PCMC	12070.45
49	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Integrated Sewerage Project	49891.35
50	Puducherry	Puducherry	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	20340.00
51	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage System for Walled city Area Phase-II	3690.00
52	Punjab	Ludhiana	Providing Sewerage and sewage treatment plant	24139.00
53	Rajasthan	Ajmer- Pushkar	Sewerage Project	11208.00
54	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sewerage System for Jaipur (Phase-I)	7495.97
55	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II	11086.00
56	Sikkim	Gangtok	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok	2392.01
57	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of additional Sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	3147.98
58	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivakkam (Ullagaram)	2808.05
59	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Avadi Municipality	15805.41
60	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	13091.00
61	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme	37712.88
62	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III 184 area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	22934.00

1	2	3	4	5
63	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	2162.00
64	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage work for Kanpur City (Inner Core Area)	19088.22
65	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol.1 and II)	23623.00
66	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)	26216.00
67	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur city	10100.45
68	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	9712.00
69	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradatio of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata	40291.00
70	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage System) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	3407.15
71	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)	13657.00
72	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	8789.00
73	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council	11018.00
			185 (Drainage Zone III)	

1	2	3	4	5
74	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	5745.50
75	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna Area	30912.00
76	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)	21443.00
77	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kulgaon-Badlapur - Underground Sewerage Scheme	15146.18
78	Delhi	Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan	24544.00
79	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Porur Panchayat - Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur Town Panchayat	3829.00
80	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nesapakkam-54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant	5457.00
81	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Tambaram Municipality	16096.59
82	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungudi Town Panchayat	2019.24
83	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Thirumazhisai Town Panchayat	2047.32
84	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Navi Mumbai - Underground Sewerage System for Navi Mumbai	35366.52
85	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchayat	4761.00
86	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani Town Panchayat	5861.00
87	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Peerankarani Town Panchayat	2129.00

	1	2	3	4	5
88	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Chitapakkam Town Panchayat		2759.00
89	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Sembakkam Town Panchayat		6182.00
90	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Madambakkam Town Panchayat		5445.00
91	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage Systems Phase-II for Vadodara City		6055.74
92	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Extension of Sewerage System F&G Block, Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the Sewerage Systems procurement of sewer cleaning machines, Sewerage System for Attukal area, STP for Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram		12115.00
93	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage facilities for Northern Part of Vijaywada City		17815.00
94	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage System of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase -I		35598.00
95	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage Work in District IV of Kanpur City		20736.00
96	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital Sewerage		1960.00
97	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Sewerage sheme for Bhodhgaya Nagar Panchayat		9594.34
98	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage sheme		5465.00
99	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase-1 (Paret-1)		19592.00
100	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewerage works in Sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut City		18589.00

1	2	3	4	5
101	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System Phase-II for Rajkot City	19195.12
102	West bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality	4008.82
103	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	13011.00
104	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura City	6035.77
105	Tripura	Agartala	Sewerage and Sewerwge Teatment Scheme for Zone (Priority I Area)	10221.00
106	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage and Sewerage Project in bidhannagar, Kolkata	2358.45
107	Delhi	New Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk sewer.	25337.00
108	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rejuvenation of Sewerage Network in misssing lines and left-out/worn-out Sewerage in various Zones of Shimla, Phase-1	5474.00
109	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project Package-II	17182.92
110	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme (Phase-I) for L Zone	6283.00

Basic infrastructure in Small/Medium cities of Maharashtra

3817. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the time and the proposal received by Government from Maharashtra under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT);
- (b) the details and status of projects proposals;
- (c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning a said proposals and the person accountable for the delay;
- (d) the proposed actions to be taken for delay;

(e) by when the proposal would be sanctioned along with its time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) 113 projects have been submitted by Government of Maharashtra under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). A list containing the details of these projects and the date of their approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Of these 113 projects, funds for 94 projects have been released. The remaining 19 projects could not be considered for release out of the additional allocation provided during 2008-09 by the Planning Commission as they did not conform to the criteria of 'one town one project'. A list showing details of these 19 projects is enclosed given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) State of Maharashtra has exhausted its seven year Mission allocation. No further projects can be considered for release and hence there is no delay.

Statement-I

List of Projects Recommended by State of Maharashtra under UIDSSMT

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	Towns	Projects	SLSC Date	Apvd. Cost	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Latur	D	6/8/2006	55.31	44.25
2	Latur	P	6/8/2006	0.37	0.15
3	Latur	R	6/8/2006	35.91	28.73
4	Latur	R	6/8/2006	7.55	3.02
5	Latur	R	6/8/2006	8.80	7.04
6	Latur	UR	6/8/2006	0.63	0.50
7	Ambad	S	9/28/2006	8.11	6.61
8	Kolhapur	S	9/28/2006	31.98	13.27
9	Saoner	S	9/28/2006	6.32	2.62
10	Shirdi	S	9/28/2006	24.26	19.77
11	Kolhapur	UR	9/28/2006	1.02	0.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Ashta	WS	9/28/2006	6.74	5.49
13	Bhadravati	WS	9/28/2006	17.25	7.16
14	Bhor	WS	9/28/2006	3.19	2.60
15	Chopada	WS	9/28/2006	4.86	3.96
16	Islampur	WS	9/28/2006	14.54	11.85
17	Mangalwedha	WS	9/28/2006	7.97	6.49
18	Pusad	WS	9/28/2006	8.39	6.84
19	Kolhapur	WS	9/28/2006	58.44	47.63
20	Sangli, Miraj	WS	9/28/2006	79.02	32.79
21	Jalna	WS	9/28/2006	123.99	49.60
22	Malegaon	S	12/29/2006	122.54	0.00
23	Satara	S	12/29/2006	39.70	0.00
24	Sangli, Miraj	S	12/29/2006	33.79	0.00
25	Beed	S	12/29/2006	19.77	0.00
26	Sangli, Miraj	WS	12/29/2006	35.62	0.00
27	Sangli, Miraj	S	12/29/2006	61.91	0.00
28	Achalpur	WS	12/29/2006	37.59	15.60
29	Chiplun	WS	12/29/2006	9.56	7.79
30	Malegaon	WS	12/29/2006	46.11	37.58
31	Baramati	WS	12/29/2006	13.68	11.15
32	Beed	WS	12/29/2006	20.76	16.92
33	Amalner	WS	12/29/2006	24.87	9.95
34	Dapoli	WS	12/29/2006	1.42	0.57
35	Sangola	WS	12/29/2006	21.45	8.58
36	Washim	WS	12/29/2006	29.97	11.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
37	Katol	S	5/4/2007	15.92	0.00
38	Amaravati	WS	5/4/2007	93.29	0.00
39	Washim	D	5/4/2007	14.32	0.00
40	Dapoli	D	5/4/2007	9.09	0.00
41	Pandharpur	D	5/4/2007	31.75	12.70
42	Akola	S	5/4/2007	132.75	49.98
43	Ahmadnagar	WS	5/4/2007	25.49	20.31
44	Akot	WS	5/4/2007	19.57	7.83
45	Aurangabad	WS	5/4/2007	359.67	143.87
46	Basmath	WS	5/4/2007	32.13	12.85
47	Chalisgaon	WS	5/4/2007	4.07	1.63
48	Jintur	WS	5/4/2007	9.09	3.64
49	Karad	WS	5/4/2007	29.10	11.64
50	Manmad	WS	5/4/2007	3.36	1.34
51	Murtijapur	WS	5/4/2007	17.67	7.07
52	Parbhani	WS	5/4/2007	104.48	41.79
53	Parola	WS	5/4/2007	4.03	1.61
54	Pathri	WS	5/4/2007	10.43	4.17
55	Sailu	WS	5/4/2007	11.89	4.76
56	Shahda	WS	5/4/2007	17.24	6.90
57	Shrirampur	WS	5/4/2007	43.57	17.43
58	Sonepeth	WS	5/4/2007	2.98	1.19
59	Tasgaon	WS	5/4/2007	14.56	5.82
60	Telhara	WS	5/4/2007	6.14	2.46
61	Yavatmal	WS	5/4/2007	10.96	4.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
62	Solapur	S	3/1/2008	98.45	0.00
63	Junner	S	3/1/2008	12.62	0.00
64	Ichalkaranji	S	3/1/2008	27.95	0.00
65	Baramati	S	3/1/2008	11.19	0.00
66	Ahmadnagar	S	3/1/2008	61.46	0.00
67	Ichalkaranji	D	3/1/2008	45.96	0.00
68	Manmad	R	3/1/2008	39.93	0.00
69	Alibag	S	3/1/2008	12.40	4.96
70	Amaravati	S	3/1/2008	86.12	34.45
71	Chandrapur	S	3/1/2008	72.01	28.81
72	Daund	S	3/1/2008	19.16	7.66
73	Kamptee	S	3/1/2008	22.21	8.88
74	Malvan	S	3/1/2008	18.84	7.54
75	Panvel	S	3/1/2008	31.07	12.43
76	Shirur	S	3/1/2008	8.90	3.56
77	Vengurla	S	3/1/2008	7.95	3.18
78	Ambejogai	WS	3/1/2008	11.02	4.41
79	Arvi	WS	3/1/2008	7.29	2.92
80	Balapur	WS	3/1/2008	6.05	2.42
81	Gadhinglaj	WS	3/1/2008	8.98	3.59
82	Hadgaon	WS	3/1/2008	2.15	0.86
83	Hingoli	WS	3/1/2008	45.77	18.31
84	Ichalkaranji	WS	3/1/2008	36.95	14.78
85	Jamner	WS	3/1/2008	7.69	3.07
86	Jaysingpur	WS	3/1/2008	6.91	2.76
87	Junner	WS	3/1/2008	6.61	2.64
88	Katol	WS	3/1/2008	19.18	7.67
89	Khamgaon	WS	3/1/2008	43.28	17.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
90	Khopoli	WS	3/1/2008	14.83	5.93
91	Nandurbar	WS	3/1/2008	24.05	9.62
92	Usmanabad	WS	3/1/2008	103.49	41.40
93	Pachora	WS	3/1/2008	18.18	7.27
94	Pen	WS	3/1/2008	12.97	5.19
95	Phaltan	WS	3/1/2008	32.85	13.14
96	Rahimatpur	WS	3/1/2008	4.04	1.61
97	Sangamner	WS	3/1/2008	8.78	3.51
98	Satara	WS	3/1/2008	47.16	18.86
99	Shegaon	WS	3/1/2008	38.81	31.05
100	Solapur	WS	3/1/2008	71.99	28.80
101	Umred	WS	3/1/2008	15.16	6.06
102	Vadgaon	WS	3/1/2008	6.64	2.66
103	Vaijapur	WS	3/1/2008	34.91	13.96
104	Vita	WS	3/1/2008	7.48	5.98
105	Sangamner	S	7/8/2008	44.81	0.00
106	Nandurbar	S	7/8/2008	37.99	0.00
107	Panchgani	S	7/8/2008	3.20	1.28
108	Ahmadnagar	WS	7/8/2008	73.05	29.22
109	Gondia	WS	7/8/2008	61.38	24.55
110	Karmala	WS	7/8/2008	9.40	3.76
111	Kurduwadi	WS	7/8/2008	7.67	3.07
112	Sillod	WS	7/8/2008	12.37	4.95
113	Yeola	WS	7/8/2008	10.13	4.05
TOTAL :	113			3526.38	1242.83

Note: S: Sewerage UR: Urban Renewal
 WS: Water Supply R: Road
 D: Drainage P: Parking

Statement-II

Projects of Maharashtra not taken up for funding

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st Instalment of the eligible Central Share (50%)	Reason why not considered for funding.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3rd Meeting (29.12.2006)						
1	Malegaon (Nasik)	Under Ground Drainage	12254.00	9803.20	4901.60	Funds for another project has been released.
2	Beed(Beed)	Under Ground Drainage	1977.00	1581.60	790.80	do
3	Satara (Satara)	Under Ground Drainage	3970.00	3176.00	1588.00	do
4	Sangli, Miraj & Kupwad (Sangli)	Miraj Water Supply	3562.00	2849.60	1424.80	do
5	Sangli, Miraj & Kupwad (Sangli)	Sangli Under Ground Drainage	6191.00	4952.80	2476.40	do
6	Sangli, Miraj & Kupwad (Sangli)	Miraj Under Ground Drainage	3379.00	2703.20	1351.60	do
4th Meeting (04.05.2007)						

7	Amravati (Amravati)	Water Supply	9329.00	7463.20	3731.60	do
8	Katol (Nagpur)	Under Ground Drainage	1592.00	1273.60	636.80	do
9	Dapoli (Ratnaqiri)	Under Ground Drainage	909.00	727.20	363.60	do
10	Washim (Washim)	Under Ground Drainage	1432.00	1145.60	572.80	do
5th Meeting						
11	Baramati (Pune)	Under Ground Drainage	1119.56	895.65	447.82	do
12	Ichalkaranii (Kolhapur)	Under Ground Drainage	2908.79	2327.03	1163.52	do
6th Meeting (1.3.2008)						
13	Ichalkaranji (Kolhapur)	Storm Water Drainage	4595.91	3676.73	1838.36	do
14	Junner (Pune)	Under Ground Drainage	1261.63	1009.30	504.65	do
15	Ahmednaqar (Ahmednagar)	Under Ground Drainage	6145.85	4916.68	2458.34	do
7th Meeting (8.7.2008)						
16	Sangamner	UGD	4481.26	3585.01	1792.50	do
17	Nandurbar	UGD	3798.98	3039.18	1519.59	do
18	Solapur (Solapur)	Under Ground Drainage	Cost confirmation yet to be received from CPHEEO		5th Meeting	do
19	Manmad (Nasik)	Roads	Cost confirmation yet to be received from		6th Meeting	do
						CPHEEO

Global water consumption

3818. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether global water consumption will increase from the present 45,000 billion cubic meter to 69,000 BCM as per the conclusion of a study on the global water scenario by internal consultancy in collaboration with the World Bank; and

(b) the details of effective measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the 2030 Water Resources Group has brought out a report titled "Charting Our Water Future: Economic frameworks to inform decision-making". In the report, it has been indicated that the total global water requirement would increase from 4,500 billion cubic meter (BCM) to about 6,900 BCM by the year 2030. It has further been mentioned in the report that the water requirement of India will be about 1,498 BCM in year 2030. In this regard, it is stated that the total requirement has been assessed by Standing Sub-Committee for Assessment of Availability and Requirement of water for Diverse Uses in the Country to be about 1,447 BCM by the year 2050. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has assessed that with achievement of the desired level of efficiency, the water requirement by the year 2050 will be about 1,180 BCM in high demand scenario.

State Governments conceive, plan and implement the water resources development projects for meeting the requirements for various purposes. Ministry of Water Resources provides central assistance to State Governments through various schemes / programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Command Area Development and Water Management Programme and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

Ground water level in Saket

3819. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has conducted any study to assess the condition of groundwater level in Saket, New Delhi Particularly keeping in view the large scale illegal construction of shopping malls, etc.;

(b) the quantum of water used in the construction of shopping malls etc. at Saket, New Delhi and wherefrom the builders arranged the water;

(c) whether any permission to install bore-well(s) for raising constructions etc. has been given to these shopping malls; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the builders of these shopping malls for misusing groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) regularly monitors ground water levels in the country through a network of 15640 observation wells and the reports thereof are shared with the state governments to facilitate necessary remedial measures for development and management of ground water. The water level data collected by CGWB through an observation well located in Pushp Vihar near shopping mall at Saket has shown decline in ground water level at the rate of 2 meters per year during the last decade (2000-2009). The current ground water level is 63 metres below ground level (MBGL).

(b) to (d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has not accorded permission to the shopping malls for installation of tubewells for the purpose of construction. A complaint received in this regard was forwarded to the concerned authority of Government of NCT Delhi for investigation and action in case the violation of directions issued by CGWA is established.

Swarna Rekha multipurpose project

†3820. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cultivable land do not get proper irrigation water throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of agricultural area getting irrigation water throughout the country at present;

(d) the current status of 'Swarna Rekha' multipurpose project being operated by the Government; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Directorate of Economics and Statistics,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, the net irrigated area in the country during the year 2007-2008 was about 44.2% of the net sown area.

(d) to (e) Subernrekha project is an inter-state project and the works are implemented by the State Governments of Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal. The progress of works in respect of major components is as under.

- a. Galudih Barrage: About 98% works completed and out of 18 gates, 13 gates are erected partially.
- b. Gludih Right Bank Canal: About 96% of canal excavation and about 76% structure have been completed.
- c. Ichha Dam: About 30% works have been completed.

Artificial recharge of ground water dug wells

3821. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of irrigation dug wells in Rajasthan;
- (b) the number of them that are owned by small and marginal farmers, out of them how many have been paid Rs. 4000 subsidy for construction of recharge structure; and
- (c) the achievement till dates under artificial recharge of ground water dug wells scheme, in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As per third minor irrigation census (2000-2001), the number of irrigation dugwells in the State of Rajasthan is about 1065051 including 350300 dugwells owned by Small and Marginal Farmers. A scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" was launched by the Government in the year 2008 in seven States including 204 assessment units (Over-exploited, critical and semi-critical) in 33 districts of Rajasthan. Subsidy to the tune of Rs. 2655.2 lakh has been released to 66380 small and marginal farmers identified under the scheme @ Rs. 4000. State-wise details of release of subsidy/ Information Education and Communication(IEC) activities during the XI Plan funds under the dugwell recharge scheme is given hereunder:-

(Rs. in crores)							
Sl. No.	State	Target Beneficiaries	No of Units for whome subsidy released to beneficiary farmers	Funds allocated to States	Subsidy Released	Funds Release under I E C	Total Funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	737439	0	327.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Gujarat	558536	154218	208.49	52.78	3.25	56.03
3	Karnataka	154493	72719	58.69	27.58	2.00	29.58
4	Madhya Pradesh	360088	93857	136.92	40.15	2.00	42.15
5	Maharashtra	328322	44648	110.14	14.05	2.00	16.05
6	Rajasthan	1064355	83491	317.15	27.90	2.00	29.90
7	Tamil Nadu	1250730	280615	490.23	105.29	5.75	111.04
TOTAL :		4453963	729548	1648.96	267.75	17.00	284.75

Level of arsenic in ground water

3822. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that level of arsenic in ground water in Uttar Pradesh is 50 times more than the permissible limit prescribed by WHO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fund allocated to Uttar Pradesh to improve the quality of ground water during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(d) whether Ballia, Varanasi, Allahabad, Ghazipur, Kanpur, JP Nagar etc. are badly arsenic affected districts;

(e) whether his Ministry is contemplating to improve the quality of water in Uttar Pradesh with Ministry of Rural Development; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Uttar Pradesh (UP) Jal Nigam testing for arsenic contamination was undertaken in drinking water sources in 51 districts of the State. The study reveals that the level of arsenic in drinking water sources of 28 districts is exceeding the guideline value of 10 parts per billion (ppb) prescribed by World Health Organization (WHO). The arsenic level above 50 ppb have been reported at some locations in Belhari block, district Ballia. The list of the affected districts is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provided an amount of Rs. 19062.40 lakhs as central assistance and Rs. 15974.1 lakh was contributed as state's share, during 2009-10, to tackle the problems of water quality in the State. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 17982.40 lakh and Rs. 11700.00 lakhs have been allocated as central and state shares respectively.

(d) As per information made available by the UP Jal Nigam, Ballia and Ghazipur are among the affected districts, where arsenic concentrations above 50 ppb have been reported. A few sources in district Kanpur Nagar have also been found to be affected by arsenic contamination. In J.P. Nagar and Varanasi districts, drinking water sources have been found to be free from arsenic contamination.

(e) and (f) (i) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out exploratory drilling for delineation of arsenic free aquifer zones. Successful exploratory wells are handed over to the concerned state agency for their gainful utilization. 23 exploratory tubewells have been drilled in arsenic affected areas of Uttar Pradesh by CGWB as given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(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 to provide potable water to the rural populations.

Statement-I

Status of aresnic contamination in ground water in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	No. of total HPs tested	Upto 10 ppb	10-50 ppb	Above 50 ppb
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ballia	10151	6255	2775	1121
2.	Kheri	8442	4949 200	2983	510

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bahraich	6509	769	2259	766
4.	Bijnor	1917	209	255	3
5.	Gorakhpur	4218	121	261	50
6.	Bareilly	1571	171	238	22
7.	Basti	3104	376	232	12
8.	Ghazipur	3923	1115	214	52
9.	Sitapur	3831	3660	171	0
10.	Shahjahanpur	1193	76	159	3
11.	Gonda	7071	120	157	4
12.	Siddharth Nagar	1899	79	151	16
13.	Moradabad	654	95	95	8
14.	Balrampur	2108	605	80	1
15.	Barabanki	1700	81	72	0
16.	Mirzapur	3595	23	100	3
17.	Pilibhit	1647	112	55	0
18.	Faizabad	2444	55	54	0
19.	Sant Kabirnagar	292	0	48	7
20.	Unnao	2681	0	27	11
21.	Chandauli	1460	19	17	12
22.	Ambedkarnagar	2330	15	12	0
23.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1198	4	11	7
24.	Baghpat	344	0	3	0
25.	Badaun	1890	6	2	0
26.	Rai Bareli	4477	1	1	1
27.	Kanpur Nagar	431	0	2	0
28.	Meerut	208	0	0	1

(Source: CGWB)

Statement-II

Exploratory Wells Drilled in Arsenic Affected Areas of Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	Name of District	Number of Exploratory Wells Drilled
1.	Ballia	11
2.	Balrampur	3
3.	Lakhimpur Kheri	5
4.	Gonda	1
5.	Siddharth Nagar	1
6.	Ghazipur	1
7.	Mau	1
TOTAL :		23

Judicious use of water

3823. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being contemplated by Government for water security, water management and judicious use of water keeping in view the impending acute shortage of water;

(b) whether Government considers it proper to supply water to industries from canal systems, river dam and barrages etc. constructed for irrigation of agriculture sector;

(c) whether Government is aware that such instances are in excess now in Odisha;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Government's measures to stop and control this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Measures for development of water resources for meeting the demand for various purposes are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. Government of India provides assistance to State Governments under various programme namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, Command Area Development & Water Management and Flood Management. The allocation of water for various purposes are made by the respective State Governments as per their policies.

(c) Government of Orissa has informed that there is no instance of diversion of water from irrigation sector to industries.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Ravi-Beas water

3824. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided by Government on 15th January, 1982 that 0.17 MAF, Ravi-Beas water is to be released to Rajasthan ex-Nangal *via* BML for Nohar and Sidhmukh areas and whether as per the Inter-State agreement dated 31st December, 1981, the decision of Government of India dated 15th January, 1982 was binding on all the partners; and

(b) whether the Nohar and Sidhmukh Projects have been completed by the State of Rajasthan after necessary approval of Central Water Commission and capacity of BML has also been restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As decided by Government of India on 15th January 1982, 0.17 MAF which is equivalent to 300 cusecs shall be delivered to Rajasthan ex-Nangal *via* Bhakra Main Line (BML) after BML is restored to its original capacity. In regard to the above decision, Clause (iv) of the agreement dated 31st December 1981 among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan provided that if no mutually acceptable agreement is reached, the decision of Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation shall be binding on all the parties.

(b) According to Government of Rajasthan, Sidhmukh and Nohar projects have been completed. With Haryana citing non-receipt of its due share from BML, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have not been able to come to a consensus on the issue of restoration of BML to its original design capacity of 12,500 cusec.

Availability of Surface Water

3825. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out by Government to compile the latest data to measure the total availability of surface water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the states which are likely to suffer the most from inadequate supply of drinkable water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Total Water availability in the country has been estimated to be about 1869 billion cubic meter (BCM). However, in view of hydrological feature and due to topographical constraints, the utilizable water has been assessed as 1123 BCM which includes 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. Basin wise details of total availability of water resources to utilizable surface water resources is given in statement (*See below*).

The Department of Drinking Water Supply (DoDWS) has informed that in view of deficient rainfall during monsoon 2009, the states of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Orissa, Gujarat, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir & Arunachal Pradesh are likely to suffer from inadequacy of drinking water supply. DoDWS has further informed that necessary measures have been taken by the States and the DoDWS in this regard.

Statement

*Details of River Basin wise Average Annual Water Availability
to Utilizable Surface Water*

[Billion Cubic Metre (BCM)]

Sl. No.	River Basin	Average Annual Water Availability	Utilizable Surface Water
1	2	3	4
1.	Indus	73.31	46
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak		
	a. Ganga sub-basin	525.02	250
	b. Brahmaputra & Barak sub-basin	585.60	24
3.	Godavari	110.54	76.3
4.	Krishna	78.12	58
5.	Cauvery	21.36	19
6.	Pennar	6.32	6.86
7.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	22.52	13.11
8.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.46	16.73

1	2	3	4
9.	Mahanadi	66.88	49.99
10.	Brahmani and Baitarni	28.48	18.3
11.	Subarnrekha	12.37	6.81
12.	Sabarmati	3.81	1.93
13.	Mahi	11.02	3.1
14.	West Flowing Rivers of Kutchh, Saurashtra including Luni	15.10	14.98
15.	Narmada	45.64	34.5
16.	Tapi	14.88	14.5
17.	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	87.41	36.21
18.	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	113.53	
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan Desert	Negl.	-
20.	Minor River Basins Draining into Bangladesh and Myanmar	31.00	-
Total (National)		1869.37	690.32

Study report of water resources group

3826. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the findings/recommendations of study conducted by the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, regarding extraction of ground water and study report released by Water Resources Group regarding India's water demand;

(b) the total blocks and how many of them have become dark due to over exploitation, percentage of extraction, State-wise; and

(c) how alarming is the over all scenario of depleting ground water in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad carried out the study in respect of an area of about 27 lakh sq. km including the 205 mountainous regions of Afghanistan and

Pakistan, Indus basin (Pakistan & India), Ganga basin (India & Nepal) and Ganga-Brahmaputra basin (India, Nepal & Bangladesh). The study aimed at estimation of ground water depletion in this area. The report based on the study published as "Dwindling Ground Water Resources in Northern India, from Satellite Gravity Observations" in the Geophysical Research Letters (Vol. 36), 2009 indicates that "the entire study area has lost groundwater at the rate of 54 ± 9 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per year between April, 2002 and June, 2008.

The 2030 Water Resources Group has brought out a report titled "Charting Our Water Future: Economic framework to inform decision-making". It has been mentioned in the report that India faces an aggregate gap of 50% across all basins, driven by very rapid growth in agricultural and municipal and domestic demand. In the report, the aggregate 2030 demand and supply have been indicated to be 1498 billion cubic meters (BCM) and 744 BCM respectively.

In this regard, it is stated that the total water requirement for India has been assessed by the Standing Sub-Committee for Assessment of Availability of Requirement of Water for Diverse Uses in the Country to be about 1447 BCM by the year 2050. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has assessed that with achievement of the desired level of efficiency, the water requirement by the year 2050 will be about 1180 BCM in high demand scenario. The overall water availability in India has been assessed to be about 1869 BCM with estimated utilizable water of about 1123 BCM.

(b) and (c) The total blocks which have become dark due to over exploitation, state wise are given in Statement (*See below*). As per assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organizations (as on 2004), out of 5723 assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Talukas) in the country, 839 (15%) have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', 226 (4%) 'Critical' and 550 (10%) 'Semi Critical' units in various States.

Statement

Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India categorized as 'Over Exploited'
(Assessment Year - 2004)

Sl.No.	States /Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1231	219	18
2	Tamil Nadu	385	142	37

1	2	3	4	5
3	Rajasthan	237	140	59
4	Punjab	137	103	75
5	Karnataka	175	65	37
6	Haryana	113	55	49
7	Uttar Pradesh	803	37	5
8	Gujarat	223	31	14
9	Madhya Pradesh	312	24	8
10	Maharashtra	318	7	2
11	Delhi	9	7	78
12	Kerala	151	5	3
13	Uttaranchal	17	2	12
14	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	0
15	Assam	23	0	0
16	Bihar	515	0	0
17	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0
18	Goa	11	0	0
19	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0
20	Jammu & Kashmir	8	0	0
21	Jharkhand	208	0	0
22	Manipur	7	0	0
23	Meghalaya	7	0	0
24	Mizoram	22	0	0
25	Nagaland	7	0	0
26	Orissa	314	0	0
27	Sikkim	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
28	Tripura	38	0	0
29	West Bengal	269	0	0
TOTAL STATES		5705	837	15
Union Territories				
1	Pondicherry	4	1	25
2	Daman & Diu	2	1	50
3	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0
4	Chandigarh	1	0	0
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
6	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
TOTAL UTS		18	2	11
GRAND TOTAL		5723	839	15

Criteria for categorization of Over-Exploited Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas: Stage of Ground water development - >100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both.

Ganga Management Board

†3827. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether Ganga Management Board has been set up;
- if so, the number of Board's meetings held and the decision taken;
- if not, the difficulties thereof; and
- the possible date of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No Sir.

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

(c) Ganga Management Board could not be set up due to lack of consensus among the concerned states on the power and functions of the Board.

Water Resources Management

3828. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on de-salination and water-reuse by Government on the directives of Supreme Court has cautioned that water resources management must take necessary steps to face most serious problem the country is facing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India's annual rainfall is 4000 trillion litre of which only 1869 trillion is actually put to use;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government formulate stricter policy on the effective use of water availability; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Plan Document for the Technology Mission: "Winning, Augmentation and Renovation" prepared by Ministry of Science and Technology on the directive of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India includes, a brief description of water scenario in India which is based on the proceedings of Trombay Symposium on Desalination and Water Reuse, 2007. Under the section on Technology for Desalination, it has been concluded that it has been well recognized in India that the availability of water for domestic, agricultural and industrial requirement is going to be a serious constraint in the coming years and that it may adversely effect economic development and human health and hence the growing need for developing and introducing science and technology based desalination system, which are economically and environmentally sustainable, is very important.

(c) and (d) The average annual precipitation is estimated as 4000 billion cubic meters (BCM) in the country. After accounting for the losses through evaporation etc., the average annual water availability in the country is assessed as 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1123 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water resources.

(e) and (f) National Water Policy, 2002 (NWP) states that water is a scarce and precious national resource to be planned, developed, conserved and managed as such, and on an integrated and environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the socio-economic aspects and needs of the States. NWP further states that efficiency of utilization in all the diverse uses of water should be

optimized and an awareness of water as a scarce resources should be fostered and conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives. NWP also states that there is an urgent need of paradigm shift in the emphasis in the management of water resources sector and that from the present emphasis on the creation and expansion of water resources infrastructures for diverse uses, there is now a need to give greater emphasis on the improvement of the performance of the existing water resources facilities.

Bharat Nirman Programme

3829. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Nirman Programme, launched by Government in 2005, included provision for bringing several million hectares of un-irrigated land under assured irrigation within five years;

(b) if so, salient details of the said programme indicating status of implementation thereof State-wise at the conclusion of five years of its launching showing the cost budgeted *vis-a-vis* incurred actually, year-wise;

(c) whether Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has reviewed implementation of the programme during any of these years; and

(d) if so, observation made, if any, by CAG about its implementation, utilization of allocated funds etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Bharat Nirman envisaged creation of 10 million hectares of irrigation Potential during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09. As per information provided by the State Governments, the total irrigation potential created during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 is 7.31 million hectares. Further, creation of irrigation potential of 0.71 million hectares during the period from April 2009 to September 2009 has been reported by the States.

(b) No specific allocations were made for irrigation component of Bharat Nirman Programme. The projects/schemes for creation of irrigation potential are taken up by State Governments from their own resources according to their priorities. Government of India has enhanced allocation for Central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to provide support to State Governments.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Share of water for Rajasthan

‡3830. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the share of water fixed for Rajasthan in Ranjit Sagar Dam under Punjab's control;
- (b) whether Bhakra Beas Management Division of Ranjit Sagar Dam under Punjab's control is giving Rajasthan, its full share of water; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As informed by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), there is no fixed share of water for Rajasthan in Ranjit Sagar Dam under Punjab's control and the share of Rajasthan is worked out in respect of Ravi-Beas waters as a whole and not separately out of Ravi water.

(b) and (c) As per BBMB, a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Power, Government of India, Rajasthan is being supplied Ravi-Beas water as per *ad hoc* interim arrangement approved by the Board on 3.12.1982, working out Ravi water availability considering the schedule of releases from Ranjit Sagar Dam intimated by its authorities. The water availability/shares of the States are updated every month considering actual inflows received upto that period and are intimated to the States for the Technical Committee meeting of BBMB held every month to take a view on the operation of the reservoirs for the respective month. BBMB's endeavour has always been to help Rajasthan to the maximum extent possible and it has been requesting the other partner States namely Punjab and Haryana to supply correct and agreed deliveries to Rajasthan.

National Average Irrigation

3831. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the national average irrigation in the country;
- (b) whether any proposal to bring the States, which are below national average of water resources at par with the national average;
- (c) the details of irrigation percentage, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of the proposals to assist those States which are below national average to increase their irrigation potential at par with national average?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the net irrigated area in the country during the year 2007-08 was 44.2% of the net sown area. State-wise details of the irrigated area as percentage of net sown area are given in Statement (*See below*). With a view to encourage creation of irrigation potential in States with irrigation development below the national average, the guidelines for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) have been revised in December 2006. As per the revised guidelines, new projects from States with lower irrigation development as compared to national average could be included under AIBP in relaxation to one to one criteria.

Statement

State-wise details of the irrigated area in percentage of net sown area

S.No.	State	Irrigated area as % of net sown area during 2007-08
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.8
3.	Assam	2.7
4.	Bihar	61.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.2
6.	Goa	26.3
7.	Gujarat	36.2
8.	Haryana	84.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	42.0
11.	Jharkhand	9.2
12.	Karnataka	30.1

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	18.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43.7
15.	Maharashtra	18.2
16.	Manipur	21.7
17.	Meghalaya	24.5
18.	Mizoram	10.2
19.	Nagaland	24.1
20.	Orissa	38.4
21.	Punjab	98.2
22.	Rajasthan	37.7
23.	Sikkim	8.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	56.6
25.	Tripura	21.8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	79.7
27.	Uttarakhand	45.1
28.	West Bengal	59.2

Implementation of CADWM Programme

3832. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project proposal of State Government of Rajasthan amounting Rs. 538.00 crores for implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme in the command area of Gang and demonstration of bio-drainage is pending with his Ministry;

(b) if so, the time schedule for sanctioning the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) In accordance with the guidelines of the 213 scheme, a project proposal amounting to Rs.

538.00 crores submitted by the Government of Rajasthan for implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme in the command area of Gang canal has been approved subject to the condition that sanction order for inclusion of Gang canal under CADWM Programme will be issued only after submission of the completion report of one of the on-going CADWM Projects by the Government of Rajasthan. The Government of Rajasthan has, so far, not submitted completion report of any of the on-going CADWM projects. Regarding demonstration of bio-drainage, no such proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) The issuance of sanction order for inclusion of Gang canal under CADWM Programme would depend on submission of completion report of one of the on-going CADWM Projects by the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) Does not arise.

Inundation of North Bihar by river from Nepal

3833. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that entire North Bihar is inundated annually by the rivers that flow from Nepal;

(b) whether Government has approached Government of Nepal for strengthening the river's embankments;

(c) the development on this issue; and

(d) the steps that are being taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. North Bihar is inundated almost every year due to floods in rivers coming from Nepal. The issue, of flood management is, therefore, under discussion with Government of Nepal. In order to prevent spilling of flood waters in rivers namely, Bagmati, Kamla, Lalbakeya and Khando; the Government of India is providing assistance to the Government of Nepal for raising, strengthening and extension of flood embankments on these rivers to the them with high grounds in Nepal. In addition, flood protection works of Kosi and Gandak Projects in Nepal are maintained by State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, respectively.

Besides the above, the Government of India has also agreed to provide financial assistance for construction of 19.86 km length of embankment along Gagan river in Nepal to close the breach and revive the original course of the Gagan river.

Further, in order to undertake the Joint Investigations and preparation of Joint DPR of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Scheme on river Sapta Kosi in Nepal; a Joint Project Office (JPO) was set up in Nepal in August, 2004. On implementation, this project, would provide permanent solution to flood problems of North Bihar.

Liquor in IPL matches

3834. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that final match of IPL 3 would be played in a stadium in Navi Mumbai which is a part of Dr. DY Patil University/Sports Academy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that licence to serve liquor has been given in the stadium which is a part of academic institutions; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons for the same and the stand of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, as informed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).

(b) and (c) BCCI has also informed that the licence was obtained by the IPL Organization to serve the Liquor for VVIP Guests in one part of main pavilion of the Stadium. The Government is of the unequivocal view that liquor must not be served at sports venues during sports competitions.

Measures taken in view of CWG

†3835. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several requests have been made to pay attention to matters regarding official use of Hindi, to expedite the work of making the Yamuna pollution free with cooperation from all, ban on serving beef to foreigners in preparation of Commonwealth Games; and

(b) the details of the action being taken on these matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Organizing Committee (OC), Commonwealth Games 2010, Delhi have taken the following steps to give Hindi an appropriate place in their programmes and publicity campaigns:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Logo and word mark of OC have been developed in Hindi and are being used in communication and branding;
- (ii) Hindi Logo has also been given to the stakeholders and sponsors for use on various mediums;
- (iii) Branding in Hindi of Delhi Transport Corporation buses and OC Headquarters has been done;
- (iv) All the directional signages will be bilingual with Hindi as the primary language;
- (v) Action has been initiated by OC for developing branding collateral across various platforms in bilingual;
- (vi) Features about Commonwealth Games 2010 are being given to the Press in Hindi.

Government of India, through the National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) has launched a project titled Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with an estimated cost of Rs. 387.17 crore for making Yamuna a pollution free river. Proposal related to serving of beef will be subject to the existing laws and the Commonwealth Games Protocols.

Sports stadium in J and K

3836. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry would consider to construct sports stadiums in every district in J and K State to involve and attract youth to play various games; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There is no scheme with the Ministry under which sports stadiums can be provided to all districts in the country, including Jammu and Kashmir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Policy for youth

3837. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of population of youth in the total population of the country;
- (b) whether there exist policy for youth in the country;
- (c) if so, main features of the policy ; and
- (d) how far the policy has helped in making youth more responsive towards nation building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per census 2001, the youth population in the age group of 13-35 years is 41.1 % of the total population of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main features of the National Youth Policy, 2003, is to develop qualities of citizenship and community service, reinforce volunteerism in youth, engage rural youth in nation building activities, training & research in youth development, encourage adventure activities, promote youth travel, create an International perspective in youth and convergence with other Departments on youth matters.

(d) The National Youth Policy has helped to sustain and reinforce the spirit of volunteerism amongst the youth through the youth network comprising approximately 3 lakh village based Youth Clubs and more than 3.2 million student volunteers of the National Service Scheme (NSS). It has helped to build up individual character and also to make the youth more responsive towards nation building.

Preparation of CWG

†3838. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is confident that preparations relating to Commonwealth Games, 2010 would meet the deadline;
- (b) if so, the details thereof?
- (c) whether any incident of financial irregularity relating to the infrastructural projects regarding Commonwealth Games, 2010 has come to the notice of Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The work at all the sports infrastructure projects for Commonwealth Games is progressing at a rapid pace. 10 major competition venues have been completed and remaining are in advanced stage of completion. All the sports infrastructure projects will be completed well before the Games.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sports facility in Maharashtra

3839. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the time and the proposal received by Government to sanction funds under additional Central assistance for upgradation of sports facility development in Maharashtra;

(b) the details and status of proposal;

(c) reasons for delay in sanction and the person accountable for its delay; and

(d) by when the sanction would be given along with its time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure Schemes have been transferred to State Sector *w.e.f.* 1.4.2005. However, with the approval of Planning Commission, \ committed liabilities in respect of completed projects of all State Governments including Maharashtra were being considered upto 31.3.2007. As regards committed liabilities which could not be met within 31.3.2008, it was decided with the approval of Planning Commission, to cover eligible claims, as a one time measure, under the Additional Central Assistance. The committed liabilities in respect of Maharashtra amounting to Rs.345.22 lakhs for 17 projects was recommended to Planning Commission for release as ACA, which has been accepted by the Planning Commission.

12.00 Noon

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU (2010-11) between the Govt. of India and HUDCO

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED: on behalf of Kumari Selja, lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2363/15/10]

- I. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata and related papers**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and related papers**
- IV. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai and related papers**
- V. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2292/15/10]

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (II) (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2291/15/10]
- III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (III) (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2290/15/10]
- IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (IV) (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2288/15/10]
- V. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (V) (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2289/15/10]

**Statements showing Action Taken by Govt. on various assurances,
promises and undertakings**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I, on behalf of Shri Prithviraj Chavan, lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following statements showing the action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:-

1. Statement No. XXVII Hundred and ninety-sixth, Session, 2002 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2561/15/10]
2. Statement No. XX Two hundred-fourth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2562/15/10]

3. Statement No. XVII Two hundred-fifth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2563/15/10]
4. Statement No. XVI Two hundred-sixth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2564/15/10]
5. Statement No. XVI Two hundred-seventh Session, 2006 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2565/15/10]
6. Statement No. XII Two hundred-ninth Session, 2006 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2566/15/10]
7. Statement No. XI Two hundred-tenth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2567/15/10]
8. Statement No. XI Two hundred-eleventh Session, 2007 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2568/15/10]
9. Statement No. IX Two hundred-twelfth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2569/15/10]
10. Statement No. VIII Two hundred-thirteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2570/15/10]
11. Statement No. V Two hundred-fourteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2571/15/10]
12. Statement No. IV Two hundred-fifteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2572/15/10]
13. Statement No. III Two hundred-seventeenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2573/15/10]
14. Statement No. II Two hundred-eighteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2574/15/10]
15. Statement No. I Two hundred-nineteenth Session, 2010 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2575/15/10]

I. Notification of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

II. MoU (2010-11) between Govt. of India and various Corporations

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. G.S.R. 7 (E), dated the 6th January, 2010, publishing the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Commercial

Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency and Licence to Operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 2009, under subsection (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraphy Act, 1885. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2392/15/10]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Papers:-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2389/15/10]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2390/15/10]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2221/15/10]

I. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various Corporations and related papers**

II. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): 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-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, 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 Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, 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.
 - (d) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2395/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2226/15/10]

MoU (2010-11) between Govt. of India and various Corporations

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources) and the WAPCOS Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2322/15/10]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources) and the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2321/15/10]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित वाणिज्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) Ninety-third Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Department of Commerce (Ministry of Commerce and Industry); and
- (ii) Ninety-fourth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): I present the Two Hundred and twenty-second Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" (Demand No. 58) of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:-

- (i) Thirty-eighth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and
- (ii) Thirty-ninth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2009-10):-

- (i) Eleventh Report on "Non-compliance by the Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on Non-selected Audit Paragraphs" relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure);
- (ii) Twelfth Report on "Functioning of A.D.G.E.S. Radar, Procurement of Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment and Delay in Execution/Renewal of lease" relating to the Ministry of Defence;
- (iii) Thirteenth Report on "Revenue loss due to delay in levy of Toll Fees" relating to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;
- (iv) Fourteenth Report on "Administration of Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund" relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications);
- (v) Fifteenth Report on "Loss of Revenue due to Short Levy of Tax, Incorrect Classification of Excisable Goods and Non-fulfillment of Export Obligation" relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);

- (vi) Sixteenth Report on "Disaster Management and Land Management in Indian Railways" relating to the Ministry of Railways;
- (vii) Seventeenth Report on "Conservation and Protection of Tigers in Tiger Reserves" relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (viii) Eighteenth Report on "Procurement of Stores and Inventory Control" relating to the Department of Space;
- (ix) Nineteenth Report on "Freight and Wagon Management on Indian Railways" relating to the Ministry of Railways;
- (x) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Development of Land by Delhi Development Authority" relating to the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (xi) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Cleanliness and Sanitation on Indian Railways" relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in First Report of Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, I make a statement regarding status on implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the First Report (Demand for Grants for 2009-10 relating to Department of Posts) and Fourth Report (Demand For Grants for 2009-10 relating to Department of Telecommunications) of Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report (Demands for Grants for 2009-10 relating to Department of Posts) and Fourth Report (Demands for Grants for 2009-10 relating to Department of Telecommunications) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Request for relief to the people of Assam in view of severe thunderstorm causing vast devastation and loss of lives

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, due to a thunderstorm in Assam several lives are lost; it has killed at least 23 people and injured hundreds of people and let a trail of destruction to houses, shops, school buildings, hospital buildings, bridges and damaged vehicles and uprooted the electricity poles, telecom towers and trees. Sir, thunderstorm and cyclone with a recorded speed of 108 kms. per hour was witnessed on Saturday, 24th April, 2010. Sir, this type of storm was never witnessed by the people of Assam earlier. Sir, several districts of Assam, including Kamrup, Darrang, Nagaon, Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Nalbari, Kokrajhar, North Cachar Hills, Goalpara, Barpeta, etc, were the worst affected due to cyclone and storm. Sir, due to storm and cyclone, more than 50000 houses were destroyed or very badly damaged and more than two lakh people have become homeless. They are taking shelter in the open fields or at the highways or the nearest National Highway. They do not have drinking water, they are without electricity and there is huge loss of life and property. Sir, for the last few days almost all parts of Assam are without electricity and drinking water. Even Guwahati, the capital of the State, was in darkness for more than 36 hours. Till today, Sir, some parts of Assam are without electricity. It will take another few more days to restore normalcy in these areas. Sir, at this crucial juncture, I have to submit that if anybody is going to or visiting any part of Assam, he will find that there is no electricity, there is no drinking water and thousands of people taking shelter at the roof structures and open fields. They do not have any electricity and drinking water. Sir, at this crucial juncture, it is the duty of the Government of India to come forward and give financial assistance to the affected people. But I am very sorry to say, Sir, till today, the Government of India has not announced any relief, any aid to the affected people of Assam. I request the Government of India to, at least, come forward to help the people of Assam at this crucial juncture.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

Incarceration of a Kashmiri boy on a wrong charge

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the weaknesses in our legal system and in our judicial system in which there is no provision for mandatory compensation in cases of gross violation of human rights. This is highlighted in a terrible and tragic case of a young man, Syed Maqbool Shah, who was arrested on a blatantly

false charge of being involved in a Lajpat Nagar bomb blast case of 1996. He was then only 17 years old. His tragedy was that he, a Kashmiri boy, had come to Delhi to meet his brother a day before the terrible bomb blast occurred. In what was later proven to be falsely planted evidence. He was incarcerated in Tihar Jail for 14 long years till he was acquitted by the Delhi High Court a few days ago. The same court found strong evidence against other accused, some of whom have been sentenced to death and one to life. In the criminal 1996 blast, 13 people were killed and scores injured. Now, two questions arise, Sir. The first question is: Why should it take 14 long years for justice to the families of the innocents who were killed in the bomb blast? Surely, there must be a time bound framework for such cases. Secondly, Sir, what about what we as a society and as a country owe to Syed Maqbool Shah, an innocent boy whose life has been destroyed by what now is held to be a totally flawed investigation and case by the Delhi High Court? Can we shrug this off as collateral damage? It would be a shame on our democracy if we did so. Therefore, while we can never adequately compensate Syed Maqbool Shah for the injustice done to him, we can, at least, guarantee a secured life and livelihood to him, Sir. That is why I request the Central Government - in the absence of court directions - to intervene, ensure that he gets a job, ensure that he gets adequate livelihood so that a strong message can be sent to our brothers and sisters in Kashmir that such injustices will not be tolerated and reparations will be made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House associates with it.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सर, मैं अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक विधेयक लाए ताकि ऐसे हजारों नौजवान जो जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं, उनको न्याय दिलाया जाए और उनको कम्पन्सेट किया जाए।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करते हुए यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने पार्लियामेंट पर अटेक किया था, उनको सज़ा दी जाए।

**Demand to solve the problems being faced by Haj pilgrims due to
non-formation of Haj Committee**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, in this very House, The Central Haj Committee Act was passed in 2002. There was an article, article 51 for the activity of the Haj Committee throughout the country. There were two directions given. One, to form a Central Haj Committee which is to be situated in Mumbai and second, there should be State Haj Committee in different States and it is mandatory according to the Act passed by Parliament. But, the state of affairs today is that there is no Haj Committee in more than 13 States today. Some States once formed the Haj Committee and they were not renewed. So, it is not functioning properly. It is invalid. There are some

big States also like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan where there is no proper Haj Committee at all. Sir, it is a direction from the Act, by an Act which is passed by the Parliament in 2002. So, till date, the common pilgrims, the religious people are facing a lot of problems and are not getting application forms in due time. They are not informed properly. There is lack of infrastructure and facilities to go abroad to perform their religious duties. Nobody in these States are there to look after him. Only the Government officials, one or two entitled are earmarked to look after it, and, it is in a mess now. Not only the State Haj Committees in the States but also the Central Haj Committee is not functioning now. The Central Haj Committee is also not functioning. I urge upon the Government to please look into it to provide some facilities to the religious people who want to go abroad, to Mecca and Medina, to perform their religious duties. At present, as far as the Haj Committee in different States are concerned, they are in a vulnerable situation. It is high time to look into the situation and to intervene, to amend the Central Act which is passed by Parliament in both the Houses and it is an act of our nation. I urge upon the Government to immediately intervene in the situation and sort out the problem. Thank you.

Alleged involvement of the Chairman, Medical Council of India in Corruption

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत दिनों से सोच रहा था कि इस देश में दस साल से डॉक्टर्स कम और केतन देसाई बहुत अधिक पैदा हो रहे हैं। इसका राज तब खुला जब केतन देसाई के घर पर छापा पड़ा और डेढ़ टन सोना और 1800 करोड़ रुपए मिले। दूसरे दिन अखबार ने लिखा कि डेढ़ किलो सोना और पच्चीस करोड़ रुपए नकद पाए गए। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने मेडिकल कॉलेज जैसे, शिक्षा संस्थान के संबंध में राजकुमारी अमृतकौर के साथ बैठकर तय किया था कि चिकित्सा विज्ञान कैसा हो और चिकित्सा शिक्षा कैसी हो। अब इन्होंने इसको पूरी तरह तहस-नहस करने का काम किया है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसके लिए पूरी UPA सरकार दोषी है। वह इसलिए दोषी है कि Delhi High Court ने दिसम्बर, 2001 में इस देसाई के बारे में कहा था कि यह करप्ट प्रैक्टिस करता है, यह पावर का पूरी तरह एब्यूज करता है और इसको तत्काल पद से हटाया जाना चाहिए। उसके बाद UPA सरकार ने इसकी नियुक्ति क्यों की, यह सवाल सबसे बड़ा है। वे कौन से लोग हैं, जो केतन देसाई के पीछे खड़े हैं? इस देश का एक मंत्री अहमदाबाद के दौरे पर जाता है और सुबह केतन देसाई को फोन लगाता है कि आप जरा आइए, मुझे मिलना है। वे शाम को जाकर मिलते हैं, क्योंकि उनको भी चार मेडिकल कॉलेज की परमिशन चाहिए थी। इस यूपीए गवर्नमेंट का केंद्रीय मंत्री कौन है, जिसको कॉलेज चाहिए था, वे अहमदाबाद में बुलाते रह गए, लेकिन नहीं मिले। जब टेलिफोन पर बात की तो कहा कि मेरे चार कॉलेज चल रहे हैं। राजनेताओं का और इस यूपीए सरकार का यदि कोई सबसे बड़ा मंत्री है, तो वह केतन देसाई है। सारे मेडिकल नियामक, मानक, सभी को ध्वस्त कर दिया। तीन सौ कॉलेजों की मान्यता की बात आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा। पांडिचेरी जैसे राज्य में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज गवर्नमेंट का और सात प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं। साउथ अफ्रीका के लोग वहां पर पांच करोड़ रुपए देते हैं और पढ़ाई करते हैं। आपका विभाग क्या कर रहा था? एम.सी.आई. के तीन इंस्पेक्टर, जो जांच करते हैं, तीनों इंस्पेक्टर एक ही शहर के हैं। वह कौन सा शहर है? जहां देसाई खुद रहते हैं, उसी शहर के तीन लोगों का देसाई अपोइन्टमेंट करता है। आपका स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा था? यह सदन जवाब मांगता

है कि इस देश में मेडिकल प्रोफेशन के साथ शिक्षा संस्थानों के साथ इतनी बड़ी धोखाधड़ी होने के बाद भी आपने एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया? जिसके लिए हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि निकाल बाहर कीजिए, उस आदमी को आपने यहां पर लगातार सात साल, आठ साल तक रखा हुआ है। आप क्या डॉक्टर पैदा करेंगे और क्या गांव में देखेंगे? मुझे पूरी तरह से यह लगता है कि यह अन्याय हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया (राजस्थान) : क्या फर्क पड़ता है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : आप कैसी बात करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप सीटें बढ़ा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप केतन देसाई की पैरवी क्यों कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप केतन देसाई की पैरवी मत कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश इस बात से पूरी तरह से दुखी है ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कुकुरमुत्तों की तरह ...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ काले धन के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा कहना है कि भारत सरकार इस विषय को बहुत गंभीरता से ले, उसकी छानबीन करे, नहीं तो इस देश का अहित होगा।

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य (असम) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Your time is over. Next, Mr. Avtar Singh Karimpuri.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, next should be my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : One minute. I stand corrected. Now, Mr. Raja. You have also to associate only. मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा।

SHRI D. RAJA : No, Sir. I had given a separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is different from him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मेरा जो इश्यू है, मैं उसको शुरू से दे रहा हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप आ गए हैं। इनका नाम था ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें नहीं है।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : आपने मुझे पहले कॉल किया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, उसके पहले इनका भी नाम था।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the task of the Medical Council of India is to ensure that the medical colleges offer quality education and the doctors, which they produce, are not below par. Now, the Medical Council of India has come to be known as the most corrupt institution in the country. The arrest of the Chairman of the Medical Council of India is a matter of serious concern and a matter of shame for the entire nation to have an institution, like the Medical Council of India, to be run with persons with no integrity and commitment. The Government should have reacted to it with far greater seriousness. The tepid reaction of the Government is creating suspicions on the role and responsibility of the Government, particularly the Health Ministry. One expects the Government to move swiftly on administrative and legal routes and approach whatever courts have to be approached. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, he is already behind bars. ...*(Interruptions)*...

He is saying that there is suspicion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You are not telling about the. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make unfounded allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Action has been taken against him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who has taken that action? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Please let me finish. Do not interrupt me. I have written to the Health Minister. So, I am making a statement. The inquiry, which has been ordered, is not enough. I think, it is an eye-wash; it is an attempt by the Government to save the guilty. It should not be confined to only one institution. There should be a thorough probe into the functions of the MCI in order to revamp the medical education in the country. I urge upon the Prime Minister to treat this matter seriously. The Government should appoint special officers to look after the affairs of the MCI till its revamp MCI is done. Sir, the Government must address two concerns immediately. One, expansion of medical education; two, regulating the bodies like the Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India in the interest of the nation. I am not saying that nothing has been done. But what has been done is not enough. And, there is an impression that it is an eye-wash. It does not convince anybody. It is, Sir,

seen as an attempt to save the guilty; that is where I question the role and responsibility of the Government. The Ministry of Health is responsible for medical education in the country. ...**(Time-bell-rings)**... So, I urge upon the Government to treat this matter seriously.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

Reported beating and killing of dalits in Haryana and Punjab

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आज मैं जो issue यहां पर उठाना चाहता हूँ, वह बहुत ही दर्दनाक है। आजादी के इतिहास के 63 साल बाद भी इस देश के अन्दर दलितों के साथ जो अन्याय और अत्याचार हो रहा है, उसकी जितनी निन्दा की जाए, वह कम है। हरियाणा प्रदेश के हिसार जनपद के मिर्चपुर गांव में 16 दलितों के घरों को जलाया गया और जहां 3 लोगों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया - एक लड़की, उसके बाप और एक और आदमी को। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अफसोस इस बात का है कि उस जिले के पुलिस ऑफिसर, उस एरिया के पुलिस ऑफिसर, वहां के तहसीलदार, एसडीएम, उनको इस घटना की सूचना मिलने के बावजूद भी इस तरह का अत्याचार हो रहा है, उन्होंने समय से सही कार्रवाई नहीं की। अगर प्रशासन समय से कदम उठाता, तो इस घटना को रोका जा सकता था, इस इतने बड़े उत्पीड़न को टाला जा सकता था। हरियाणा में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार है और केन्द्र में भी कांग्रेस सरकार है और आजकल आपको बड़ा दलित प्रेम भी जागा हुआ है। इस दलित प्रेम के कारण ही दलितों को ...**(व्यवधान)**... दलितों को जिन्दा जलाया गया है उस दलित प्रेम के कारण ही। कल की एक और शर्मनाक घटना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल की एक और शर्मनाक घटना हरियाणा प्रदेश की है। अम्बाला जिले के सोहाता गांव में एक दलित लड़के की शादी होनी थी। शादी में जाने से पहले वह मंदिर में मत्था टेकने के लिए जाना चाहता था। उसको वहां पर रोका गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब उसने मत्था टेकने को ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहा, तो उसके ऊपर पथराव किया गया। 30 लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकद्मा दर्ज हुआ, लेकिन अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आदरणीय डिप्टी चेरमैन सर, हम यह चाहते हैं कि वहां दोषियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाए और केन्द्र में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को बुलाएं और उनको जगाएं कि आपके प्रदेश में इतना उत्पीड़न क्यों हो रहा है। इसीलिए बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि कानून कितना भी अच्छा क्यों न हो, अगर लागू करने वाले बेईमान हों, तो अच्छा कानून भी meaningless हो जाता है। मैं इनकी बात करना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal) : Sir, please send a Parliamentary Committee to that place. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : यह ज़ीरो ऑवर है, आपको किस बात का मौका देंगे ...(व्यवधान)... ज़ीरो ऑवर में आप कैसी बात करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आपको रूल्स मालूम होने चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप नोटिस दीजिए और बात कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... करीमपुरी जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab) : Sir, three people have given a joint notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will speak first; then, I will speak.

Clean chit by CBI to person accused in 1984 riots

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आज इस इश्यू पर बात करना चाहता हूँ, जो हमारी सिख कौम से जुड़ा हुआ है। यह वह कौम है, जिस कौम ने देश को आजाद करवाने के लिए 1.5% की आबादी होते हुए भी, 85% से ज्यादा कुरबानियाँ दीं। जो देश आज सारी दुनिया में इस बात का ढिंढोरा पीटता है कि वह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी है, लेकिन 1984 के रॉएट्स के दौरान केवल तीन दिन में उसी हिन्दुस्तान में 7000 सिखों का क़त्लेआम किया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकारी फ़िगर्स के अनुसार अकेले दिल्ली में ही 3000 सिखों का क़त्लेआम किया गया। इस दुर्घटना को आज 26 साल हो चुके हैं। इसके ऊपर सात कमेटीज़ और तीन कमिशन बने, लेकिन किसी कमेटी या कमिशन ने हमारा कोई साथ नहीं दिया। दुःख इस बात का है कि जो आखिरी कमिशन था - 'नानावटी कमिशन', उन्होंने भी हमारा कोई साथ नहीं दिया। इस कमिशन ने लिखा है कि कांग्रेस के तीन लीडर्स का इसमें हाथ था। उन तीनों में से एक तो इस दुनिया से चले गए हैं - एच.के.एल. भगत जी, लेकिन सज्जन कुमार और टाइटलर आज भी जीवित हैं, जिन्होंने उस समय आगे बढ़ कर वह क़त्लेआम करवाया ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता बरी किया जा रहा है। उन्हें बरी क्यों किया जा रहा है? 'टाइम्स ऑफ़ इंडिया' हिन्दुस्तान का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण न्यूज़पेपर है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सब लोग बैठिए, अभी उनका टाइम चल रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा : सर, टाइम्स ऑफ़ इंडिया में लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अखबार मत दिखाइए।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा : सर, यह एक इतना बड़ा अखबार है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इसमें 22 तारीख को जो लिखा गया है, मैं उसको कोट करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, यह डिबेट नहीं है। आपके पास सिर्फ़ तीन मिनट हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन ज़ीरो ऑवर के कुछ रूल्स भी तो हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप ज़ीरो ऑवर में ही इस तरह की महत्वपूर्ण बात क्यों उठाते हो? ...(व्यवधान)... आप नोटिस दो और डिस्कशन करो ...(व्यवधान)... आप ज़ीरो ऑवर में ऐसी बात उठाते हो और यह बोलते हो कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सर, इसके ऊपर कितनी बार डिस्कशन हो चुका है ...(व्यवधान)...
आखिर सरकार के ऊपर क्या दबाव है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपने ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए नोटिस दिया है, इसलिए आपको ज़ीरो ऑवर के कानून को भी मानना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको मना नहीं कर रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, मैं आपको मना नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि अगर आप डिस्कशन चाहते हो तो डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दो ...(व्यवधान)... आपने ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए नोटिस दिया है तो इसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं?

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, सरकार आज तक ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)... कटियार जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... ढिंडसा साहब, आप अपनी बात जल्दी खत्म कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा : ठीक है, सर। अगर आप यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि मैं टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया की बात करूँ, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सज्जन कुमार को बचाने के लिए पुलिस ने क्या किया? 1987 में एक केस रजिस्टर हुआ, जिसमें उनके खिलाफ सबूत थे, लेकिन 1991 में एक और केस रजिस्टर किया गया और उन्होंने उसको क्लब कर दिया। उसे क्लब करके हुआ क्या कि जिसमें सबूत थे ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इस बात को 18 साल हो गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि डिस्कशन के लिए आप अलग से नोटिस दीजिए।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा : सर, 18 साल से उसका चुनाव ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, let the Home Minister come and answer this question. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No-no, you are right. मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप इसको ज़ीरो ऑवर में ही क्यों उठा रहे हो, इसके लिए डिस्कशन का नोटिस दो।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, यह इश्यू बार-बार उठाया गया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I agree, but ... (Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर बार-बार लीपा-पोती होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... बार-बार लीपा-पोती होती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़ आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : Inquiry बिटाई जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)... गवाहों को धमकाया जाता है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सिर्फ यही नहीं, गवाहों को धमकाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सवाल उठाइए, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, kindly permit me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Member, Shri Dhindsa, has raised this issue. We are about to discuss the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, यह क्या बोलेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, मैं यही बोल रहा हूँ कि यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है। अगर आप इसको डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इसको आप डिटेल में डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं तो आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए या जब होम मिनिस्ट्री के वर्किंग के ऊपर डिस्कशन हो तब इसे लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, कितनी बार डिस्कशन? ...**(व्यवधान)**... 1984 से लेकर कितनी बार डिस्कशन? ...**(व्यवधान)**... 12 कमिशनस बैठ गए ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर बार लीपा-पोती होती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर हर बार लीपा-पोती होती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what we are saying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: There is a prima facie evidence and proof that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, you have already observed that notice may be given for discussion. Still, they are not agreeing. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : वृंदा जी, मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नोटिस दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, for 26 years, CBI has been misused. ...**(Interruptions)**..

श्री उपसभापति : आप यहां से प्लीज जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए और तब इसको डिस्कस कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुजराल जी, आप नोटिस दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, in 1984, Mr. Ahluwalia was ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at two p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010 and the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010.

The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010

and

The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of monies out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2008 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, Appropriation Bill पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। वर्तमान में हमारे देश के वित्त मंत्री, माननीय प्रणब मुखर्जी को मैं एक सीरियस, सीनियर और सज्जन politician के रूप में देखता हूँ। आज हमारे सामने जो वित्त राज्य मंत्री, नमो नारायण मीणा जी बैठे हैं, वे तो मेरे पड़ोसी हैं। हम आमने-सामने रहते हैं और हम यहां पर भी आमने-सामने ही बैठे हैं...(व्यवधान)... क्या?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश) : मेरे बगल में ही राजस्थान वाले बैठे हैं।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : जी हां, हम आमने-सामने रहने वाले हैं। न ये बदलेंगे और न मैं बदलूंगा...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : खाली साइड बदल जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : मैं वही तो कह रहा हूँ कि साइड बदल सकती है, लेकिन हम नहीं बदलेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, यह Appropriation Bill लोक सभा से पास होकर राज्य सभा तक बड़े हिचकोले खाते हुए और डगमग करते हुए आया है। जब तक यह बिल पारित नहीं हुआ था, केन्द्र सरकार की जड़ें हिली हुई थीं। उसकी नैया भंवर में फंस गयी थी।

महोदय, वैसे तो वित्त मंत्री जी के 2010-11 के बजट की बिस्मिल्लाह ही खराब हो गयी थी, क्योंकि बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय विपक्षी पार्टियों, एन.डी.ए., आर.जे.डी., बी.एस.पी., एस.पी., सी.पी.आई., सी.पी.एम. और अन्य सभी दलों ने बजट का बहिष्कार किया था। यह भारत की संसद में पहली बार हुआ। यूपीए सरकार को अंदर और बाहर से जो दल समर्थन दे रहे थे, उन्होंने भी बजट का विरोध किया, क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक ही झटके में इस देश की जनता पर 40 हजार करोड़ का टैक्स थोप दिया। यूपीए सरकार के लिए वह एक बड़ा खतरनाक क्षण था। बजट पास होने की नौबत आने तक एक के बाद एक गम्भीर मुद्दे दोनों सदनों में उठते गये और दोनों सदन इन तूफानी मुद्दों में उलझ कर रह गये। आई.पी.एल., बी.सी.सी.आई. का वीभत्स एवं विकृत रूप देश की जनता ने अपनी आंखों से देखा। इस देश ने इसमें आकंट डूबे और फंसे बड़े राजनेताओं, सिनेमा, स्टार्स, औद्योगिक घराने, विदेशी इन्वेस्टर्स की ब्लैक मनी के तांडव नृत्य देखे। इसी बीच, महंगाई के खिलाफ भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने देश भर में ...(व्यवधान)... आपको कुछ कष्ट हो रहा है क्या?

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो (झारखण्ड) : मैंने यह कहा कि सब राजस्थान के ही हैं। मंत्री जी राजस्थान के हैं, आप राजस्थान के हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... आई.पी.एल. के चेयरमैन राजस्थान के हैं, सब राजस्थान के ही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : अच्छी बात है, आपको तो खुश होना चाहिए। मेरे बाद जो मित्र बोलने वाले हैं, संतोष जी, वे भी राजस्थान के हैं।

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो (झारखण्ड) : सभी राजस्थानी हैं!

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : देश में महंगाई ने अपना जो विकराल और विराट रूप दिखाया है, उसके खिलाफ जनता ने दिल्ली में जाकर अपनी आवाज को सदन तक पहुंचाने के लिए, पार्लियामेंट तक पहुंचाने के लिए, यहां प्रदर्शन किया और प्रदर्शन के माध्यम से यह कोशिश की कि जो गरीब जनता महंगाई की मार से त्रस्त है, उसकी आवाज सरकार के कानों तक पहुंचे, लेकिन इस सरकार ने इन सारे शांतिपूर्ण आंदोलनों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया।

उपसभापति जी, मैं इस संबंध में आगे बात करूंगा, लेकिन संसद में जब IPL और BCCI का मुद्दा उठाया जा रहा था, उसी समय फोन टैपिंग का मामला भी सामने आया। यह सरकार की ऐसी * थी, जिसने देशवासियों को झकझोरकर रख दिया और राजनीतिक दलों को एमरजेंसी की याद आ गई। UPA की सरकार इन सारे विवादों के भंवर में फंसी थी, फिर भी लोक सभा में यह बिल पास करवाकर वित्त मंत्री जी यहां लाए हैं। मैं कई बार सोचता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो इतना बड़ा काम किया है, क्या मैं उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद दूं या बधाई दूं?

उपसभापति जी, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को अवश्य बधाई देता, लेकिन मेरे पास कारण है, इसलिए मैं उनकी सराहना नहीं कर सकता। लोक सभा में जब यह बिल पास होने के लिए आया था, उससे पहले जिस प्रकार की सौदेबाजी, जिस प्रकार की दबाव की राजनीति का उपयोग किया गया और जिस प्रकार से भारत की प्रतिष्ठित जांच एजेंसी - CBI का दुरुपयोग करते हुए इस सरकार ने जो कारनामे किए, उनके कारण न केवल कांग्रेस के

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

दामन पर दाग लगा है, बल्कि लोकतंत्र के ऊपर भी कलंक लग गया है। हमें यह उम्मीद नहीं थी कि सरकार CBI जैसी संस्था का उपयोग अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों के लिए करेगी। इसलिए मैं कांग्रेस के महानुभावों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों के लिए इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस को बर्बादी के कगार पर लाकर खड़ा न करिए, इसकी जो credibility और उपयोगिता है, उसको देश के लिए रहने दीजिए, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले बहुत से लोग बजट का विरोध कर रहे थे और दम ठोंककर, छाती ठोंककर कह रहे थे कि महंगाई की वजह से जनता परेशान है, इसलिए हमें जनता की आवाज बुलंद करनी है। ये सारे नेता बड़े जोर-शोर से बोल रहे थे। सरकार के साथ जिन पार्टियों के लोग थे तथा जो लोग सरकार का विरोध कर रहे थे, वे सब चीख-चीखकर बोल रहे थे कि यह बजट जन-विरोधी है, यह बजट जनता के लिए त्रास पैदा करने वाले हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या गुल खिला या हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कौन सा वित्तीय ताप इन लोगों तक पहुंचाया, जिसके कारण ये फौलादी लोग, जो संसद में खड़े होकर बजट के खिलाफ बातें कर रहे थे, ये बर्फ के पानी की तरह पिघल गए। क्या हुआ, भगवान जाने, क्या सौदेबाजी हुई, भगवान जाने, लेकिन यह बात सच है कि परदे के पीछे जरूर कोई हरकत हुई है, जरूर कोई सौदा हुआ है, जरूर कोई खरीद-फरोख्त हुई है, क्योंकि उसका प्रमाण है...(व्यवधान)...

शुश्री मैबल रिबेलो : हमको बताइए, हम समझना चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैबल जी, आप बैठिए।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gjuarat): This House cannot discuss what happened in the other House.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : You are elders; you decide.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, इतना ही नहीं हुआ है...(व्यवधान).... आप सुनिए, बेचैन मत होइए। जब आपके * की परतें खुलती हैं, तो उसे बड़ी शांति से सुनने का अभ्यास कीजिए, क्योंकि आपने लोकतंत्र पर जो पाप और कलंक लगाया है, मैं उसका दूसरा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, एक बेचारे आदिवासी, जो मुख्य मंत्री थे, को मनमोहनी ने, मनमोहनी की माया ने न जाने किस प्रकार से ग्रस्त किया कि आज भी तड़प-तड़प कर रो रहा है। उसको क्यों फंसा दिया और किसने फंसा दिया, हमारे सामने यह जानने का सवाल है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोकतंत्र के अंदर इस प्रकार की खरीद-फरोख्त करके सरकारें बचाने का काम कांग्रेस पार्टी हमेशा करती रही है। महोदय, मैं आपके सामने इसके लिए दो छोटी लाइन पढ़ना चाहता हूँ:

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

"खेल खेलो अगर सियासत का,

मुल्क की आबरू से मत खेलो"

जो करना है, वह कीजिए, मगर मुल्क की आबरू से मत खेलिए। यह बड़ा खतरनाक गेम है। राजनेताओं का खरीद-फरोख्त करना बड़ा गलत काम है। इन्हीं कारणों से लोकतंत्र की हत्या होती है, इसलिए इसको बचाइए।

महोदय, कांग्रेस की सरकार जब-जब संकट में फंसी है, मैंने देखा है, मैं स्वयं भी मंत्री रहा हूँ, नरसिंह राव जी की सरकार के समय भी मैं मंत्री था, जब वह सरकार अल्पमत में आई, तब MPs के घरों में बोरों के भरे नोट मिले थे। यह आप सबने देखा और सुना है। महोदय, जब पिछली बार मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार संकट में आई थी, तो संसद में ही नोटों की बरसात हुई थी। फिर जब अभी बजट के समय यह सरकार संकट में आई, तो इन्होंने अपनी सीबीआई का दुरुपयोग करते हुए सौदेबाजी करके अपनी सरकार को बचाया है। यह लोकतंत्र को लांछित किया है, नैतिक मूल्यों की अवमानना किया है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय, मेरा निवेदन इतना है कि मैं इतनी देर से सुनना चाहता हूँ कुछ प्रोजेक्टेड बात हो, बजट पर कुछ चर्चा हो, लेकिन यह नहीं हो रहा है। यह तोता-मैना का किस्सा हम लोग कब तक सुनेंगे। बजट पर कुछ बात करते ही नहीं हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे क्या बोलना चाहिए, यह मैं कभी उनके घर जाकर सीख कर आऊंगा...(व्यवधान).... महोदय, जब एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल या फाइनेंस बिल आते हैं, तो इसमें स्वाभाविक है कि पिछले दिनों बजट के दौरान जो घटनाक्रम हुए हैं, वे सब इसके संदर्भ में हुए हैं, इसलिए उस पर बात करना हमें असंदर्भित नहीं लगता है। यह बात करना समयानुकूल है और आवश्यक है, इसलिए मैंने इसकी चर्चा की है...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की जनता देख रही है। देश की जनता ने पिछले दिनों देखा है कि इन सब मामलों में beneficiaries कौन-कौन हुए, चाहे पर्दे के पीछे से हुआ, चाहे सीबीआई से हुआ, चाहे किसी प्रकार का वित्तीय ताप प्राप्त हुआ, लेकिन ये सब जनता देख रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारे beneficiaries को जनता कभी न कभी अच्छा पाठ पढ़ाएगी। हमारे देश के राजनेताओं में मैं भी शामिल हूँ, मैं राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अपने को अलग नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए मैं आपके सामने चार लाइन कहना चाहता हूँ,

"हमको क्या हो गया खुदा जाने,

है यह तालिम किन किताबों की।

फसलें बोते हैं पत्थरों की,

मांगते हैं दुआ गुलाबों की।"

गुलाबों की दुआ मांग रहे हैं और काम ऐसा कर रहे हैं कि जिसमें कांटे-कांटे ही बोनो का काम हो रहा है...(व्यवधान).... महोदय, अब मैं चतुर्वेदी साहब जो कह रहे थे, उस पर आ रहा हूँ। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने चुनाव में जीत

हासिल की। और यह कहा कि हमें बहुत बड़ा बहुमत मिला, नहीं मिला, लेकिन हां, सरकार बनी। उपसभापति महोदय, इन्होंने देश की जनता से वायदा किया था कि हम आपको रोजगार देंगे, रोटी देंगे, मकान देंगे, कपड़ा देंगे, सुविधाएं देंगे, आपकी उन्नति करेंगे। यह भी कहा गया था कि हम इस देश के गरीबों के लिए हैं। "आम आदमी का हाथ कांग्रेस के साथ" - ऐसा कहा गया था। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश की जनता इस महंगाई के कारण परेशान है, जो सुरसा के मुंह की तरह बढ़ती जा रही है, हनुमान जी की पूंछ की तरह बढ़ती जा रही है, जिस पर किसी की लगाम नहीं, जिस पर किसी का नियंत्रण नहीं। ऐसी महंगाई से जनता त्रस्त है, परेशान है, सारा घर-गृहस्थी का बजट गड़बड़ा गया है। ऐसे मौके पर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने चुनावी वायदे को भुलाकर महंगाई के इस दौर में जो संवेदनशीलता प्रकट करनी चाहिए थी, इस बजट में वह संवेदनशीलता प्रकट नहीं की। जैसे हमारे यहां कहा जाता है कि जब कोढ़ में खाज हो जाती है, तो कोढ़ में खाज हो जाने से पेशेंट की तकलीफ बहुत बढ़ जाती है, वैसे ही इन्होंने इस बजट में 40,000 करोड़ रुपए के टैक्स लगाकर कोढ़ में खाज का काम किया है और लोग जो उस परेशानी से मुक्त होना चाहते थे, वहां इस यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने इतना भारी भरकम बोझ डालकर उन्हें बता दिया कि तुमने वोट दिया था, यह भूल जाओ, अब हम राज कर रहे हैं। राजसत्ता के मद में हमने तुम्हारे ऊपर 40,000 करोड़ का टैक्स लगाया है, उसको भुगतो। महोदय, यह तो गरीबों को गरीब करने का काम हो रहा है। गरीबों के ऊपर अनाचार, अत्याचार बढ़ रहा है। उनकी बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है और वे गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं फिर आपके सामने चार पंक्तियां कहना चाहता हूं, जो किसी कवि ने कही हैं-

"यह गरीबों की कब है दिवाली,

जश्न है यह तो बस अमीरों का।

उनकी महफिल की रोशनी के लिए

खून जलाया जाता है बस गरीबों का।"

उपसभापति महोदय, महंगाई का जो शत्रु है, वह देश को निगल रहा है।...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी से एक सदस्य और बोलेंगे, इसका ख्याल रखें।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : आप जब तक आज्ञा देंगे, तब तक बोलूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि अगर महंगाई को कम करने का संकल्प आपके मन में होता, तो पार्टी का कोई भी नेता, सरकार का कोई भी मंत्री ऐसे गैर-जिम्मेदाराना वक्तव्य नहीं देता, जो इस सरकार के मंत्री ने दिए। यह record पर है और मैं बताना चाहता हूं, एक मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे हैं - देश में चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो गया है - इससे चीनी के भाव बीस रुपए बढ़ गए। चार दिन बाद चीनी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन ने वक्तव्य दिया कि नहीं, यह वक्तव्य गलत है। मंत्री का यह वक्तव्य असत्य है। चीनी का उत्पादन 30 लाख टन है। 1,78,000 टन हुआ है, तो चीनी का भाव दस रुपए कम हो गया। महोदय, मैं इस सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने 48 लाख टन चीनी साढ़े बारह रुपए किलो के हिसाब से एक्सपोर्ट की? किसने कहा था? आपने कर दी और जब चीनी की कमी हुई, तो फिर साढ़े बाईस रुपए से लेकर बत्तीस रुपए किलो तक की चीनी इस देश में आयात की गई। महोदय, यह क्या है? क्या यह सरकार के इस संकल्प को दिखाता है कि वह वाकई महंगाई के प्रति संवेदनशील है या वह

वाकई महंगाई को कम करना चाहती है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार महंगाई को कम करने का इरादा नहीं रखती है। सरकार की ऐसी नीयत नहीं है और इसकी ऐसी नीति भी नहीं है। महोदय, अगर इसी प्रकार से यह नीयत और नीति चलती रही तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अंदर जो लोग परेशान हैं, बीपीएल में हैं, जो लोग इस महंगाई के कारण प्रताड़ित हैं, वे सड़कों पर आ जाएंगे। इसलिए उनकी आवाज़ को सुनो, उनकी आवाज़ पर कान दो वरना एक समय ऐसा आएगा जब ये पीड़ित लोग शांतिपूर्ण आंदोलनों को छोड़कर सड़कों पर चले आएंगे और कोई क्रांति कर देंगे। अगर ऐसा हो गया तो फिर कोई सरकार इन लोगों को संभाल नहीं पाएगी। यह हमारा दायित्व है, हमारी जिम्मेदारी है, हम लोग संसद में बैठे हैं, यह हमारा काम है कि हम उन लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए कोई काम करें और उन्हें राहत पहुंचाकर उन्हें शांति प्रदान करें, उनके मन में उठी हुई, भभकी हुई भावनाओं को रोकने की कोशिश करें, उनको राहत देने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है, क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, जिन मंत्रियों ने गैर-जिम्मेदाराना वक्तव्य दिए थे, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी उन लोगों को किसी प्रकार से रोकना नहीं चाहती, क्योंकि उन लोगों की नीयत में फर्क है और उनकी नीति में दोष है। महोदय, मैं आपके सामने एक और बात रखना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं थोड़ा सा समय और लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : आप पूरा समय लेते हैं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन एक और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उन्होंने मुझे अपना समय दे दिया। महोदय, देश में गरीबों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। Rural population living below poverty line is now 41.8 per cent - यह रिपोर्ट मेरी नहीं है। यह तेन्दुलकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। ये 42 परसेंट लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। इनके ऊपर कौन ध्यान देगा, कौन उनके उत्थान की, उनकी तरक्की की बात करेगा और कौन उनको इस भूख से, इस महंगाई से, इस बेरोजगारी से मुक्ति दिलाएगा? यह सवाल हम सबके सामने बड़े विराट रूप में, विकराल रूप में खड़ा है। महोदय, मैं एक और प्वाइंट आपके सामने लाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां पर वायदा ट्रेडिंग चलती है, National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited बना हुआ है। इसके फिगर्स सुनकर आपको ताज्जुब होगा - फिगर्स देखकर नहीं, सुनकर आपको ताज्जुब होगा। वहां पर एक साल में 8 लाख करोड़ रुपए की वायदा ट्रेडिंग हुई जबकि वास्तविक डिलीवरी केवल 22 सौ करोड़ रुपए की हुई, यानी वास्तव में लेन-देन केवल 22 सौ करोड़ रुपए का, लेकिन सट्टेबाजी का सौदा 8 लाख करोड़ का हुआ। अगर इन चीजों पर इतना भयानक व्यापार होगा तो क्या कीमतें रोकी जा सकती हैं? क्या कीमतों पर नियंत्रण हो सकता है? आज सीमेंट के दाम कितने बढ़ गए हैं, स्टील के दाम कितने बढ़ गए हैं, लेकिन कोई इसको रोकने की कोशिश नहीं करता है। वायदा व्यापार पर नियंत्रण लगाने के लिए इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हुई, लेकिन आगे कदम नहीं उठता है। इसीलिए मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी या यूपीए की सरकार किसी भी प्रकार से महंगाई को कम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। महोदय, मैं एक और विषय

पर कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। परसों जब यह Appropriation Bill पास हुआ तो स्वयं वित्त मंत्री जी ने आईपीएल और बीसीसीआई के बारे में अपने भाषण में कहा। मैं उसके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि देश की जनता ने उनके सारे काले कारनामों को देख लिया है, सुन लिया है और समझ लिया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। महोदय, आईपीएल, बीसीसीआई, क्रिकेट गेम, खेल-कूद, नाच-गाना - जो भी हो रहा था, वह सब सामने हो रहा था।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : Appropriation सही हो रहा है, misappropriation नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : क्या आप अभी से यहां पर appreciate करने लग गए? आप appreciate कर रहे हैं तो अलग बात है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सब खेल हो रहा था, यह कोई पर्दे के पीछे नहीं हो रहा था, सारा खेल पब्लिक के सामने था और मीडिया में था। कौन-कौन कर रहे थे, यह भी मालूम था, किन-किन के फ्रेंचाइज थे यह भी मालूम था, किन-किन का इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा था, कौन सिनेमा स्टार था, कौन उद्योगपति था, कौन राजनेता था यह सब को मालूम था। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब तक श्री थरूर और सुनन्दा का नाम क्रिकेट के इस गंदे खेल में नहीं आया तब तक यह सरकार सोती रही, उसने इन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की? अजीब बात है कि सारा तांडव नाच हो रहा था, यह सारा खेल हो रहा था, सारे खेल के अंदर बदबू फैल गई, लेकिन इनका इंकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट, इनका एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट, इनका एंफोर्समेंट डॉयरेक्ट्रेट और बाकी की इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसी क्यों नहीं सक्रिय हुई? उन्होंने पहले से क्यों नहीं जांच की? जांच न करने का कारण है। अभी भी वित्त राज्य मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं, वे अपने मन में जानते हैं कि इन सब लोगों की जांच करना शायद बी.सी.सी.आई. के बस की बात नहीं थी, शायद इंकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों के बस की बात नहीं थी। उन्होंने जांच नहीं की, बिल्कुल नहीं की। अगर कोई हम जैसे व्यापारी होंगे तो उनके घरों पर सर्वे होगा, इंकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की रेड होगी और वहां से कुछ जब्त कर लिया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सब जानने के बावजूद अगर एक व्यापारी के घर में आप जा सकते हैं, आप रेड कर सकते हैं, सर्वे कर सकते हैं तो क्रिकेट के खिलाड़ियों और क्रिकेट से संबंधित जितने लोग थे, उनके घरों में क्या आज से पहले, इस इश्यू के उठने से पहले, आपने एक भी जगह रेड की या सर्वे किया या उनको आर्थिक अपराधों के कारण कोई सजा दी? क्यों नहीं दी? उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूं यह नहीं देंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, इसीलिए मैं यह विषय उठा रहा हूं। यह सारा क्रिकेट का जो बदबू भरा खेल हमको दिखाई दे रहा है इसके अंदर कहीं न कहीं फिर से समझौते होंगे, क्योंकि इसमें बड़े-बड़े लोग फंसे हैं, उनकी जांच करना इंकम टैक्स ऑफिसर्स के बस की बात नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, इंकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के ये ऑफिसर्स इनकी जांच करके क्या आपको रिपोर्ट देंगे? उनकी क्या औकात

है, उनकी क्या क्षमता है, वे बेचारे उनके सामने गरीब हैं जिनके यहां ये रेड मारने जा रहे हैं या जिनकी इक्वायरी कर रहे हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, अगर ईमानदारी से देश की जनता के सामने इस हजारों करोड़ के लेन-देन के कच्चे चिट्ठे को सामने लाना है, हजारों करोड़ की काली मनी को सामने लाना है तो सारे विपक्षी दलों की यह स्वाभाविक मांग थी, जिसमें सी.पी.एम. व बाकी सब लोग थे, कि इसकी जांच करने के लिए एक जे.पी.सी. का गठन करना चाहिए। तभी दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी सामने आएगा, अन्यथा फिर कहीं न कहीं समझौता हो जाएगा और कहीं न कहीं समझौता होकर दाल में काला दाल सामने ही रह जाएगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक दूसरी बात और कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने एक क्वेश्चन के जरिए कुछ तथ्य लिए थे कि आउटस्टैंडिंग ड्यूज, इंकम टैक्स, एक्साइज और कस्टम टैक्स के करदाताओं के विरुद्ध कितने टैक्स की आउटस्टैंडिंग है? उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे आधिकारिक जानकारी दी गई थी कि इन टैक्स देने वालों पर 1 लाख 98 हजार करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। कारपोरेट सेक्टर पर 133 लाख करोड़ और प्राइवेट इंडिविजुअल मेंबर करदाताओं पर 65 हजार करोड़ रुपए है। इस प्रकार 1 लाख 98 हजार करोड़ रुपया सरकार का इन टैक्स देने वालों पर बाकी है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई न कोई ऐसा मकेनिज्म बनाइए, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था बनाइए कि जो यह ड्यूज है वह आए। मैं मानता हूं कि सारा ड्यूज आने वाला नहीं है, कुछ कम होगा और कुछ एडजेस्टमेंट होगा। आप छोटे-छोटे मामलों में हाउस टैक्स वगैरह में छूट दे देते हैं कि एक टाइम में सैटलमेंट कर दो, एक टाइम में निबटा दो, और इसका सैटलमेंट करके टैक्स का पेमेंट कर दो, इंस्टालमेंट में दे दो, लेकिन रास्ता निकालते नहीं, क्योंकि एक लाख 33 हजार करोड़ रुपया इन बड़ी मछलियों पर बाकी है। इनके खिलाफ कौन कार्रवाई करे? मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कि आपके पास अथाह सम्पत्ति है, जो आपको आनी है, आप उसकी कोशिश करिए और उस टैक्स को किसी प्रकार समझौता करके, कम्प्रोमाइज करके प्राप्त कीजिए। इंकम टैक्स में कम्प्रोमाइज का सिस्टम है, इंकम टैक्स के अंदर और भी प्रकार की किसी व्यवस्था है जिससे इन सब का सैटलमेंट वन टाइम में हो सकता है। लेकिन अभी तक कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है और यह रुपया बढ़ता जा रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अंत में एक विषय और है, अभी पिछले दिनों जब चुनाव हो रहे थे, उस समय देश के अंदर एक बवाल मचा था, विदेशी बैंकों में भारत का 6 लाख करोड़ रुपया जमा है। महोदय, चुनाव हो गए, उस समय सभी लोगों ने, रूलिंग और अपोजिशन की पार्टियों ने यह दावा किया था कि हम सत्ता में आएंगे, तो हम इस धनराशि को जो स्विस् बैंक में या अन्य कहीं पर जमा है, इसको निकाल कर अपने देश में लाएंगे। इस सरकार को भी डेढ़ साल होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। इस सरकार से जब प्रश्न किया जाता है, तो उत्तर में यह कहा जाता है कि इसमें संवैधानिक कठिनाई है, इसमें वैधानिक कठिनाई है, इसमें

राजनयिक तौर-तरीकों की कठिनाई है, इसमें अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयां हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, कठिनाइयों के बहाने से चीजों को टाला जाता है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम ऐसी कोशिश करिए जिससे देश के लोगों के मन में विश्वास पैदा हो और उसके संबंध में लोगों को जानकारी मिलती रहे कि आखिर यह रुपया गया है, तो कहां पर गया है और यह कैसे वापिस आ सकता है, इसके लिए आप प्रयास करें। आप दुनिया के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों से बात करेंगे, उनके देशों में जाएंगे, तो कोई न कोई रास्ता इसके लिए निकल सकता है। लेकिन जहां इच्छा शक्ति नहीं है, जहां पर संकल्प नहीं है, जहां पर भावना नहीं है, तो रास्ता कैसे निकलेगा। अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा, तो सैंकड़ों साल तक देश का रुपया वापिस नहीं आ सकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अंत में, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन्कम टैक्स एक लाख 60 हजार पर ऐकजेन्ट किया है, इसको आप दो लाख रुपए कर दीजिए, इसमें आपका क्या बिगड़ने वाला है। आपने दस लाख वालों को बहुत राहत दी है, कम से कम दो लाख वालों को ज्यादा राहत दे दो। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने पेट्रोल, डीजल का जो रेट बढ़ाया है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है, आप इसको कम करिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इनका रेट कम करेंगे, लेकिन आप यह हमारे कहने से कर दीजिए। इसका हमको श्रेय मिल जाएगा, आप इस चक्कर में मत रहिए, आप रेट कम कर दीजिए। इनको रेट कम करना है, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं कर रहे हैं। पता नहीं, क्यों हमारा जी घोटना चाहते हैं, पता नहीं क्यों हमारा कंठ दबाना चाहते हैं, पता नहीं वित्त मंत्री महोदय, ऐस क्यों करना चाहते हैं?

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक विशेष बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह व्यक्तिगत बात है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, व्यक्तिगत मायने यह मेरे सार्वजनिक जीवन से संबंधित बात है। आज का दिन मेरे लिए बड़ी खुशी का दिन है। इनके तीन कारण हैं और आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है। हमारे पुराने तथा नए वित्त मंत्री जी ने मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुना है। दूसरा, मेरे लिए खुशी का अवसर है कि 55 साल पहले मैंने एक लड़की से शादी की थी, वह शादी का दिन आज है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपको मुबारक हो।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, आप इस बात को एप्रिसिएट कर रहे हैं, मैं जानता हूँ कि मैंने एक ही पत्नी को 55 साल निभाया है। तीसरी बात यह है कि आज के दिन ही, मैंने 50 साल पहले राजनीति में प्रवेश किया था, इसलिए मेरी राजनीति के 50 साल भी आज पूरे हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं चार लाइन की एक छोटी सी कविता सुनना चाहता हूँ। यह मेरा दर्द नहीं है, यह जनता की भावनाओं का दर्द है, जो मेरी कविता में है। मैं ज्यादा कविता नहीं लिखता हूँ, लेकिन कभी-कभी लिखता हूँ। मैं इस कविता को आपके सामने पढ़ रहा हूँ,

"सबसे अच्छे साथी हैं, दर्द-भरे ये घाव मेरे।
साथ जिए हैं, साथ जाएंगे, कितने प्यारे घाव मेरे।
व्यक्त नहीं की पीड़ा अपनी, इन हंसते जख्मों को देखो,
स्नेह में जलते, प्यार में जलते, बिना स्नेह के दीपों को देखो,
सबसे अच्छे साथी हैं, दर्द-भरे ये घाव मेरे।"

धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand here to support the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010 which seeks to defray the expenses towards 105 services and purposes to the extent of Rs.46,61,038 lakh crores. The Indian economy and the country stand on a very high footing and the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, has brought it to a further height. He is seen as an icon of the Indian economy, not by the industrialists and the businessmen but by the common man, the masses of the country. People have got high hopes about our Finance Minister. Therefore, we have this Budget of a bigger and greater potential.

Sir, the day before yesterday we met a European Delegation of Members of Parliament. They were very impressed by the manner in which we had tackled our economy despite the recession. They expressed the view that they would like to learn from our Government. This is the state of affairs and not what Mr. Ramdas Agarwal has said. Agarwalji has painted a very bad picture of our country. He has cited the example of Tharoorji and Modiji. We will come to know after the investigation to which Modi he has referred to, which party he belongs to, who the people behind this scam are, which political forces are behind this scam and who this Modi is. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not referring to the other Modi. That will come out eventually. The other day when his name was mentioned all of you got up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, please avoid names.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: The name Modi is not unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Please follow the convention. Don't take the names of those who can't defend themselves here.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Earlier, ten years ago or fifteen years ago, we were greatly worried about black money. The black money was affecting us substantially because a lot of black money was generated in the economy through smuggling of gold and other materials. Today, that is

taking place in the form of IPL. From the manner in which money is generated in the system, it is not a game. It is a parallel economy which is going. A team is purchased at a cost of Rs.1,700 crores! Therefore, this parallel economy, irrespective of any political party, has obviously to be investigated. Today, we know "X" is the owner of a particular company or "Y" is the owner of a particular company. But after one or two years we will come to know that Shilpa Shetty is not the owner of the team or Preity Zinta is not the owner of the team. They are potential names. They are owners of companies. They are registered companies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take the name of the companies. Don't name the persons.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Therefore, I am entitled to name them. There is nothing wrong in it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your view.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: A Chairman of a company stays in a hotel paying a rent of Rs.10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs per day for the entire floor! What type of an economy it is! Who are behind this? We would like to know. You have referred to foreign money which is deposited obviously in foreign banks. इलैक्शन के टाइम आपके लीडर ने क्या कहा था, उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर मैं सत्ता में आता हूँ तो एक महीने के अंदर सब पैसा ला दूंगा। इतना * कोई कैसे कह सकता है? जिसको सिस्टम मालूम है, इंटरनेशनल लॉ मालूम है, इंडियन लॉ मालूम है, फिर इतनी * स्टेटमेंट कोई कैसे दे सकता है?

श्री उपसभापति : * शब्द अन-पार्लियामेंटेरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं * शब्द नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The word * is unparliamentary. Please do not say that.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I have not taken the name. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have not mentioned who has said that. ...**(Interruptions)**... During elections false statements were made. But I have not said who had made. They know it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying the word * is unparliamentary.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Please understand the Indian laws. भारत के कायदे कानून जान लीजिए कि यह चीज क्या है? अगर फॉरेन से वे लोग मनी लाएंगे तो बोलेंगे, उसमें कौन एक्सपोज हो जाएंगे, क्या आपको मालूम है? मैं नाम नहीं बता रहा हूँ। नाम बताएंगे तो आपके जो पहले लीडरान थे, जिनकी मनी वहां पर है, वे आ जाएंगे। सर, दूसरी बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, इनकी सी.बी.आई. के साथ कोई हॉटलाइन है?

श्री उपसभापति : सी.पी.आई.?

*Not recorded.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सी.बी.आई.।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for providing in the Budget a Commission or a Committee for scrutinizing all the laws and regulations connected with finances. It has been done for the first time. We have the Law Commission for examining other laws and regulations. For the first time, there will be a Committee which will scrutinize legislations and laws connected with finances. Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister to constitute such a Committee at the earliest because this Committee will deal with banking regulations and finance rules which govern our administration. Sir, these finance rules regulate the day-to-day clearance of projects and clearance of files. These activities will be covered by that. Therefore, these rules need to be amended and simplified. For this purpose a Committee is required. Apart from that, there is the necessity of simplifying our day-to-day legislations. We have hardly amended any law in this Session. There is no time left. This Session will be over in a few days. According to my own estimate, there are, at least, 500 legislations, which require small, small amendments to make them more useful for the society. I will urge upon the Government to identify those legislations which require amendment for better implementation of these laws. If need be, a special Session should be called to amend these legislations.

Sir, very soon the Direct Taxes Code Bill will be coming before the House — it may come next year — which contains rationale provisions. The hon. Finance Minister has consulted all sections of the society for the purpose of enforcing the Direct Taxes Code. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to introduce the Direct Taxes Code Bill at the earliest which will rationalize the tax system.

So far as FDI is concerned — I am not going into exhaustive aspects of it — I would like to mention one aspect. We have introduced the Commercial Division of High Courts Bill to provide a special division for commercial litigation. There are two sides of this. Some people say that why a particular class should be treated separately. The point is these commercial divisions will tackle litigations of commercial nature. FDI is coming to India. If those people get trapped in litigation for years together, no FDI will come to India. So, these special divisions are being contemplated for this purpose. The question is: why not other sections of the society? We have been doing this for all these years. There are tenancy laws; there are Tehsil Courts and District Courts. As far as Rent Control is concerned, the Rent Control Tribunals are there. So, as far as the judicial system is concerned, we have been dealing with common people separately for the last 30-40 years. Therefore, this legislation will go a long way in attracting Foreign Direct Investment.

As regards Central scheme, which is a very important part of our economy, my submission is this. We should either have 100 per cent allotment of funds for Central schemes, or, we should not have it at all. Today what happens is that we say, "We are introducing a Central scheme on a 50-50 basis". It means that 50 per cent is to be shared by the State Governments. We presume that they have got 50 per cent money to be allotted to these schemes. We take it for granted. We do not even take their consent. Therefore, many Central schemes are suffering. Our Right to Education Bill also will suffer, to a great extent, because many States are saying that they are not willing to contribute since they do not have funds. Similarly, model schools; again, we presume that they will be contributing money. Therefore, there should be a total revision of policies as far as the Central Government schemes are concerned because we should not presume that States have got funds for contributing to these schemes. If we presume this and go ahead, then, our schemes would fail. There are certain schemes which we can fund fully.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV) in the Chair]

In the Budget presented by the Finance Minister, he has provided for more banking licences in rural areas which are not covered. I will urge upon the Government that this should be expedited because the banking network has to be increased and spread to other areas. Similarly, a lot of funds are going to Self-Help Groups. Today we give money to Self-Help Groups just without any records. Let there be proper registration of Self-Help Groups under the Societies Act. The terms and conditions could be flexible. These need not be strictly adhered to. But registration of Self-Help Groups is required because, ultimately, crores of rupees of our Budget will be distributed, in future, among Self-Help Groups. Therefore, something of this nature is required.

As far as SEZs are concerned, the Finance Minister has said that in the first quarter of 2009-10, the SEZs have recorded 127 per cent growth as compared to the corresponding period last year. Now, this may be true in case of certain SEZs. I will give examples. As far as my State, Goa, is concerned, my State initially agreed to SEZs. But when we realized the intention of some of the developers, we said that we did not require any SEZ. What they do is, they come to a State, like, Goa; they will ask for land ten times more than their requirements. Thereafter, if their unit fails, they do not mind it. They get this precious land. You can imagine what that means. And, if they are told, "Please give in writing that you will employ local people in your factory", they are not giving it. So, they are not giving any undertaking that they will employ local people, and, they are asking for land 10 times more than their requirement. Therefore, we have sought for denotification of these SEZs. And,

our request to the Commerce Minister is pending. But other States might require SEZs; I wish them all the best. But let them also be cautious that in the case of each SEZ, an agreement must be obtained from the developers that they would employ people from that State. Otherwise, under some pretext or the other, they will say, "People from the 'A' State are not eligible to be employed. Hence we will bring people from 'B' State." That should not be permitted. Local people will not tolerate it. Therefore, this aspect should be taken into consideration.

Then, Sir, in the Appropriation Bill, finances are also allotted to Union Territories. I want to take up their cause for the simple reason that Goa, once upon a time, was a Union Territory. Now, what is the status of Union Territories like Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands? There is an Administrator who is advised by a Council. What is the Council? The Zilla Panchayat, which is elected, is treated as the Council.

They give advice to the Administrator. The Administrator, by and large, does not accept the advice tendered by the Council. The Council is helpless. Therefore, there must be an amendment made in the legislation which governs Union Territories that the advice given by the Advisory Council should be binding on the Administrator. Just as the advice given by the Council of Ministers in a State is binding on the Governor, the advice given by the Council should be made binding on the Administrator. There is only one Union Territory which has an Assembly. Goa, which was being ruled by the Portuguese, had ultimately got the Statehood. Pondicherry was ruled by the French. Why should they not get Statehood? This is my humble submission on their behalf to the Government of India.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to reply to Agarwalji. वह कह रहे थे कि हमें देश की आबरू की चिंता नहीं है। जब आपके अध्यक्ष ने टेलिविज़न के सामने पैसे लिए थे, उस समय क्या आपको देश की आबरू की चिंता नहीं थी? आप देश की आबरू की चिंता की बात कैसे कर रहे हैं? जब आप ऐसी संस्था से डायरेक्शन लेते हैं और ऐसी संस्था के इशारे पर कठपुतली की तरह नाचते हैं, संस्था * में बिलीव करती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो संस्था * में बिलीव करती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी संस्थान से आप डेपुटेशन पर अध्यक्ष भी ले आए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस समय आपमें कोई हिम्मत नहीं थी। आपके अभी के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, वह उस संस्था से डेपुटेशन पर आए हैं, जो संस्था * है। इस तरह से आप देश की आबरू की चिंता की बात करना छोड़ दीजिए और देश के काम में लगना शुरू कर दीजिए, हमारा हाथ बंटा दीजिए। Thank you very much.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to raise some important points regarding the Appropriation (No.2) Bill and the Appropriation (No.3) Bill.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Firstly, I would like to say that we fail to understand the priorities of the Government. What is the priority of the Government now? Is it to check the unprecedented price rise throughout the country or to give tax exemptions to the corporate sector? I think, perhaps, yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister, either in the other House or outside, said, and I quote, "indications of softening of food inflation are clearly visible. There has been a significant decline from the peak food inflation of over 20 per cent recorded in December, 2009 to 17.7 per cent in March, 2010". Sir, who feels this? We have heard the hon. Minister or the Government giving these deadlines many times before. Sometimes they say 'after two months'; sometimes they have said 'after six months'; sometimes they have said 'after 45 days'. But nobody says it with certainty whether the unprecedented price rise would be checked. In the meantime, what do we see in the market? This time, it is recorded that the rice prices have increased to the extent of 240 per cent; in case of dals, the rise has been to the extent of 400 per cent; in case of wheat, it is 280 per cent. In the meanwhile, the Government has increased the duty on petrol and diesel. The situation is bad and there is no point in denying it. It should be the duty and the priority of the Government to check the unprecedented price rise which the common people of our country are facing.

That was my first point. The Government had passed the FRBM Act in 2003. The Government enacted this Act in order to bring in some discipline in the financial system. But, what have we seen is, till date, there is financial imbalance. I have gone through the Appropriation (No.2) Bill. In that Bill, on page no.3, item no.36, there is a provision for payment of debt. The payment of debt is more than 50 per cent of the total appropriation. You are coming forward with the Appropriation (No.2) Bill in order to pay your debts, not to create any assets for the common man of this country. You could have made provisions for this in the Budget, which was presented in the first half of this Session. You have got many methods to collect revenue and capital. But, when we are talking about the off-Budget provisions, you are going to collect Rs.95,000 crores through the sale of oil bonds, fertilizer bonds, and the Government is acting as a guarantor in this. High debt repayment is obvious, so you are coming forward with the Appropriation Bill. You have not made any provision for it in the Budget. But, you are giving the order or acting as a guarantor, so far as these bonds are concerned. So, now you have to take this burden of bonds and this debt. My point is, the FRBM Act passed in 2003 is not yet effective today. So, this is my second point. On that, I would like to have a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that the Government would do something to make the FRBM Act effective.

3.00 P.M.

Sir, my third point is about the Stimulus Packages. All of us have seen it in newspapers that the Government is in a mood now to wind up the Stimulus Packages gradually. Yes, this is the time when the Government should gradually wind up the Stimulus Packages given in different sectors. But, what are the components of the Stimulus Package? As far as my knowledge goes, there are three components of the Stimulus Package, *i.e.*, reduction of tax, implementation of Pay Commission Report and loan waiver. Gradually, you are winding up all. One important component of it was the loan waiver for farmers. It was a big issue throughout the country. The farmers appreciated it very much. There are many hidden things behind the loan waiver scheme. The Reserve Bank of India has published its Report about loan waiver scheme yesterday. As per that Report, till date, more than 50 per cent of our farmers are in debt trap. So, where is our economy going? Where are your Stimulus Packages going? You are bound to wind it up gradually. There is no other scope for you.

Thirdly, Sir, I firmly believe that there is an inherent structural imbalance in the Budgetary system. The Government should address this problem. There is no scope to adopt a piecemeal attitude in this regard. There are inherent structural imbalances in it. There is ample scope to enhance the direct taxes, but you are not doing this. If at all you are doing it, you are doing it inadequately. You have not adequately increased the direct taxes, or, you have indiscriminately given tax exemptions to the corporate sector. A glaring example of this is the IPL controversy which is going on.

It is a fact. When we are discussing about the Appropriation, things like IPL are not relevant. I have not gone into what IPL or sports is. The road to corporate sector is thrown open and they have enjoyed indiscriminate tax evasion. This is one of the important factors. Outside the Parliament, they make fun of it — "is it a sport of T20 cricket? It is not less than 420 cricket!" I am not blaming cricket, I love it very much. But, we have to address the issues involved in it. Why are you exempting the big houses from tax? This is a structural inherent problem in the Budget management. I appreciate the Finance Minister's attitude towards this and I firmly believe that the Government should do this, "Any wrongdoer will not be spared." I appreciate this attitude of the Finance Minister. He has told this. When there is discussion tomorrow or the day after, I would mention my appreciation to the Finance Minister. You are not increasing the direct taxes and exempt the

corporate houses of the corporate tax; but many essential subjects we are not going to touch, like employment generation, food security, etc.

My fourth point is on fiscal deficit. The highest fiscal deficit was in 2001-02. Everybody knows that it crossed the barrier of 10.5 per cent then. Then came 2003, with FRBM. Up to 2007-08, there was some discipline, but all the discipline was broken one fine morning; all discipline is going to the back benches. In 2009-10, we have seen again the deficit going more than 10 per cent. Who tells the Finance Ministry and the Government to address this problem and manage the Budget adequately? Who would tell this? I would say that the Government should manage the financial system adequately. The finance system should be for the poor people's benefit and not for the corporate sector.

My fifth point is, in the Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has told that there would be a road map to fiscal stabilization or a white paper. My question is, who would prepare this road map? Is it the Ministry? Would you include only economists in the process or there would be politics or there would be people's perception? Let that be in the public domain. This is my proposal. Let all the proposals be in the public domain. Take the experience of public finance experts. There is no dearth of public finance experts in our country. Take their experience. The Government has done a good job so far as the direct tax code is concerned. It is already in the public domain; anybody can send their suggestions, criticisms and proposals. So, in the same way, my proposal so far as the Appropriation (No.2) Bill and Appropriation (No.3) Bill are concerned, let the proposals be in the public domain, let the people give their suggestions and criticisms.

I would take just a minute to say my last point. The votes for the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies are sought. The Ministry of Home Affairs seeks a sum from the Consolidated Fund of India. Why? For the last three years, if you have gone through the Plan Budget, they were not in a position to exhaust their Plan Budget. So, why are you drawing from the Consolidated Fund of India for the Ministry of Home Affairs? The same thing is happening with regard to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. You are not having the Public Distribution System universally. Why are you going to draw from the Consolidated Fund for this Ministry?

Sir, I support this Appropriation (No.2) Bill and Appropriation (No.3) Bill. With this criticism, I hope that the Government will take an appropriate decision at an appropriate time so far as the

economic management of the country is concerned. With these words, I conclude my submission.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी ने सदन में जो विनियोग (संख्याक 2) और (संख्याक 3) विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे इस बात पर दुःख होता है कि जब आम जनता की भावनाओं पर विचार करना चाहिए, जब देश से गरीबी समाप्त करने की बात होनी चाहिए, तब सदन में IPL पर चर्चा होती है। मैंने तो सोचा था कि सदन में BPL और APL पर चर्चा होगी, क्योंकि Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line, ये ऐसी दो लाइनें हैं कि करीब 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी इन्हीं में आ जाती है, लेकिन चंद पूंजीपतियों के IPL को हमने चर्चा का बिंदु बनाया। इस देश में फोन टैपिंग इसलिए कराई गई, ताकि विपक्ष की आवाज को बंद किया जा सके, तो मजबूरन हमें इन चीजों पर बोलना पड़ता है, जिन पर नहीं बोलना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार के बजट से पूरी तरह सहमत नहीं हूँ। इस बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश की जो उपेक्षा है, उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री, बहन मायावती जी ने यद्यपि इस बजट को समर्थन दिया तथा हमने इस बजट को लोक सभा में पास करवाया, लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम आपकी नीतियों से सहमत हैं। मैं तो कहूँगा कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ, यह देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और आप भी उसी प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं, लेकिन बजट में जिस तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की गई है, क्या यह उचित है? मैं बड़ा हर्षित होता, बड़ा गौरवान्वित होता हूँ कि देश के अधिकांश प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से ही हुए। आज भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश ही देश को चला रहा है, क्योंकि UPA की चैयरमैन, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी भी उत्तर प्रदेश से चुनकर आई हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश की जो हालत है, क्या हम इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकते?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज विश्व बैंक की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें कहा गया है कि आजादी के 63 सालों के बाद भी, आज हिंदुस्तान, पूरे विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा गरीब देशों में पहले नंबर पर है। यानी हम अफ्रीकी देशों से भी ज्यादा गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे चले गए हैं, जब कि हम आर्थिक उदारीकरण की बात कर रहे हैं। आप आंकड़े उठाकर देख लीजिए कि 1981 से 1990 के बीच इस देश की गरीबी कुछ दूर हुई, GDP की ग्रोथ भी हुई, हमारी economic position भी अच्छी हुई, लेकिन 1991 के बाद, जब से इस देश में उदारीकरण का दौर चला, तो चंद घरानों को तो लाभ मिला, लेकिन देश में गरीबी बढ़ती चली गई। कल मैं सदन में उपस्थित नहीं था, कल मुझे आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर बोलना था। मैं उसके आंकड़े देख रहा था। तेंदुलकर समिति ने रिपोर्ट दी कि इस देश में गांव में रहने वाला व्यक्ति, जिसकी मासिक आय 360 रुपए है, वह गरीबी रेखा में नहीं माना गया, उसे अमीर मान लिया गया और उसकी गरीबी दूर हो गई।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

शहर में रहने वाला व्यक्ति, जिसकी मासिक आय 560 रुपए हो गई, उसको भी गरीब नहीं माना गया। क्या 360 रुपए प्रति माह या 560 रुपए प्रति माह आमदनी में आज किसी का परिवार चल सकता है? जब हम यहां BPL रुपए की बात करते हैं, तो तेंदुलकर समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर करते हैं। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं कि 360 रुपए प्रति माह या 560 रुपए प्रति माह की आमदनी वाला व्यक्ति इस देश में गरीब है या नहीं? आप इसमें सुधार की बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं? सभी को यह अपेक्षा थी कि वित्त मंत्री जी, लोक सभा में छूट की तमाम घोषणाएं करेंगे, इस देश के गरीबों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाने के लिए किसी छूट की घोषणा करेंगे, लेकिन यह कहीं नहीं दिखाई दिया। श्रीमन् एक और परंपरा बन गई है कि जब बजट पेश होता है, तब टैक्स नहीं लगाए जाते हैं और जैसे ही बजट पेश हो जाता है, उसके बाद अलग से टैक्स थोप दिए जाते हैं। इस बार भी जब बजट पेश हुआ, उस समय न तो पेट्रोलियम के दाम बढ़ाए गए और न ही किसान की खाद के दाम बढ़ाए गए, लेकिन बजट पेश होने के बाद जब बजट कमिटियों को चला गया, तो डीजल और पेट्रोल के दाम भी बढ़ गए और किसान के लिए उपयोगी चाहे यूरिया हो, चाहे डीएपी हो, उनके भी दाम बढ़ गए। विगत 27 तारीख को तमाम दलों ने महंगाई के विरोध में "भारत बंद" की घोषणा की। इस पर चर्चा होनी थी, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम यह परंपरा तो समाप्त होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जब वर्ष का बजट पेश होता है, तो पूरे देश की जनता उसको सुनती है और पूरे देश की जनता की निगाह उस पर रहती है। इससे हमें पता लगता है कि साल भर का हमारा आय-व्यय का लेखा-जोखा क्या है, साल भर का खर्चा क्या है और हमारे देश की स्थिति क्या है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने तो घोषणा कर दी कि हम financially अच्छी स्थिति में हैं। इस वर्ष हमारी ग्रोथ 7.1 परसेंट होने की संभावना है। हमने जीडीपी ग्रोथ को 8 परसेंट से ऊपर माना है और हमारी यह अपेक्षा है कि जिस दिन हमारी जीडीपी की ग्रोथ 10 परसेंट पहुंच जाएगी, तो यह देश विश्व के उन देशों की श्रेणी में पहुंच जाएगी, जो आज अमीर देश कहलाते हैं, लेकिन सत्यता क्या है। मैंने अभी आपके सामने विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट का उदाहरण दिया कि विश्व बैंक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में हिन्दुस्तान को विश्व का सबसे गरीब देश माना है। आजादी के 63 वर्ष बाद जब हम इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, इतना पैसा खर्च होने के बाद हर साल बजट में तमाम घोषणाएं करते हैं, हमने सोशल जस्टिस डिपार्टमेंट बना रखा है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... श्रीमन्, अभी तो शुरुआत हुई है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Only one minute is left.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, थोड़ी सीमाओं से बाहर तो निकलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : What can I do? It is displayed on the board.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, कल पावर मिनिस्टर पावर सैक्टर की मीटिंग ले रहे थे। मैंने सोचा कि पावर मिनिस्टर कुछ घोषणा करेंगे। जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का पावर मिनिस्टर था, तो मैंने तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री के सामने इस बात को रखा था कि जब तक पूरे देश में बिजली की एक रेट नहीं होगा, तब तक पावर सैक्टर में सुधार नहीं होगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना था। वैसे तो पावर स्टेट का विषय है, लेकिन तमाम राज्यों में बिजली की दरें अलग-अलग हैं, चाहे ग्रामीण अंचल की हो, चाहे कमर्शियल हो, चाहे घरेलू इस्तेमाल की हो, चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल बिजली हो। रेट अलग-अलग होने के कारण आज देश में बिजली की यह स्थिति है। मैं निश्चित तौर पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि जब तक देश में infrastructure को develop नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। आज विश्व में जितनी भी कंट्रीज ने develop किया है, पूरे यूरोप में चले जाइए, अमेरिका चले जाइए, उन्होंने पहला अपना infrastructure develop किया, तब उनका देश develop हुआ है। आज हमारे देश में यह स्थिति है कि आज भी रेल की स्पीड 40-50 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है और रोड की स्पीड भी इसी average में पड़ती है। जिस देश में रेल और रोड की स्पीड 40-50 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है, उस देश में कितना विकास होगा? Infrastructure develop करने की कहीं कोई बात नहीं हो रही है, बजट में कहीं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की गई है। हम सब मान रहे हैं कि देश में बिजली की बहुत कमी है, लेकिन उस कमी को दूर कैसे किया जाए, इस पर कोई बात नहीं कर रहा है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश को गरीबी से अलग ले जाना चाहते हैं। अगर हमारी मुख्य मंत्री जी ने 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग कर ली कि हमको स्पेशल पैकेज दे दिया जाए, आप स्टेट को दे रहे हैं, आपने बिहार को स्पेशल पैकेज दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Agarwalji, you have to conclude. You have exhausted your time.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि जिस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा हो रही है, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि हमारे स्टेट की चाहे irrigation की स्कीम हो, चाहे पावर की स्कीम हो, चाहे रोड की स्कीम हो, चाहे हमारे स्टेट के विकास के लिए कोई और स्कीम हो, चाहे स्पेशल पैकेज की बात हो, जिस तरीके से उपेक्षा की गई, हम उसका विरोध करते हैं। हमने आपका बजट पास कराया, हमने आपका Finance Bill पास कराया। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम पूरे तरीके से आपके हाथों में चले गए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम आज भी एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल को पास कराने के लिए इसके पक्ष में रहेंगे, लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि आज आप इस सदन में घोषणा करें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाएगा, जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश में

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बैठिए...बैठिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : इन शब्दों के साथ आपके आदेश का पालन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात यहीं पर खत्म करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं जानता हूँ कि केवल सात मिनट का वक्त है और यह सभी जानते हैं कि लोक सभा में इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद राज्य सभा से इसका पारित होना एक formality है, लेकिन सारी दुनिया में, जहां भी संसदीय शासन प्रणाली है, जहां द्विसदनात्मक संसद है, वहां अपर हाउस का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि प्रथम सदन में अगर कोई गलती होती है या जल्दबाजी में कोई फैसला होता है, तो इस सदन के लोगों के विचारों से शायद सरकार कुछ सीख ले और कुछ करेक्शन करे, कुछ सुधार करे - यही इस सदन की सबसे बड़ी उपयोगिता है, जहां तक वित्तीय मामलों का प्रश्न है।

श्रीमन्, मैं सिर्फ दो बिंदुओं की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा - एक तो सदन जो पैसा खर्च करने के लिए स्वीकृत करता है, गवर्नमेंट को यह देखना होगा कि वह वास्तव में जिस उद्देश्य से दिया जा रहा है, क्या उसी उद्देश्य के लिए खर्च हो रहा है? दूसरे, भ्रष्टाचार चरम सीमा पर है। ब्लैक मनी ने पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में एक समानांतर अर्थव्यवस्था को कायम कर दिया है, parallel economy है। एक बार एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, करीब तीस साल पहले, उसके बाद ब्लैक मनी के बारे में कोई authentic बात, इस तरह की बात नहीं आई कि इस देश में कितनी ब्लैक मनी है। सर, आप जानते हैं, economics का सिद्धांत है, किसी बड़े विद्वान ने कभी कहा था कि कभी-कभी खोटा सिक्का असली सिक्के को मार्केट से बाहर कर देता है। ब्लैक मनी की यही स्थिति हिंदुस्तान में हो गई है और इसकी वजह से जो पैसा जहां पहुंचना चाहिए, वहां नहीं पहुंच पाता है। जितना धन जिस योजना पर लगना चाहिए, उसकी सही तरीके से monitoring भी नहीं हो पा रही है। तो एक तो भ्रष्टाचार, और पिछले दिनों, रोजाना जिसकी वजह से सदन में अव्यवस्थाएं होती रहीं, वह भी भ्रष्टाचार से जुड़ा था, उसकी चर्चा मैं यहां नहीं करना चाहूंगा। दूसरे, एक बार मैंने पढ़ा था कि प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब ने कहीं भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि अगर आर्थिक वृद्धि का फायदा देश के सभी लोगों को नहीं पहुंच रहा, तो सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों से ग्रोथ दर्ज कराने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। Trickle Down सिद्धांत अब प्रासंगिक नहीं रह गया है - यह स्वयं वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था। श्रीमन्, जो आंकड़े आते हैं, वे बहुत ही deceptive हैं। इस देश की आबादी का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसा है, जो बिल्कुल गरीब है, जिसका कोई ग्रोथ रेट है ही नहीं। पांच-दस परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनका पैसा तीन सौ गुना, चार सौ गुना और हजारों गुना बढ़ जाता है, लेकिन बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आबादी ऐसी है, जिसका पैसा नहीं बढ़ता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट नीचे के तीस परसेंट, उसके बाद बीस परसेंट, उसके बाद बीस परसेंट लोगों का ग्रोथ रेट देखे, तो आपको अंदाज लग जाएगा कि कितने लोग गरीब हैं। इस देश में खेती लगभग 63 फीसदी लोगों को...हालांकि इस बार के इकॉनामिक सर्वे ने उसको 53 परसेंट कर दिया है। क्योंकि जीडीपी में उसका हिस्सा ही घटकर 15 परसेंट रह गया है। स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गयी है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर लगभग 63 परसेंट लोगों को रोजी देने वाला सेक्टर है लेकिन उसका ग्रोथ रेट लगभग negative है। इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। कुछ लोगों की पूंजी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है और average आ जाता है कि ग्रोथ रेट 5 परसेंट रहेगा, 6 परसेंट रहेगा, 7 परसेंट रहेगा, लेकिन वह actual नहीं होता

है, दर्पण में जो सही तस्वीर दिखाई देनी चाहिए, वह नहीं होती है। जब तक ऐग्रीकल्चर का ग्रोथ रेट 6 परसेंट पर नहीं आएगा, तब तक आपके आंकड़े चाहे कुछ भी कहते रहें, हमारा गरीब आदमी गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर नहीं उठेगा। महोदय, यह जो ब्लैक मनी है और जो आंकड़ों का मकड़जाल है, इसके जरिए गवर्नमेंट खुश हो जाती है। मैं कल सुन रहा था, इसी की चर्चा चल रही थी और एक साहब कह रहे थे कि मैं इस चीज को मानने को तैयार नहीं कि इस देश के 78 परसेंट लोग 20 रुपए या उससे कम पर निर्भर हैं। इस पर लोक सभा में बड़ा शोर हुआ। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य है कि जब स्वयं Economic Survey कहता है कि 63 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं जो 20 रुपए प्रतिदिन से लेकर 8 रुपए के बीच खर्च करते हैं, उस पर निर्भर रह सकते हैं तो क्या इन्हें आप सम्पन्न मानेंगे या गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर मानेंगे? इस देश में गरीबों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से और वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस पैसे को सही तरीके से लोगों के कल्याण में लगाएं, जिसकी सदन स्वीकृति दे रहा है। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, तब तक आप आंकड़ों के जरिए कहते रहेंगे कि हम 27 परसेंट रह गए हैं या 22 परसेंट रह गए हैं, लेकिन वह रिएलिटी के नजदीक नहीं है। सर, ऐसी बहुत सारी बातें हैं लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि समय बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है और आप घंटी बजाने वाले हैं। यहां पर वित्त राज्य मंत्री श्री मीणा बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे यहीं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पैसे का सही सदुपयोग हो, भ्रष्टाचारियों के खिलाफ आप ऐक्शन लेना शुरू कर दें और काले धन पर अंकुश लगाएं तो देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मेरा समय सिर्फ पांच मिनट का है, लेकिन मेरी गुजारिश होगी कि आप मुझे एक-आध मिनट उस सीमा के बाहर जाने की इजाजत दें। महोदय, मैं सरकार का और वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान, जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, उसमें एक बिन्दु की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि हमारा संविधान जो दिशा निर्देश दे रहा है, उसके मुताबिक हम पैसा खर्च कर पा रहे हैं या नहीं, यह हमें देखना चाहिए। 1951 से 1956 के बीच में हम लोगों ने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना पेश की। हमारा संविधान एक मामले में दुनिया के बाकी मुल्कों से अलग है। किस मामले में अलग है? दुनिया के बाकी संविधान यह बताते हैं कि शासन की प्रणाली कैसी होगी, किस ढंग से शासन चलेगा, लेकिन हमारा संविधान हमें एक दर्शन भी देता है। वह दर्शन, संविधान के जो Directive Principles हैं, दिशा निर्देशक तत्व हैं, उनसे हम हासिल करते हैं। महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। संविधान की जो धारा 38 है, उस धारा का जो दूसरा भाग है, वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। वह भाग यह कह रहा है कि राज्य विशेष तौर पर आय की असमानताओं को कम करने का प्रयास करेगा। इन्कम में यह जो गैर बराबरी है गरीब और अमीर आदमी के बीच में, उस गैप को कम करने की कोशिश करेगा और न केवल व्यक्तियों के बीच, बल्कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले हर लोगों के समूह के बीच में प्रतिष्ठा, सुविधाओं और अवसर की असमानता को समाप्त करने का प्रयास करेगा। संविधान ने यह दिशा निर्देश हमको दिया था। और इस संविधान सभा में जब इस चैप्टर पर बहस हो रही थी, जब उस बहस को आप पढ़ेंगे, तब आप देखेंगे कि हमारे

संविधान निर्माताओं ने आजादी के बाद किस तरह का सपना देखा था। लेकिन आज जो देश की स्थिति है, उस स्थिति को देखकर आप अंदाजा लगाइए कि हम कहां से कहां तक पहुंचे हैं। आज व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति के बीच में जो गैर बराबरी है, उसकी बात कहां से की जाए? हमको याद है जब महात्मा गांधी ने दांडी मार्च किया था उस समय उन्होंने जो मांग पत्र बनाया था, उस मांग पत्र में यह बात लिखी गई थी कि इस देश के जो वॉयसराय और सामान्य आदमी हैं, उनके बीच आमदनी में क्या फर्क है, इसकी उन्होंने घोर निन्दा की थी। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने 1930 में लाहौर में जब सम्पूर्ण आजादी की घोषणा की थी, उस सम्पूर्ण आजादी के घोषणा पत्र को आप पढ़िए, उसमें भी कहा गया था कि हम इस असमानता को दूर करेंगे और हम वेतन को, खर्चे को घटाने का प्रयास करेंगे। क्या हमने उस लक्ष्य को हासिल किया है? आदमी और आदमी के बीच में गैर बराबरी कितनी बढ़ गई है, इसका तो अनुमान ही नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। इस देश में 7 हजार, 8 हजार करोड़ का मकान बन रहा है, लोग अपनी बीवियों को, अपने बच्चों को उनके बर्थ-डे पर तीन-तीन सौ, चार-चार सौ करोड़ रुपए का गिफ्ट दे रहे हैं, तो उस देश में गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच क्या खाई है, यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। क्षेत्रों के बीच में क्या हालत है, सब को पता है? उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बिहार से आता हूं। यह जो 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का बजट पेपर है, उसके पेज-198 पर प्रति व्यक्ति GSDP में असमानता इंगित है कि 1993-94 से 2004-05 तक बिहार न्यूनतम प्रति व्यक्ति GSDP वाला राज्य है। और उसमें जो दूसरे हैं, इसको भी आप देख लीजिए। दोनों के बीच में कितना फर्क है, यह आपका बजट पेपर ही बता रहा है। बजट पेपर में जो आपने आंकड़ा दिया है, उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। GSDP में प्रति व्यक्ति क्या हिस्सा है और आबादी क्या है? बिहार के पास 7 हजार 486 लाख रुपए है और उसके ऊपर आंध्र प्रदेश का आंकड़ा है 26 हजार 655, आंध्र प्रदेश की आबादी 8.03 परसेंट, बिहार की आबादी 8.75 परसेंट है। यह हालत है और इसलिए आप देख लीजिए कि बिहार का 7,486 है, छत्तीसगढ़ का 20,363 है, हरियाणा का 35,893 है, इसी तरह का आंकड़ा है। अब आप बताइए कि जहां आज 8.75 आबादी रहती है वह आबादी इसलिए पीछे है क्योंकि उसका आमदनी का जो जरिया है वह इतना कम हो तो इसको आप कैसे आगे बढ़ाएगा, जो विकसित राज्य हैं कैसे उनके बराबर आएगा और क्या आप मानते हैं कि अगर बिहार की तरक्की नहीं होगी और वहां की 8.75 परसेंट की जो आबादी है वह उसी तरह से पिछड़ी रहेगी, तो क्या यह देश आगे बढ़ जाएगा? मैं यही सवाल आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं। जो सामान्य बजट प्रक्रिया है जिसके तहत आप राज्यों को सहायता देते हैं या उस तरीके से जो दबे हुए राज्य हैं, पिछड़े राज्य हैं क्या आप उनको ऊपर उठा पाएंगे? आप उनके लिए क्या कह रहे हैं, यह हम जानना चाहेंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दूसरी बात की ओर भी आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। यह आर्थिक मंदी का दौर रहा, महंगाई बेतहाशा बढ़ रही है। ऐसी हालत में वित्त मंत्री जी ने तीन किशतों में लगभग साढ़े तीन

लाख करोड़ रुपए का लाभ कारपोरेट सेक्टर को दिया। लेकिन सचमुच आर्थिक मंदी का प्रभाव जो देश के धनी लोग हैं, क्या उनके ऊपर पड़ा है? यह जो एक पत्रिका Forbes है, जो दुनिया भर के अरबपतियों की संख्या के बारे में बताया करती है, उसने कहा है कि इस बीच में जो आर्थिक मंदी का दौर रहा है, इस दौर में हमारे देश में अरबपतियों की संख्या दोगुनी हो गई है। पिछले साल जो आर्थिक मंदी का दौर था, उसमें हमारे देश में 25 प्रतिशत ज्यादा कारें बिकी हैं, पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में करीब 15 लाख कारें ज्यादा बिकी हैं। यही नहीं, वित्त मंत्री जी आप यह भी देखेंगे कि पिछले साल जितनी नई मोटर गाड़ियां देश में लांच हुई हैं, उतनी कभी लांच नहीं हुई थीं। देश में गरीबी है, देश में महंगाई है और उसके बावजूद हमारे देश में अरबपतियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। अरबपतियों को और कारपोरेट सेक्टर को मंदी से निपटने के लिए सरकार साढ़े तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये की रिबेट दे रही है, इसका क्या मतलब है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तिवारी जी, दो मिनट का समय ज्यादा हो गया है। आपने एक मिनट का समय मांगा था, लेकिन दो मिनट का समय ज्यादा हो गया है।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। यह जो स्थिति है, इस स्थिति के बारे में, एक देवेन्द्र शर्मा जी हैं, मैं उनका लेख पढ़ रहा था, उन्होंने बहुत बढ़िया जमुला इस्तेमाल किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि लागत का समाजीकरण, जो इन्वेस्टमेंट है, उसका तो समाजीकरण हो, लेकिन मुनाफे का निजीकरण होना चाहिए। फिक्की की एक रिपोर्ट है जिसमें बताया गया है कि कारपोरेट सेक्टर की आमदनी 130 से 150 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ी है, लेकिन आप उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगा रहे हैं। जो गरीबों को राशन मिल रहा है, जो गरीबों को सब्सिडी मिल रही है, उसके ऊपर बहुत लोगों की नजर है कि इससे बहुत बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है। सरकार बहुत अच्छा काम करने जा रही है, वह फूड सेक्योरिटी एक्ट को लेकर आ रही है, 25 किलो अनाज तीन रुपये के हिसाब से बीपीएल वालों को देने में करीब 28860 रुपये का खर्च होगा, अगर 35 किलो दिया जाए तो 40400 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च होगा और मैक्सिमम 56000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च का अनुमान है।...(समय की घंटी)... गरीबों को 40400 करोड़ रुपया देने में आपकी छाती फटती है और दूसरी तरफ साढ़े तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये आपने कारपोरेट सेक्टर को दान में दे दिए।...(समय की घंटी)... यह जनता का पैसा है, यह गरीब देश का पैसा है। इस देश में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं।...(समय की घंटी)... उनके पेट पर लात मार कर अमीर लोगों को मुनाफा पहुंचा रहे हैं।...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तिवारी जी, आप समाप्त करिए। आप इधर देखिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। यहां पर वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं। आप संविधान को सामने रखिए, संविधान के जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं, उनको सामने रखिए और उसके जो दिशा-निर्देश हैं,

उनके हिसाब से आप खर्च कर रहे हैं कि नहीं, यह देखिए।...(समय की घंटी)... इसी कसौटी पर आप अपने बजट को देखिए, इससे ही कई समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और सबसे पहली बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार बुनियादी तौर पर नीयो लिबरल इकनोमिक पॉलिसी को ही इम्प्लीमेंट कर रही है। सर, महंगाई का क्या असर है, यह आपने देखा है। पिछली 27 तारीख को पूरा हिन्दुस्तान बंद रहा। केन्द्र सरकार को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की मदद करनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। हालांकि सरकार ने टैक्स के माध्यम से या stimulus package के माध्यम से बड़े घराने को पांच लाख करोड़ से भी ज्यादा की छूट दे रखी है और इसके चलते जो आम लोग हैं, जो मेहनत-मशक्कत करने वाले लोग हैं, जो विशेषकर जंगलों में रहने वाले हैं, उनके ऊपर टैक्स का बोझ सरकार बढ़ा रही है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग माइन्स के इलाके में काम करते हैं, जो जंगलों में रहते हैं, उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है, उनकी टोटल आमदनी के ऊपर साढ़े सात परसेंट जोड़कर उस पर इन्कम टैक्स लिया जा रहा है। इनको सरकार द्वारा छूट देनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन इनके बदले में सरकार बड़े घरानों को छूट दे रही है।

दूसरी तरफ देखिए डीजल, पेट्रोल और खाद पर टैक्स बढ़ाकर सरकार ने आम लोगों के ऊपर महंगाई का बोझ और बढ़ा दिया है। किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर पर कोई छूट नहीं दी जा रही है। आज देश की जो आर्थिक अवस्था है, उसमें सबसे कमजोर किसानों को मजबूत करने के लिए उनको फर्टिलाइजर पर छूट देनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन सरकार ने उन पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ाया है। एक तरफ इन्होंने कहा कि जो देश में काला धन है, हम उसको निकालेंगे, लेकिन उसको निकालने के बजाए सरकार और छूट दे रही है। महंगाई बढ़ाकर वह सब नहीं कर पा रही है जो आम लोगों के लिए करना चाहिए। दुनिया की आर्थिक मंदी के दौर में Public sector ने अपने देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को खड़ा रखा था, मजबूत रखा था, आज उस पब्लिक सेक्टर का शेयर धड़ल्ले से बेच रहे हैं। सरकार को इसको बेचने से रोकना चाहिए, क्योंकि यही देश का बुनियादी ढांचा है और देश को मजबूत कर सकता है। इसलिए Public sector के शेयर बेचना सरकार को बंद करवा देना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपका एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां भुखमरी की अवस्था है और सरकार के पास अनाज रखने के लिए गोदाम नहीं हैं। इस कारण से राजस्थान में गेहूं सड़ रहा है, लेकिन राजस्थान में शराब को गोदामों में रखा जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं समय का पूरा ध्यान रख रहा हूं, क्योंकि आपने पांच मिनट कहा था। अभी तो तीन ही मिनट हुए हैं। वहां पर AC गोदामों में शराब रखी जा रही है और हमारा गेहूं बाहर सड़ रहा है। अगर इस बारे में अधिकारियों से पूछा जाता है, तो कहा जाता है कि chemically treat करके इनको खाने लायक बना देंगे। सरकार को गेहूं को गोदामों में रखने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में गरीबी के

विभिन्न आंकड़े आ रहे हैं। माननीय श्री अर्जुनसेन गुप्त जी की रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से देश की 73 प्रतिशत आबादी प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से बीस रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं खर्च कर सकती है। श्री तेंदुलकर साहब के हिसाब से 42 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं। इनके लिए जो Public distribution system होना चाहिए, इनके लिए बजट में जो और एलोकेशन होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ जो हमारे देश के बड़े लोग हैं, धन्ना सेठ हैं, वे IPL और दूसरे माध्यमों से सट्टेबाजी कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर सरकार को जो टैक्स लगाना चाहिए, वह नहीं लगा रही है और आंख मूंदकर बैठी हुई है। इस बजट में काले धन की उगाही का कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं आया है।

सर, मैं शिक्षा के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... आपने पांच मिनट कहा था, अभी चार मिनट ही हुए हैं, मैं पांच मिनट होने से पहले ही बंद कर दूंगा। आज शिक्षा का बाजारीकरण हो रहा है। इस बजट में शिक्षा के ऊपर जो एलोकेशन होना चाहिए था, वह कहीं नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है। Agricultural research के ऊपर और एलोकेशन होना चाहिए था, जो हमारी Natural resource है, mines and minerals हैं, उनके रिसर्च पर जो एलोकेशन करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया है और इनका एलोकेशन कम रखा गया है। इनके लिए और एलोकेशन रखने के बजाए धन्नासेठों को छूट दी गई है, इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि आम लोगों पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ाया गया है, उन पर टैक्स का बोझ कम किया जाए। जो कम आमदनी करने वाले हैं, उनको Food security दी जाए तथा health, drinking water and employment generation को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। ...(समय की घंटी)... शिक्षा का व्यवसायिकरण हो रहा है, उसको रोका जाए।

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस UPA-II की सरकार ने बड़े जोर से नारा दिया था कि यह सरकार आम आदमी की सरकार है, आम लोगों की सरकार है, लेकिन जब बजट आया, तो उसको देखकर प्रतीत होता है कि यह सरकार आम आदमी की नहीं, बल्कि खास आदमी की है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कौन सी व्यवस्था है पांच लाख करोड़ की रकम उन लोगों के लिए माफ कर दी गई, जो कि ऑलरेडी बहुत बड़े पूंजीपति हैं। उन लोगों के लिए, जो इस देश को लूट रहे हैं। आपने इलेक्शन से पहले सिर्फ सात हजार करोड़ रुपया गरीबों और किसानों के लिए दिया। आपने पूरे देश को सिर पर उठा लिया कि हम गरीबों के हितैषी हैं। आप सात हजार करोड़ रुपया किसान को देते हैं तो पूरे देश में ढिंढ़ोरा पीटते हैं और पांच लाख करोड़ रुपया, उन अमीरों के लिए, जिनसे उनकी सांठ-गांठ है, उसकी चर्चा तक नहीं होती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी उन पांच लाख करोड़ रुपये का हिसाब दें कि वह क्यों माफ किया, किन-किन परिस्थितियों में माफ किया गया और उसका क्या क्राइटेरिया है? यह पांच लाख करोड़ रुपया माफ करना इस देश के लिए बहुत घातक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी को इस पर सफाई देनी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नरेगा में इतना बड़ा एलोकेशन होता है। इस सदन में बैठे हुए हम लोग यह जानते हैं, गांव-गांव के गरीब लोगों को पता है कि नरेगा में जो पैसा जाता है, इसमें आपकी जो

व्यवस्था है, उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं किया जा रहा है। वहां पर नब्बे परसेंट पैसे की लूट की जा रही है। मैंने बार-बार कहा कि पहले अपने सिस्टम को सुधारिए, फिर आप पैसे का एलोकेशन कीजिए। हम लोग, जो गरीब किसान हैं, छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, जो गांव में पैसा कमाते हैं, उन पर आप दस तरह के कर्ज के माध्यम से डबल वसूली करते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 1998 के बाद आपकी सरकार दो बार आई, लेकिन आपने एक बार भी कोशिश नहीं की कि एक गरीब किसान पांच मील दूरी तय करके अपने एकाउंट में पैसा जमा करने के लिए शहर में आता है, लेकिन आपकी कैसी व्यवस्था है, आप कैसे वित्त मंत्री हैं कि वह बीस हजार से ज्यादा जमा नहीं कर सकता है। आपका पूंजीपति पांच करोड़ रुपए एक दिन में जमा कर सकता है और निकाल सकता है, लेकिन अगर वह पांच मील दूर से सफर करके आता है तो बीस हजार रुपए जमा करने के लिए उसे दो घंटे खड़े रहना पड़ता है, तब वह बीस हजार रुपए जमा करता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अपने आज तक उसमें अमेंडमेंट क्यों नहीं किया? आपने 1982 में किया, 1998 में किया, उसके बाद आपने उसमें अमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत नहीं समझी। यह इसलिए नहीं समझी कि आपकी सरकार किसानों की सरकार नहीं है, आपकी सरकार गरीबों की सरकार नहीं है, आपकी सरकार मजदूरों की सरकार नहीं है, आप सिर्फ जुबान से जुबानी जमा खर्च करते हैं। पूरी दुनिया देख रही है। आपके आईपीएल को तीन साल हो गए। आईपीएल चलाया जा रहा है, लूटमार हो रही है, बॉल टू बॉल फिक्सिंग की जा रही है, विकेट टू विकेट फैंकी जाती है, सब फिक्स किया जाता है। हर प्लेयर कितने ओवर बॉल करेगा, किस पर सिक्स मारा जाता है, किस पर नो बॉल होगा, किस पर वाइड बॉल होगा, इसकी फिक्सिंग की जाती है। उस वक्त आपका तंत्र कहां था, आपके वित्त मंत्री क्या कर रहे थे, उनकी इंकवायरी क्यों नहीं की? जो आईपीएल के मोदी थे, उनके ऊपर नजर क्यों नहीं रखी गई? वे दो साल पहले पांच लाख इनकम टैक्स भरते हैं और आज ग्यारह करोड़ इन एडवांस में पे करते हैं। आपकी नजर कहां गई थी? मैं समझता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी को ...**(व्यवधान)**... हां, वह तो पूरी सरकार है। उनमें पांच-सात लोगों की नहीं कहते, वहां भी गरीब लोग बैठे हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी पूछ नहीं होती है, वहां चंद लोग हैं, जो सरकार को चला रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूं, आप ठीक कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपको भी मालूम है, हमको भी मालूम है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी को रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी होनी चाहिए। वे इस पांच लाख करोड़ रुपए की सट्टेबाजी की अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी लें और इस सदन में भारत सरकार से इस्तीफा दें, क्योंकि उनकी गलती से, उनकी सरबराही में इतना बड़ा काम हुआ है। इतना सीनियर लीडर होते हुए इस देश में इतना बड़ा घोटाला हुआ। वे पांच लाख करोड़ रुपए की सट्टेबाजी की जिम्मेदारी लें और अपने पद से इस्तीफा देने का काम करें। मैं और कुछ नहीं कहता, मैं केवल यह कहता हूं कि आप गरीबों की बात कहते हैं, अगर आपने इसमें दिशा नहीं दी, तो आपकी आवाज, जो गरीबों तक जा रही है, आपके कार्यक्रम और आपका यह गरीब किसान नहीं बच सकेगा, आप दुबारा सत्ता में नहीं आ पाएंगे। आपकी कथनी और करनी में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है, आप उसमें एका लाइए। मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। इस देश में जो बैकवर्ड रीजन है, जिसके लिए सपना लिया है, उसके बारे में इस बजट में, इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में सरकार को अच्छा ध्यान देना जरूरी था। देखने में आता है कि जहां माओइस्ट लोग हैं, जहां नक्सली लोग आम जनता को कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं, वहां सब पिछड़ा इलाका है, वह सब बैकवर्ड रीजन है, वह सब शेड्यूल्ड एरिया है। वह सब backward region है, वह सब scheduled area है, मगर आजादी के 63 साल बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने उस एरिया के development के लिए अभी तक कुछ अच्छा बजट या प्रोग्राम नहीं किया है, जिसके चलते अभी देश की जो problem है, naxalism या maoists की, उसी region में है। पूरे बंगाल से लेकर पूरे महाराष्ट्र तक, जहां पिछड़ा इलाका है, जहां गरीब इलाका है, उसी इलाके में वे लोग अपना प्रभाव बढ़ा रहे हैं और वहां के youth को भड़का कर नौकरी के नाम पर अपनी तरफ कर रहे हैं। उड़ीसा, झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ के backward regions देश के मध्य में हैं। इनके लिए भारत सरकार को कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा और इनके लिए special programme करना पड़ेगा।

इसके बाद देश का जो Tribal Welfare Department है, उस डिपार्टमेंट को भारत सरकार कुछ सालों से continuously neglect करती आ रही है। हम लोगों ने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के Tribal Welfare Department के लिए प्लान में सिर्फ 1,200 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। यह कोई बजट है! जो Scheduled Tribes सबसे पीछे हैं, जो Scheduled Castes समाज में सबसे पीछे हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जिनके पास काम नहीं है, जिनके पास घर नहीं है, जिनके पास खाने के लिए दो टाइम का अनाज नहीं है, उनके लिए भारत सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। जैसा साबिर अली साहब बोल रहे थे कि भारत सरकार multinational company को 5 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा subsidy देती है, छूट देती है और यह जो गरीब आदमी है, इसके लिए सिर्फ 1.00 करोड़! यह सरकार जब इनके बारे में बोलती है और जब development की बात आती है, तो सरकार सब समय बोलती है कि नहीं, financial crisis है। Multi national company को छूट देने के लिए कहां financial crisis है? जो Tribal Welfare Department, Social Justice Department, Minority Welfare Department और OBC के development के लिए, department हैं, समाज के सबसे निचले वर्ग का गरीब आदमी उन्हीं डिपार्टमेंट्स से ताल्लुक रखता है। अगर इन डिपार्टमेंट्स को neglect किया जाएगा, तो क्या होगा? इस देश में 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आदमी इन डिपार्टमेंट्स के अन्दर आते हैं, मगर इन डिपार्टमेंट्स का बजट देखने से मालूम होता है कि it is below Rs. 5,000 crores. इससे क्या होगा?

सर, इसके बाद लेबर डिपार्टमेंट है। ज्यादातर आदमी, जो देश को बनाने वाले हैं, निचले स्तर में हैं, वे इस डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर जाते हैं। यह जो labour class है, जिसे आप लोग working class कहते हैं, अभी जितनी multi national companies नए तौर से हिन्दुस्तान में बनी हैं, उसकी मजदूरी हर रोज कितनी है? 1,500 रुपए महीने से उनकी तन्खाह चालू होती है और maximum अभी grade 'D' की नौकरी में 4,000 रुपए महीने तन्खाह है। न उनका PF कटता है, न उनका कोई insurance है और कुछ नहीं है। पहले इन लोगों को रखते हैं और फिर दूसरे

दिन निकाल देते हैं। ऐसा होने से इन गरीब आदमियों का economic development नहीं होगा। इसीलिए working class, labour class की service security होनी चाहिए। सर, आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हिन्दुस्तान का निग्लेक्टिड एरिया है, हमारे वे भाई भी हिन्दुस्तान के ही हैं। आजादी के 63 साल बाद भी सरकार को स्वतंत्र रूप से उनके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा और खास तौर पर उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए प्रोग्राम बनाने पड़ेंगे एवं उनको देश के साथ लाना पड़ेगा। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा कि फ्यूचर में देश के लिए वे सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम बन कर खड़े हो जाएंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। मैं अपने जीवन में पहली बार किसी मनी बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, इसलिए यदि कोई गलती हो तो मुझे क्षमा करना। मैंने इससे पहले कभी इतने अंक भी नहीं पढ़े थे, इसलिए इस विनियोग विधेयक में जो राशि दी गई है, उसको पढ़ना भी मेरे लिए कठिन है, जैसे 466 खरब, 10 अरब, 38 करोड़ वगैरह-वगैरह।

इस देश में आज कितने ही लोग महंगाई के कारण मारे जा रहे हैं। मैं प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब और अन्य सबकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ। मैं सोचता था कि इस देश में महंगाई पर इतना बड़ा प्रदर्शन हुआ, लोगों ने भारत बंद किया, लेकिन उस पर हम सहानुभूति के दो शब्द भी नहीं बोल सके। और नहीं तो कम से कम यह तो मानना चाहिए था कि देश में महंगाई बढ़ी है। कम से कम देश के प्रति सहानुभूति का इज़हार तो कर देते। यह इतना सम्पन्न देश है, जिसका बजट बनाते समय हम बहुत सी बातों के संबंध में सावधानियां बरत सकते हैं, जो हमने नहीं बरतीं और रोज हम नई-नई मांग लेकर आते हैं। जब मैं आपकी विनियोग विधेयक की राशियां देख रहा था, जिसे आप कानून के द्वारा पक्का करना चाहते हैं, तो मैंने देखा कि भारत की संघित राशि में से 36 हजार करोड़ से अधिक की पूंजी रक्षा के लिए मांगी है, 7.9 हजार करोड़ की पूंजी पुलिस के लिए मांगी है और 8 हजार करोड़ की पूंजी सड़क परिवहन के लिए मांगी है। जब मैं विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के बारे में सोचता हूँ तो विचार आता है कि इस देश की रक्षा का क्या हाल है। हमारी चारों सीमाएं असुरक्षित हैं। न तो हम समुद्र की ओर से सुरक्षित हैं, न भूमि पर सुरक्षित हैं, आखिर हम कहाँ पर सुरक्षित हैं? हम ये सब जो राशियां मांग रहे हैं, आखिर किस काम के लिए मांग रहे हैं?

मैं यहाँ एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगा, रूस से एक पोत आने वाला था, उसका नाम शायद गोर्शकोव था, पिछली बार विदेश मंत्री जी से भी मैंने उसके बारे में पूछा था कि उसका क्या हुआ, क्या कोई सैटलमेंट हुआ या नहीं हुआ, लेकिन कोई बात साफ नहीं हुई। इस प्रकार की अनेक बातें हैं, जिनके होते हुए भी हम और नये-नये पैसे मांगते रहते हैं।

महोदय, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से आता हूँ। आपने नक्सलवाद के संदर्भ में छत्तीसगढ़ की बहुत बार चर्चा सुनी होगी। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था। मैंने पूछा था कि वहाँ के लोग पुलिस को 'ए' ग्रेड देना चाहते हैं और यह जानते हुए कि वह नक्सलवाद से इतना अधिक पीड़ित है, आप उसे 'ए' ग्रेड देने के बारे में क्या विचार कर रहे हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है, मुझे वहां बताया गया कि वहां के लिए 'ए' नहीं, 'बी' ग्रेड ही मिलेगा। सर, व्यवहार में आखिर हम क्या करना चाहते हैं? हम राशियां तो अधिक मांगते हैं, परन्तु जिन-जिन राज्यों में आवश्यकता है, उनकी तरफ हम ध्यान देते भी हैं या नहीं देते, मुझे नहीं मालूम।

सर, आज सड़क परिवहन का क्या हाल है? मैं एक ऐसे राज्य से आता हूँ जहां पर हम सड़क बना ही नहीं सकते हैं। आपसे वहां के लिए कई बार कहा है कि उन स्थानों पर सुरक्षा बलों के द्वारा जो सड़क बननी है, कृपया उसे बनवाइए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बातों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इतना ही नहीं, एक विनियोग विधेयक कल मिला था, आज फिर एक और मिल गया है, जिसमें 1 अरब 71 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त राशि की मांग की जा रही है। यह किस प्रकार की प्लानिंग है? क्या हमें प्लानिंग करने में दिक्कत होती है कि हम नई-नई राशियां मांगते रहते हैं?

महोदय, एक बात और कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा...(समय की घंटी)... इस विधेयक में मेरे लिए यह भी कौतूहल का एक विषय है कि संचित निधि पर भारित राशि संसद के द्वारा अनुदत्त राशि से 36 गुना ज्यादा है। मेरे लिए यह बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस आपका समय हो गया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि जिन मंत्रालयों का इसमें उल्लेख है, सरकार यह स्पष्ट करे कि क्या वे मंत्रालय या विभाग 7 सितम्बर, 2009 से पूर्व अस्तित्व में थे? इसका उत्तर देना आपकी कानूनी जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए कृपया इसे स्पष्ट कर दीजिए। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I want to make some observations on this Appropriation Bill. The North East Region, including Assam, is economically backward and the reason for its backwardness is that the States in this region are landlocked, geographically isolated from the main centres of industry and trade. Earlier the British rule and later the Government of India left the indigenous people to themselves. No attempt was made to bring them into the mainstream of India till the mid sixties. The region is predominantly agricultural and largely tribal. The indigenous people live on subsistence economy, producing very little surplus. On the other hand, the region has produced very few entrepreneurs.

Sir, in the Budget speech of. 2010, the Finance Minister fails to utter a single word 'Assam' or North East'. This is because the intention of the Finance Minister is clear that the North East Region is already in the vision plan. Sir, for Assam or North

4.00 P.M.

East Region there is only vision, but no reality. The Budget gives special focus on agriculture as an amount of Rs. 400 crore has been provided to extend the green revolution to the Eastern region. The Eastern region includes Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, eastern UP, West Bengal and Orissa. It is very much disheartening to note that Assam is not included in the green revolution process. The Budget has increased the rate of Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) by 3 per cent. It will act as disincentive for companies located in the North Eastern Region. Sir, the Budget brings unhappiness in many aspects. Firstly, there is clear lack of political seriousness in implementation of social sector programmes. Otherwise, why should the eight of fifteen flagship schemes of Bharat Nirman project remain idle with one-third of their funds still unspent? Secondly, the country's unemployment problem has always been casually treated. The Finance Minister's efforts to earn a revenue of Rs. 46,500 crores, mostly from indirect taxes, will hit both producers and consumers in a big way.

Sir, the State Governments are not utilizing the funds properly in the North Eastern Region and the State Governments have very poor record of fund utilization. We must agree to it. But the Budget has ignored North Eastern Region's share in various aspects. The Budget failed to restore the prospects of NEIIPP 2007. That got damaged through dilution of some incentives originally extended to it. Necessary corrective steps need to be taken in this regard. Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you. You stuck to the time.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I am grateful that you gave me a chance to make a few comments on the Appropriation Bills at the fag end of the discussion. My observation is that the basic objectives of good financial management in the present Indian context should be alleviation of poverty and unemployment and, secondly, containing the increasing price rise. But the basic question is, whether these two basic objectives have been satisfied or not. It is our daily experience that the prices are gradually going up. On the other hand, the position of unemployment is gradually worsening. It appears that only for the NREGS, they made a budgetary provision for addressing the unemployment problem. But it will not be sufficient in the present form. At least, it should be 200 days of work a year. And this scheme should be extended to urban poor. If this cannot be done, the benefits of the MGNREGS cannot be obtained fully.

We must also look at the present financial position and economic affairs of the States. According to a recent national survey, about 50 per cent of our farmers are in debt; and 77 per cent of our population lives on Rs.20 a day. With this grim picture of financial position of our country, people will not be satisfied only with the stories of the GDP growth rate going up. Unless and until the basic objectives of good financial management are satisfied, I think we shall have to think how to create better economic position.

Here I would like to refer to two things. One is SEZ and another is disinvestment of profit-making public sector undertakings. Disinvesting profit-making PSUs cannot be termed a very good policy. It is, to some extent, self-destruction. SEZ, it appears, is the revival of the old feudal system. It has made scope for creating a very, very privileged class of people which is detrimental to the interest of national economy. Keeping these two things in view, we cannot say that we are going forward for a sound economic development in spite of the fact that the GDP growth rate is going up.

I wanted to highlight only these two points on Appropriation Bills.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and given valuable suggestions and inputs on Appropriation Bill Nos.2 & 3 which relate to Demands for Grants for the year 2010-11 and the regularisation of excess expenditure for the year 2007-08 respectively. My senior colleague, hon. Finance Minister, will deal with the various issues connected with the Finance Bill, 2010 and other aspects of Budget 2010-11 when he gives reply to discussion on the Finance Bill.

I take this opportunity to first respond to some of the issues related to the Budget 2010-11 and re-emphasise the broader objectives. Hon. Members will recall that the Government had to undertake various fiscal and administrative measures during 2008-09 and 2009-10 to minimize the impact of global slowdown on the Indian economy. These measures *inter alia* included increase of allocations for social sector and infrastructure related schemes along with cut in rates of taxes and duties. These interventions are targeted to insulate the vulnerable sections of the society and sectors of economy from the impact of economic downturn and, at the same time, ensure revival of economy with higher growth. Budget 2010-11 has provided further impetus to sustain growth on the one hand, while, on the other, it has chartered out a well calibrated path of fiscal consolidation without hurting the process of economic revival. This could be seen from the fact that while Plan expenditure of Rs.3,73,092 crore has been increased by 15 per cent over BE of 2009-10, the increase in non-Plan

expenditure has kept at a modest six per cent over the BE of the previous year. This has resulted in allocation of more resources towards infrastructure and social sector schemes which re-emphasises our commitment to inclusive growth. While providing for additional expenditures with reduced rates of taxes and duties, the Government had to resort to higher fiscal deficit in 2008-09 and 2009-10. That level of fiscal consolidation is not sustainable in medium to long-term. Therefore, we have given a roadmap for fiscal consolidation starting from 2010-11. The fiscal deficit for 2010-11 has been reduced to 5.5 per cent of GDP. With this, the Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a well calibrated manner. The process of exit has been so designed that it would not affect the revival process.

Sir, some hon. Members, like Shri Moinul Hassan, raised a question of fiscal consolidation. I will respond to him. With improvement in economic condition coupled with reforms and expenditure management and tax administration, the process of fiscal consolidation would be taken forward in medium term. Accordingly, in the mid term fiscal policy statement, rolling targets for fiscal deficit in 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been fixed at 4.8 per cent and 4.1 per cent of the GDP respectively. These projections are in line with the fiscal roadmap prescribed by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Based on these projections, the Government would be able to achieve the targeted level of debt-GDP ratio of 45 per cent of the Central Government by 2014-15.

Sir, Prof. Ram Gopalji and Shri Tiwariji raised the issue of proper utilization of funds. With the allocation in place, now the focus has turned towards implementation and outcomes. Monitoring of implementation of Budget announcements is being done by the Finance Ministry. We are making sincere efforts to ensure that the outcomes would be seen on ground in appropriate course of time.

Now, I would turn to the issues related to the regularization of excess expenditure for the year 2007-08. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the Public Accounts Committee have recommended the regularization of excess expenditure. In pursuance of the report of the PAC and as per the procedure laid down for the regularization of excess expenditure in the PAC report, the Government is required to have the excess expenditure approved by Parliament. As a matter of financial prudence, excess expenditure should ideally not occur at all. But, in certain circumstances,

these become unavoidable. In the year 2007-08, the excess expenditure occurred only in 6 grants, also in 99 grants and 5 appropriations and amounted to a total of only Rs. 171.35 crore. I would, however, like to emphasize that the amount that we are seeking to regularize for 2007-08 is nominal, much lower, both in terms of actual amount and percentage to their budgetary allocations when compared to previous years.

Some hon. Members have raised some important points. I would like to respond to them. Some of them I have already covered. Shri Ramdas Agarwal raised the question of price rise. As I have said, the hon. Finance Minister would be replying to these questions at the time of the Finance Bill. However, I would like to tell the House and the hon. Member that price rise is a cause of concern to the Government. We have taken several steps from time to time to bring down the price rise. Prices are expected to come down in the coming months. The second issue he raised was about the realization of the outstanding tax recoveries. Sir, I would assure the hon. Member that all-out efforts are being made to recover the outstanding taxes. He raised the issue of IPL. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has already stated that the matter is being enquired into and action will be taken against the guilty.

Hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik, raised the question that there is a need for simplification of financial sector laws. Sir, the Government has announced the setting up of a Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission to re-write and clear the financial sector laws. This was announced by the hon. Finance Minister in the Budget speech.

Hon. Member, Shri Moinul Hassan, raised two questions about the FRBM. During 2008-09 and 2009-10, the Government took a conscious decision to deviate from the mandated target and the FRBM Act and rules. This was done to protect the Indian economy from the adverse impacts of the global economic slowdown and to provide fiscal stimulus for ensuing growth. The hon. Finance Minister has already explained this while presenting the Budget 2010-11. He has also outlined the future road map for fiscal consolidation. Another question he raised was that out of the total appropriation, more than 50 per cent is for repayment of debt. Sir, out of the total repayment of debt, 96 per cent is for repayment of Treasury bills, and ways and means advances. Repayment of market borrowings, that is, long-term debt, is only Rs. 1,12,133 crores.

The hon. Member, Shri R.C.Singh, raised the question of lack of adequate provisions for agricultural research. Sir, the plan allocation for the Department of Agriculture Research and Education has been increased from Rs. 1760 crores in BE 2009-10 to Rs. 2300 crores in BE 2010-11. This represents about 30 per cent increase.

Shri Mangala Kisan raised a question that there is only a Rs.1,200 crore provision for tribal welfare. Sir, I would like to submit that the total Plan allocation for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is Rs.3,206.50 crores in BE 2010-11. Only for the Central Sector Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 1,200 crores.

Shri Sabir Ali raised a question कि यह बजट आम आदमी का नहीं है और यह सरकार आम आदमी की नहीं है, किसानों की नहीं है। मैं इसमें अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार ने 71,000 करोड़ के ऋण माफ किए और नरेगा जैसी योजना चलाई। किसानों को इस बजट में 3,75,000 करोड़ का ऋण, जो समय पर देने वाले हैं, उनको पांच परसेंट पर दिया। गांवों में बी.पी.एल. परिवारों को बिजली के फ्री कनेक्शन देने के लिए राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की योजना चल रही है और प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना गांव-गांव में जा रही है। शिक्षा का अधिकार, Food Security Act, तो ये सब गरीब आदमियों के लिए नहीं, तो किसके लिए हैं? जितनी भी poverty alleviation की योजनाएं हैं, उन सबमें गरीब और आम आदमी को टार्गेट करके ही बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है।

Sir, with these words, I request that both the Appropriation Bill (No.2 & No.3) of 2010 may be considered and returned.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The motions for consideration of Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010 and Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010 are already moved. I shall, first, put the motion for consideration of Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill the authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidate Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now put the motion for consideration of Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of monies out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2008 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Alleged Tapping of Telephones of certain politicians

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now we shall take up Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am referring to Rule 258 which enables a Member to raise a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Which is the rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You quote the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Rule 258 which refers to the entitlement of a Member to raise a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is the point of order?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: The substance of my objection is that this Resolution is vague in terms because it says "alleged tapping of telephones". This Resolution is based on a rumour because it refers to "alleged tapping of telephones" and "certain politicians". "Certain politicians" and "alleged tapping of telephones" are vague terms. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, what is the harm? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: They are vague terms. We don't know how we can discuss it. ...(Interruptions)... How can we discuss it? ...(Interruptions)... You are basing the Resolution on vague rumours. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. There is no point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... There is no point of order. ...(Interruptions)... It is rejected. ...(Interruptions)... There is no point of order. ...(Interruptions)... It is rejected. ...(Interruptions)... It is ruled out. ...(Interruptions)... It is ruled out. ...(Interruptions)... No. Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... What are you saying? ...(Interruptions)... No. You can't say now. ...(Interruptions)... Please. This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... This is not permitted. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... The point of order is ruled out. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) Sir, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No more point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please allow me to start the discussion.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Under what rule is your point of order?
...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): On every discussion, they have a point of order. I don't understand it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am referring to Rule 176 read with Rule 177. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is the point of order?
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: This is about the admission of the notice. It says, "Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question". ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Rule 177 says ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Keshava Rao, please listen to me.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: They are questioning the wisdom of the Chair.
...*(Interruptions)*... How can they do that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is ruled out. This is another matter.
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, let me submit to the Members, through you, that I am for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is your point of order?
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether your decision is legitimate or not, I am not challenging your order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Keshava Rao, you are on a point of order.
...*(Interruptions)*... What is the violation of the rule here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Mr. Vice-chairman, I withdraw my point of order if you want and if they think that I am trying to scuttle the debate. I am not. I am not doing it and I will not do it. Let me tell you, whether they gave the notice or not, let us follow the rules which are quoted by us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is all right.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY (Gujarat): Sir, I am grateful to you for having permitted me to initiate a discussion on a matter of urgent public interest and this matter of public interest arises out of two news reports which have recently appeared in different sections of the media.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

The first report indicated the specific dates and details that the telephones of four prominent politicians of this country were bugged by a bugging equipment which has been purchased by and is under the control of a very sensitive Department of this Government. The report also indicated that the nature of the equipment is such and the technology is so sophisticated that it can be used on a mobile vehicle and, therefore, when it is used on a mobile vehicle, phones within a radius of 20 kilometres of that vehicle can come within the bugging ambit, as far as this equipment is concerned. The second report in a daily newspaper yesterday indicated that independently the Government had also, through one of its Departments, bugged the telephones of a certain public relations or lobbying agency in order to keep a vigil on the activities of this agency. The Government has responded to both these reports. In fact, the first response of the Government with regard to the report of the bugging of phones of the four senior politicians came in this House itself in a statement of the Home Minister. In both the responses, Sir, after reading carefully those responses, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government has been extremely economical in the use of its language. And obviously, it has also been very economical with the truth as far as this matter is concerned. Responding to the report in a magazine, the Home Minister, in this House on the 26th of April said, "I wish to categorically state that no telephone tapping or eavesdropping on political leaders was authorized -- (I underline the word 'authorized') -- by the previous UPA Government, nor has the present UPA Government authorized any such activity". It is a very carefully worded statement. The Home Minister says, "He has not or his Government has not authorized the tapping of any telephone". He is conspicuously silent on the fact that actually no tapping has taken place. He does not say that tapping has taken place or not taken place. He does not make any comment on that. He does not dispute the fact that none of those four senior politicians, some of whom have made public statements, have actually denied the conversations attributed to them. None of those four have denied that they never participated in the conversations which are attributed to them. None of the conversations are such which, in any way, embarrass those politicians. So the Home Minister says, "The Government did not authorize it". He fails to say that actually no tapping has taken place. In fact, with regard to the second report the denial issued yesterday by the Ministry of Finance even makes a very interesting reading. It makes a limited denial that no telephones of influential businessmen, politicians or advertising professionals were tapped. It fails to mention whether the phones of the concerned lobbyist firm or its executives or the PR Agency, were tapped or not, the statement is again silent. It then goes on to say, "it is further clarified that the Income Tax

Department does not intercept telephonic conversations except as authorized under law. The provision is used in rare and exceptional cases of suspected tax fraud/evasion involving security of the State".

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): It is fraud or invasion.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me read it again. It says, "The provision is used in rare and exceptional cases of suspected tax fraud/invasion involving security of the State". Therefore, the Taxation Department, when it comes to a conclusion that there is a tax fraud which also impinges upon the national security, it is only then that tapping of telephone calls is permitted. Sir, as I have mentioned, both statements are extremely economical as far as the choice of words is concerned. They make a limited denial and fail to deny what the crux of the allegation is, as far as both the tape recordings are concerned. The first statement of the Home Minister does not deny that the tapping, actually, took place. He merely says, "We did not authorize it." The second statement says, "We did not tape industrialists; we did not tape politicians; we did not tape advertising professionals." As for concerned individuals, whose recordings are mentioned, I think, the absence of denial is almost an implicit admission, and perhaps, the Government wants to indicate that the second case was one of an authorized tapping. Sir, this leads to a larger question of what the power of the Government is. I am raising this question squarely because in recent months and years, we have seen how the investigative and intelligence arms of this Government being repeatedly, grossly misused. As far as the investigative arm, CBI, of the Central Government is concerned, we have, repeatedly, said that it has become amongst the most abused institution as far as this country is concerned. It follows three sets of standards. If it is the UPA Members or the friends of the UPA, you whitewash the whole case; you cover up the whole case; you close the case. If it is opponents of the UPA, you become vindictive as far as the use of this agency is concerned. And, if it is the third category, — I need not elaborate on the third category — you keep the sword hanging and use the sword whenever it is required by you as far as the numbers game is concerned. This has repeatedly happened and that is how you have repeatedly used the investigative arm of this Government. This being the track record of the UPA, the use of intelligence agencies for the purposes of recording conversations and bugging telephones is a subject which acquires extreme importance. Let us not forget; we are a society

governed by the rule of law. And, as a society governed by the rule of law, the Home Minister himself, present here to answer this debate is a very eminent lawyer himself. In our Constitutional scheme, he will appreciate that privacy is now recognized as an integral part of individual liberty. The right to privacy, which is a right to be left alone, which is a right not to be interfered by others by eavesdropping, by bugging, this can only be infringed by a machinery which is provided by law. This cannot be infringed in a manner which is wholly unauthorized. But what appears to be happening now is that in a completely unauthorized manner, there is a system, where an individual's liberty can be eroded, phones can be indefinitely bugged, and the Government can put on an innocent face and say, "Look; I did not authorize it, or, the technology now is such that it starts bugging in spite of my orders." Is that what you are really aiming at? Sir, let us not forget that if privacy, a right not to be bugged, a right not to be eavesdropped, is a part of an individual's Constitutional guarantee, the condition, precedent in our law and in our Constitutional scheme for infringing that right is, we are still governed by the Indian Telegraphs Act of 1885. It is a pre-Constitutional law. But the pre-Constitutional law laid down specific limitation in which you could have interception of messages on telephonic communication.

There is no absolute power with the Government. There is no such power to say that so and so is an offender and, therefore, I am entitled to bug his phone. You cannot even say that somebody is a likely economic offender. You cannot say that somebody is a bad character and, so, you would bug his phone. The condition is, and I am reading just the relevant words from Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act which says, "On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or an authorized officer can intercept phones." And, then, other conditions are mentioned. Your power is limited, your power is not absolute. You cannot infringe upon the liberty of a citizen by saying that my vehicle carrying an equipment was driving fast and I, by mistake, bugged somebody else's phone. Then, the technology you have purchased dismantles the Indian Constitution. The condition precedent is that there must either be a state of public emergency, or, the bugging must be in the interest of public safety. It is only in these two emergency situations that you get any right as far as telephonic bugging is concerned. If these two conditions are not made out, merely because somebody is a suspected offender, or, somebody wants to destabilize the Government, or, somebody wants to have a

discussion on the nuclear deal which you may not like, these are not grounds for bugging somebody's telephones. Is it the Government's case that the situation in the country today is such that we are in a state of public emergency? Is it your case that public safety requires that the phones of these four senior politicians should be tape-recorded and bugged? If this is not the condition, then, obviously, you cannot have a situation where telephonic conversations of any politician, or, any other citizen for that matter, even if he is a lesser mortal, can at all be bugged. Now, this issue, Sir, is not merely the letter of law. In the early 1990s, a news report appeared in a magazine called the *Mainstream* giving details of some telephone bugging which had taken place in 1991. This was taken note of. One of our civil liberties bodies, the PUCL, moved the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, while analyzing this provision, laid a limitation on the powers of the Government and they said that as far as bugging was concerned — I am just reading one sentence for the Home Minister's advantage; but I am sure he knows it better than me — "Section 5(2) of the Act permits interception of messages in accordance with the provisions of the said Section. Occurrence of a public emergency, or, the interest of public safety are a *sine qua non* for the application of this provision". If these two conditions are not made out, you cannot bug anybody's phone calls. Now, this seems to be the situation as far as our Constitutional protection is concerned. Now, what have we done in the process? In the process, we have now authorized in the Government, seven different agencies for bugging telephones. You have the Intelligence Bureau. You have the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau. You have the DRI. You have the CBI. You have the Narcotics Control Bureau and you have the State Police, in the first six cases, it is the Home Secretary of the Government of India who is the authorizing agency. In the last case, it is the Home Secretary of a State who is the authorizing agency. Now, in this situation, what is it that appears to have taken place? I am afraid, the Government is not being candid; the Government is not being frank about either confessing it or making a denial of this fact. Outside these seven agencies, you have the National Technical Research Organisation, the NTRO. I have not the least hesitation in saying that during UPA-1, Intelligence collection on insurgency was suffering, whether it was Jehadi terrorism or Maoist terrorism. Even today, with regard to Maoist terrorism, the state of our Intelligence is quite poor. And the entire concentration was on what is called political espionage. This agency, the National Technical Research Organisation has purchased amongst the most sophisticated equipment. The character

and nature of this equipment is, it is a mobile equipment; the equipment can be carried, depending on the two different kinds of technologies, whether it is applicable to a GSM technology, then it is an equipment which can fit into a briefcase. If it is a CDMA technology, it is a slightly larger equipment. This equipment is a mobile equipment which can go on a vehicle. And while it travels in a vehicle, it can make a clean sweep within a radius of two kilometres bugging everybody's telephone. Now, the Act says, the Constitution says, the Supreme Court says, it is only when there is a consideration of public safety or public emergency, a national security consideration that you can tape somebody's phone. The Home Secretary must make an authorization recording reasons why this phone is to be tapped. The Home Secretary will then specify the one particular number which has to be tapped. That is the constitutional provision. And you are now going in for a technology which has a complete mismatch to this entire constitutional scheme and guarantee. And the mismatch is, well I have got a technology which does not respect India's Constitution, which defies the entire constitutional protection that I have, and that technology, when it drives around the country is in a position to bug everybody else's telephone. And, therefore, while these mobile vehicles were going around, Mr. Nitish Kumar got bugged, Mr. Prakash Karat's phone got bugged, Mr. Sharad Pawar got bugged. This is what appears to me the Government's careful denial, where the Government says, "I did not authorize it". There are several questions, Sir, which will arise, and the first question is, when your agencies set this activity into motion, do they give a specific number which is required to be bugged? What is the kind of exercise they are indulging in?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Voice Decoder.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Yechury says, there is a voice absorption. This equipment, may be, they have the ability to attract and match the similar voice when they catch it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Voice Decoder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the technology today.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, please consider this fact, Sir. When you say on this telephone tapping issue a JPC is required, you call it a JPC, you call it a Select Committee, you call any Parliamentary body is required, is this House, is Parliament entitled to re-examine this issue as to what constitutional order we are today living in? The Government of India has decided to buy a technology which does not respect the entire constitutional guarantee, which is capable of violating

it. These intelligence agencies work under the cover of secrecy. Under the cover of secrecy, these intelligence agencies are not accountable to any Parliamentary institution. Recently, one of the leading Members of your Party belonging to the other House, in fact, wrote an article saying that a large number of these intelligence agencies are not a creation of the statute, and since they are not a creation of the statute, their accountability to Parliament is limited. Therefore, we don't know who else's telephones are being tapped and recorded in this whole process.

Sir, my point really is, today we reached a situation where on the one hand, you have a constitutional scheme or guarantee, which is a part of our basic Republican order where a person has a right not to be spied upon or the person has a right not to be bugged. It can only be infringed on public safety or national security considerations. If that is the accepted position, then, will the Government come out with a candid response that does it have technology which does not respect this right and, therefore, this technology which it is going in for has started breaching this right in-toto?

It is not only this that has happened. A lot of it is conscious. If you look at the kind of conversation of the senior leaders which has been bugged, in some of the cases it is too much in the 'coincidence' that it is somebody's conversation on the nuclear deal, somebody else's conversation with his cricket friend, which by curious 'coincidence' got bugged! These were the conversations the Government was vitally interested. How is it that these mobile vehicles only picked up these sensitive conversations in which the Government at that particular time was keen on picking up? Was it just a coincidence? Was it the voice absorption which these machines have a capacity to do? Or, was it being consciously and deliberately done?

Let us just forget this article for a moment. What is it that is there to ensure and guarantee that if you have equipment of this kind which makes it so easy to put us all under a scanner that there is a possibility of its misuse or excessive use being eliminated? There is no presumption that the executive or the intelligence agencies at all points of time will be responsible agencies. If that is not so, let me assume, for a moment, that the Government wants a benefit of the doubt to say what the Home Minister said is correct, "I did not 'authorize it, but I cannot say whether it took place or not', join the two sentences together. If the Government cannot tell us that it did not take place at all, then

the next question is, who did it and how did it happen? Therefore, Sir, I think, this entire mismatch—between the kind of technology which is now evolving and our Constitutional guarantee—needs to be corrected. Is this country willing to forego its Constitutional guarantees of liberty and privacy? We all know that the answer is no, this country is not willing. Therefore, then, must there be a restraint or a regulation on the kind of technologies which is required? If such an arrangement has to be worked out, then obviously such an arrangement will have to be discussed by some expert body of Parliament — you call it JPC, you call it Select Committee — as to how this mismatch really requires to be corrected.

The second question, Sir, which arises from the second article is really in the context of the kind of recordings which would be referred to in the article which appeared in the newspaper yesterday. Sir, I am not so sure, there are two different issues. The first issue is the kind of threat which structured lobbyists can inflict upon an honest system of governance. That is a separate independent question. The alternative question is, under your present Constitutional scheme, can even those phones be tapped on commercial considerations particularly if no threat of national security is there? I am sure, the Government has the facts. If there is a threat of national security emanating from those conversations, if there are considerations of public safety, you may well be within your rights and we need a response from the Government to this effect whether public safety considerations were there which required these phones to be bugged.

But, the second question which seems to be extremely important is, Sir, what is the willingness of Indian democracy and collectively the Indian political process for allowing these kind of structured lobbyists to influence Government politics in decision-making? Lobbying is the art of persuading a Government to come to a particular decision. Persuasion is possible on the strength of arguments, persuasion is also possible through collateral considerations. Once persuasion takes place through collateral considerations, it completely pollutes the scheme of administration.

Then, Sir, I do not know the authenticity of these reports. But even if they are somewhat authentic, and not entirely authentic, one of the conclusions I draw out of this is — I am not getting into individual Ministers, individual agencies, individual incidents — I think, it is a system which we need to look at because if we do not look at the system, we will end in a far worse situation where some of the more developed democracies are, because they allow this system to remain unchecked.

It is true if these reports are even somewhat accurate that you have lobbyists and public relation agencies working now in a structured manner with large resources. You have very senior former civil servants employed by them. You have newspapers and TV channels controlled by them and some which either directly or through their client are partly funded by them. Your bureaucrats, Ministers, politicians, MPs, editors, journalists are among those who are used by them as their instruments for this persuading activity for the Government to come to a particular decision. Then, Sir, I do not know the veracity, but if the veracity is accurate, schemes are being planned how a particular portfolio should be given to a particular gentleman. I thought Cabinet formation or allocation of the portfolios is the sole prerogative of the Prime Minister. In this country I can understand the limitation of alliance politics but if you have lobbyists and agencies getting into this exercise, then, probably, that is one of the worst situations that we can face as far challenge to Indian democracy is concerned. Spectrum allocation, conversation between Ministers and lobbies as to how it is to be done, are all these reports true? If they are true, then they are hugely frightening. Look at this US -Politics where they permitted this to happen. When they permitted this to happen, I read a report in the Washington Post, 43 per cent of former Congressmen since 1998 preferred lobbying to be a more lucrative profession. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking of US Congressmen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not the 'Congressmen' here. I was referring to the Congressmen that is why I said 'former' Congressmen. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are 17000 registered lobbies in one city. Then they take over the entire system. These are very serious reports, Sir, which impinge upon public life. We need a response. It is not an adversarial issue; it is squarely an issue which deals with governance. Sir, I have only on the basis of this, two requests to the Government. On the second issue my request is that please do not treat this as an adversarial issue. It is a threat to the Indian political system. It has lowered the legitimacy of parliamentary democracy of India and decision-making if this tendency goes on. We need a response from the Government to satisfy the public opinion in India that this situation is not going out of control, the Government will act and take appropriate measures. But on the first issue, I think, you require it not because an individual instance has to be investigated. The new horizons of technology on telephone bugging, the functioning of our intelligence agencies, their ability to use and misuse the investigative and intelligence process for intelligence collection and that may completely violate the basic tenets of our Constitution and law and deprive individuals of their privacy, their liberty, the mismatch of this has to be resolved and that can only be resolved by the Parliament looking into it. Therefore, a Joint Parliamentary Committee or a Select Committee, whichever name you call it, any parliamentary body, with a sense of responsibility goes into the situation so that — this Government or any successive Government — our house is put in order and this kind of a misuse does not take place.

I appeal to the Government not to treat this purely as an adversarial issue. This is an issue which relates to the system of our Parliamentary democracy and the freedom of our citizens and the Government should seriously consider this in the light of the present situation which throws up somewhat frightening consequences. Thank you.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with patience, I was hearing the Leader of the Opposition about the Constitutional provisions, about the section in the Telegraph Act and other moral advices for the Government. Sir, as a senior lawyer, the Leader of the Opposition also knows that in a court of law, one lawyer was arguing, citing ten decisions and also building up his case with eloquence. The respondent lawyer stood up and said, 'I have no dispute, I accept all the decisions, I accept your argument but these decisions and arguments will not apply to the case in hand.' Likewise, my learned Leader of the Opposition built up a non-existing issue and build up a case as though there was a tapping — as though the Government, whether authorized or not authorized and therefore, there should be a JPC and therefore, all this process should be investigated and he has filed a charge sheet even without filing an FIR which is not permissible in the legal jurisprudence. Sir, the question involved is, some paper report, some magazine has published an article. Sir, I am not going to say that we have to ignore the paper reports because the powerful independent judiciary, powerful independent media and Press, both print and visual, will save the democracy of this country. Therefore, I am not going to say that we should ignore those statements. But, in a Parliamentary system of governance we have a system as to how to approach these paper reports. Everyday, some news item is appearing either against A or against B. If we are going to rely upon those reports and then stall the Parliament for days together on the basis of that report and you want to have a reaction from the Government on the basis of that report, I am afraid we are going away from the established system of governance, established system of Parliamentary procedure and also the rules of governance which we ourselves have framed for conducting the business of this House. Sir, there are several rulings of the Chair. I am having that. I will quote it. There are several rulings of the Chair. My friends Keshav Raoji and Shantaram Laxman Naikji at the beginning stood up with a point of order by making it clear that if they press for a point of order there will be an impression that we are scuttling the debate on this issue. There was something to hide from our side. That is why they sat down without proceeding further. Sir, the rule says whenever you quote a paper report; you

can't rely upon the paper report or Press report on that basis. You can raise an issue and debate on that. Specific rules are there. That paper report cannot be a basis for raising a discussion. The paper report should be authenticated and the person making this allegation on the basis of the paper report must take the responsibility that the report is correct and only on that basis he can come before this august House and then raise article. Sir, I am not going to say that we have to ignore the paper reports because the powerful independent judiciary, powerful independent media and Press, both print and visual, will save the democracy of this country. Therefore, I am not going to say that we should ignore those statements. But, in a Parliamentary system of governance we have a system as to how to approach these paper reports. Everyday, some news item is appearing either against A or against B. If we are going to rely upon those reports and then stall the Parliament for days together on the basis of that report and you want to have a reaction from the Government on the basis of that report, I am afraid we are going away from the established system of governance, established system of Parliamentary procedure and also the rules of governance which we ourselves have framed for conducting the business of this House. Sir, there are several rulings of the Chair. I am having that. I will quote it. There are several rulings of the Chair. My friends Keshav Raoji and Shantaram Laxman Naikji at the beginning stood up with a point of order by making it clear that if they press for a point of order there will be an impression that we are scuttling the debate on this issue. There was something to hide from our side. That is why they sat down without proceeding further. Sir, the rule says whenever you quote a paper report; you can't rely upon the paper report or Press report on that basis. You can raise an issue and debate on that. Specific rules are there. That paper report cannot be a basis for raising a discussion. The paper report should be authenticated and the person making this allegation on the basis of the paper report must take the responsibility that the report is correct and only on that basis he can come before this august House and then raise the issue. I want to put a question: whether the speakers who are going to bring a notice on this issue are going to take responsibility that what they are raising now is true and they will be held responsible for whatever they are saying in this august House, and, if they are not going to authenticate the Outlook magazine, on the basis of which all these issues arose and if they are not going to authenticate on the basis of another paper which was cited by my friend, Dr. Maitreyan yesterday, then, they have no right to raise that issue for discussion in this august House. Sir, that is my first submission.

5.00 P.M.

What is the reaction of the Government? We have an able Home Minister. He will deal with that. He will answer to that. But, as far as my party is concerned, Sir, we believe in democracy. We believe in freedom of press. We believe in freedom of speech and expression. There are several judgments on privacy. We have no dispute on that. We adhere and follow them.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister the other day has made a categorical statement that the Government has not authorized any tapping. Therefore, the issue will be whether tapping at all took place. That needs to be investigated. Even on this count, the hon. Home Minister said that the Government will look into it. What more my learned friends want on this issue? Do they want to build a castle in air? Do they want to make allegations without any material? Do they want to hang a person without any evidence? Do they want to give judgment without any trial? This is the thing for which notice has been given and discussion is taking place in this august House.

Sir, there are several issues. I now draw the attention of the hon. Leader of the Opposition about freedom of speech and expression, right of privacy, Telegraph Act, the guidelines framed by the S.C. in 1996-97. The question is: Whether any violation has taken place under any Section or whether any violation has taken place on the guidelines of S.C. or whether any violation or infringement has taken place under Sections of the Telegraph Act. That is the issue. If there is such an issue and the hon. Members who have given notice sincerely believe that what the hon. Home Minister has stated in this House is not correct, let them collect the material and place the same before this august House and prove what this Government has said is not correct, therefore, this is the material on which they are relying upon. So, let them come before the House with material before this august House and we are prepared for discussion on that issue. If that material also comes, I will also stand with them and argue that this is not correct. When there is no issue at all and when there is no tapping has been proved, there is no point in bringing the name of Shri Sharad Pawar, Shri Prakash Karat and others. Simply the paper mentioned the names of these people, there is no point in saying that the phones have been tapped and, therefore, a larger issue has arisen, political system is going to collapse, democracy is going to fall and we are going back to the emergency era. All this imaginative build-up cases will not satisfy the requirements.

Sir, the BJP is raising this issue. I remember, Sir, subject to correction, in Nanavati Commission Report, there was investigation and Mr. Siva Kumar, an Investigation Officer, has filed an Affidavit saying that telephones of all Congress leaders, including the former Chief Minister, in Gujarat was taped by Modi Government. It is they who did it, not we. Therefore, this is a very serious issue. Sir, the hon. Home Minister will give the response of the Government.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): You were supposed to raise that issue then.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, they have a political fight in Tamil Nadu. They want to extend that fight inside this House by raising an irrelevant issue with the sole purpose of settling the political score on Tamil Nadu soil. Mr. Maitreyan, if you want to fight, you go and fight in Tamil Nadu. But, do not waste the time of this House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we are not interrupting. You have to protect me when I speak.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, he has to travel with me in the evening flight.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is threatening me.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, there are two other issues I wish to mention. Sir, my friend mentioned Rule 176 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States. I call the attention of the Chair. Let the Chair not think that I am questioning the wisdom of the Chair. I am not raising a point of order. During the course of the discussion I want to mention Rule 176.

The Rule 176 says, "Any Member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writing to the Secretary General.... the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion..." Then, Rule 177 says, "if the Chairman is satisfied...." ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not questioning the wisdom of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... His 'satisfaction' is his satisfaction. I am not questioning. It says, "if the Chairman is satisfied, after calling for such information from the Member who has given notice and from the Minister as he may consider necessary....". My friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has cited two conditions for invoking 'the tapping of telephones'. The rule also has two pre-conditions. Number one, the satisfaction of the Chair, which I am not here to judge. But whether the procedure of such information was asked from the Members concerned and whether the Minister concerned was asked as to why it was necessary to raise this issue is one thing that the Chair has to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Are you questioning the wisdom of the Chair?

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: No; no, I am not questioning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not questioning the wisdom of the Chair. I am only reading the rule because there should be a procedure which has to be followed in this House.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Day-in, day-out you are stalling the proceedings of this House on the basis of some newspaper reports. In this way, the Parliament cannot function because one news item or the other news item is appearing in the newspapers everyday. Sir, in this regard, I would like to quote from page 123 of the 'Rulings and Observations from the Chair'. It says, "The ruling of the House has always been that whatever is said in the House, if it is of a nature of an allegation, it has to be substantiated. Now, many things appear in the newspapers." ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, are we discussing the rulings from the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no, he is only reading the rulings. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Gnanadesikan, please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Has he a point of order, supported by a ruling, or, is he discussing on the subject? What is this?

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Whenever you speak, I never interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, he is not questioning. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not questioning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if it is of a nature of an allegation, it has to be substantiated. Many things appear in the newspapers, but you cannot authenticate that all these things are true. If you want to authenticate that newspaper report,

then, I have no objection. It is entirely up to you. If you want to authenticate the news items that appeared in the newspapers, it is up to you. But, then, you will have to take the responsibility. Sir, I am not questioning the ruling of the Chair. I am only saying that you are raising an issue merely on the basis of a newspaper report. You are raising an issue on the basis of a report which appeared in The Outlook, the other day, and in some other newspaper yesterday. Tomorrow, some newspaper will publish something else. And, you want to discuss on that issue. There is a change daily. Therefore, I am saying that there should be some procedure; there should be some norms for discussing all these issues. If you are going on discussing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, I am not yielding. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not based on the newspaper reports. It is based on the official letters of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: You have to authenticate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, Sir, what I respectfully submit to the Chair is, on the basis of newspaper reports, we cannot have this discussion. The Leader of the Opposition has built up a very good argument, but on a non-existing issue. He wants to build up a case on the basis of tapping. That is why, I say..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is questioning the ruling of the Chair.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka) : Nobody is questioning the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not doing that.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: You are trying to influence the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If he questions the Chair, then, I will take care. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: If I question the Chair, the Chair will take care.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is saying his views. That's all. ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: His views or the Chair's ruling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): They are not bringing such discussion. He is saying his views about bringing the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: What I am trying to convey is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If there is anything which challenges the ruling of the Chair, then, I will expunge it. I will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, I will look into it. ..*(Interruptions)*.. I will look into the record. If ²⁸⁶there is anything, I will expunge it. I will expunge it.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, even before the discussion started, there was a point of order challenging the wisdom of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Najmaji, you are a very, very senior leader. They are trying to challenge on the basis of rules, which I have, already, ruled out.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I accept that I am a senior Member. Thanks for the compliments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if I were a junior Member, I would have said that. That is a part of the record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will look into the record. If there is anything, I will expunge that. Now, Mr. Gnanadesikan, come to the subject.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, this is the subject. With great respect, I say that I have not challenged the rulings of the Chair. I am only quoting the procedures that the wisdom of the Members who brought this matter to the fore is not authorized as per the earlier rulings. My only point is, on the basis of newspaper reports, they are making this allegation. On the basis of newspaper reports, daily, they want some discussion. On the basis of newspaper reports which may be true or may not be true, they want some decision from the Government and the Government will react on that. They are capable of doing that. On my part, I am saying that you are building castles in the air. On imagination, you are making an allegation. Without proof and evidence, you are making a chargesheet. You want to make some allegation which is non-existent; you want the investigation to go on. On the negative evidence, you want to phish up information. Rules are violated with impunity and, absolutely, there is no substance in this case. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I am always left with this rather unenviable task of bringing back the gravity and seriousness to the debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are capable of doing that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... because what we are discussing right now is an issue, I think, of very grave importance to very Constitutional scheme of things and the Parliamentary democracy in our country. Because, phone tapping is, essentially, something which, I believe, fundamentally undermines the foundational pillars of our Parliamentary democracy and the Constitution. The Supreme Court itself in a 1997 judgement had very clearly stated that

unless it is, that is, tapping, done in accordance to law and laid out procedure is violative of both, article 19, that is, freedom of expression and article 21, that is, the right to life and personal liberty. Therefore, what we are discussing is not, actually, some error committed by some person in office at a point of time permitting such tapping to be done. What we are discussing is that are we, today, exercising a restraint in the functioning of our Parliamentary democracy by not misusing the provision of the Indian Telegraph Act of 1882, an antiquated Act, an Act which is an anachronism in today's modern world? But, unfortunately, we have not even decided to have a relook and redraft that Act in modern times. But, nevertheless, the provisions that are there in the Act to go into the issue of phone tapping or use phone tapping — that was, specifically, mentioned — are public emergency or in the interest of public safety.

On these two conditions alone, this can be resorted to. Now, even that, I believe, is being violated. And, it is that violation to which the Supreme Court drew the attention of the country in 1997. Then it laid down the conditions under which public emergency and interests of public safety can be interpreted. And, Sir, this is important. The hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned these two clauses that are there in the Act. The Supreme Court has qualified these two clauses and it gives you five circumstances under which this tapping can be resorted to; otherwise, it cannot be done. Sir, these two circumstances are not in the interests of sovereignty and integrity of India, that is, occurrence of a public emergency and interest of public safety are not in the interest of (1) sovereignty and integrity of India; (2) the security of the State; (3) friendly relations with foreign States; (4) public order; and (5) preventing incitement to the commission of an offence. The Central or State Government or the duly authorized officers cannot resort to phone tapping otherwise. Now, under these conditions that the Supreme Court has defined, there are reports that we are seeing now of phone tapping that have appeared in the media. If at all, they will fall under any category, it is number (5), that is, preventing incitement to the commission of an offence. That is at the most. If I am being very liberal then utmost I can extend it to say that this sort of tapping was resorted to in that particular issue of the telecom scam that we are talking of. In that particular issue, they resorted to category (5). But the earlier media reports of tapping of phones of political leaders do not fall under any one of these five categories, *i.e.*, plain and simple political espionage, if I can say, and it is political espionage for a political purpose. Now, Sir, what is this talk about privacy? I must say, we proudly say that we have seen the maturation of our democracy. That we have seen in our country.

My learned friend, Shri Jaipal Reddy, is here. Since he is fond of quoting constitutional experts whenever he speaks, I would like to remind him of Lewis D. Brandeis of 19th Century, who wrote a lot about constitutional law. He defined privacy as saying that it "is the right to be let alone". The definition of privacy in the modern democracy is the right to be let alone. Phone tapping is a complete violation of this right and that is why if you are resorting to this exercise of phone tapping, it has to be in the uppermost interest of the country and the future of its people. But if you resort to phone tapping for political reasons, if you resort to phone tapping in order to get information of what the other political parties are doing, then, Sir, this is not in the interest of the country, not in the interest of the Parliamentary democracy and that is why the statement made by the hon. Home Minister on the basis of the earlier media reports was very dissatisfactory as far as we are concerned except the last paragraph. In the last paragraph, he mentions, 'further inquiries are being made into the allegations in the magazine. If any evidence is forthcoming or discovered, the matter will be thoroughly investigated by the appropriate agencies.' Now, the promptness with which the tapping is done is not seen in the promptness of this inquiry. Now, the point is when? When you are interested to tap and find what the others are doing, then you also do that promptly. At least, let the Home Minister now in reply to this discussion tell us by when is he going to complete this, by when are you going to clearly define who has done this under whose orders. It is because the same Supreme Court judgment also gives you the directives. It gives you the directives saying, who will authorize phone tapping, that there will be a review committee to overlook this phone tapping, that this phone tapping cannot be for more than two months from the date it has started; it cannot go on. It has also mentioned about the extension. It is a very elaborate thing. It tells you about all the authorities which will have to authorize this. But what is the latest report that we have seen that has appeared yesterday and day-before? You had, like it has been pointed out, seven authorities which can decide it. There are seven authorities that can decide on phone tapping. They will have to legally go through the Home Secretary, either of the Centre or the State. That is a different matter. But in the information that is contained in the official documents, the tapping has been authorized for 120 or 180 days at a stretch. Mr. Minister, you may say that the documents that we have are wrong.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Nobody has placed the documents here. You have them in your hands. That is all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have them in my hands and I speak with authority of the fact that I have this information in my hands. You may contest this information and say that they are incorrect and bring authentic documents to disprove this. I am willing to accept. But if you cannot bring authentic documents to disprove this, I take this as correct and I go by this presumption.

Here, Sir, authorization has been given for 120 or 180 days, violative of the Supreme Court directive. Then, (b), which is more important, this is a duly authorized tapping. If a duly authorized tapping has revealed certain information, why is the Government not acting on the basis of the information got by that duly authorized tapping? That is the point that I wish to make, Sir. The information which has been given out by the duly authorized tapping confirms what we have been raising for the last two years on the entire scam related to the 2G spectrum. The whole scam had three aspects to it. One aspect was the question about undervaluation of the licences for the new entrants. That has been confirmed. The second component, providing crossover licences to some firm, that is first CDMA and then over to the DSF, has also been confirmed. The third aspect — under-valuing and not collecting monies from people who are illegally using extra broadband in the spectrum, and giving them unfair profit — has also been confirmed. All three aspects have been confirmed from this tapping. What has further been confirmed from this tapping is that licenses were given to certain firms, which is publicly acknowledged today, who later sold them to foreign telecom players, for huge amounts of money and thereby got windfall profits. They give Rs.1651 crores for the licenses in India and sell part of it, 45 per cent of it, for Rs. 10,000 crores or sell 60 per cent of it for Rs.12,000 crores.

Thus, what has been clearly established from information here in this House is that offloading of these shares took place by companies that were favoured and given these licenses; the entire conversation about these licences is available today. What I am emphatically saying is that one, you have tapping that takes place which is unauthorized and illegal, and two, you have tapping that takes place which is authorized and legal. Information from authorized and legal tapping is not used to pursue and clean the system but information from illegal and unauthorized tapping is used to score political points! And this, Sir, is a very serious matter that cannot be allowed to continue. And, therefore, we have to also understand a matter raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Just two minutes, Sir. But please, extend my time, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, this is an important matter.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are all willing to sit late, Sir. ... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am only reminding him.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is one more aspect. Hon. Leader of Opposition had talked about technology and technological advancements. The world is living in a very, very difficult situation where you have this infamous thing called 'collateral damage'. Innocent lives are lost when America decides to bomb Iraq. Innocent lives there are lost because those people want to occupy it militarily. You may want to tap somebody's telephone. In the meanwhile, you have technologies which would give you details of all the phone conversations within a two kilometer-radius. So, they are also brought into the picture. Now, this sort of technological advancement is taking place. And it is high time that your anachronistic 1882 Act is re-looked, suitably amended and brought in tune with the modern times. In such a situation, this gross misuse of authority as far as the 2G spectrum scam is concerned is taking place.

Sir, I have certain reports here and I want the Government to tell me whether these are right or wrong. They say that two Israeli companies, Comverse and Verint, are working in India. These companies are specialized in phone tapping. One more Israeli company, Amdocs, is also doing business in India. This company is implicated in an Israeli spy scandal in USA, which was reported by the FOX News. These companies are suspected of having built a backdoor into the equipment purportedly installed in the phone system, and if this is true, this is a very, very serious problem for our internal security. Therefore, with this technology business, I think we have to come to terms with it. It has to be urgently addressed and we have to up-date our laws. Finally, Sir, we have been witnessing this entire scam of 2G. It is unfortunate that the hon. Prime Minister is not here. As the Leader of this House, I remember him once saying from here and I quote from memory "India can ill-afford crony capitalism". What has emerged out of this entire phone tapping episode on the 2G scam as far as telecom is concerned is nothing but crony capitalism. It pains me, Sir, if some corporate chief or corporate head today decides and can actually have his way in seeing who becomes Minister for which portfolio. All that is there in this conversation. If that is true, where is

democracy, where is the parliamentary institution and where will we reach? Their conversation tells who will be given contracts, who will be made Ministers and who will not be made Ministers. Can we afford this crony capitalism? The reason I am referring to hon. Prime Minister is that I have here a copy. I can also authenticate it. This is a letter written by the hon. Prime Minister on 2nd November, 2007 to the hon. Minister for Communications and IT, Mr. Raja, on the day when all these reports of scam appeared. I quote the last para, "I would request you to give urgent consideration to the issues being raised with a view to ensuring fairness and transparency and let me know of the position before you take any further action in this regard. Yours Sincerely, Dr. Manmohan Singh." The very same day a letter was written by the IT Minister to the Prime Minister — unfortunately, we don't have timings on the letter when it reached there and was replied to — where he repudiates a solution made by the Law Ministry to have an empowered Group of Ministers to go into the entire question of 2G licences. He says, this is not necessary and, therefore, says, "As the Department is not deviating from the existing procedure, I hope this will satisfy." Given the situation, this is a very serious matter of an expression of crony capitalism and this has to be investigated. In conclusion, I would make an appeal to the Government. I have extended the issue beyond the narrow issue of phone tapping and included the contents of 2G scam. I will even now request the Government to go through this entire issue thoroughly, not for any individual vendetta or seeking anything against any individual, but for the sake of cleansing the system and for the sake of improving our democracy. Please pay heed to the suggestions, change this 1882 law, modernize it with modern technology and then do not resort to such practices because you have shown it once again that you are big experts at maintaining majority in the House, in Lok Sabha. So, you don't require these steps like tapping, etc., to be undertaken. You have your expertise and you will have your majority. So, please don't resort to such acts.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में बहुत ही गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है। विगत एक सप्ताह में दो बड़ी खबरें मेगजीन में और कल के अखबार में प्रकाशित हुई हैं। यहां कल भी यह मामला उठाया था। लेकिन आज हम सदन में इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसके कानूनी पहलुओं पर हमारे साथी श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने और हमारे साथी श्री येचुरी जी ने अपने विचार रखे। लेकिन माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश की जनता, देश के लोग क्या सोचते हैं, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। टेलीफोन टेपिंग प्रकरण आम जनता के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों का हनन है और किसी भी दशा में जब तक हमारे देश की सम्प्रभुता पर, हमारे देश की

अखंडता पर कोई खतरा न हो, किसी भी दशा में टेलीफोन टेपिंग को अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती। ऐसा कानूनी पहलू भी है। लेकिन माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी कुछ दिन पहले, पिछले दिनों ही, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने सदन में बयान दिया था कि कोई भी टेलीफोन टेपिंग की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है। लेकिन कल अखबार में हम सब लोगों को टेलीफोन टेपिंग प्रकरण संबंधी पूरी जानकारी मिली। आज माननीय चिदम्बरम जी गृह मंत्री के पद पर हैं और जब यह आर्डर हुआ होगा, वह जरूर वित्त मंत्री से गृह मंत्री पद के रास्ते में होंगे। उसी समय इसके बारे में आदेश हुए होंगे और इनके आदेश की प्रतियां लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के गलियारों में घूम रही हैं। महोदय, यह शासन की पत्रावली है, यह भारत सरकार की पत्रावली है, इसको झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यह भी नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमें इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। मैं गम्भीरता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि गृह मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी थी कि टेलीफोन टेपिंग की अनुमति दी जा चुकी है, चाहे किसी भी कारण से हो, चाहे वित्तीय अनियमितताएं हों, चाहे घोटाले हों या चाहे देश की एकता से संबंधित कोई मुद्दा रहा हो, अगर इसकी अनुमति दी गई थी, तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी सदन को देनी चाहिए थी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे दुख है कि सदन को इसकी जानकारी अखबारों के माध्यम से मिली, कुछ कतिपय समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से मिली कि टेलीफोन टेप हुए हैं। टेलीफोन टेपिंग में जो प्रकरण सामने आया है, वह ऐसा घोटाला है, ऐसा प्रकरण है, जिसके कारण हमारा चेहरा शर्म से झुक जाता है। हमने अखबार में पढ़ा कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला 2जी स्पैक्ट्रम के लेनदेन में हुआ। एक महिला लगातार माननीय मंत्री जी के सम्पर्क में थी, जैसा कि अखबारों में छपा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा, मांग करूंगा कि उस महिला के बारे में गंभीरता से जानकारी ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If you make a personal allegation, it can only be done with the prior permission of the hon. Chairman.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, मैं व्यक्तिगत आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं। जो अखबारों में छपा है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप मेरी बात सुनिए, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। I am going by the rules. आप अंग्रेजी समझते हैं?

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : हां, अच्छी तरह से अंग्रेजी समझता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen to me. I am quoting the rules. मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ कि न्यूज पेपर में बहुत सी न्यूज आ जाएंगी। अगर आप personal allegation लगाएंगे, तो आपको पहले परमिशन लेनी होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये सरकारी दस्तावेज हैं। सरकार या तो इसको ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। सरकार या तो इसको डिनाई करे या इस पर अपना कोई वक्तव्य दे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't mention the Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : आप क्या यह कहना चाह रहे हैं कि यहां सिर्फ * में ही बोला जाएगा। यह तो हम से सम्भव नहीं है। अगर आप कहते हैं, तो हम बैठ जाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। अगर आप को अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है, तो हम गवर्नमेंट की * में नहीं बोल सकते हैं, आप कहेंगे, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं। मैं वही बोलूंगा जो मेरे दिल में है और सच्चाई है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can continue. I only said that don't make personal allegation. यह शब्द * अनपार्लियामेंट्री है।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पेपर्स लोक सभा में घूम रहे हैं, मैं उनके आधार पर यहां बोल रहा हूं और मैं अपनी बात यहां पर रख रहा हूं। अगर आपको पसन्द नहीं है, तो मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर देता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। मैंने इतना बोला है कि personal allegation करना है, तो पहले मंत्री साहब को लिखना है और चेयरमैन साहब को भी लिखना है। मैंने personal allegation के बारे में केवल इतना बोला है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal) : He is just reading out facts. Where is the allegation?

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है, मैंने व्यक्तिगत आरोप नहीं लगाया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I only said about personal allegation.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, उस महिला की उत्पत्ति कहां से हुई, इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए। भद्र महिला को हिन्दुस्तान में कौन लाया, इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए। भद्र महिला हिन्दुस्तान में किसके रिज़ीम में आई, उसके बारे में आप सबको पता है, इसके बारे में अखबारों में छपा है, अखबारों में सुर्खियां हैं। हमारे साथी जो इधर बैठे हैं, उनके रिज़ीम में आई। मैं इस बात को भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई सोचे कि ...(व्यवधान)... हम निष्पक्ष बात रखना चाहते हैं। वह भद्र महिला हिन्दुस्तान में जिसको अंग्रेजी में एक रूप दिया गया, जिसको एक जामा पहना दिया गया खूबसूरती का, उसको हिन्दी में * कहते हैं, जिसको better relation कहा जाता है, उसको हिन्दी में * कहते हैं। इस * की फर्म को हिन्दुस्तान में इंद्रोड्यूस करने वाले कौन लोग हैं, उनका चेहरा भी आपको बेनकाब करना पड़ेगा, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है और उस पर लीपापोती करने की बात कई दिनों से चल रही है, चाहे आईपीएल का घोटाला रहा हो, उस पर भी लगातार लीपापोती चली है, चाहे टेलीफोन टेपिंग का प्रकरण

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हो, तो इस पर भी पूरी तरह से धूल डालने का काम, भूसा डालने का काम किया जा रहा है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश की संप्रभुता से, देश के गरीबों से जुड़ा प्रश्न है। यह काली कमाई को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस प्रकरण को बहुत गंभीरता से लें, माननीय वित्त मंत्री बहुत गंभीरता से लें, क्योंकि इसमें लाखों, करोड़ों का घोटाला है। काले धन का लेनदेन हुआ है। अगर कोई बात नहीं है, तो यह भद्र महिला लगातार हमारे मंत्री जी से सम्पर्क में क्यों थी और जिसके कागज़ गवाह हैं। जब वे लगातार संपर्क में हैं, तो कहीं तो कोई न कोई गड़बड़ है, दाल में काला है। हम इसको खूबसूरती से कह सकते हैं कि दाल में काला नहीं है, काले में दाल है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप घंटी बजाएं, इससे पहले ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में सचमुच बहुत ही गंभीर मामला उठा है। यह जो टेलीग्राफ एक्ट, 1882 का है, यह अंग्रेजों के ज़माने में बना था। उस समय इसको इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कुछ आवश्यक शर्तें लगाई गई थीं। अब जिस प्रकार से सूचनाएं आ रही हैं और जिस प्रकार से Telephone tapping का मामला एक पत्रिका के माध्यम से उजागर हुआ, उससे लगता है कि जिस प्रकार की वारदातें हो रही हैं, इनसे हमारे लोकतंत्र और हमारी संवैधानिक व्यवस्था पर बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। आज से नहीं बल्कि बहुत दिनों से यह बात रही है और यह चर्चा का भी विषय है कि क्या सरकारों को किसी भी व्यक्ति की निजता या उसकी प्राइवसी पर अतिक्रमण करने का अधिकार है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। आज से नहीं बल्कि वर्षों से, जब भी हम एक सभ्य समाज में एक सिविल सोसाइटी का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें व्यक्ति की निजता, व्यक्ति की आजादी की हर संभव कोशिश करनी चाहिए। सरकार जिस तरीके से इस कानूनों व प्रावधानों का इस्तेमाल कर रही है, इससे हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो गया है। यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि यह टेक्नॉलोजी ऐसी डेवलप है। यदि टेक्नॉलोजी डेवलप है और उस टेक्नॉलोजी को अगर हम नियंत्रण में नहीं रख सकते हैं, तो वह टेक्नॉलोजी हमारी निजता को ही खत्म नहीं करेगी, बल्कि वह पूरे देश की संप्रभुता को, देश की एकता और अखंडता को भी खत्म कर देगी। इस टेक्नॉलोजी का इस्तेमाल बहुत नियंत्रण से होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि सरकार को इसके लिए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी या JPC बैठानी चाहिए। यह ठीक ही है कि आज जितनी भी आतंकवादी और नक्सली वारदातें होती हैं या साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं, तो हमेशा जो जांच रिपोर्ट आती है, उसमें कहा जाता है कि सूचना का अभाव था और हमें पूरी सूचना नहीं मिल पाई। आज सचमुच हमारी शांति, हमारी पब्लिक पीस, हमारी Tranquillity का जहां खतरा है, जहां देश की एकता का खतरा है, वहां हमारी खुफिया एजेंसी ठीक तरीके से सूचना इकट्ठा नहीं कर पाती। यदि हमें उसका राजनैतिक इस्तेमाल करना है, विरोधियों की बातों का पता लगाना है, किसी आदमी की निजी बातचीत का पता लगाना है, यदि वहां इस प्रकार की टेक्नॉलोजी का इस्तेमाल करें, तो यह बहुत ही खतरनाक है। इसलिए सरकार को इस पर बहुत ही गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। यह गृह मंत्री का बयान है कि हमने कोई अधिकृत नहीं किया, तो यदि आपने कोई अधिकृत नहीं किया और इस प्रकार की सूचना है, तो इसीलिए JPC की मांग की जा रही है। जो वह टेप किया गया, वह कैसे टेप किया गया, वह Incidental है या Intentional है? अगर वह Intentional है, तो किसके अधिकार से किसकी परमिशन से यह काम हुआ?

दूसरी बात है कि अभी एक भ्रष्टाचार का मामला भी आया है। हमारे राजनैतिक जीवन में जो स्वच्छता होनी चाहिए, जो पवित्रता होनी चाहिए, आज वह स्वच्छता और पवित्रता खत्म हो रही है।

भ्रष्टाचार हमारे पूरे राजनीतिक और सामाजिक जीवन को ग्रस रहा है। एक संचार मंत्री के संबंध में और 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम के ऑक्शन के संबंध में जो तथ्य अभी आए हैं, जिनके आधार पर यह पता चलता है कि 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, यह संभावित है कि भारत सरकार को नुकसान हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक लाख से ज्यादा का घोटाला है। 2 जी स्पेक्ट्रम के संबंध में 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। जो तथ्य प्रकाश में आए हैं, वे तथ्य कोई राह चलते या अखबारी तथ्य नहीं हैं, इसकी बाकायदा एजेंसी ने, सीबीआई ने जांच की है और उसकी अधिकृत फोन टेपिंग करके, जो कंवर्सेन्स हैं, जो पी.आर. है, जिसको आप पब्लिक रिलेशन्स कह सकते हैं या जो कंसल्टेंसी है, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने ठीक ही कहा कि अगर इस प्रकार की लॉबीज, इस प्रकार के गुप्स, जो बहुत ही प्रभावशाली हैं, जिसमें नौकरशाह, पत्रकार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चैनल के लोग, एम.पीज़ और मिनिस्टर भी शामिल हों, अगर इस प्रकार के गुप्स या गुट बनते हैं, जो सरकार के निर्णयों को प्रभावित कर दें, तो यह बहुत ही खतरनाक बात है। अगर यह सिलसिला चलेगा तो हमारा जो पूरा राजनैतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन है, वह इससे प्रभावित होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मामला है, यह शुद्ध क्रिमिनल मामला है। प्रधानमंत्री ने पत्र लिखा, लॉ मिनिस्टर ने भी अपनी स्पष्ट राय दी कि अगर इस मामले में आंच आ रही है, तो इसकी जांच जो एम्पावर्ड मिनिस्ट्री या गुप है, उसको रेफर कर दी जाए, परंतु इन सारी अनुशंसाओं की अवहेलना करके टेलीकॉम मिनिस्टर ने जिस तरीके से 2001 में, औने-पौने में जो दाम तय था, उसी कीमत पर मनमाने तरीके से फर्स्ट कम फर्स्ट सर्व के आधार पर लाइसेंस दे दिया। वह लाइसेंस जिस प्रकार से दिया गया और जो तथ्य प्रकाश में आए हैं, वह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। अगर इतना गंभीर मामला है तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को शासन में, सरकार में रहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। उनके खिलाफ जांच होनी चाहिए। जांच हो रही है, परन्तु निष्पक्ष जांच हो, सरकार किसी प्रकार का बचाव करने की कोशिश न करे, तभी यह मामला सुलझ सकता है। मैं फिर से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के आरोप एक मंत्री विशेष पर लगे हैं और जो लोग इस प्रकार की * के कार्यक्रमों में लगे रहते हैं, पहले बोफोर्स का मामला उठा था, उसने कितना तूल पकड़ लिया था, परंतु मुझे तो यह बोफोर्स से भी ज्यादा गंभीर मामला लगता है। अब तो खुलेआम रजिस्टर्ड कंपनियां, हर महकमे में, चाहे ऊर्जा हो, चाहे रक्षा मंत्रालय के सौदों की खरीद हो, चाहे संचार मंत्रालय की खरीद हो, ये सारे प्रभावशाली विभाग हैं, इन विभागों में सौदों की खरीद-फरोख्त में ये कंपनियां काम करती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : खत्म कीजिए।

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी : ...और सरकार के निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती हैं, इसलिए इसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है और मैं इसके लिए संसदीय जांच आवश्यक समझता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री राम नारायण साहू (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, अभी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नारायण साहू : सर, यह जिस मैगजीन में निकला है, उसको बुलाकर पूछिए कि इसका आधार क्या है। एक बार पंडित नेहरू जी के समय में ऐसा हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोकसभा में बताना पड़ा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह करना पड़ा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, आप बैठिए।

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : सर, टाइम रीसेट कीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is corrected.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, subsequent to the uproar in Parliament on 25th April following a shocking exposure of phone tapping that appeared in the Outlook magazine last week, the hon. Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, in his *suo motu* statement mentioned very categorically that no phone tapping of political leaders was authorized either by the UPA-I or UPA-II. I appreciate Mr. Chidambaram for his honesty. He did not say that there was no phone tapping at all. All he said was that the UPA Government did not authorize it. In fact, tapping of phones of national leaders has been spoken in great detail.

Coming from a regional party, I will restrict myself to my State. The Union Home Minister had categorically denied it. He said that the Government did not authorize the phone tapping.

I am very optimistic that the State Governments also would not have authorized any illegal phone tapping. I am very optimistic about it. There has not been any denial on that. But, it is in public knowledge that illegal and unauthorized phone tapping has been happening in Tamil Nadu. In March 2008, a private firm called D3D Technologies, which is situated in Palavakkam and is owned by the wife of a police officer, was involved in phone tapping. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is illegal phone tapping. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say that the Government authorized it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Is it relevant? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I don't know. ...*(Interruption)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't worry. I will take care. ...*(Interruptions)*... If he crosses the Laxman Rekha, I will take care. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): How can he say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): First you sit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, ask your partymen to take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, please wait for one second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, what is your²⁹⁷ objection? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he said that illegal phone tapping is going on in Tamil Nadu. How could he say that? He should authenticate it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is his view. You can counter it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. He cannot just evasively level an allegation against a State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am not saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can counter it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is their view. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is only their view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is an allegation against the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not an allegation against any particular person. ...*(Interruptions)*... So many allegations have been made against so many State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, if it is a personal allegation against any Minister, there is a rule. If it is a personal allegation against anybody who cannot come to this House and defend himself, there is a rule. I will take care of that. But, he has not violated either of the two rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is your view. That will also be on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are addressing the Chair and the Chair can ask us to sit down and not the Members. Sir, kindly instruct them. They always turn this side and comment. ...*(Interruptions)*... That should be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need a categorical ruling from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Maitreyan, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, your partymen should not disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, in March 2010, another private firm called Owtsar Technologies Ltd. situated in L.B. Road, Adyar, Chennai, very near to my house ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: He is always talking about Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I represent Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is not representing Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: What is the discussion now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Baseless allegations are being made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Maitreyan, please come to the topic. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I am talking about phone tapping. I am an aggrieved person because in this mobile tapping by Owtsar, around 55 numbers are being tapped. My number 9840048242 is also monitored. My colleague, Jayanthi Natarajan's number is monitored. Not only that, seeing the current political situation in Tamil Nadu, according to a report, even the number of the Union Minister, Dayanidhi Maran was under surveillance.

The Union Minister Mr. M.K.Alagiri's telephone number is also under surveillance ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he should substantiate that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Baseless allegations are being made. We cannot go on listening to him like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: There are about 55 telephone numbers. I am an aggrieved person ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, it is an allegation.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I will authenticate the paper. My own telephone number is being tapped. I am quoting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What are you quoting? I should know that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is a letter written to the Home Secretary, Tamil Nadu, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You authenticate it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Yes, I will authenticate it ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is a letter written to the Home Secretary, then you will have to authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, written by whom? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I don't have to authenticate it now. I will authenticate it. I am authenticating it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, a letter written by whom? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You cannot direct me. You are no one to direct me. The Chair can direct me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is a very serious allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: My telephone number is being tapped. I am an aggrieved person. If I cannot raise this issue here, where can I raise it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The point is, you cannot make a fresh allegation in this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am not making a fresh allegation in this.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Are you protecting the violator? What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is an aggrieved person. He is a Member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: This is a matter of privilege of a Member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, please let him complete. Please allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, the problem is this. When you make a specific allegation alluding to a particular person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, Sir. It is including me. My telephone number is being tapped.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me say that is what they are objecting to. You can very well say that your number is being tapped. I am not objecting to that. I am cautioning that when you make your speech, don't allude against a person who cannot come here and defend himself. I am only giving you the parameters. Be careful about that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. There is a rule. If he violates the rule, then you can raise a point of order, or, I will *suo-motu* take notice. Don't otherwise create a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister, Shri G.K.Vasan, wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K.VASAN): Sir, if Dr. Maitreyan or his party AIADMK is very serious about the issue which is being discussed today, he has to be relevant and current on the subject. That is the need. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: My phone is being tapped. What more relevant thing do you want? What more current thing do you want? ³⁰⁰ ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Maitreya, please continue, and as far as possible, be on the relevant subject of discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYA: The subject is about phone tapping, the subject is about unauthorized and authorized phone tapping. My phone is unauthorizedly tapped. My mobile number is tapped. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't create a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYA: Sir, if there is anything wrong, let the Home Minister say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: You have to apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he has to apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you should say. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you start speaking together, I cannot understand anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... if all of you speak together, I will not allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. All of you speak together. How can I listen to you if all of you speak together? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I said, if you sit, I will ask him; I will allow one of you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow one of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow one of you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I have been submitting again and again, Sir, that whenever he addresses the Chair, only the Chair can ask anyone to sit down, not another Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot force others. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYA: If I do not yield, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please allow me to listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Turning to a Member, and that too, to a female Member, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point?
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The point is in asking Kanimozhi, in Tamil, to sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, they cannot interfere like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, turning to a Member, a female Member, and asking her, in Tamil, to sit down is derogatory. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only the Chair has got the right to ask.
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Maitreyan, you should address the Chair. Please look at the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this has been repeatedly done ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow you anymore. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say, Mrs. Kanimozhi?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want Mr. Elavarasan to apologize to the Members.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Not at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should he apologize?
...*(Interruptions)*... Why should he apologize? There is no question of apologizing.
...*(Interruptions)*... Due to their unruly behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All of you should take your seats. I will look into the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No question of apologizing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will look into the records. If there is anything said derogatory, I will take action accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you, I will go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen.
...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, they want to divert the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't want us to raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Maitreyan, please listen.
...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the records; if there is anything found derogatory, I will take action accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is it?
...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you should say. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you should say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, they don't want a debate on phone-tapping. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why the ruling party Members are interrupting like this! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One of you should say. ...*(Interruptions)*... If one of you raises it, I can answer. If all of you stand up and speak like this ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you shout together, I am helpless.

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनका इरादा है इस पर बहस न होने देना ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This way, I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... If this is the way you behave, I will adjourn the House.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why should you adjourn the House? Instead, you control the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want a debate. We don't want you to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You control them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we want the debate to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये यह चाहते हैं कि इस पर डिबेट न हो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: How can I speak if they are interrupting me like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why do you unnecessarily provoke? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I am not provoking. They are not allowing me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are interrupting me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are provoking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is derogatory. He should apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No question, Sir; no question of apologizing. ...*(Interruptions)*... No question of apologizing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why not one of you speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Apologize for what? ...*(Interruptions)*... Apologize to whom? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One of you should speak; not all of you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

6.00 P.M.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Minister is sitting. He should control his Members.
...(Interruptions)... What is this, Sir?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Home Minister is interested, but his colleagues are not interested.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear the Minister. All of you take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... All of you take your seats. Let me hear the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... If all of you shout, I cannot understand many things. If one of you can stand up and speak, I am ready to listen. That is why I am saying this. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, the allegation is that something was said in Tamil, and that was derogatory. We did not understand what was said. If one of them can speak ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He has given his ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. I am giving an opportunity to Mrs. Kanimozhi to say what she wants to say in this regard.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, Mr. Elavarasan turned to Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley and asked her to sit down in a very derogatory way. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What was the derogatory way? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. Don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What was the derogatory way? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You please look into the records and see who is wrong.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seats, ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. You made your point. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I would like to submit that Mr. Elavarasan has first turned to her and asked her to sit down. He should have addressed you. The next thing is that he said, "okkaru". In Tamil it is disrespectful. He can't order her what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreya, take your seat, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Kanimozhi, now you please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you to have your say. I heard it. If something is said in the House and if it is not on record, it is as if null and void. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is on record, I will go through the record and I will see to it that proper action is taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमल अख्तर : सर, सरकार के लोग बहाना बना रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये नहीं चाहते कि यह डिबेट हो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अगर रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है तो मैं क्या करूँ। आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... If it is not on record, I can't do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is not on record, I can't do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think, you have given your ruling. If anything has been said which is unparliamentary or derogatory, please look into it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have said that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, my appeal to Mr. Maitreya is that he is certainly entitled to say that somebody tapped his phone. We are not objecting to that. We had a good debate and it is important for the Government to reply to the debate. If this House adjourns without a reply or if this debate dissolves without a reply, I don't think it is good. My appeal to Mr. Maitreya is that while he made his point that his phone was tapped illegally by somebody, come back to the main subject instead of making this a personalized action of telephone tapping. Let us broaden the subject and deal with the grave issue that has been raised by the Leader of the Opposition of which we are all concerned and let us deal with it. My appeal to every one is, let us leave it there with the Chair's ruling and I appeal to Mr. Maitreya to quickly conclude his speech so that we can reply to the debate.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I have not spoken even for two minutes. Let me come to the point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just one minute. One lady Member also wants to say something. What is that?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I am the affected person. I would like to submit that this is not the first time ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. I have given my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I need your protection. I am the affected person. Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the first time that it happens. Already our Whip, Mr. Tiruchi Siva, has brought to the notice of the Chair the same type of behaviour by him in the very House. This is not the first time that he is doing it. He has done it earlier. This was brought to the notice of the Chair. This is the second time that he has done it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I strongly object to this allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Let me finish, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The allegation that she is making is going on record. I want to refute it. It is a false allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sometimes it happens. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : सर, मैंने तो बात शुरू ही नहीं की है।

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: But this is not the way that our record should be made. ...*(Interruptions)*... She can talk about what has happened just now. Why is she talking about the past experience? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, when I was speaking ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreya, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. Please take your seat. What is your problem? Please don't interrupt. I will just listen to her.

DR. V. MAITREYA: Sir, then you should also allow him to explain his position about whatever allegations she is making. You should also allow him to explain his position.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreya, please have some patience.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, are they interested in debate or not? Sir, are we interested in debate or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you should decide.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: They are diverting the issue. What is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreya, please sit down. Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, just a minute. Let me first listen to her.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: The matter has already been solved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. What is your problem so far as the current debate is concerned? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking her. She is equally capable to say what she wants to say.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, when the discussion was in progress, Shri Elavarasan, a Member of the AIADMK Party, turned to my side and in a very derogatory way asked me to sit down. That was very bad of him to behave in such a manner. Sir, he behaved in the same manner when you were in the Chair earlier. Already, our Whip, Shri Tiruchi Siva, has brought it to your notice. This is not the first time he is doing it. Sir, kindly watch the video clips. Then you give whatever ruling you want. I will accept your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The matter is over. I will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Now you go ahead with the debate, Mr. Maitreya.

DR. V. MAITREYA: I am going ahead with the debate. When I started speaking, I did not yield to anybody. But everybody interrupted me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is common to both.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am not yielding to anybody hereafter. Sir, I have spoken about the unauthorized phone tapping so far. Now I come to the authorized phone tapping which rocked the Parliament yesterday. I am not going into the details of the newspaper reports also. Sir, one Mr. Vineet Aggarwal, DIG of the CBI is investigating certain charges against spectrum allegations. He writes to the Chief Commissioner of Income Tax. Subsequent to that, Mr. Ashish Abrol, Joint Director of Income Tax — these are all official documents; I am quoting the letter no. also — in his letter, File No. DGIT(INV)/DB/INT/09-10, dated 20th November, 2009, mentions, "On the basis of specific information received from the CBDT the telephone lines of one particular...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are reading what?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am reading an official letter written by the....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How did you get it? Please authenticate it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I will authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, please help me. Please authenticate it. You have one more copy. You sign it and then speak.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: In that letter he mentions, "On the basis of specific information received from the CBDT, the telephone lines of one particular lady — I am not even taking the name — and some of her associates were put under observation after obtaining permission from the Home Secretary". This is further authenticated in another communication, dated 25th August, from the Office of the Director-General of Income Tax, Investigation Wing, File No. DGIT(Inv)/DB/INT/09-10/14, dated 25th August, which says, "The telephone lines of so and so and her associates were placed under interception after following the laid down procedure". So, it is an official, authenticated and authorized telephone tapping. In that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreya, just a minute. In this debate you have only five minutes. Listen to me. Every Party is following the time. You have already taken your time. If you go on reading it, I am not going to give you more time because you have to convey whatever you want to convey within the time allocated to your Party.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I will conclude in another three minutes. There are so many interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I do not understand this. When a Member is speaking, there is no rule which says that all of you should get up together. And, when I say that, you

take exception to it ...(Interruptions)... He is competent enough. Please sit down. Mr. Maitreyan, I will give you three minutes from now.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the letter written by Mr. Ashish Abrol officially mentions that there were some direct conversations between a particular lady and a particular Minister. In some other conversation, that particular lady boasted to have helped some of the telecom operators in their efforts to obtain licences and spectrum. That lady had also been in touch with one particular gentleman who happened to be the Private Secretary of that particular Minister. This is the official communication written by the Joint Commissioner. The fact is that the Investigating Officer, Shri Vineet Agarwal, who was the DIG of CBI, investigating into this particular case, because of coalition *dharma*, was transferred back to his parent State. That is No.1 ...(Interruptions)... I am making my statement. Why are you saying, 'No, 'no'?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is there to answer him. You all do not have to say, 'No, 'no'.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Not only that, Sir, in fact, after going back to his parent State, that particular gentleman has not even been assigned any particular official work. He jolly well goes to his office, signs the register at the DGP's office and goes back. That is the state of affairs for a sincere, honest officer, who was investigating into a specific allegation. And this is not an allegation by only one agency. The investigation, into this issue of spectrum allocation, has been done by the CVC. It has been done by the CBI. It has been done by the Income Tax Department. Now, in today's newspapers, we can see reports that it is also being done by the Enforcement Directorate. We, initially, felt that the Government and the Prime Minister were helpless spectators, that they are unable to act because of coalition compulsion. But recent revelations of the last couple of days give me a suspicion as to whether the Government is also an active collaborator in the scam. After the passage of the Finance Bill yesterday, the country is convinced that the Central Government has its friends even in the Opposition to bail it out. They need not worry about the numbers at all. I would like to tell them, please come out of the clutches of the corrupt *mantris and rajas*, and dismiss them from their respective portfolios. Kindly get the matter investigated under the Prevention of Corruption Act. The issue is not just one of probity in public life. The nation, as a whole, should stand up and stop this national loss, before the nation is sold out for a price. Or else, India, as a nation, will go the Tamil Nadu way! Thank you, Sir.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, अभी जो माहौल पैदा हुआ, उसके बाद मुझे ही बोलने का मौका मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, श्री सीताराम येचुरी और बाकी सदस्यों ने फोन टेपिंग के मामले में जितना कुछ कहा है, उसमें सारी बातें आ गई हैं। मैं केवल दो बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 1885 में टेलीग्राफ एक्ट बना और 1885 का साल कांग्रेस के जन्म का भी साल है। कांग्रेस का पहला सम्मेलन भी 1885 में हुआ था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1885 में अंग्रेजों ने यह टेलीग्राफ एक्ट बनाया और गुलाम देश में जो गुलाम लोग थे, उनके भी privacy का अधिकार अंग्रेजों ने हमको दिया। ये जो सारे प्रकरण सामने आए हैं, उनसे साबित होता है कि जो privacy का अधिकार अंग्रेजों ने हमको दिया था, आज उस अधिकार का हनन हो रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज जो नई-नई technologies आ रही हैं, उनसे दुनिया को और समाज को बहुत सारे फायदे हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उनसे नुकसान भी है। जिस ढंग से आदमी के privacy के मौलिक अधिकार में हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है, यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। The Leader of the Opposition ने ठीक कहा है कि संविधान में हमको जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उनके साथ, यह जो नई technology आई है, उसका mismatch हो रहा है। हम इसको कैसे ठीक करेंगे, ताकि आज के जमाने में हमारे privacy का अधिकार सुरक्षित रहे, इसके लिए पूरे सदन की एक कमिटी बनाकर निश्चित रूप से इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। इधर वाले आज सत्ता में हैं, इधर वाले कल उधर जा सकते हैं और उधर वाले इधर आ सकते हैं, इसलिए यह किसी particular party का सवाल नहीं है। यह हर आदमी के individual right का सवाल है। इस पर आज एक चुनौती है। यह बात मैं कहना चाहूँगा। दूसरे, फोन टेपिंग के बारे में जो मैत्रेयन साहब कह रहे थे, जिसके बारे में कल एक अखबार में लीड खबर छपी थी, उससे हमारी राजनीति, हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन और हमारी सरकार की ईमानदारी पर एक बहुत बड़ा गंभीर चिन्ह खड़ा हो गया है। कोई भी आम आदमी यह विश्वास करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि पब्लिक लाइफ में कहीं भी probity बाकी है। महोदय, जो तथ्य सामने आया है, 2G spectrum के बारे में जो दो-तीन दिन तक इस सदन में हंगामा हुआ... श्री ए. राजा, जो उसके मंत्री हैं, आज सुबह जब वे जवाब दे रहे थे, तो मैंने मैत्रेयन साहब से कहा कि राजा साहब इतने तेज़ दिमाग के हैं कि बगैर कागज़ देखे वे कठिन से कठिन सवाल का जवाब दे देते हैं। महोदय, जो यह 2G spectrum का सवाल है, इसमें जितनी बातें सामने आई हैं, उनका मंत्री जी ने जवाब भी दिया है। Prima facie बिल्कुल यह लगता है कि इस मामले में गड़बड़ी हुई है और Pioneer ने भी कल जो समाचार छापा, जिस तरह से फोन टेपिंग हुई, मैत्रेयन साहब ने जो कागज़ दिखाया - जिसको उन्होंने authenticate किया - ये सदन के जवाबदेह मੈम्बर हैं, उसके बाद हमको लगता है कि सरकार को बचाने के लिए इस तरह के स्कैम पर अगर सरकार पर्दा डालती है, तब तो कुछ भी बचता नहीं है। इसलिए उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि ये जो दोनों पक्ष हैं, एक हमारा निजता का अधिकार है, privacy का जो अधिकार है, उस अधिकार का जो उल्लंघन हो रहा है, उसकी रक्षा कैसे हो, इसके

बारे में विचार करने के लिए आप एक संसदीय समिति बनाने की कृपा करें और जो तथ्य सामने आए हैं 2G spectrum के मामले में, अधिकृत फोन टेपिंग के द्वारा, उसमें हम सरकार से उपेक्षा करेंगे... हालांकि गृह मंत्री जी उसके बारे में competent नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम गृह मंत्री जी के माध्यम से सरकार से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से उपेक्षा करेंगे कि निश्चित रूप से वे इस मामले पर कार्यवाही करें, अन्यथा जनता यह मानकर चलेगी कि सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार को संरक्षण मिलता है, भ्रष्टाचार को ताकत मिलती है और देश की डेमोक्रेसी के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Raja, you have only three minutes.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, you could give him some more time.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to be brief. But let me begin with a personal anecdote. Some people asked me whether my phone was being tapped. I said, I didn't care whether it was being tapped or not, because my commitment to my people and my country is unquestionable; I don't fear anything. So, this is not a personal issue. It is an issue which is haunting the whole nation and all sections of our people.

Firstly, why should surveillance of political leaders, their activities, tapping of telephonic conversations of our leaders, take place? I think there is a problem with the Government. We are not a military State. We are not a dictatorial regime. We are a democracy and we are proud of our democracy, which is the largest democracy in the world. If such things take place, it shows the weakness of the Government. Whenever the Government of the day feels threatened about its survival or feels weak, such things happen. This is where the problem lies. The other day, the Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, made a statement that UPA-I and UPA-II never authorized any agency to do such things. It is not the question of authorized tapping or unauthorized tapping. Tapping does take place. But the Government could have responded to queries raised by hon. Members in simple English saying that the Government did not do such things, and that there was no tapping. The Government could have said it. But the Government said that it did not authorize tapping. There is the question of Government's credibility. Government's credibility is being questioned. You must be truthful to your own people, to the Parliament and to the nation. If Government did not do tapping, then, say that Government did not do tapping and that Government will never do tapping. But what is this way of saying that the Government did not authorize any agency to do tapping? That is where I

said, it is a question of political ethics, and whatever phone tapping we are discussing, it is an assault on the rights of the people, it is an assault on the democratic values, it is an assault on every norms and conventions of Democracy which we try to cherish. Having said that, Sir, I must make one more small point. It is not good to blame the media all the time, if the media writes in favour of us, then the media is good. If the media becomes critical of us, then, the media is bad. That attitude should not be there. The media is also one of the pillars of Democracy. You cannot just ignore whatever is printed or published in media. The ruling side should also take note of what is written in the media. If they are writing baseless facts, then, the Government should confront that. The Government should have the courage to confront these journals or magazines which are writing rubbish, which are writing falsehood. The Government can challenge that. That is where the issue has to be discussed. And, I think, tapping will have to be condemned, and it is not in the interest of democracy. It is very shameful to see that we are still governed by the obsolete 1882 Indian Telegraph Act. Many things have changed since then, and we will have to get ourselves updated to the modern technology. Telephone tapping is really unethical on the part of the Government. The Government should come clean whether it is true or not. Some issues like spectrum allocation, etc., are being raised. I am not getting into the details of all those things. But, the point here is, these are all being corroborated by what media is writing on the basis of telephonic conversations. The Government will have to come clean. Now, the Government is in the cloud of suspicion. This Government is being questioned; the credibility of the Government is being questioned. That is why the people are criticizing it that it is using all its intelligence agencies just to mobilize strength to keep you somehow going, and keep your power intact. If that is so, then, it shows the weakness of the Government. But, it does not show the weakness of Democracy. Our Democracy is quite strong; our Democracy is quite mature. That is why we are discussing this issue in this House. So, the Government should come out clean, if an inquiry will be made or everything will be examined, then, what is the instrument the Government has got to make a comprehensive probe? The Government will have to come clean on this issue, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mysura Ready. Your allotted time is three minutes, but you finish in five minutes.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, being in public service, our life should be an open book. The people of this country have the right to know about us

also. Sir, I know about the Indian Telegraph Act and the Supreme Court guidelines. But, it is for the citizens of India. But, for us, it seems, transparency is required. I am for telephone tapping regarding everything of our life, but it should be done with some rationale and according to some guidelines. It should start from the Treasury Benches, with the Ministers and then to the other Members. With the latest technology available, it is a better way in which we can be answerable to the people. So, we should be transparent to the people. Sir, a lot of scandals are going on. For example, Sir, I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, long back, on 9th November, 2009 regarding the 2G Spectrum Scam. I requested the Prime Minister that it should be probed by the CBI. I am glad that the CBI has taken up this investigation. They got report from the Central Board of Direct Taxes, on surveillance of nine telephones of Ms. Nira Radia, a PR Professional and her associates belonging to Vaishnavi Corporate Consultants, Noesis Consulting, Vietcom and Neucom Consulting. Sir, I want to quote some important observations from the Internal Evaluation Report which was based on the telephonic conversations. One conversation which is the evaluation report of Director of Central Income-Tax investigation. I will quote one paragraph of it. It is of the month of July, 2009. "The second group calls appear to relate..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, you are quoting but from where? How did you get it?

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: It is from the internal evaluation report of the Director General of Income-Tax.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can we rely that? Is the document got under RTI or what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, we are discussing about the transparency. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are other rules, please understand. The rules are very clear. I cannot take the Government's confidential document which has not been placed on record. So, you too cannot quote it, there are rulings. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Maybe, Sir, rulings may be there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down Mr. Ahluwalia. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is quoting from an internal evaluation report and quoting is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Who can stop it, Sir? If it is stopped, then it is suppression of the right to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can refer to it, but he is quoting it. It is not available on record. Let him express whatever he wants. Mr. Ahluwalia, I request you to cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is free to express whatever he wants. But, he is quoting certain intelligence reports. Can you quote anything? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a ruling on authentication of the Government documents. Some documents cannot be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it cannot be authenticated, how can we take it to be correct?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, take for example the Law Commission's report. It is normally available. If I get a confidential report, nobody can challenge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Mysura Reddy, just a moment, please. Sir, Mr. Mysura Reddy read his letter...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government document which is not authenticated cannot be taken. How can he authenticate? How did he get it?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, unnecessarily argument is taking place...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not an argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... There was an authentication in the case of sugar scam. I am telling you this because it happened in front of me; one Member authenticated and took upon himself the responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As long as he is reading a letter written by him, of course, no problem. But, when he is quoting what is internally circulated ...*(Interruptions)*... Copies are circulating, there is no signature, there is no number, there is no date. Everybody has got a copy in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, there is no signature, no number, no date. He has not authenticated it and given to you. Sir, you are dealing with the Member, how can everybody take up the responsibility and... ...*(Interruptions)*... The Member is speaking and you can give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can refer to it but not read it.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I am referring to it. If you want, Sir, I will authenticate. If he wants to book a case against me, he can book. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can refer to it, I can authenticate it, but I am saying to the Minister through you, Sir, that he is wanting to conceal the corruption scandal in this 2G case. I am posing this question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Adhere to the rules.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Let the Minister say that it is not a document of the Revenue Intelligence. He is telling that there is no signature, no date, no number ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You convey it but you keep that document with you only.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: I will keep it. What else I can do if I am not able to bring to the notice of the Government? I am telling from the beginning itself that we should be open to scrutiny, we should be transparent. Why should we be afraid of when there is no scandal or criminal activity? Why should we be afraid of that thing? Why should we be afraid of tapping? There should be some rationale while doing it. It should not be done selectively. Some guidelines should be there in this regard, some rationale should be there. Everything should be open to scrutiny. We are not afraid of tapping. You should start it with the Cabinet Ministers, Treasury Benches and the ruling party. This is what I was telling. In that context I wanted to quote that something is happening over and above all these things. Even some people, some corporate people are involved in Cabinet making. Is this advisable, Sir? It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister. If I mention the name of a corporate sector, it is a sin. * is involved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not mention the name. I am again deleting it. I said, please, do not mention the names of those persons who cannot defend themselves here. You know the rules.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: ...*(Interruptions)*... They are looting the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, whatever you say, if it is not according to the rules, I will remove it from the record. So, you say whatever you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: I do not want to defy you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you allow, I will say it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the set rule that you do not take the names of the persons who are not able to defend themselves.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I do not want to go into the details. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also have experience. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you allow me I will speak, otherwise, I will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...Where is the need for discussing this, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time of five minutes is over.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I feel that the Chair has to permit us to disclose this scandalous character of this entire corporate sector and also some of the PR agencies in which some Ministers are involved. There is a political nexus. In Cabinet making also they are involved. They are involved in so many things which we are seeing in the Press also. The conversations substantiate these things. Let the Minister have a Joint Parliamentary Committee to look into this thing and also the IPL scam so that the Parliament can go through all these things and see whether these documents are genuine or not. Thank you.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, at the outset, I would like to state that when the Leader of the Opposition started his speech, in the contents of his speech he has made certain allegations without authenticating any document. Therefore, my contention is this, my submission is this that whatever he has said or charges made without authentication of documents should be expunged from the proceedings. This is my submission and you decide on it because he has made several allegations without authenticating the documents. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreya, he has not referred to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you get up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Secondly, Sir, it is most unfortunate that the debate has started on the basis of a BJP paper...*(Interruptions)*... What was reported in a BJP paper, the debated started with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Which paper is BJP paper?

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: You cannot compel me. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a BJP paper. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a conspiracy. ...*(Interruptions)*... The report is yours. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was first published in the paper. ...*(Interruptions)*... The report was first published in a newspaper and then discussion has taken place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: How can he say that it is a BJP paper? ...*(Interruptions)*... We can also that it is a Congress paper.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is a question of the freedom of the Press. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the freedom of Press? ...*(Interruptions)*... We have ensured the freedom of Press by legislating on it in the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not say it is *... ...*(Interruptions)*... If he has said *... I am going to remove it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Which BJP paper he is referring to?

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. Individual names should not be taken. No, no, the name should be removed. Nothing will go on record. Mr. Naik, please continue.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: The motion mentions alleged tapings...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, the Motion mentions...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreya, you get up on every issue. You have not been authorized by the House to get up on every issue. Please don't take prerogative....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, like in an aircraft we should insert seat belts on his seat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is a good suggestion.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: The Motion mentions terms like alleged tapings. Motion also mentions terms like certain politicians and it mentions affecting the issue of probity. These are the three vague terms.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, you are again and again raising.....

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. The Chair has examined all that. Once the Motion is admitted, ...*(Interruptions)*... See, it is not in your interest. Please, this has been raised again and again. It is not good.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): He is not challenging. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us talk about authentication, let us talk about ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, Mr. Keshava Rao, two or three Members said that the admissibility. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Don't question the admissibility.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: What I am saying is, their stand does not mention that it is done without any public emergency. It is done in public safety. This was the tone used. They have not mentioned at all in the Motion. Terms which are used are totally different.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: It is not a Motion we are discussing.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Where is the Motion? You read ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, you please sit down. Mr. Ahluwalia. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Member can say whatever he wants to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Tell him to read The Telegraph, Section 5, Sub-clause (2). You read it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why is the Chair here for? Mr. Ahluwalia, आप सुनते भी नहीं हैं और बोलने भी नहीं देते हैं, क्या बात है? सवाल यह है कि He has a genuine doubt. Let him mention it. Why are you objecting to it? Why are you answering? With all humility, I say that when he has not yielded...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That was the plight when I was speaking. Everybody stood up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is to you also, Mrs. Najma. I can tell other Members but I cannot tell you because you have handled this House for 16 years.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, in the topic of Short Duration there is no mention of violation of the Telegraph Act also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, when a notice is given, it is not confined to the word ...*(Interruptions)*... Please proceed.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Who approves the language? I object. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is challenging the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, please proceed. Please proceed.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I am proceeding. On the violation of Telegraph Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, it is not a technical argument. It is not going to have a technical argument.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: You are pleading for stronger Terrorism Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak on the content. Why are you going on the technicality?

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Nobody talked of technicality at any time? What is this, Sir? Everybody spoke on technicality. The Leader of the Opposition raised several issues on technicality. They raised the entire thing. They have raised all the technicalities, word-by-word ...*(Interruptions)*...What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, did he not mention the Telegraph Act? Did he not mention these two ingredients of the Telegraph Act? ...*(Interruptions)*... Only when I mention, it becomes sin! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is again challenging the wording of the Motion ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, he wants to say why the phrases 'public emergency' and 'public safety' have not been included ...*(Interruptions)*...This is in the Act ...*(Interruptions)*... You read the Act. You are an advocate ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I am within my right now. I am within my right not to continue, because of their objections ...*(Interruptions)*...This is an undemocratic practice ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is objectionable ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is highly objectionable ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he be derogatory? ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot talk like this ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. What is objectionable? ...*(Interruptions)*... He said, 'Since you are interrupting, I do not want to continue with my speech' ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what he has said ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, यह क्या है ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे धमकी दे रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... धमकी दे रहे हैं सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the record ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : वे जो बोलेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... बी.जे.पी. का अखबार है . बी.जे.पी. का अखबार है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He is talking in a derogatory manner ...*(Interruptions)*... You did not object to that ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to protect us, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... When I spoke, many Members from that side interrupted again³¹⁹and again ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, nothing was told to them ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...
What is this?

SHRI GIREEESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke, nobody disturbed him ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he cannot pass derogatory remarks against the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... The way he sat, it is bad. It is not correct ...*(Interruptions)*... But, please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, they asked for our apology ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we demand for their apology ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, इन्होंने जो बोला है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप देखिए कि क्या बोला है ...*(व्यवधान)*... He is making an allegation ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not an allegation ...*(Interruptions)*... I will look into it ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, they have one point programme and that is to disturb the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: He should tender apology to us ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not allegation ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not allegation ...*(Interruptions)*... it is not allegation ...*(Interruptions)*... Had it been an allegation, I would have taken that into account ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, when another lady hon. Member spoke, you ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्यों खड़े हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : अभी आपने बोला है ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी ये बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो नहीं कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there discipline in this House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, ये किस तरीके से बात कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, very peacefully I will tell you a point. A lady who spoke in this House about 20 minutes ago, the tone and tenor...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot go on to refer what this Member has said or that Member has said ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: But, just now, the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should he talk like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But, Sir, he spoke in English ...*(Interruptions)*... This language is known for everybody ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know what for you people are getting agitated? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the matter? There is nothing ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the matter? He got angry and said. 'I will stop.' ...*(Interruptions)*... What else is there?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he accused the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, he got angry and said, 'I will stop.' ...*(Interruptions)*... What else?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He abused the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He did not abuse ...*(Interruptions)*... If he has abused, I will remove it from the record ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : हल्ला-गुल्ला हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the record and see whether there is any abuse ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : हम बोलेंगे नहीं क्या ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, there are interruptions every time ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What did I say? I said that I will look into the record. If he used abusive language, I will remove it from the record ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, आप टेलीविजन पर देखिए, रिकॉर्डिंग में देखिए, खाली लिखने पर नहीं जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी जो लेंगेज है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं जेस्चर के लिए क्या करूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं जेस्चर के लिए क्या रूलिंग दूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... You see, sometimes, gesture is made towards the Chair. What can we do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, आप कोई रूलिंग मत दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... किंतु अगर कल मैं ऐसा व्यवहार करता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो मुझ पर भी रूलिंग मत दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwaliaji ji ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने कहा कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... That is not correct.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Treasury Benches is setting a new trend in this House. They have to face it ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... They have challenged the wisdom of the Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not speaking on the merits of the subject.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): My time starts now, Sir. A lot has been spoken on this issue in the House and in the media. I don't want to say to which party the media belongs to and all that because the more we talk, the more mud is coming out of it; and, that is dirty. Therefore, I would not like to take much of your time on this issue. However, as a common Indian, as a common law-abiding citizen of this nation, I am scared now and feel threatened about secrecy of my personal life. I feel that I am deprived of my legitimate right to privacy. That is my basic fundamental right. If I am having a private life, then, the secrecy of my private life has to be maintained and protected by the Government, but that is not happening. I am feeling scared; I am feeling afraid, now. Therefore, if the hon. Minister says something on the floor of this august House, it has to be right, correct and trustworthy. But I received a rude shock of my life when, within a week after Minister's statement, a newspaper has come out with a scoop and has opened the Pandora's Box. I am not getting into the things, like, who are involved, which company, what for, etc., etc. I only want to state that this is not correct. If it has happened by unauthorized sources, it is for the Government, now, to investigate and take action against those people. But if it is happening by authorized machinery, by authorized sources, then, the responsibility lies with the Government. I don't want to quote whatever the media has said and whatever the proof we have got. But it seems that this type of interception of phone calls is just not possible, my logic says, without the knowledge, if not consent, of the Government.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Consent.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Okay. My colleague says, "Consent". If it is happening with consent, then, the Government is utterly responsible for whatever is happening. The interception of telephone calls is just not one thing. Today, some newspapers have carried a report so we came to know of it. Now, some people have provided us papers also. But this could be a tip of iceberg. Therefore, there could be hundreds of cases where the Government is encroaching on my privacy.

Who has given them this right? Who has authenticated them? Has the Constitution given them this right? Has the law given them this right? Has this House given them this right? If this is so, then, I think, the Minister should stand up and either take the responsibility or take action against those who are guilty.

Sir, I don't want to get into details. I don't want to get into mud slinging. I only wish my prayer, on behalf of the people of India, that the hon. Minister should, now, stand up and institute an inquiry by a competent and impartial authority, which will come out with the truth. And, when the truth comes out, if the hon. Minister already does not know the truth, he should take an action without a fear of any political fallout of that. Thank you very much.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members, beginning with the Leader of the Opposition and ending with Mr. Raut, who have participated in this important debate. What provoked this debate was an article in a magazine, followed by an article in a newspaper. And, from that, the Leader of the Opposition and some other Members have abstracted an issue and have raised this debate; I welcome the debate, in fact, my desire is that the debate should have been kept at that abstract level on the issues involved rather than get bogged down into the facts relating to a particular case or a particular person or a particular occasion. Because, I think, what is involved here is a grave principle that can well demolish many pillars of our democracy if we do not collectively address it with the seriousness with which it should be addressed. Sir, article 21 of the Constitution 'in my view' is the bedrock on which the democratic structure of India has been erected. It is to secure the life and personal liberty of every citizen for which Mahatma Gandhi and other freedom fighters led this country in the great struggle against British colonialism. Let us remember there are many other countries which acquired freedom or achieved freedom without the guarantee of article 21. India is among the few countries which enshrined article 21 as a fundamental right to every citizen. Over the years, this article has been given content. In fact, if you go back to A.K. Gopalan's case, the law that was declared then was, liberty can be deprived as long as it is a procedure established by law. But, today, that procedure must be a reasonable procedure. Article 21 has been expanded by a series of judgements reflecting the aspirations, of the people. One among them was the right to privacy. Many other rights have been now discovered in the words that are contained in article 21. Clean environment is part of article 21; the right to food that we are debating is

a part of article 21; the right to information is a part of article 21; the right to clean drinking water is a part of article 21 and the right to sanitation is part of article 21. The right to privacy is an important right. As, I think, one of the hon. Members said, it is a right to be left alone. The State should not interfere in the lives of its citizens unless it is, absolutely, necessary. So, although this is an old Act, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885,¹ do not think we need to rubbish this Act because it is of 1885 vintage. The Indian Penal Code is older than this Act; we do not rubbish the Indian Penal Code. The Indian Evidence Act is older than this Act; we do not rubbish the Indian Evidence Act. We read into it contemporary values, contemporary needs, contemporary norms, and, that is how we breathe life into our old Acts. Now, the Supreme Court in the PUCL case to which the Leader of the Opposition referred, read that into section 5, sub-section 2 and set out the principles that should govern before a Government invokes the power to intercept telephone conversations as otherwise "eavesdrop" on private conversation. Let me make it very clear, the Government totally supports and underscores the principles laid down in section 5 (2) and it will be our endeavour to ensure that the procedural safeguards suggested by the Supreme Court and which we have incorporated in rules made in 2007 are further strengthened.

In fact, it will be our endeavour to add to the rules already made under Section 7 in order to strengthen the safeguards embodied in Section 5, sub-Section (2). Sir, rules were made in 2007 under Section 7. If those rules are inadequate and have not kept pace with the changing technology, we will amend those rules, we will add to those rules, we will bring in more procedural safeguards to take care of advanced technology. Let there be no doubt in anyone's mind that this Government is committed to the right to privacy and the right to liberty. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Having said that, let us not understate the grave threats that this country faces. We have the threat of terrorism, cross-border terrorism; we have cyber crime. Our adversaries or those who do not have the interest of this country at heart are adept in employing technology. If they are adept in employing technology, the State should be equally adept in mastering the technology in order to be able to counter it. Intelligence gathering is an important part of any Government's functioning. No Government can function without gathering intelligence. There are many kinds of intelligence, one of which is well known and that is the human intelligence. Another is, signal intelligence, and gathering

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signal intelligence is a part of the duties of Government. That is why in 2001, a Group of Ministers recommended the setting up of the NTRO, and, I am sure, the Leader of the Opposition is familiar with the background under which the NTRO was set up. The NTRO was set up by a Group of Ministers constituted by the NDA Government. The recommendation of the Group of Ministers was accepted by the Cabinet of the NDA Government and the NTRO itself was notified on the 15th of April, 2004 when the NDA Government was in office. So, the NTRO is not an invention of the UPA Government. The NTRO was in place when the UPA Government assumed office and for whatever reason, the NTRO was placed not under any Ministry. The NTRO was placed under the National Security Advisor who reports to the Prime Minister. I think it has become necessary to review the position. I have had a word with the Prime Minister. The Government is examining whether the NTRO should now be placed under a Ministry so that a Minister will be accountable to Parliament for the functioning of the NTRO. The NTRO itself has no authority to gather intelligence. The NTRO is a facilitating organization; the NTRO is a technical organization. The right to gather intelligence is vested in specified agencies listed in the Supreme Court judgment and referred to by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The NTRO simply provides the technical capability. Now, it is true that technology has moved much beyond what was perhaps envisaged when the Group of Ministers met in 2001 or when the NTRO was set up in 2004. Now, when the technology moves forward very fast, we cannot lag behind; we have to acquire the technology. In fact, let me assure the hon. Members, the technology that the NTRO has is not as sophisticated as it is made out to be. In fact, I am privy to knowledge which I acquired recently that there are other organizations in the world which have technology far superior and many, many years ahead of the technology the NTRO has today, in fact, when I visited one of the countries, I was one of the few who was allowed full access to what they have and what I saw amazed me on the one hand, and, to some extent, frightened me on the other.

That kind of technology is available among a few countries in the world. We do not have that kind of technology. The NTRO has acquired certain technology. That technology must be put to use and that technology must be put to use subject to very stringent safeguards. The Leader of the Opposition said, technology bugs. Technology does not bug. It is the use of technology and the user of technology who bugs. Technology by itself does not bug anything. We have a machine. The

machine does not do anything. It is how the machine is employed, where it is employed, who uses the machine and under what conditions the machine is used. We are, therefore, as I said, in the process of reviewing the entire functioning of the NTRO and putting in place safeguards that will keep pace with the technology that NTRO has acquired and, if I may say, that NTRO will acquire in the future. I cannot say that NTRO will not acquire new technology; it will acquire and it must acquire. But we must put in place safeguards that will keep pace with the technology that we may acquire in the future.

Now, Sir, coming to the question of balancing the right to privacy and the right and duty of the Government to gather intelligence and the safeguards, I completely endorse what hon. Members said. There is no partisan view here. I endorse what the Leader of the Opposition said and I endorse what other Members said. We have to constantly be on the vigil, constantly review the safeguards and procedures in place and update them so that they keep pace with the technology that we have to acquire.

Sir, an impression was created as though telephones are being tapped only in the UPA Government. I think anyone who has been in the Government knows that it is not correct. All authorized tapping and I can say this with complete conviction — is authorized for no more than 60 days. Telephone interceptions can be extended again for another period of sixty days and again for another period of sixty days by the Home Secretary, who is the sole authorized officer in the Government of India for reasons to be recorded in writing on requests made by the agencies concerned. Let me also take you into confidence that the decision does not go beyond the Home Secretary. He is the sole person to take this decision. No Minister is involved in this decision. Please remember, the same power is available to the Home Secretary in the State. The discussion here seems to point a finger only at the Home Secretary in the Government of India. There are thirty other Home Secretaries in the States who have the same power. So, as you have said, and I take it in good spirit, the safeguards must be applied to the Government of India. Please remember, the same safeguards, if not stricter safeguards, must be applied to the States too. Therefore, each one of you who represents a State — and this is the Council of States — must carry the same message to your States to ensure that the Home Secretary in the State also abides by the same strict safeguards before he or she authorizes any telephone interception. There is no other way we can function. We

have to entrust this power to someone. This power is entrusted to a high Government official and, at the State level, I believe it is entrusted to a high Government official, and the fact that they have to record reasons, maintain the records for a certain period of time, is the only safeguard that we can think of. But we are working on further safeguards. We will amend the rules. We will write further safeguards as and when the situation requires, and I think the situation does require that we must take into account changing technology.

Sir, a number of broadsides were made during the debate. I accept that without broadsides the debate can be dreary and dull. Someone said Cabinets are made by lobbyists.

I don't know. I thought sometimes in 1998 or so, someone was appointed Finance Minister, somebody outside the Government objected to his being made Finance Minister. I think that is the biggest lobbyist I came across in 1998. The point is many things will be written and many things will be said, but one does not have to believe everything that is said and everything that is written. There is the Prime Minister who makes the Cabinet. Simply because two people are reported to have discussed who should be a Minister and who should not be a Minister does not mean that the Prime Minister does not make the Cabinet. But the larger point that the Leader of the Opposition made is valid. What is the place of lobbyists in Indian democracy? In the US, lobbyists are registered. I know a former Secretary of State is a registered lobbyist, a former Secretary of Defence is a registered lobbyist. We do not encourage lobbyists. In fact, we ruled out middlemen even in our Defence purchases and other purchases because we are frightened by these middlemen. What do we do with lobbyists? What do we do with people who lobby for contracts, lobby for commercial deals? We have to consider that. In fact, as our economy grows there will be larger and larger commercial transactions that run into thousands and thousands of crores, it is necessary to look into the issue. What do we do with lobbyists, people who lobby? These are grave issues which have to be addressed. But I take the point. It is not as though we are not exercised by the point and we are not concerned with the point. We take the point and we will address these issues. Let us not assume that the whole Government is run by lobbyists or run by middlemen. That is completely untrue. Sir, I agree that this is not an adversarial issue; this is an important issue. How have we addressed the problem so far? I am afraid the Leader of the Opposition was being economical with justice and fairplay towards me when he did not read the last paragraph of my statement which my friend,

Sitaram Yechury, read out possibly because of his association with us for four years in the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me conclude. How did we deal with this problem? I said categorically that there was no authorized tapping of any politician's telephone. I stand by that statement. I have asked the Home Secretary, "You tell me after looking at all the records whether any politician's telephone was tapped." He has told me and I accept his statement that no politician's telephone was authorized to be tapped. However, there are reports that some politicians' telephones were tapped. There are reports of alleged conversations. I don't know whether that is right or wrong and, therefore, I said in my statement, "Further enquiries are being made into the allegations in the magazine." That is correct. Further enquiries are being made. Even as I speak, enquiries are being made. If any evidence is forthcoming or discovered — people can give us evidence, the magazine can give us evidence or our enquiries will discover evidence — the matter will be thoroughly investigated by the appropriate agency. So, I can tell this House that Prime Minister has directed that we must go to the bottom of the truth and find out whether the statements made in the magazine are correct or not. If the allegations made in the magazine are right, we will certainly find out who did the unauthorized tapping and the circumstances under which the alleged unauthorized tapping was done and we will take action against them. As far as what appeared two or three days later in a newspaper, I am afraid we must keep the distinction in this debate between allegations made in the particular case and the larger issue of interceptions and telephone tapping.

If we allow our personal views on what we may think is right or wrong about a particular transaction to colour this debate, I am afraid, we will miss the wood for the trees. Again, what does that newspaper say? It says that there were telephone conversations. Now, the CBDT has come out with a statement. The CBDT has categorically said that a section of the media has reported communication between the Income Tax Department and the CBI regarding records of telephonic conversations between a person by the name 'so and so' and others. The CBDT says, "it is clarified that the Income Tax Department has not recorded any telephone conversations of influential businessmen, politicians and advertising professionals as alleged. It is further clarified that the Income Tax Department does not intercept telephonic conversations except as authorised under the law." Sir, if a particular person's telephone conversation has been intercepted by the Income Tax Department, I state with authority, it has been done only under proper authorisation. No conversation

has been intercepted without authorisation, and I say, "We are entitled to intercept such conversations if they relate to tax evasion, or if they relate to any commercial transactions which deserve to be investigated." And, I have no hesitation in saying that if there, as the Leader of the Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, he has not concluded.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding in your favour ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not yielded. The Leader of the Opposition was reading the phrase 'tax breaks/evasion affecting national security'. 'Tax break' is one component; there is a stroke, and then 'evasion affecting national security'. 'Tax break' is two words. You don't read 'break' versus 'evasion'. You read 'tax break' as one and then read 'evasion affecting national security' as other. So, both situations allow us to intercept conversations, and the CBDT has, for many-many years, used the power to intercept conversations wherever there is a case registered of tax evasion, or any other evasion affecting national security.

Sir, I do not wish to dwell on the individual cases. Much has been said, but I think it would be unfair or completely improper for me to dwell on any cases. If cases are under investigation, they will be investigated. No one has stopped investigation of any case. The cases being investigated will continue to be investigated to its logical conclusion, and if any evasion is found, any violation of law is found, whatever the law provides, we will follow.

On the issues raised by many of the Members, particularly Mr. Sitaram Yechury and others, I am glad that it is recognised that there are legal and authorised interceptions and there may be — I am not saying 'is' — unauthorised, illegal interceptions. I speak for the Government when I say that every interception authorised by the Government is perfectly legal, like it has been in the past, like it has been between 1999 and 2004, like it has been before 1999 too. If there has been illegal or unauthorised interception, if our inquiries reveal that there has been any illegal or unauthorised interception, we will go to the bottom of the matter; we will find out who is responsible; and, we will take action against those who are responsible.

SHRI D. RAJA: Even legal interceptions, how can you do that for political leaders ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have categorically said that no authority has been given to intercept the conversations of any political leader. That is there in my statement, and unless somebody proves that statement to the contrary, the convention of this House is that the Minister's statement must be accepted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, I have just two submissions. First, of course, the Minister has said that even though there has been no authorisation to tap phones of political leaders, the possibility of the phones actually have been tapped may or may not have existed. And, therefore, the enquiry will reveal whether it actually did happen. Do we have the Minister's assurance that he will report back to this House as to what really the findings of this enquiry are, and, the matter will not be left pending.

Secondly, and, it is more important, I urge the Minister to have a relook at the position which he has stated. I made a comment earlier, and, now, I reiterate a strong comment against the existence of lobbies, the encouragement of lobbies, and, the need to almost eliminate them, if not discourage them, from the system. Despite that, as a student of Constitutional law, he must also consider the exact language of Section 5(2) and the judgement of the Supreme Court in the PUCL case on whether tax evasion alone can be a ground or conditions of public emergency and public safety are a necessary pre-requisite. Please reconsider that provision. Otherwise, if tax evasion alone is a ground, you are again empowering the authorities on vague suspicions to bug phones of all and sundry.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I just want to make a submission. Sir, I had said that this Act of 1882 is anachronistic. With the development of technologies, today, the fundamental and the most important issue is of maintaining the privacy and liberty of an individual as enshrined in article 21 of the Constitution. With the growth of technology, we need to modernize that law upholding the right to privacy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before you came, the hon. Minister has replied on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has discussed about that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Enquiries are being made and if the enquiries reveal any illegal or unauthorized tapping, surely, we will share it with the hon. Members. On the second point, I do not wish to enter into a debate with my learned friend; it is likely that I may lose the debate. But please remember that the Supreme Court laid down the guidelines with the full knowledge that when the judgement was delivered, the Intelligence Bureau, the Director General-Narcotics, the Revenue

Intelligence, the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau and the Enforcement Directorate were authorized by the Central Government to do interception. Having noted that, the Supreme Courts said when these agencies do the interception, these are the guidelines to be followed. The Supreme Court is fully aware that the tax authorities were also intercepting and the guidelines apply to them. Therefore, to say, simply for tax evasion, you can't intercept, I do not agree with that position.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, that is the language of the law. That is a judgement. It is a *sine qua non*. That is what the Supreme Court says. It says that there must be a public emergency or public safety. Tax evasion alone is not enough; it must be linked to either of the two. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, please amend the law.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In this day and age to say that anyone doing an act, which threatens the financial stability of India, threatens financial institutions of India, threatens the revenues of the country, is doing something which cannot be discovered through gathering intelligence, I think, is very naive, and, it displays a certain childlike innocence on the part of the Leader of the Opposition.

The point is that the Supreme Court, when it laid down the guidelines, was fully aware that these authorities were authorized to intercept communications, and, said, when you intercept communications, please follow the following guidelines. Now, what does the Enforcement Directorate do? What does the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau do? What does the CBDT do? They are only there to collect taxes and to prevent violation of tax laws, and, to ensure that the financial rules and laws are not violated. I think, this is a judgement of 18th December, 1996, reported in 1997. We had the NDA Government for six years, and, during that period also — I am not sharing any great secret, I don't want to give any numbers the CBDT or the CBEC were authorized to intercept conversations for the purpose of ensuring that there is no tax evasion.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You may call it childlike, but please have a Minister-like reading of the judgment, it says that economic emergency is not public emergency. What you are saying is directly raised and not accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Are you then saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please reconsider the matter. If on mere suspicion of tax evasion tax authorities are told to go ahead and bug phones, then this is going to lead to a gross misuse. This power is only given for specific ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Is the Leader of the Opposition saying that between 1999 and 2004 all the authorizations given by his government ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This law the Minister must ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I take note of the point he made. But I also want my reply to be on record. I do not have a closed mind. We will take a look at it and if necessary we will amend the law. But this is the practice which is being followed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The debate is over. Now we shall take up the Statement by the Minister and after that we shall take up Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER - *Contd.*

**Re: An official in the High Commission of India in
information to Pakistan intelligence agencies**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, I rise to inform this august House that as a result of our counter intelligence efforts we had reason to believe that an official in the High Commission of India in Islamabad had been passing information to the Pakistan Intelligence Agencies. ...*(Interruptions)*... The position occupied by the official did not involve access to highly classified material. ...*(Interruptions)*... The official is now cooperating with us in our inquiries. At this stage, for national security reasons, it is not possible to divulge more detail about the information that may have been compromised or to comment on this case as our investigations are continuing.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, she read it out on television. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have another point. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an important thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want your consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the fifth statement from the Ministry of External Affairs during this session. ...*(Interruptions)*... On all the earlier occasions, you, not you personally but as the Chair, had said that you would club all of them together and clarifications will be sought. ...*(Interruptions)*... So I am requesting you to fix time for clarification on all the five statements together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the direction, we will do it. Now we shall take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to take initiatives to remove the shortage of power in Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the severe and continuous unscheduled power cuts in the State of Tamil Nadu. The general public is affected because of this unscheduled, prolonged power cut coupled with scorching heat. The commercial activities are also affected and domestic production has been affected to considerable extent.

Sir, this situation has arisen because the infrastructure in the power sector has been incapacitated in Tamil Nadu and this has resulted in unprecedented power cut. This power cut has put farmers, particularly in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Viluppuram and Nagapattinam to extreme hardship. The State Government had assured the farmers that they would get at least six hours of power during the day and four hours during the night. But, the Government is unable to stick to its commitment and agricultural activities have been affected in these districts as well as in other districts of Tamil Nadu. In addition to this, such unscheduled power cut in the late evenings in the city and suburbs is creating law and order problems.

Therefore, I request the Government to provide power allocation from its pool of Central power quota immediately as this unscheduled power cut is creating hardships to farmers. Due to frequent power failure, students are unable to prepare well for their exams. It is my earnest appeal to the Government to initiate measures to strengthen power generation to ensure that such a situation does not arise in future.

Concern over the casualty due to Cobalt 60 radiation in Delhi

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to raise an extremely urgent matter related to the first casualty due to Cobalt 60 Radiation exposure. The ill-fated 35 year old Mr. Rajender died due to multi-organ failure on Monday at AIIMS. He worked at a shop in Mayapuri scrap market, and was hospitalized after radiation exposure earlier this month. According to the hospital authorities, two more people, out of the six patients undergoing treatment at AIIMS, are in a critical condition.

Two more sources of radiation were detected in³³³the Mayapuri scrap market, where Cobalt-60 was recovered, taking the total sources of radioactive substance found in the area to 10.

The Government should take serious note of advisory of caution issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) which suggested that the soil has been "contaminated" at various locations in Mayapuri. if so, people from the area should be evacuated immediately to control further damage.

I am afraid that the death of Rajender may trigger a panic button in the capital, because Mayapuri is not the only place where scrap is gathered, there are numerous spots in habited areas of Delhi where e-garbage, hospital waste and scrap is being kept. Urgent steps are required to be taken to clean up such areas, affected people should be given free and quality treatment and the family of Mr. Rajender should be given the required compensation.

Demand to provide amenities to the workers involved in construction

work of Commonwealth Games

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : देश में होने वाले राष्ट्रमंडल खेल 2010 से जुड़ी परियोजनाओं में काम कर रहे मजदूरों की हालत बेहद खराब है। वे नारकीय स्थिति में काम कर रहे हैं। न उन्हें न्यूनतम मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जा रहा है, न ही उनके लिए स्वास्थ्य और अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जा रही हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, विगत मार्च को माननीय उच्च न्यायालय की चार सदस्यीय कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है, उस रिपोर्ट को देखकर ऐसा ही प्रतीत होता है। राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के लिए चल रहे विभिन्न निर्माण स्थलों पर पता चला है कि न तो मजदूरों को न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक का भुगतान मिल पा रहा है और न ही मास्टर रोल की उचित रूप से जांच की जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं अधिकतर निर्माण स्थलों पर तो मजदूरी पर्वी भी जारी नहीं की जा रही है। साईट पर काम कर रहे मजदूरों को बहुत जगहों पर बूट और दस्ताने जैसे मूलभूत सामान भी नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। ऐसे में निर्माण परियोजनाओं में हुए हादसों की जानकारी भी वर्कमैन मुआवजा आयुक्त तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि इन मजदूरों को न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक का भुगतान सुनिश्चित किया जाए जिससे उन्हें बेहतर स्वास्थ्य और अन्य सुविधाएं पूर्ण रूप से मिल सकें, ताकि ये मजदूर देश में होने वाले राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के लिए हो रहे निर्माण कार्यों में बेहतर ढंग से काम कर सकें।

Demand to ban telecast of a TV serial

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : महोदय, कलर्स टीवी पर चैनल पर सोमवार से शुक्रवार तक रात तथा दोपहर बाद लगातार लम्बे समय से प्रसारित होने वाले धारावाहिक 'ना आना इस देश मेरी लाडो' का हरियाणा में सामान्यतया और जाट समुदाय में विशेष रूप से विरोध हो रहा है। हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में सांगवान गोत्र के लोग इसे अपने सम्मान पर गहरा प्रहार मानते हैं। इस धारावाहिक में परिवार की मुखिया 'अम्माजी' सांगवान

खानदान की इज्जत के नाम पर अपनी बहुओं पर अत्याचार करती है और उन्हें अनैतिक कार्यों के लिए मजबूर करती है। इससे जाट समुदाय व सांगवान गोत्र के लोगों की छवि धूमिल होती है। यह न हरियाणा की संस्कृति है और न ही जाट समुदाय की परम्परा। किसी भी सामाजिक बुराई का इससे उन्मूलन नहीं होता। किसी वर्ग विशेष के बारे में भ्रान्तियाँ फैलाना उचित नहीं है। कुछ लोगों ने इस धारावाहिक के प्रसारण के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री को पत्र भी लिखा है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जनता में बेचैनी फैलाने वाले इस धारावाहिक का तुरन्त प्रभाव से प्रसारण बन्द किया जाए और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को कठोर चेतावनी दी जाए, ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो। चिन्ता का विषय है कि विभिन्न चैनलों पर प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रमों पर सदन में लगातार प्रश्न उठते हैं, पर स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। मर्ज बढ़ता गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की।

Demand to amend programme code under Cable Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, the recent trend in television channels of sticking to one single news throughout the day or even three to four days amounts to nothing but mental torture to the viewers.

IPL controversy between a Minister and BCCI Chief was the recent example, and it happened on a day when there were 120 deaths reported in a tornado that hit Bihar and Bengal. The news hardly got any coverage.

According to the television channels, such tragedies, perhaps, carry no news value while IPL controversies mean everything to them.

Recently, a marriage controversy was the food for thought of these channels. For three days viewers were told that this was the only thing happening in the country.

In Section 6 of the Rules framed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, the Government has prescribed a programme code which is hardly complied with by the television networks.

This code needs to be amended to prohibit telecasting one single item continuously, disregarding other national and regional items, more particularly, news relating to national tragedies.

In fact, the very first provision of Rule 6 which prescribes the programme code prohibits programmes which "offends against good taste and decency", but this provision may not be sufficient to curb the menace of repetition of torturous news-items and hence the need to amend the programme code suitably.

Demand for allocation of adequating funds to Orissa

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, the heat wave in Orissa is increasing day by day. The temperature has gone up to 45 degree Celsius in many parts of Orissa including Jharsuguda, Bhubaneswar, Kendrapara, Koraput, Cuttack, Jajpur, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Rourkela, Kaiahandi, Bolangir, Ganjam, Sambalpur, 335 Sonpur and Phulwani Districts. There is

shortage of drinking water. Almost all the tanks are under renovation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Wells are dry. Many tube-wells are defunct. The State Government of Orissa has completely failed to tackle this drinking water problem. The defunct tube-wells could not be repaired till today. It is learnt that now the State Government is proposing to give five new tube-wells to each block area. The five tube-wells can't even cover a big revenue village. There is an apprehension of a serious situation in Orissa in view of acute shortage of drinking water.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider the problem and allot adequate funds to Orissa for digging minimum 50 tube-wells in each block to tackle the serious and acute shortage of drinking water.

Demand to declare a national policy on transport

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : परिवहन उद्योग निजी व राजकीय स्तर पर संचालित है। इसके अन्तर्गत 10 करोड़ से भी अधिक कर्मचारी जुड़े हुए हैं। राज्य परिवहन के उद्योग को सामाजिक सुरक्षा, सेवा शर्तों का लाभ कमोबेश मुहैया हो जाता है, परन्तु इस उद्योग के निजी परिवहन कर्मचारी, जो 80% हैं, इससे वंचित हैं।

मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1988 का मुक्त स्पर्धा का उद्देश्य, राज्य परिवहन को बन्द करने के प्रयास एवं निजी परिवहन के कर्मचारियों के शोषण के कारण धराशायी हो गया है। श्री लाकड़ा अनुशंसा पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है, इसका भी पता नहीं है। दिल्ली में ऑटो रिक्षा चालकों को समस्याएं हल कराने के लिए 12 अप्रैल, 2010 को जन्तर मन्तर पर प्रदर्शन करना पड़ा था।

मेरी मांग है कि राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति की अविलम्ब घोषणा हो। लाकड़ा समिति की अनुशंसाएं लागू हों एवं निजी परिवहन कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें, वेतन आदि के साथ न्याय हो। राज्य सरकारें वेलफेयर बोर्ड का गठन करें, दिल्ली के ऑटो चालकों का स्मार्ट परमिट बनाने की अवधि बढ़ाई जाए, जुड़े हुए अन्य उद्योगों के चालान का जुर्माना युक्तिसंगत तथा प्रीपेड से प्राप्त राशि सामाजिक सुरक्षा के काम में लगाई जाए।

Demand to take measures to remove power crisis in Madhya Pradesh

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को सूचित करना चाहती हूँ कि वर्तमान में मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत की मांग एवं उपलब्धता में 1000 से 2000 मेगावाट का अंतर है, जिसके मुख्य कारण हैं:-

1. भारत सरकार द्वारा पश्चिमी क्षेत्र की केन्द्रीय विद्युत उत्पादन इकाइयों के अनाबंटित हिस्से में से राज्य का हिस्सा 12.75 से घटाकर 12.03 प्रतिशत करना,
2. तारापुर परमाणु संयंत्र से प्रदेश को आबंटित आधी बिजली प्राप्त होना,
3. गुजरात काकरापार परमाणु संयंत्र के बंद होने से राज्य 336 को 105 मेगावाट विद्युत प्रदाय नहीं किया जाना (जबकि इसके बदले केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र से 105 मेगावाट का आबंटन किया जाना चाहिए)

4. संजय गांधी ताप विद्युत गृह बिरसिंहपुर को कोयले की आपूर्ति नहीं होने की वजह से उत्पादन प्रभावित होना,
5. गुजरात स्थित कवास एवं गंधार विद्युत गृहों में गैस की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण प्रदेश को आबंटित कोटे की विद्युत नियमित रूप से प्राप्त नहीं होना,
6. पश्चिमी बंगाल के दामोदर घाटी निगम से दीर्घावधि की विद्युत क्रय का अनुबंध निष्पादित किया गया था जिसके अंतर्गत 400 मेगावाट विद्युत प्रदेश को मिलना प्रस्तावित था, किन्तु वर्तमान में इस संयंत्र से मात्र 40 से 50 मेगावाट विद्युत ही प्राप्त होना,
7. मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित कोयला खादानों से अन्य राज्यों को कोयला प्रदाय किया जा रहा है, जबकि भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को विदेशों से कोयला आयात करने का लक्ष्य दे रही है,
8. राज्य के ताप विद्युत गृहों को आवश्यकता के अनुरूप उपयुक्त गुणवत्ता का एवं पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला प्रदाय नहीं किया जाना।

अतएव मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि उक्त बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान देकर इनका निराकरण कराने का कष्ट करें ताकि प्रदेश के विद्युत संकट को समाप्त किया जा सके।

Demand to take steps for buying the crops of farmers at remunerative prices and their proper storage in the country

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, किसानों के मेहनत-पसीने से इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल में आलू का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है। बंपर उपज से किसानों की बंपर कमाई होनी चाहिए थी, परन्तु इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत हो रहा है। किसानों की सुविधा की बात तो सरकार करती है, परन्तु जब उसके द्वारा खेतों में पैदा किए गए पैदावार को खरीदने की बात आती है तो सरकार मौन धारण कर लेती है। देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का तकरीबन 65 फीसदी लोग कृषि कार्यों में लगे हैं। आज आलू किसान अपनी पैदावार को बेचने के लिए दर-दर भटक रहा है। उसकी उपज को खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं है और जो है, वह उत्पादन लागत जितनी कीमत पर भी आलू खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है।

महंगाई के इस दौर में आलू की उत्पादन लागत 3 रुपये प्रति किलो के करीब पड़ती है, जबकि किसानों द्वारा उत्पादन लागत से कम मूल्य पर, तकरीबन 2 से 3 रुपये प्रति किलो आलू, बेचना पड़ रहा है। बंपर उत्पादन से राज्यों के सभी कोल्डस्टोरेज पहले से भरे पड़े हैं और जो खाली हैं, वे आलू को स्टोर करने में मुंहमांगी रकम वसूल रहे हैं। ऐसे में किसान हतोत्साहित है और वह आलू को खेतों में ही सड़ने के लिए छोड़ रहा है।

यह अत्यधिक दुःख की बात है कि बंपर पैदावार की जानकारी होने के बाद भी सरकार ने आलू किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त कदम नहीं उठाए हैं।

सरकार को चाहिए था कि वह आलू किसानों की हालत देखते हुए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित करती और नेफेड जैसी सरकारी एजेंसियों को इसमें लगा कर आलू न्यूनतम 337 मूल्य पर खरीदती, जिससे किसान आलू को अपने

खेत में सड़ने के लिए नहीं छोड़ते और उसे बेचने के लिए दर-दर नहीं भटकते। मेरी यह मांग है कि सरकार किसान हितैषी नीति बनाए और किसानों द्वारा उपजायी गयी फसल को उचित मूल्य पर खरीद कर भण्डारण करे।

**Demand to provide housing and other facilities to Birhor
tribes in the country**

श्री वृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, देश में विलुप्त प्राय जनजाति बिरहोर एवं अन्य जातियों के लोग बिना किसी आशियाने के अपनी जिन्दगी गुजर-बसर करने को मजबूर हैं। सरकार उनके नाम पर करोड़ों प्रति वर्ष खर्च करती है, परन्तु उक्त जनजातियों को उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। ये लोग जंगलों में पेड़ के नीचे रहने को मजबूर हैं।

बिरहोर जनजाति की एक महिला, एतवरिया बिरहोर दिनांक 12.4.2010 को बुढ़मू झारखण्ड के जंगल में एक पेड़ के नीचे प्रसव पीड़ा से घंटों तक तड़पती रही और उसने एक बच्चे को जन्म दिया, लेकिन उसकी सहायता के लिए न तो आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र एवं न ही उप-स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र से कोई आया, जब कि सरकार इन पर प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपए खर्च कर रही है।

अतः मेरा सदन के माध्यम से, केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह कृपया देश में विलुप्त प्राय जनजाति बिरहोर एवं अन्य जातियों के लोगों को तुरन्त आशियाने सुनिश्चित कराए। जब तक सरकार आशियाना उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाती, तब तक सभी मूलभूत सुविधाओं सहित, आवश्यक चिकित्सा (प्रसव सुविधा आदि) उपलब्ध कराए जाने के निर्देश जारी करने का कष्ट करे।

**Concern over misbehaviour and harassment of international
passengers by private airlines at Hyderabad airport**

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस हाउस का ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान के मुखतलिफ़ शहरों, खास तौर से हैदराबाद से प्राइवेट एयरलायंस के जरिए दूसरे मुल्कों को जाने वाले मुसाफ़िरों की परेशानियों की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के मुखतलिफ़ राज्यों, खास तौर से आन्ध्र प्रदेश से बहुत से लोग नौकरी, तालीम, सैरो तफ़रीह वगैरा के मकसद से अपनी फैमिली के साथ दूसरे मुल्कों का सफ़र करते हैं। बाकायदा वीजा और दूसरे कागजात होने के बावजूद प्राइवेट एयरलायंस, खास तौर से एमीरेट एयरलायंस का स्टाफ़ एयरपोर्ट पर मुसाफ़िरों को परेशान करता है। यहां तक कि बाकायदा वीजा और कन्फ़र्मर्ड टिकट होने के बावजूद हिन्दुस्तानी मुसाफ़िरों को जहाज पर सवार होने के लिए बोर्डिंग पास न देने के वाक्यात भी सामने आए हैं। हाल ही में हैदराबाद के शम्साबाद एयरपोर्ट पर 20 मार्च, 2010 को भी एक ऐसा ही वाक्या पेश आया। एमीरेट एयरलायंस के स्टाफ़ ने हैदराबाद-दुबई-क़तर सैक्टर पर कन्फ़र्मर्ड टिकट रखने वाले मुसाफ़िरों को इम्मीग्रेशन सर्टिफ़िकेट और दूसरे कागजात के नाम पर परेशान किया तथा उन्हें न सिर्फ़ बोर्डिंग पास देने से इन्कार कर दिया, बल्कि धमकियां भी दीं। इससे उन मुसाफ़िरों को न सिर्फ़ ज़ेहानी परेशानी हुई, बल्कि उनके मुल्क के बाहर जाने के मक़सद में भी खलल पड़ा। इसलिए वज़ीर बराए सिविल एविएशन से मेरा मुतालिबा है कि वह इस मामले में मुदाख़लत करके हैदराबाद एयरपोर्ट पर एमीरेट एयरलायंस के मैनेजमेंट और अफ़सरान के खिलाफ़ सख़्त कार्रवाई करें, ताकि आइन्दा इस किस्म के शर्मनाक वाक्यात को रोका जा सके।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : مہودے، میں اس ہاؤس کا دھیان بندوستان کے مختلف شہروں، خاص طور پر حیدرآباد سے پرائیویٹ اینٹرلائنس کے ذریعے دوسرے ملکوں کو جانے والے مسافروں کی پریشانیوں کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ بندوستان کے مختلف راجیوں، خاص طور سے آندھرا پردیش سے بہت سے لوگ نوکری، تعلیم، سیروتفریح وغیرہ کے مقصد سے اپنی فیملی کے ساتھ دوسرے ملکوں کا سفر کرتے ہیں۔ باقاعدہ ویزا اور دوسرے کاغذات ہونے کے باوجود پرائیویٹ اینٹرلائنس، خاص طور سے امارات اینٹرلائنس کا اسٹاف ایئرپورٹ پر مسافروں کو پریشان کرتا ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ باقاعدہ ویزا اور کنفرمڈ ٹکٹ ہونے کے باوجود بندوستانی مسافروں کو جہاز پر سوار ہونے کے لئے بورڈنگ پاس نہ دینے کے واقعات بھی سامنے آئے ہیں۔ حال ہی میں حیدرآباد کے شمس آباد ایئرپورٹ پر 20 مارچ 2010 کو بھی ایک ایسا ہی واقعہ پیش آیا۔ امارات اینٹرلائنس کے اسٹاف نے حیدرآباد-دہلی-قطر سیکٹر پر کنفرمڈ ٹکٹ رکھنے والے مسافروں کو امیگریشن سرٹیفکیٹ اور دوسرے کاغذات کے نام پر پریشان کیا اور انہیں نہ صرف بورڈنگ پاس دینے سے انکار کر دیا، بلکہ دھمکیاں بھی دیں۔ اس سے ان مسافروں کو نہ صرف ذہنی پریشانی ہوئی، بلکہ ان کے ملک کے باہر جانے کے مقصد میں بھی خلل پڑا۔ اس لئے وزیر برائے سول ایونیشن سے میرا مطالبہ ہے کہ وہ اس معاملے میں مداخلت کرکے حیدرآباد ایئرپورٹ پر امارات اینٹرلائنس کے مینیجمنٹ اور افسران کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کریں، تاکہ آئندہ اس قسم کے شرمناک واقعات کو روکا جاسکے۔

Concern over the problem arising due to the plan of construction
of a container yard in Mumbai port

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मुंबई पोर्ट द्वारा विक्टोरिया डॉक तथा प्रिन्सेस डॉक में जहां अभी जहाज रुकते हैं, वहां पानी हटाकर जमीन तैयार करने का काम शुरू हुआ है। वहां आने वाले अनेकों जहाजों के लिए अब जगह नहीं होगी और यहां कन्टेनर यार्ड निर्माण करने का काम हो रहा है, जबकि बैलार्ड पियर्स में कन्टेनर रखने के लिए बहुत जगह है। निजीकरण द्वारा मुंबई बन्दरगाह में हो रहे इन बड़े बदलावों के बारे में न तो जानकारी दी जा रही है, न ही सभी संबंधित पक्षों की सुनवाई हो रही है।

सर, इस निर्णय के बहुत गंभीर परिणाम होने वाले हैं। पहले तो मुंबई का ड्राय डॉक बंद हो जाएगा। आज तीन लाख मजदूर वहां काम कर रहे हैं, वे बेरोज़गार होंगे। अपने देश के छोटे-बड़े जहाजों की मरम्मत का काम यहां होता है, अब ऐसी मरम्मत करने के लिए भारतीय जहाजों को दुबई या कोलम्बो जाना पड़ेगा। समय और खर्च दोनों बढ़ेगा। एक नया ड्राय डॉक बनाने के लिए दो हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होती है और यहां बना बनाया और सबसे पुराना ड्राय डॉक बंद किया जा रहा है। नया तैरता ड्राय डॉक बनाने की योजना है, लेकिन इसका खर्चा आज की तुलना में 8 गुना ज्यादा है।

कन्टेनर टर्मिनल होने से मुंबई तथा नासिक, पुणे, गोवा - इन सभी मार्गों पर यातायात अत्यधिक होगा और उससे सभी प्रभावित होंगे। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस प्रकल्प पर नए सिरे से पुनः विचार होना चाहिए, तब तक ज़मीन भराव का काम रोकना चाहिए और कम से कम प्रिन्सेस डॉक को यथावत रखना चाहिए, ताकि ड्राय डॉक तथा मरम्मत उद्योग और लाखों रोज़गार बचें।

Request to takeover of Peerless General Finance and Insurance

Company Pvt. Ltd. by Government

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir; the Peerless General Finance and Insurance Company Ltd., Kolkata is a premier financial institution of the country, it is carrying on its small savings mobilization business for the last 78 years. It has presently 150 offices across the country. Since 1987, the Peerless is operating its present RNBC nature of business as per the rules framed by the RBI, according to the judgement of the Supreme Court. The Peerless has paid more than Rs. 18,000 crores as maturity value to its depositors. The Peerless is having its net owned fund of Rs. 1,005 crores as on 31st March, 2009. As per the Inspection Report of the RBI, the Peerless is having assets more than its liabilities. Besides, it has more than Rs. 1,597 crores unclaimed and unpaid money. But due to the directive of the RBI, the Peerless has to close its present RNBC business from 1st April, 2011. While the Peerless management is very much active to stop its RNBC business as per the timeframe given by the RBI, they also actively considered any other model which will absorb its present infrastructure as well as employees. The employees are apprehensive about losing their livelihood.

Sir, I, on behalf of the All India Peerless Employees Union, strongly urge the Central Government to urgently takeover the Peerless in order to save all connected with Peerless and to utilize its funds for national interest.

**Demand to take international and diplomatic initiatives to assist the Indians languishing in jails in
some gulf countries**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक अत्यंत ही गंभीर विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे अपने देश के बेरोजगार युवक-युवतियां अपने परिवार के भरण-पोषण हेतु अपना देश छोड़कर अन्य देशों में जाकर नौकरियां, व्यापार इत्यादि करते हैं और अपने देश हेतु भारी विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित करते हैं। यह बताना उचित होगा कि मुख्य रूप से खाड़ी देशों में जब एक बेरोजगार प्रवेश लेता है तो उसका पासपोर्ट और वीजा नौकरी पर रखने वाला व्यक्ति अपने पास जमा कर लेता है और उसके बाद शुरू होता है उस बेरोजगार व्यक्ति का मानसिक व शारीरिक उत्पीड़न। वह मजबूर व्यक्ति न ही अपने मन से स्वदेश लौट सकता है और न ही उनके उत्पीड़न का विरोध कर सकता है। जो विरोध करता है, उसके ऊपर तरह-तरह के झूठे आरोप लगाकर उसे जेलों में बंद कर दिया जाता है। आज भी खाड़ी देशों की जेलों में बंद ज्यादातर भारतीय फर्जी मामले में ही बंद किए गए हैं। अभी हाल में ही 17 भारतीयों को शारजाह में फांसी की सजा सुनायी गयी है। उन भारतीयों की तरफ से बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम सभी बेकसूर हैं। उक्त मामले को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के सामने लाकर अपने देश को हस्तक्षेप का हर संभव प्रयास करना चाहिए, ताकि इन निर्दोष भारतीयों को फांसी से बचाया जा सके। इसी क्रम में आपके संज्ञान में यह भी लाना चाहूंगा कि जार्डन में 14 भारतीय जेल में बंद हैं। उनको भी जेलों से छुड़ाने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा न्यायिक मदद के साथ-साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पहल कर राजनयिक व कूटनीतिक प्रयास करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**Need for action against universities lacking basic
infrastructure, in the country**

DR. M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on the one hand, the Government is screaming for quality education, particularly, higher education, but on the other hand, there are many as 10 Universities in Andhra Pradesh which, one can say, are not fit to be recognized even as 12th class/junior colleges. Ten universities set up in Andhra Pradesh, between 2004 and 2009, do not have the College Development Council, Academic Audit Cell, Academic Branch, Board of Studies, Exam Branch, apart from other infrastructure. It is amazing that these universities enroll only a few hundred students and offer not more than 10-15 courses. But, surprisingly, they have the power to give affiliation to hundreds of degrees with P.G., Engineering, B.Ed, and other professional colleges in which lakhs of students are enrolled. They also do not have full-fledged faculty and are dependent

on contract professors to meet their academic requirements. How can they conduct exams without Examination Board? How can they set question papers, evaluate papers and declare results without regular faculty?

Secondly, all the universities lack basic infrastructure. For example, the Nellore University runs from 15 rooms provided by the management of a private college; Rajahmundry University runs from a rented building. Some universities operate from P.G. centres of old universities. This clearly indicates that a mockery of higher education is being made. For setting up of a university, it requires Rs.200 crores. But the Government established these without any funds! So I would request the Government of India to take action against such universities and strictly ensure that they maintain the standards prescribed.

**Request for investigation in to scam in
army recruitment**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, working with the Indian Army is not just a career; it is a challenge to serve the nation, an opportunity to be trained in high technology arena and a noble approach to be disciplined, civilized and cultured. But if you look at the recently conducted Army recruitment drive in Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, it really hurts and defeats the very objective of a career in Army. The drive is meant for the local youth of Telangana. But, unfortunately, candidates belonging to Rajasthan, Haryana, and other states etc. have procured fake domicile certificates from Ranga Reddy district and cleared even the physical test. The fraud came to light when police of Warangal arrested youth from Haryana and Rajasthan after they attacked local candidates and the police. On an enquiry, it came to light that the candidates belonged to other States and not to Andhra Pradesh. They entered into an altercation with local youth after they objected to the presence of candidates from other States. It is surprising how Army officials, without scrutinizing their applications thoroughly, allowed them to take part in the recruitment drive. It has been found, on preliminary investigation, that some persons collected huge money from non-local youth and provided them with false documents.

Therefore, I request the Government to investigate the whole issue and see to it that unauthorized and ineligible candidates do not enter the Army and only local candidates are given preference in such local drives.

**Need to take steps for rehabilitation of families affected
by thunderstorm and flood in Assam**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, heavy rains accompanied by cyclonic storm crippled normal life in most parts of Assam, especially the Guwahati city with several areas submerged. The worst hit being Lachit Nagar, Rajgrah, Zoo Road, Nabin Nagar Hengrabari and GS Road. On the other hand, the cyclonic storm heated all the hilly areas like Kharghuli, Batahghuli, etc. It is the worst ever flood.

A thunderstorm followed by heavy rains wreaked havoc in Assam during last few days that damaged hundreds of huts, uprooted trees, electric poles and chocked traffic on highways. The worst affected districts are Barpeta, Nagaon, Gopalpara, Dhubri and Guwahati City. It has claimed more than 20 lives and injured, at least, thousands across the State.

Again, the present flood situation in the districts of Lakhimpur and Dhemaji is worse. The flood of Ranga Nadi and Singara river created havoc where thousands of families became homeless and more than 41 villages became the worst sufferer.

It is, therefore, demanded that adequate relief be provided to the affected families by releasing immediate rehabilitation grant to those who lost their habitation. I also request to stop the construction of dams on Ranganadi, Subansiri, etc., till the relief is given to the people living in the downstream of those rivers, including the river Brahmaputra.

**Demand to cover the far flung villages of Uttar Pradesh under
subsidized solar electricity programme**

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हाल ही में सम्पन्न कोपेनहेगन जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन में ग्रीन हाउस गैस उत्सर्जन में 20 फीसदी स्वैच्छिक कटौती का ऐलान किया है, जो स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन इस कटौती के लिए वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देना भी उतना ही आवश्यक है। परन्तु बढ़ावा देने के स्थान पर मेरे गृह प्रदेश - उत्तर प्रदेश के 60 हजार से अधिक छोटे गांव दूरस्थ ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के तहत सौर बिजली से वंचित रह जाएंगे। दूरस्थ ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक सौ लोगों की आबादी वाले विद्युतविहीन मजरों को सोलर बिजली की सुविधा दी जाती थी, मगर तीन सौ लोगों की आबादी वाले मजरों को भी इसका लाभ मिल जाता था, जिसके लिए केन्द्र के रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र लेना पड़ता था। परन्तु नई नीति में अब यह सुविधा तीन सौ से अधिक आबादी

वाले मजदूरों को ही मिलेगी। प्रदेश में एक अनुमान के अनुसार 60 हजार से अधिक मजदूर एक सौ या उससे भी नीचे और तीन सौ से तो काफी नीचे आबादी वाले हैं। नए मानकों के अन्तर्गत इन मजदूरों तक सब्सिडी की सोलर लाइट पहुंचना असंभव है। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश के वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमों को बड़ा झटका लगा है। केन्द्र की इस नीति का प्रदेश की सरकार ने विरोध किया है।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि दूरस्थ ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के पुराने मानकों को ही जारी रखा जाए, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के 60 हजार से अधिक छोटे-छोटे मजदूरों को, जिनकी आबादी सौ से या तीन सौ से नीचे है, भी सब्सिडी की सोलर लाइट मुहैया हो सके और इनमें रहने वाले गरीब और समाज के कमजोर तबकों के लोगों को भी सोलर बिजली का लाभ मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

Demand to include small farmers and minorities in NREGS

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to mention some serious issues concerning the NREGS, which excludes minorities and farmers. NREGS is so structured that small farmers and minorities cannot avail of it. Farmers still commit suicides in thousands every year and diverse committees constituted by the Government of India have highlighted the poor plight of minorities. In 2009-10, Government allocated Rs.39,000 crores for NREGS. In 2010-11, NREGS has an annual budget of Rs.40,000 crores. This massive programme should be so devised that all sections in rural areas get some benefits. By leaving out huge sections, there is disharmony and discrimination.

Government should immediately find ways to provide employment to small farmers and minorities in rural areas. Surveys have shown that these sections are being avoided and not getting work. The other issue is how to ensure that this huge fund is not dissipated. About 10 crore workers are to avail NREGS benefits in 2010-11. How will the Government supervise this vast manpower and ensure actual works are taken up? In many Panchayats, it is learnt that work is not undertaken properly.

There is a great shortage of public facilities and amenities in minority habitat areas. The Government should think of using funds for such asset creation. It is learnt that works being undertaken do not have lasting value. Many programmes started by the Government like JRY did not last long, if the Government address the weaknesses in NREGS, it will have a beneficial effect. There

are serious reports of corruption and funds being squandered away on non-existing work. Corruption should be severely curbed. Assets created should be useful and durable.

Hence, I request the Government to find ways to curb corruption in NREGS and also make a serious effort to include small farmers and minorities in NREGS.

Need to strengthen effective implementation of RTI

SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to urge the Government to strengthen awareness programme for effective implementation of Right to Information Act. According to the recent survey report, only 27 per cent of applicants are getting the desired information under the Act. This is mainly because of lack of awareness about the RTI Act. Despite the funds to the tune of Rs.4.76 crore having been released to the State Information Commissions and Rs.4.10 crore to the Administrative Training Institutes for awareness campaigns and development of printing material in regional language, such efforts do not seem to have worked and the awareness level among citizens about their right to apply under the RTI Act are low. Even the names of public information officers under this Act are not placed in the public offices. It is also reported that there is inadequate help provided to applicants and there is non-friendly attitude of public information officers. The quality of the information provided and the data is either incomplete or irrelevant. Therefore, I request the Government to take more effective steps and instruct the State and Central Departments to place adequate information officers in the respective Departments. The names of information officers should also be placed for public attention for those who are visiting the public officers so that the ultimate motto of this Act is fulfilled. I further urge upon the Government through this august House to make necessary initiatives for effective implementation of this Act in general and bring awareness among public in particular. Thank you.

Demand to provide air travel services to Jhansi

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान बुन्देलखंड के झांसी नगर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है, जहां झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई के नेतृत्व में 1857 की लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी। झांसी एक पर्यटक स्थल है इसके पास "ओरक्षा" प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य से भरपूर, पर्यटक स्थल भी है तथा पास ही दतिया में पीताम्बरी पीठ तथा मुगलकालीन किले हैं, जिनको देखने के लिए हजारों की संख्या में विदेशी पर्यटक

जाते हैं। झांसी बुन्देलखंड प्रान्त की राजधानी भी बनेगी, किन्तु यहां कोई भी हवाई यात्रा का साधन नहीं है, जिससे पर्यटक सुगम यात्रा कर सकें। यहां पर भारतीय सेना का एक हवाई अड्डा है। इसलिए भारत सरकार के उड्डयन मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि दिल्ली से बनारस वाया खजुराहो एक फ्लाइट जाती है, उसी ओर रास्ते में झांसी भी पड़ता है। अतः उक्त फ्लाइट का स्टापेज झांसी में भी होना चाहिए। इससे सरकार का कोई अतिरिक्त व्यय भी नहीं होगा। धन्यवाद।

Demand to fill up vacancies and improving the service condition in EPFO

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment the acute shortage of manpower in the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO). Presently, the recruitment is under process only for 40 per cent of the required staff strength. This situation affects the effective functioning of the Organization. I, therefore, urge the Minister to take steps for filling up all the vacancies in the Organization. Moreover, the employees of the organization at various levels are also facing hardships. Time Bound Promotion Scheme for clerical service was abruptly stopped in 2007. This should be resumed forthwith. Those who were already benefitted and those will be benefitted of the Time Bound Promotion should be placed in the pre-revised pay scale of Rs. 5,500-9000 instead of the Rs. 5000-8000 as has been done presently. The entry into the Organization was upgraded from Lower Division Clerk to Social Security Assistant without deciding the fate of the erstwhile LDCs. Subsequently, they were made to appear in a Departmental Computer Skill Test, the qualification which they were already possessing. They were upgraded only in November, 2005 after a delay of more than 23 months which resulted in loss of career progression and monetary benefit to them. I request that their service should be counted from the date of notification of recruitment rules for SSAs i.e. 03/01/2004. The grade pays of the Accounts Officers/Enforcement Officers and Section Officers should also be increased to Rs. 4800 and Rs. 4600 respectively as they have been presently equated with clerical cadres.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 29th April, 2010, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:

	Business	Time Allotted
1.	Consideration and return of the Finance Bill 2010, after it is passed by the Lok Sabha	4 Hours
2.	Consideration and passing of the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 2008	2 Hours
3.	Consideration and passing of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2010, after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.	2 Hours

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes past seven of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 30th April, 2010.